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## State Board for Landscape Architecture Meeting

1411 Broadway (between 39<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> Streets) – 10<sup>th</sup> Floor – **MMMM Room**-Manhattan

**Wednesday, April 29, 2026**

**9:00 am** start time

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

### **AGENDA**

#### **Executive Session**

1. Practical Exam –9:00 AM
2. Update on CE Sponsor

#### **Public Session**

3. Introductions, Welcome New Board Member
4. Approval of Minutes
5. Board Chair Report
6. Board Office Report
7. Old Business
  - Education/Experience Review
  - 2025 CLARB Annual Meeting Summary
  - Continuing Education Modernization Update
  - Regulatory Amendments Recommended by Board
  - Public Member Search
8. New Business
  - 2026 CLARB Annual Business Meeting
  - ICOR Practice Overlap Guidance
  - Practice Question
9. Adjournment

#### **Next Meeting**

*Wednesday, August 12, 2026 – New York, NY*

**Minutes of the Meeting**  
**State Board for Landscape Architecture**  
1411 Broadway; Regents' Room  
New York, NY 10018

Present: Adrienne Weremchuk, Chair  
Valerie Aymer, Vice Chair  
Daniel Biggs  
Andrew Lavallee  
Gentry Lock  
Kimberly Lorenz  
Christopher Nolan

Absent: Stacy Paetzel

Guests: Matt Miller, CLARB (*until 12:45*)  
Nate Harris (*until 12:30*)

Staff: Robert Lopez, Executive Secretary  
Gina Sacco, Assistant in Profession Education

**December 3, 2025**

**OPEN SESSION**

1. **Motion:** *Lavalle /Lorenz:* That the Board enter Executive Session.  
**PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.**
  
2. **Introductions/Welcome:**  
The Executive Secretary expressed thanks to departed Member Nate Harris and read a letter of thanks to Member Lavallee. The Board welcomed guest Matt Miller of CLARB and new Member, Gentry Lock. All present introduced themselves.
  
3. **Approval of Minutes:**  
**Motion:** *Nolan/Aymer:* That the minutes of the August 14, 2025 State Board meeting be approved as written.  
**PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.**
  
4. **Board Chair Report:**  
Chair Weremchuk briefly described the CLARB Annual Meeting, mentioning that it was a great opportunity to meet and collaborate with other Board Members and Executives across the US and Canada. She encouraged others to attend the meeting if they get the opportunity.
  
5. **Board Office Report:**  
The Executive Secretary provided the Board office report and included updated statistics for the number of landscape architects licensed in New York in 2025.

OP/Staff Activities: The Executive Secretary virtually attended the ASLA/CLARB Licensure Summit in November. He summarized some of the key takeaways from the Summit, including the types of deregulation threats occurring in the US, updates to the Uniform Standard, and an update on ICOR's presentation to Member Boards on overlapping practice.

Legislative/Regulatory Activity: The Board discussed the CE Modernization Bill that was signed into law on November 21<sup>st</sup>. The amended legislation allows up to 6 hours of carryover credit from one

registration period to the next, broadens acceptable subject matter, removes the cap on educational activities, and it allows the Department to grant exemptions for special circumstances. The regulatory process will now begin, with the amended statute being effective 18 months after the bill was signed. The Board and key stakeholders will be asked for their input on regulatory amendments as they are being developed.

6. **New Business:**

**CLARB Conversation**

Matt Miller, the CEO of CLARB, went over some background information about CLARB, including its mission, vision and values, its current Strategic Framework, and key statistics. The organization was established in 1970, has 56 members in the US and Canada, a \$4.35 million budget, and 14 staff members. The organization's Strategic Framework includes three domains – practice, regulation, and global.

CLARB's core programs that support emerging professionals and landscape architects include the LARE, which ensures competence to practice the profession, the CLARB Record, which is a verified pathway to licensure in many jurisdictions, and the CLARB Certificate, a tool that enhances a landscape architect's mobility once earned.

CLARB's key initiatives include rethinking regulation, reframing landscape architecture, improving the candidate experience, elevating the profession around the world, and practice overlap. Mr. Miller went into detail surrounding each of these key initiatives for the Board members. He described potential global equivalency models being considered by CLARB for other countries outside of the US and Canada and how it may apply in the future to gain a CLARB Certificate. Conversations are underway on credential recognition with Africa, the Philippines, and Brazil.

CLARB has created a key partnership with the Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture (CELA) to create programs and pathways to advance licensure among landscape architecture faculty and students. It is an annual proposal-based program that involves solicitation, review, and support for faculty pursuing licensure.

CLARB has also created a partnership with the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) to jointly promote the value of landscape architecture and the importance of licensure to the public, policymakers, and allied professions. CLARB continues to share information and resources related to continuing education, professional standards and best practices with the ASLA.

Board members and the Executive Secretary thanked Mr. Miller for his in-depth presentation and description about matters involving CLARB.

7. **Old Business:**

**Education and Experience Review:**

Due to the length of the CLARB conversation item, this agenda item was tabled until the next Board meeting.

**CLARB Annual Meeting:**

Mr. Miller covered some topics during his presentation that were discussed at the Annual Meeting. The Board package also included a detailed summary of the highlights of the meeting.

**Continuing Education (CE) Update:**

The update on continuing education was provided during the Board Office Report. Additional discussions on this topic will be covered at the next Board meeting.

**Regulatory Amendments Requested by Board:**

The Executive Secretary has raised the additional regulatory amendments requested by the State Board to SED leadership for consideration at a future date.

**FIVERR Issue:**

The Executive Secretary included an article related to the creation and use of fraudulent architectural stamps in the Board package. He also shared that a prior complaint submitted to OPD has been referred to the FBI.

**Public Member Search:**

The Executive Secretary asked Board members for recommendations for a Public Member.

**Professional Member Search:**

The Executive Secretary asked Board members for recommendations for a Professional Member. Member Lavalle has a contact he will connect with.

8. **New Business:**

**April 2026 Practical Exam Volunteers:**

The Executive Secretary discussed the practical exam coming up in April and asked if the Board had a preference for all to attend or to send three professional members to administer the exam and report back to the Board. After discussion, the Board decided that all would attend and that the exam will start at 9:00 am. Once received from the candidate, the Executive Secretary noted that all members will be able to view the three projects on the Board Members' Only website.

**2026 NJ ASLA Meeting CE Review:**

The Executive Secretary and Board office staff reviewed this year's NJ ASLA CE offerings and shared their recommendations in the Board package. After review, the Board agreed with the review and recommended the following actions be taken for the courses where there were additional questions:

- Session 4B – *From Dream to Reality: Two Journeys in Residential Landscape Architecture* - no credit
- Session 5C – *Laurie Olin Documentary* - no credit
- Session 6A – *The Sharkbite Method: Cutting Through the Noise in a Digital World* - no credit

9. **Motion:** *Lavalle/Aymer*: Moved to adjourn.

**PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.**

The next meeting of the Board will be April 29, 2026, in NYC.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Lopez, RA  
Executive Secretary

**Minutes of the Meeting**  
**State Board for Landscape Architecture**  
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New York, NY 10018

Present: Adrienne Weremchuk, Chair  
Valerie Aymer, Vice Chair  
Daniel Biggs  
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Christopher Nolan

Absent: Stacy Paetzel

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Staff: Robert Lopez, Executive Secretary  
Gina Sacco, Assistant in Profession Education

**December 3, 2025**

**EXECUTIVE SESSION**

1. The Board reviewed two disciplinary cases.
2. **CE Provider Conversation:**  
The Executive Secretary reviewed a second complaint received against a CE provider for including proprietary information in its presentation. He recommended to the Board that a letter be sent to the provider outlining the issues encountered with a warning that if the issues occur again, the provider will be removed as an approved CE provider in New York. The Board supported this recommendation.
3. Motion: Aymer/Nolan: That the Board resume the Open Session.  
**PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.**

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Lopez, RA  
Executive Secretary

**NEW YORK STATE BOARD  
FOR  
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE**

**BOARD REPORT**

**Licensing Statistics**

Current Resident Registrants:	964
Current Non-Resident Registrants:	658
Total Number of Registrants as of <b>January 1, 2026</b>	<b>1,622</b>

**Licenses Issued**

**2026 – 17 (through April 5, 2026); 2025 – 80; 2024 – 92; 2023 – 81; 2022 – 74; 2021 – 76**

**Licenses Issued between November 8, 2025 – April 5, 2026 - 27**

**OP/Staff Activities**

The Executive Secretary reviewed the joint ASLA/CLARB Licensure Summit recording that occurred on March 18, 2026. A summary follows the Board report.

**Legislative / Regulatory Activity**

The NYS Legislature is in a new two-year session that will run from January 2025 December 2026. Although early in the session, legislation of interest follows:

**A7561 / S7220 – Relates to continuing education requirements for landscape architects**

Relates to continuing education requirements for landscape architects; provides that adjustments to such requirements may be granted for health reasons, active duty, or other good cause; limits the number of credit hours that may carry over to the next registration period.

*Bill was signed Ch. 529 of the Laws of 2025 on November 21, 2025.*

**S9673 / A4840-A – 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 Senate and is reported and referred to Ways and Means in the Assembly.*

**S3268 / No Same as – Relates to comprehensive delivery of infrastructure delivered between a public entity and a development entity**

Relates to comprehensive delivery of infrastructure delivered between a public entity and a development entity consolidating at least two or more of design, construction, finance, operations and/or maintenance work, including construction manager or construction manager at risk; authorizes a public entity to pursue certain authorized projects; provides for project funding and authorizes the public entity to accept from any source any grant, donation, gift or other form of conveyance of land, money; provides for labor and public interest protections; makes related provisions.

*Bill is referred to Procurement and Contracts in the Senate.*

**A5838 / No Same as – Relates to pre-approved construction documents**

Requires municipalities which issue building permits to provide pre-approved construction documents at no cost for the types of residential building permitted to be constructed in such jurisdiction.

*Bill is referred to Governmental Operations in the Senate.*

**S1834 / No Same as – Relates to the licensing of landscape architects**

Relates to certain licensing exemptions for landscape architects.

*Bill is referred to Higher Education in the Senate*

**S3287 / A4942 – 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.*

**A483 / S5392 – 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.*

**A2571-A / S620-A – Relates to the practice of geology**

Adds the practice of geology to legacy corporations.

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

**S2146-A / A4907-A – Repeals and reenacts provisions on time limitations on certain actions against professional engineers, architects, other designers and construction contractors**

Repeals and reenacts statute of limitation provisions on wrongful death, personal injury and property damage actions against professional engineers, architects, landscape architects, land surveyors and construction contractors to provide for a limitations period of ten years after completion of improvement to real property; "completion", which constitutes the accrual date for

the limitations period, is defined; provides for a one year extension for injuries to person or property or wrongful death which occur during the tenth year after completion.  
*Bill is referred to Judiciary in the Senate and is referred to Higher Education in the Assembly.*

**A4680 / S8840 – New York Emergency Responder Act**

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

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

**S4577 / A5520 - 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 referred to Corporations, Authorities and Commissions in the Senate and is referred to Corporations, Authorities and Commissions in the Assembly.*

**S4877 / No Same as – 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.*

**S7104 / 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.*

**A5678 / 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.

*Bill is referred to Higher Education in the Assembly.*

**S7217-A / A7675-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 printed in the Senate and is printed in the Assembly.*

## **Bills Not yet Introduced**

### **S / A – 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 passed in the Senate and passed in the Assembly but was vetoed by the Executive in 2024.  
Bill is not yet introduced this session.*

### **S / A – 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 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*

### **S / A – 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*

### **S / A - 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

To: Landscape Architecture Board Members

Date: April 6, 2026

From: Robert Lopez

Subject: CLARB/ASLA Licensure Summit

In reply to:

On March 18, 2026, the latest CLARB/ASLA Licensure Summit was hosted by Bradley Rawls (ASLA) and Cole Calloway (ASLA) and Zach Druga (CLARB). Over 260 people “attended” the webinar. A summary follows below.

■ Agenda

- 2026 Legislative Q1 Recap
- Uniform Standard 101 and Updates
- State Advocacy Day Updates

■ 2026 Legislative Q1 Recap

- Primary focus remains on defending scope of practice of landscape architecture
- Ensure more continuity that remains in the States
- Advancing national alignment through Uniform Standard
- Bills/Legislation/Executive Orders in Q1
  - Illinois *HB 5428* – extends title act in Illinois and allow State Board to meet
  - Oklahoma *SB 1455* – sunset date extension
  - Alaska *HB 314 / SB 246* – Board reauthorization, modernizes landscape architect title, and defines a “design professional”
  - Maryland *HB 485 / SB 256* – updates terminology, adopts PLA designation, establishes “Emeritus” status
  - Virginia *HB 1254* – was going to remove construction administration contracts from LA scope – sounds like that language will be taken out to allow an LA to administer CA contracts
  - Montana – monitoring task force set up by Governor’s Executive Order to review all occupational licensing systems in the state.
  - Michigan – *HB 4879* – biggest concern of ASLA over last 6-8 months – it’s a deregulation bill. Strong Chapter response – Legislation was paused. May still want to see practice act reformed.
  - Florida – *HB 607* – broad deregulation threat to landscape architecture and other professions within the State. Would have restructured the licensing boards and professional requirements and would have eliminated continuing education requirements. Strong grassroots emails sent by ASLA members to the Legislature; letters were sent by firms to the Legislature too.
  - Rhode Island – *HB 7739* – would establish 17 member Green Buildings Act Commission with dedicated seat for a landscape architect – proactive legislation to lift up landscape architecture

- Uniform Standard 101 and Updates
  - Zach D. went over Uniform Standard 101
- Why a Uniform Standard?
  - Achieve consistent licensure requirements across CLARB's 56 jurisdictions
  - Improve reciprocity
  - Provide increased access to the profession
  - Increase defensibility of licensure requirements
- Expansion of Uniform Requirements
  - Inclusive education pathways
  - Justifiable experience requirements
  - Accessible licensure examination (LARE)
- Uniform Standards had data and information inputs from a variety of sources
- Pathways in Uniform Standard
  - LAAB / LAAC accredited program – 2 years' experience required
  - 4-year non accredited LA degree – 4 years' experience
  - 2-year certificate in landscape architecture – 6 years' experience
  - Accredited architecture or engineering degree – 6 years' experience
  - Any bachelor's degree – 6 years' experience
  - No post-secondary degree – 8 years' experience
- Updates to Uniform Licensure Standards
  - Hawaii – *SB 2607* – would adopt Uniform Licensure Standards
  - 8 jurisdictions have fully aligned with Uniform Licensure Standards
  - 9 jurisdictions are finalizing or working towards alignment with Uniform Licensure Standards
  - 5 jurisdictions have expressed interest in aligning with Uniform Licensure Standards
  - 34 jurisdictions are not currently moving towards the Uniform Licensure Standards
- Proactive Advocacy Initiatives
  - Kevin White from Florida Chapter of ASLA went over activity in Florida
  - Nick Musso, the current President of Louisiana ASLA Chapter, went over activity in Louisiana.
- State Advocacy Day Updates
  - 2026 site tours with public officials included topics such as active transportation projects, green infrastructure, and excess health mitigation
  - April is World Landscape Architecture Month
- 2026 Licensure Summits
  - June 17 – 3pm
  - October 21 – 3pm



**CLARB**  
**ASLA**

# Joint Licensure Summit

March 18, 2026



**Zach Druga**  
Government Affairs and  
Advocacy Manager,  
CLARB



**Bradley Rawls**  
State Gov't Affairs  
Director, ASLA



**Cole Calloway**  
State Gov't Affairs  
Manager, ASLA



# Agenda



2026 Q1 Recap



Uniform Standard 101 and Updates



State Advocacy Day Updates



# 2026 Legislative Update



Sunset Date  
Extension:

Illinois  
HB 5428



Sunset Date  
Extension:

Oklahoma  
SB 1455



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Board  
Reauthorization &  
Design Professional:

Alaska  
HB 314 / SB 246



Practice Act  
Updates:

Maryland  
HB 485/SB 256



Scope of Practice:

Virginia  
HB 1254



Occupational Licesning  
Task Force:  
  
Montana



Deregulation:

Michigan  
HB 4879



Deregulation:

Florida  
HB 607



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# Green Buildings Act Commission

Rhode Island  
HB 7739



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**CLARB**  
**ASLA**

Making  
Proactive  
Change:  
Implementing  
the Uniform  
Standard

# ASLA's Policy – Professional Licensure: Reciprocity

- The American Society of Landscape Architects believes requirements for reciprocal licensure should easily and efficiently facilitate the interstate practices of professional landscape architecture and protect public health, safety, and welfare. **ASLA supports the use of uniform criteria for licensure** to help facilitate reciprocity, while recognizing states may have additional requirements based upon unique environmental conditions related to public health and safety. ASLA recognizes CLARB's Council Record or Certificate can increase licensing board efficiency, however ASLA supports multiple means for an individual to obtain a reciprocal license without the requirement of a CLARB Council Record or CLARB Certificate.



# Why a Uniform Standard?

01

Achieve consistent  
licensure  
requirements  
across jurisdictions

02

Improve  
reciprocity

03

Provide increased  
access to the  
profession

04

Increase  
defensibility of  
licensure  
requirements



# Expansion of Uniform Requirements

Inclusive Education Pathways

Justifiable Experience Requirements

Accessible Licensure Examination\*\*\*



# Data and Information Inputs

Recommendations  
from ASLA on  
alternative educational  
paths / Inputs from  
CELA

Requirements for  
related design  
disciplines  
(architecture and  
engineering)

Correlations related to  
current member  
requirements

Correlations related to  
years of experience  
(and education type)  
and demonstration of  
competency

Input from the  
profession on when  
they felt competent to  
practice independently



# Pathways in Uniform Standard

Education	Experience	Exam
LAAB/LAAC Accredited Degree in Landscape Architecture	2 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
4-year Non-Accredited Degree in Landscape Architecture	4 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
2-year Certificate in Landscape Architecture	6 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
Accredited Architecture or Engineering Degree	6 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
Any Bachelor's Degree	6 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
No post-secondary education	8 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.



# Uniform Licensure Standards

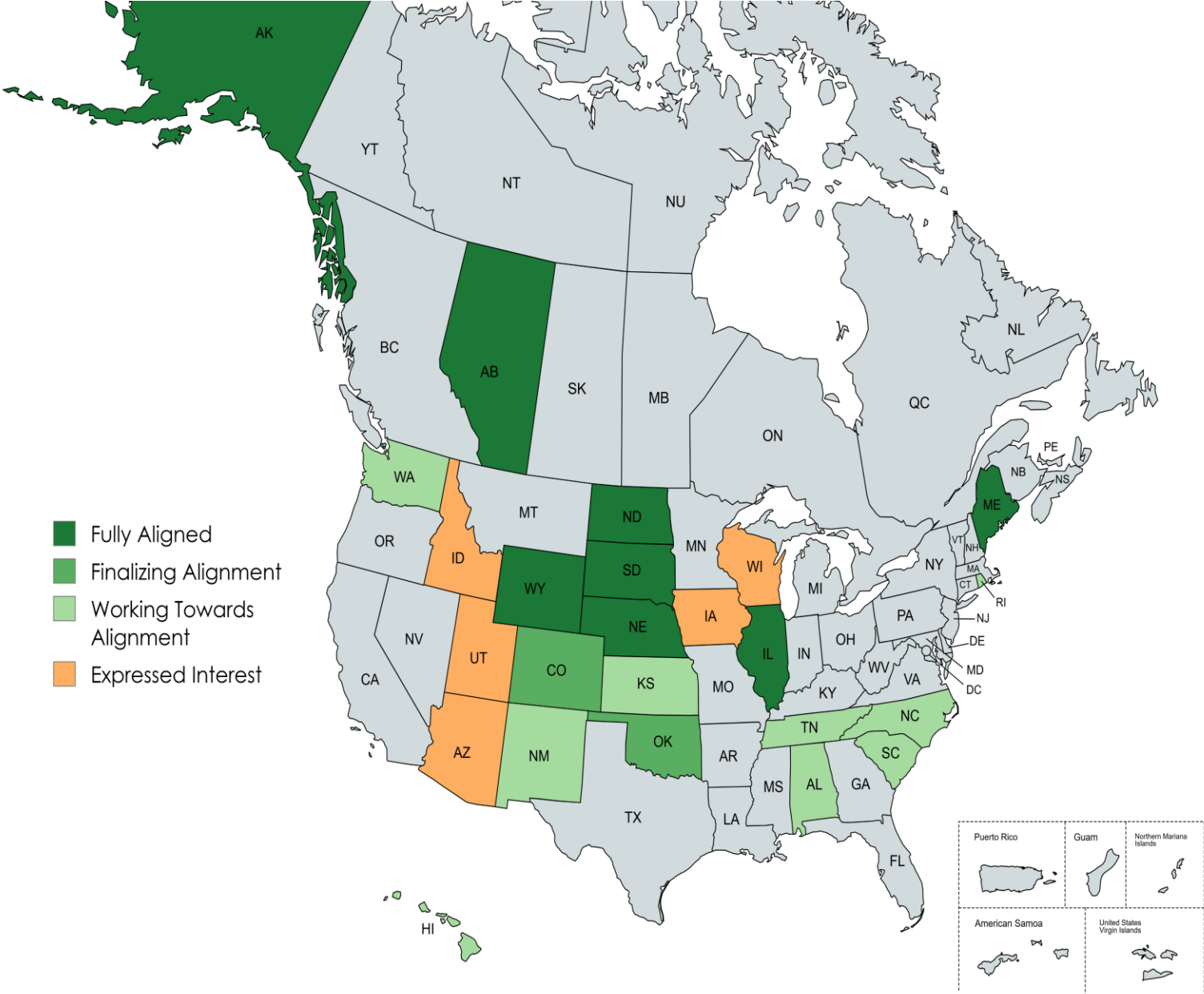
Hawaii  
SB 2607



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# Uniform Standards Update



# Uniform Standard Updates

## 2026 Activity

- Colorado
- Oklahoma

## 2027 Activity

- Alabama
- New Mexico
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Washington



# Proactive Advocacy Activities







# 2026 Site Tours w/ Public Officials

**Topics: Active Transportation Projects; Green Infrastructure; Excess Heat Mitigation**



# Resolution and Proclamations Request

**April is World Landscape  
Architecture Month.** Request  
resolutions from state and local  
legislators



# QUESTIONS



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**To:** Landscape Architecture Board Members**Date:** November 17, 2025**From:** Robert Lopez*(rev. April 6, 2026)***Subject:** Education/Experience Review**In reply to:**

Immediately following this memo are the following documents:

- Education/Experience Research document, comparing the current NY experience requirements with CLARB's Uniform Standard, adjacent States, and similarly sized States.
- Table of the CLARB Uniform Standard for Landscape Architects – currently, eight CLARB Member Boards have adopted the Uniform Standard for licensure, nine Member Boards are working towards or finalizing alignment with the Uniform Standard, and five Member Boards have expressed interest in the Uniform Standard.
- CLARB Uniform Standard – the actual language for the Uniform Standard is also attached.
- Section 7324 of the NYS Education Law

This information is being presented to the State Board as a baseline for understanding the current licensure requirements in New York, various jurisdictions, and the CLARB Uniform Standard and to determine if further investigation is needed to pursue a change to any of these requirements.

It is also suggested that the Board, at a minimum, review all of its policy requirements for experience, including:

- The maximum cap of 2 years under an architect or professional engineer
- The maximum cap of 2 years for teaching in an LAAB-accredited program
- The maximum cap of 2 years for employment at planning firms, government agencies, landscape contractors and general contractors
- The discounting of experience for teaching at 50%; i.e. teach for 1 year but only get 6 months' experience credit
- The discounting of experience at planning firms, government agencies, landscape contractors and general contractors at 50%; i.e. work for 1 year but only get 6 months' experience credit
- The requirement for all candidates to have a minimum of 2 years of experience under a landscape architect

## **Education/Experience Research – Landscape Architecture**

9.10.25

### Current Experience Requirements for Licensure Based upon Degree Type

#### **Degree from LAAB accredited program**

- CLARB Uniform Standard – 2 years
- NY – 4 years if program is 4 years long
- NY – 3 years if program is 5 years long
  
- CA – 2 years
- CT – 2 years
- FL – 1 year
- MD – 2 years
- NJ – 4 years
- PA – 2 years
- TX – 2 years / 3,640 hours
- VT – 3 years

#### **Graduate Degree in landscape architecture AND a Degree from LAAB accredited undergraduate program**

- CLARB Uniform Standard – 2 years
- NY – 3 years if undergraduate program is 4 years long
- NY – 2 years if undergraduate program is 5 years long
  
- CA – 2 years
- CT – 2 years
- FL – 1 year
- MD – 2 years
- NJ – 4 years
- PA – 1 year
- TX – 2 years / 3,640 hours
- VT – 2 years

#### **4-year non-landscape architecture degree AND a Degree from LAAB accredited graduate program**

- CLARB Uniform Standard – 2 years
- NY – 4 years
- CA – 2 years
- CT – 2 years
- FL – 1 year
- MD – 2 years
- NJ – 4 years
- PA – 2 years
- TX – 2 years / 3,640 hours
- VT – 3 years

**Degree in landscape architecture from an undergraduate or graduate curriculum that is not ASLA accredited**

- CLARB Uniform Standard – 4 years
- NY – can vary; minimum of 5 years
  
- CA – 3 years
- CT – 4 years
- FL – 7 years
- MD – 6 years
- NJ – N/A
- PA – 8 years
- TX – 3 years
- VT – 9 years

**ABET Accredited PE program or NAAB accredited RA program**

- CLARB Uniform Standard – 6 years
- NY – 6 years
  
- CA – 4 years
- CT – 4 years
- FL – 7 years
- MD – 4 years
- NJ – N/A
- PA – 8 years
- TX – N/A
- VT – 9 years

**Two-year landscape architecture related technical program**

- CLARB Uniform Standard – 6 years
- NY – 10 years
  
- CA – 5 years
- CT – N/A
- FL – 7 years
- MD – 8 years
- NJ – N/A
- PA – 8 years
- TX – N/A
- VT – 9 years

**Non-landscape architecture program (other than the above)**

- CLARB Uniform Standard – 7 years if two-year program; 6 years if four-year program
- NY – 10 years if two-year program; 8 years if four-year program
  
- CA – 5 years
- CT – N/A
- FL – 7 years
- MD – 6 years

- NJ – N/A
- PA – 8 years
- TX – N/A
- VT -9 years

**All-experience path**

- CLARB Uniform Standard – 8 years
- NY – 12 years
- CA – 6 years
- CT – N/A
- FL – 7 years
- MD – 8 years
- NJ – N/A
- PA – 8 years
- TX – N/A
- VT – 9 years

Additional Notes regarding NY Experience

- All candidates must have a minimum of 2 years under the direct supervision of a lawfully practicing landscape architect in a diversified landscape architecture practice
- In addition to the 2 years of experience, minimum, required under an RLA, candidates may have:
  - 2 years max. under PE or RA,
  - 2 years max. of teaching in LAAB accredited program or in structured research (*discounted by 50%*)
  - 2 years max. in a planning firm, government agency, landscape contractor or general contractor (*discounted by 50%*)

Additional Notes regarding CLARB Uniform Standard

- CLARB requires that all experience in the regulated practice of landscape architecture be performed under the supervision of an RLA OR a licensed professional in a related field.
- To be considered “experience in the regulated practice of landscape architecture”, an applicant must gain experience in the same practice domains as determined by CLARB’s Job Task Analysis as follows:
  - *Project and Construction Management*: includes pre-project management, project management, bidding, construction, and maintenance;
  - *Inventory and Analysis*: includes site inventory, physical analysis, and contextual analysis;
  - *Design*: includes stakeholder process, master planning, and site design;
  - *Grading, Drainage, and Construction Documentation*: includes site preparation plans, general plans and details, specialty plans, and specifications.

### Additional Notes of Interest – General

- California requires all candidates to have a minimum of 1 year under the direct supervision of a landscape architect licensed in the US.
- New Jersey requires that at least 2 of the 4 years of experience be under a landscape architect, architect, professional planner, or professional engineer.
- Pennsylvania requires 2 years of experience in landscape architectural work under the supervision of a “design professional”. If the candidate is not supervised by a landscape architect, the candidate’s work product must be reviewed by a registered landscape architect every 6 months for 2 consecutive years.

## CLARB Uniform Standard (and Certification) Education, Experience and Exam Pathways

Education	Experience	Exam
LAAB/LAAC Accredited Degree in Landscape Architecture	2 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
4-year Non-Accredited Degree in Landscape Architecture	4 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
2-year Certificate in Landscape Architecture	6 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
Accredited Architecture or Engineering Degree	6 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
Any Bachelor's Degree	6 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.
No post-secondary education	8 years	Pass the L.A.R.E.

## **CLARB Uniform Licensure Standard for Landscape Architecture 2022**

The CLARB Uniform Licensure Standard for Landscape Architecture 2022 (“Uniform Standard”) is a policy guidance document established and adopted by the CLARB membership to outline detailed model requirements for education, experience, and examination to be eligible for licensure as a landscape architect. If implemented within member jurisdictions, the standard would achieve consistent licensure requirements across the United States and Canada thereby improving the landscape architecture mobility model, providing for increased equity and access to practice, increasing defensibility of licensure requirements, and ensuring the health, safety, and welfare of the public and the environment.

Approval of the Uniform Standard by the CLARB membership does not commit any jurisdiction to the implementation of the Uniform Standard. This policy guidance document serves as a resource to members to update their applicable laws by referring to or adopting the document or any section of it, but ultimately each jurisdiction must determine the appropriate level of regulation of the practice of landscape architecture within its borders.

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**Section 1: Qualifications for Licensure.** To obtain a license to practice landscape architecture, an applicant must:

- A. **Education**: Either (i) hold a degree in landscape architecture accredited by the Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB), Canadian Society of Landscape Architects Accreditation Council (LAAC), or their international equivalent; or (ii) satisfy the alternative education requirements set forth in Section (2); **and**
- B. **Experience**: Have completed two (2) years of experience in the regulated practice of landscape architecture under the direct supervision of a licensed landscape architect or a licensed professional in a related field; **and**
- C. **Examination**: Pass the licensure examination developed and administered by CLARB; **or**
- D. **Reciprocity**: In lieu of providing evidence that the applicant has completed the education, experience, and examination requirements noted in provisions (A) through (C) of this Section (1), provide evidence acceptable to the Board that the applicant is licensed and in good standing to practice landscape architecture under the laws of another jurisdiction, and other requirements as established by the Board.

# CLARB

**Section 2: Alternative Education.** In lieu of a degree in landscape architecture accredited by LAAB, LAAC, or their international equivalent, an applicant must obtain six (6) additional years of experience in the regulated practice of landscape architecture under the direct supervision of a licensed landscape architect or a licensed professional in a related field or, if eligible, an applicant may earn credit toward the remaining years of experience in regulated practice through one of the following options:

- A. If an applicant holds a non-accredited degree or certificate in landscape architecture, then the applicant may be credited with one (1) year of experience for each year of schooling completed up to a maximum of four (4) years of credited experience, **OR**
- B. If an applicant holds any degree or certificate, then the applicant may be credited with six (6) months of experience for each one (1) year of schooling completed up to a maximum of two (2) years of credited experience.

**Section 3: Experience in the Regulated Practice of Landscape Architecture.**

- A. To be considered “experience in the regulated practice of landscape architecture,” an applicant must gain experience in the following practice domains as determined by the Job Task Analysis to ensure competency necessary to protect the public and the environment:<sup>1</sup>
  - 1. Project and Construction Management: includes pre-project management, project management, bidding, construction, and maintenance;
  - 2. Inventory and Analysis: includes site inventory, physical analysis, and contextual analysis;
  - 3. Design: includes stakeholder process, master planning, and site design;
  - 4. Grading, Drainage, and Construction Documentation: includes site preparation plans, general plans and details, specialty plans, and specifications.
- B. All applicant’s experience in the regulated practice of landscape architecture should be performed under the supervision of a licensed landscape architect or a licensed professional in a related field.

**Section 4: Amendments.** This CLARB Uniform Licensure Standard for Landscape Architecture [2022] may be amended at any special meeting or Annual Meeting of CLARB by resolution submitted to the member boards. The affirmative vote of the majority of the member boards represented at any CLARB meeting is required to adopt any amendment to this CLARB Uniform Licensure Standard for Landscape Architecture.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Adopted by the CLARB Member Boards April 20, 2022.*

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<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding the standards set forth herein, each jurisdiction within the CLARB membership will determine how it will evaluate experience based on its unique circumstances and requirements.

**SECTION 7324 OF  
THE NYS  
EDUCATION LAW**

The New York State Education Department (“SED”) Office of the Professions (“OP”) is alerting everyone of a phishing scam that has been brought to our attention. Phishing—or “vishing”—scams impersonate OP or websites attempting to collect licensure and personal information from the licensee. **If you receive an inquiry which you believe to be suspicious do not provide any information. To verify if the inquiry was from OP, contact us directly.** You may report any suspicious communication received to the Federal Trade Commission.

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# Article 148, Landscape Architecture

## Landscape Architecture

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## Education Law

### Article 148, Landscape Architecture

**Disclaimer:** Sections from the Education Law, Rules of the Board of Regents or Regulations of the Commissioner of Education are presented below for general informational purposes as a public service. Although reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that these sections are current, complete, and accurate, the State Education Department does not warrant or represent that this information is current, complete, and accurate. The statutes, rules, and regulations are subject to change on a regular basis. Readers are advised to consult McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York (West Publishing Corporation) and Title 8 of the Unofficial Version New York Codes, Rules and Regulations - Title 8 (8 NYCRR), published by the Department of State, and the State Register for the official exposition of the text of these statutes, rules and regulations, as well as for amendments and any subsequent changes or revisions thereto.

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**§7320. Introduction.**

**§7321. Definition of practice of landscape architecture.**

**§7322. Practice of landscape architecture and use of title "landscape architect".**

**§7323. State board for landscape architecture.**

**§7324. Requirements for a professional license.**

1. To qualify for a license as a landscape architect, an applicant shall fulfill the following requirements:
  1. Application: file an application with the department;
  2. Education: have received an education, including a bachelor's or higher degree in landscape architecture, in accordance with the commissioner's regulations;
  3. Experience: have experience satisfactory to the board in appropriate landscape architectural work and of sufficient amount so that the combined college study and experience total eight years;
  4. Examination: pass an examination satisfactory to the board and in accordance with the commissioner's regulations;
  5. Age: be at least twenty-one years of age;
  6. Citizenship or immigration status: be a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States;
  7. Character: be of good moral character as determined by the department; and
  8. Fees: pay a fee of two hundred twenty dollars to the department for admission to a department conducted examination and for an initial license, a fee of one hundred fifteen dollars for each reexamination, a fee of one hundred fifteen dollars for an initial license for persons not requiring admission to a department conducted examination, and a fee of one hundred fifty-five dollars for each triennial registration period.
2. In lieu of degree and experience requirements specified in subparagraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision one of this section, twelve years of practical experience in landscape architecture of a grade and character satisfactory to the board may be accepted by the department provided that each complete year of study satisfactory to the department may at the discretion of the board be accepted in lieu of two years of experience but not to exceed eight years toward the required total of twelve years. Eight years of such experience satisfactory to the board may be accepted by the department for admission to that portion of the examination related to fundamental landscape architecture theory.
3. In lieu of degree, experience and examination requirements specified in subparagraphs (2), (3) and (4) of subdivision one of this section, ten years of lawful practice of landscape architecture outside the state satisfactory to the board may be accepted by the department upon the passing of a practical examination satisfactory to the board.
4. On recommendation of the board, the department may exempt from examination an applicant who holds a license or certificate to practice landscape architecture issued to him upon examination by a legally constituted board of examiners in any other state or political subdivision of the United States, provided the applicant's qualifications met the requirements in this state at the time such license was issued.

**§7325. Limited permits.**

**§7326. Exempt persons.**

**§7327. Special provisions.**

**§7328. Mandatory continuing education for landscape architects. [Effective January 1, 2007]**

To: Landscape Architecture Board Members

Date: September 20, 2025

From: Robert Lopez

Subject: CLARB Annual Meeting Summary

In reply to:

From September 17-20, Chair Weremchuk and I attended the CLARB Annual Meeting along with 150 attendees. Below is a summary of the meeting's presentations and outcomes:

### **Global insights, Local impacts September 17**

#### MBE Exchange

- Discussed having an MBE Resource Kit
- Discussed AI and its use in the Office

### **September 18**

#### Opening Session – Matt Miller (CEO) / Joel Kurokawa (President)

- Global insights, local impacts affecting the profession of landscape architecture
- 150 attendees; 38 jurisdictions represented
- Mix of voices and perspectives
- Discussed IFLA Conference – Nantes, France
- CLARB needs to look beyond its borders
- MOU established with CELA for program for instructors
- Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska adopted Uniform standard
- IFLA committee – Matt participating in developing framework on licensure with other countries
- Matt has met with MBE's from 35 Executives of CLARB
- IFLA Africa – signed an MOU with them – only 1 country has licensure in Africa right now
- LAC Processes – get more people to run for CLARB leadership
- New website launched in August
- Emerging areas of practice within landscape architecture

#### Keynote Speaker – Driving Policy Change and Global Recognition in Landscape Architecture – Indra Purnasari – LA from Latvia

- Representing IFLA
- IFLA established in 1948
- 82 member associations represented
- More than 100k landscape architects within IFLA membership
- 555 educational programmes

- 1 million qualified LA's globally
- IFLA divided into 5 regions
  - Africa
  - Americas
  - Asia/Pacific
  - Europe
  - Middle East
- IFLA has 19 ambitious working programmes
- IFLA had 1,500 participants from 60 countries worldwide at its 2025 World Congress in France
- Developed Global Task Analysis that was completed in 2023 – starting point for understanding internationally, of the profession of landscape architecture.
- The World Economic Forum in May 2024; recognized the need to hire environmental specialists, including landscape architects to improve the enabling environment.
- IFLA has maps on their website showing where landscape architecture is regulated, not regulated, or regulated on the national level
- 13 countries in Europe that regulated LA profession

The Changing Face of Landscape Architecture – Demographic Insights – *Emily Bogstie (CLARB), Elizabeth Hebron – ASLA; Kris Pritchard - LAAB*

- Agenda
  - Demographic Shifts
  - Emerging Trends
  - Potential Impacts
- Demographics in Education - Summary of 2024 Annual Reports
  - 102 programs
  - 6,239 total enrolled students – 4.1% increase from last year
    - 4272 total undergraduate students
    - 1967 total graduate students
    - 44% male, 55% female
    - 5503 domestic students; 736 international students – 88% domestic; 12% international
    - 56% white; 4% black, 12% Asian; 16% Latino; others smaller
    - 1452 total graduates in 2024
    - 31% of total faculty are registered landscape architects
- Demographics in Practice
  - ASLA membership – 54% white; 18% non-white; 27% unknown
  - 60% of full members are male; 40% of full members are female
  - ASLA has a 2024 Industry Report
  - TYPICAL firm has single office with 4 staff and gross annual revenues of \$570k.
  - Most offices continue to work regionally
  - California/Oregon/Washington has 25% of the work for landscape architects in US
  - Landscape architecture firms are boosting pay, flexibility and culture to retain and attract staff.
  - 25% of firms are undergoing an ownership transition

- Demographics in Licensure
  - Average candidate for licensure is 35 years old
  - Average licensee is 48 years old
  - Seeing increased diversity in candidate population
  - 53% of candidates are female, 47% are male
  - In 2024, the largest number of CLARB transmittals went to Texas; NY is #2
  - 91% of Record Holders have an accredited degree in landscape architecture
- Trends in Education
  - Climate, resilience and ecological design
  - Practice based, Problem Oriented
  - Tech and data literacy
  - Social justice
  - Public health
  - Research grown
  - Cross unit studios and shared faculty
  - Research and teaching partnerships
  - Centers and labs
  - Dual degrees
  - New programs focused on climate
  - Time to degree – accelerated curriculum – big pressure – particularly on 3-year Masters programs
  - Online/hybrid learning
  - Visual & Hybrid Studios
  - Pressure on programs – budget cuts, low enrollment, grants/funding, international students, DEI and academic freedom
- Trends in Practice
  - 12% of firms, as of 2024, were currently using AI; another 12% were not using AI but were planning on using it
  - ASLA Climate Action Plan – 2022-2025 – 75 actions contained within this plan
  - Vision for 2040 – all LA projects will simultaneously provide significant economic benefits in the form of measurable ecosystem services, health co benefits, and green jobs
  - Clients are concerned with:
    - Increased intensity of storms
    - Increased duration and intensity of heat waves
    - Loss of pollinators
    - Changing/unreliable weather
    - Increased spread and intensity of inland flooding
  - New Economic Research (on the ASLA website)
    - Done in conjunction with University of Maryland
    - 175 LA Cases studies in the US
    - Making the Economic Case for Nature based solutions in projects
- Trends in Licensure
  - As enrollments in colleges decline, CLARB expects a dip in the number of licensure candidates

- Candidate volume in 2025 is on the upswing; April 2025 had almost 1600 candidates – highest amount of candidates in 10 years
- Steady increase in the number of reciprocal transmittals by CLARB

Beyond the Traditional Unit: Multiple Paths to Practice – Jodi Aumer; Rob Loftis, Leehu Loon, Taner Ozdil, Zach Druga

- Session Outcomes
  - Learn the history and outcomes of Rethink Regulation
  - Explore expanded pathways to licensure through education and experience
  - Gain insights from Member Boards adopting the Uniform Standard
  - Apply concepts through case studies of non-traditional applicants
- Rethink Regulation Recap
  - Effort started in 2017
  - Policy – uniform standard
  - Process – uniform application
  - Procedure – direct administrative approval / application for the LARE
- Components of the Uniform Standard – currently at 8 jurisdictions; soon to be at 10 jurisdictions
  - Inclusive education pathways
  - Justifiable experience requirements
  - Accessible licensure examination
- Accessible Education and Experience Pathways
  - Approach
    - Prioritize accredited degree as preferred path
    - Recognizes multiple education paths
    - Provide for an education through experience path
    - Balance the interplay between education, experience and examination
  - LAAB accredited degree – 2 years
  - Non-accredited BLA – 4 years
  - 2 year non accredited MLA – 6 years
  - 2 year certificate LA – 6 years
  - Other Bachelor degree – 6 years
  - 2 years Associates – 7 years
  - 2 year certificate – 7 years
  - No degree – 8 years
- Experience pathways
  - Traditional employment, internships or contract work under supervision
  - Under a licensed LA or related licensed professional
  - Under a licensed professional authorized to practice
  - Teaching landscape architecture
- CELA/CLARB Partnership: MOU and Faculty Licensure Advancement Program
  - CELA / CLARB MOU
    - Create programs and pathways to advance licensure among landscape architecture academic practitioners and students
    - Explore collaborative research, education, and CE opportunities

- Promote active participation in education and research activities
- CELA / CLARB Program
  - First of its kind collaboration to support licensure advancement for faculty
  - Annual program jointly sponsored by CELA and CLARB
  - Full time faculty from CELA member schools are eligible if they qualify for CLARB Certification and/or licensure
  - Provides up to \$5k in in-kind services and support per awardee
  - Aims to increase licensure among landscape architecture faculty and strengthen pathways to practice.

Crossing Borders: Advancing International Mobility in Professional Licensure – Davy McDowell – NCEES; Brie Allen – NASBA; Veronica Meadows (CLARB)

- Why International Mobility Matters
  - Increasing globalization of professional practice
  - Growing workforce mobility across borders
  - Shared responsibility for protecting people, places, and the environment
- International Engineering Alliance (IEA)
  - Looking at engineering education and professional competence.
  - ABET is signatory to the Washington education accords and NCEES signature to the mobility agreements
  - Not all countries are part of this - +-30 countries are part of this international alliance
  - Competency and “Graduate Attributes” are part of this accord
- MRA with the UK
  - 20+ year process
  - 2023/24 – ratified the agreement
  - 10 states have signed on to the MRA; expecting 5 more states to sign on by end of 2025.
- NASBA – Public Accountancy
  - 55 jurisdictional boards
  - 100 years old
  - AICPA – partner with them to deliver the CPA exam
  - CPE Registry
  - Audit, attest work, use of CPA title
  - 3 E’s
    - 150 credit hours
    - 1 year experience
    - Exam
  - Multiple pathways being developed
    - 120 credit hours
    - 2 years experience
  - Deliver CPA exam internationally to multiple countries
  - AICPA develops the exam content
  - NASBA has 7 MRAs with various countries

Recognition of Landscape Architecture Globally – Ben Stockwin, Ruth Wanjiku, Indra Purs, Cecilia Tence, Monica Pallares

- Kenya – *Ruth* – profession of landscape architecture is 20 years old
  - One school in Kenya for landscape architecture students
  - No practice act or title act in Kenya
- Australia – *Ben*
  - Self-regulated – AILA
  - Similar to ASLA – does registration and is an association
  - 2-3 hour practical exam is required
  - They have an 8 year experience pathway
  - Australia also has a senior practitioner pathway
  - They have an MRA with Hong Kong
  - Landscape architect is not a protected title; Registered landscape architect is protected
  - 30% increase in membership in last 4 years
- Philippines - *Cecilia*
  - Does not regulate a practice act through law
  - Need to have a degree in landscape architecture
  - Board monitors higher education programs
  - There are 46 regulated professions in the Philippines
- Mexico – *Monica*
  - Landscape architecture is recognized as a profession in Mexico
  - There is a validation process to follow
  - There is no title act for landscape architects in Mexico
- Latvia – *Indra*
  - 1994 – start of formal education for landscape architects
  - 2006 – Association begins to have voluntary system of registration based on education and experience
  - Latvia does have title protection
  - Latvia still needs their Parliament to vote on their laws

**Day Two – September 19, 2025**

Supporting Licensure Defensibility: ARPL Research & Findings – Nick Maggio (CRAFT); Maurice Brown (NCARB)

- ARPL – Alliance for Responsible Professional Licensing - coalition of national organizations and their licensing boards – PE, RA, LA, LS, CPAs
  - Educates policymakers and the public
  - Works with state licensing boards and professional organizations
  - Commissions research and produces resources
  - Tracked +-200 bills last year
- Agenda
  - Legislative trends
  - Public opinion polling results

- A new threat to licensing
- Strategic communication and advocacy tools
- A new ARPL white paper
- What's coming in 2026
- Trends
  - Deregulation in general
  - Reciprocity / mobility
  - Board reform; oversight, structure and composition
  - Review committee
  - Fees/revenue
  - Military community
  - Sunset/sunrise
  - Criminal history
- ARPL commissioned new research in 2024 to understand how the public views:
  - The value of licensing on public HSW
  - The role of licensing boards
  - Licensing and workforce shortages
  - Licensing and AI emergence
- Results of Survey
  - 75% say licensing is critical for guaranteeing qualifications
  - 72% say licensing protects the public
  - 77% say licensed professionals should oversee AI use within their profession
  - 80% of public is skeptical of AI technology and its use on high impact work
  - 90% say these board functions are important:
    - Ensuring qualifications
    - Continuing education oversight
    - Ethics enforcement
    - Public safety protection
  - Voters value what boards do, but remain skeptical of boards as entities
    - Strong support (50%) for proposals to consolidate, reconstitute, or otherwise “reform” licensing boards
    - There is an opportunity to raise awareness and educate about what boards do
- 3 of most concerning bills last year
  - Nevada SB78 intended to merge 20 boards into 6 larger entities, stripping them of autonomy. Replace existing staff with political appointees.
  - Alabama SB193 sought to consolidate 19 boards, reducing their independence
  - Florida HB991/SB110 proposed eliminating all Florida licensing boards and removing CPE requirements
- Closer look at the Florida bill
  - Proposal to eliminate boards buried in a 561-page bill
  - Rushed forward with no debate or stakeholder input
  - If the Senate simply adopted House amendments, the bill would have passed, effectively ending boards and CPE.
- Strategic Communication and Advocacy Tools
  - “Roles of the Boards” messaging
  - Expanded strategic communications

- Active state partner coordination
- New advocacy resources
- Fall 2025 message research
- Refreshing the boards narrative: leading with outcomes
  - Responsible professional licensing protects the public
  - The public wants licensing to ensure qualifications and safety
  - Boards protect the public by ensuring qualifications are in place and met
  - Licensing that protects the public requires effective, qualified boards
  - Attacks on licensing boards are attacks on public safety
- Advocacy tools
  - ARPL LinkedIn articles about NV, FL, and pillars of effective boards
  - Updated lawmaker education collateral for in-state advocacy
  - State-specific research and talkers
  - Case studies of failed reforms (GA)
  - White paper: *Boards That Work*
- ARPL White paper: *Boards That Work*
  - When states consider board changes, reforms must follow these 4 principles
    - Prioritize subject matter expertise
    - Preserve board decision-making authority
    - Keep similar professions together when consolidating
    - Maintain manageable workload volume
  - White paper is available on the ARPL website
- Action Items to Consider
  - Don't assume the threat will pass
  - Remain vigilant even in off-season
  - Engage proactively with partners
  - Use ARPLS's boards resources

Navigating Licensing Reform: Trends, Threats and Best Practices to Defend Your Board – Matt Barusch, Amy Stewart

- Why this matters
  - Growing political scrutiny of licensure and boards
  - Cost and efficiency pressures
  - Public trust and HSW at stake
- Rise in reform activity
  - Review commissions
  - Changes to board authority/processes
  - Board consolidation/reorganisation
  - Universal licensure
  - Board elimination/Licensure as an administrative function
  - Deregulation/Elimination of licensure
- Breakdown of CLARB's 56 Member Boards
  - 54% of CLARB Boards are LA only
  - 16% are LA and Architecture
  - 11% are LA, Architecture, Interior Design

- 9% are LA, Architecture, Engineering, Land Surveying
- Various breakdowns of other boards
- 33 CLARB jurisdictions have an “Agency” model
- Rhode Island case study
  - 1975 – RI starts to license landscape architects
  - Did deep dive on RI organization, advantages and disadvantages of “Agency” model
- Demonstrating value (tell stories, use statistics within the stories)
  - Share clear statistics
  - Use ARPL data as credible source for licensure trends
  - Provide real examples of efficiency and collaboration
  - Highlight revenue generated through licensing and notable enforcement outcomes
- Make your regulatory program more efficient and easier to defend

The Critical Role of Licensure Enforcement in Professional Regulation – *Judith Stapley; Daniel Carthel; Jack Gilmore; Scott Sayles (all from AZ Board)*

- Agenda
  - Data makes you credible, stories make you memorable
  - Laws and Regulations
  - Complaint Process
  - Board Meetings
- Oversee 7 professions as one Board
- Receive 150-200 complaints per year
- Laws and Regulations
  - Board members must stay within their lane and legal authority outlined in statutes
  - Determining what kind of investigation to do before starting the process
  - Determines jurisdiction
  - What resources are available
  - Always utilize legal counsel
- AZ has 180 days to complete their cases
- AZ has +300 members who help their Board – they are SMEs in the profession they are licensed
- AZ Board meets on a monthly basis
- Boards live and die by public perception

ICOR Practice Overlap Guidance & Resources – *Jerany Jackson; Phil Meyer; Veronica Meadows*

- Member Board Support
- Informal working group
- Best practices in regulation of design professions
- Advocacy for licensure in the public’s interest
- Harmonizing licensure policies, processes and procedures
- CIDQ, CLARB, NCARB and NCEES
- Problem
  - Confusion for the public
  - Questions from code officials

- Consternation between professionals
- Friction among licensing boards
- NCARB started the effort in 2020; then it went to ICOR to go through effort
- Rigor of the process
  - Work rooted in national standards
  - Steering committee
    - Architecture subcommittee
    - Engineering subcommittee
    - Interior design sub committee
    - Landscape architecture subcommittee
    - Surveying subcommittee
- 38 SMEs, 5 professions, 27 jurisdictions, 1,000+ combined years of experience
- Inputs – 128 practice areas – valid, defensible and consistent inputs from across every profession
- Initial analysis split into 3 Buckets
  - Group 1 – no hsw, no overlap – 13 practice areas
  - Group 2 – acceptable overlap – 20 practice areas
  - Group 3 – practice boundaries – 19 practice areas
- What’s in the guidance resource
  - Background
  - Executive summary
  - Instructions for Use
  - Terms
  - Group 1 practice areas
  - Group 2 practice areas
  - Group 3 practice areas
- Phase 1 of the project is almost done
- Why this matters for regulators
  - Provides a consistent framework across professions
  - Reduces reliance on interpretation or ad hoc decisions
  - Grounded in national standards
  - Resolves disputes with building officials on plan stamping
  - Strengthens licensure defense while protecting HSW
- Timeline
  - By November 2025 – ICOR leadership approvals
  - December 2025/January 2026 – Joint presentations to ICOR memberships and joint presentations to professional society leaderships

Expanding the CLARB Community: Exploring Opportunities for Increased Connection and Engagement – Allison Fleury; Lea Ann Macknally; Monica Pallares

- Why this matters now
  - Regulatory environment
  - Global opportunities
  - Strategic positioning
- 3,369 licensed CLARB record holders

- 4,414 emerging Council record holders
- Record holders span 20 countries
- New value for record holders
  - Licensure defense resources
  - Professional development webinars
  - Bi-weekly newsletter
  - Access to volunteer leadership opportunities
- CLARB is currently only capturing 17% of the licensed market
- Next steps
  - Exploration of opportunities to expand community
  - Board of Directors to discuss at November meeting
  - Continued engagement

LARE Development, Performance and Future Enhancements – *Emily Bogstie, Adrienne Cadle, Brandon Doss, Zara Brown*

- LARE development process
  - How frequently is JTA? – every 5-7 years – body of knowledge
  - 8 members per LARE committee; 32 exam writing volunteers, total of 4 committees
  - Terms usually run for 5 years; Chair does 1 additional year
  - LARE development process
    - 5 years professional experience
    - Proficient creating graphics
    - Must be licensed RLA
  - Committee Duties
    - Write and develop questions based on the LARE Blueprint
    - Create graphics, images, and / or photos for use on exam questions
    - Review exams, feedback, and statistical performance
    - Maintain exam resources list
- Committee Expectations
  - 2 In-person meetings – 5 days/year + travel time
  - Virtual meetings – 10 hours/year (on an as-needed basis)
  - Meeting preparations – 20 hours/year
- Exam Item Lifecycle – typical steps Committee members take
  - Identify need
  - Generate idea
  - Created in new bank
  - Review with committee
  - Approve for usage
  - Pilot/beta test
  - Review performance
  - Promote to active
  - Monitor performance
- Item review considerations
  - Does it represent minimal competence?
  - Is the content relevant?

- Is it true/accurate across regions?
- Does it have one (and only one) correct answer?
- Is it clear, concise, and straight to the point?
- Are the graphics/images clear?
- AI models not quite “there” yet in terms of writing exam questions; would take tremendous amount of time to vet the questions – is evolving every couple of months
- LARE Performance
  - 64% passed IAPM
  - 62% passed P&D
  - 68% passed CD&A
  - 52% passed GD&SM
- Candidates are now getting provisional feedback on all LARE Sections
  - Likely to Pass
  - Likely to Fail
- Practice Exams
  - 50 questions / section
  - \$25 per section
  - 3 attempts per section
  - 742 taken in the last year
  - Candidate gets instant results and rationale
- Diagnostic Feedback
  - Most candidates are not happy with the diagnostic feedback they receive – this is fairly typical across all professions that have diagnostic feedback
- Future enhancements and accessibility
  - GI Bill approval for exam fees
  - ESL Accommodations
  - Provisional feedback
  - Diagnostic feedback
  - Online proctoring
  - Practice exams
- Expanding access
  - Licensure advancement program with ASLA
  - Faculty licensure advancement program with CELA
  - LARE Reimbursement grant program with NAMLA
- What’s next for LARE
  - Exploring diagnostic feedback improvements
  - Determinants of success
  - Continued commitment to fairness, rigor and accessibility
- Determinants of Success
  - Last one was done in 2011
  - Purpose
    - Factors impacting successful performance on the LARE
    - Factors in 4 categories
      - Education
      - Experience
      - Test environment

- Exam preparation
  - Results will be presented October 22 via a webinar (later in the day)
  - Had 1,144 total respondents over 4 exam administrations
  - 59% of respondents were female

Path to CLARB Volunteer Leadership – *Lea Ann Macknally; Keven Graham; Candace Dillingham; John Cothron; Jolene Rieck*

- Agenda
  - Who is the LAC
  - What is the nominations process?
  - What upcoming opportunities are available?
- CLARB LAC
  - 7 members, 6 of whom serve 3-year terms
  - 2 new members are elected by the membership each year
  - Majority are LA's, with some MBEs
  - Competency model, not constituency model
  - LAC charged with evaluating and recommending candidates
- Nominations Process
  - Identify desired competencies and perspectives (BoD and LAC)
  - Encourage and collect nominations
  - Evaluate nominees (LAC)
  - Make recommendations for election or appointment (LAC)
  - Approve final candidates (BoD)
  - Elect leadership (Members)
- Applying for Leadership
  - Nominations open September – November 30
  - All are encouraged to apply
- Summary
  - How does the LAC know what to look for?
    - LAC gets direction from the Board of Directors
  - How does the LAC get to know nominees?
    - Nominee application
    - Phone calls
    - Reference calls
    - Conducting interviews
- FY 27 Leadership Opportunities
  - President
  - Directors at Large – looking for 3-5 positions
  - Leadership Advisory Council – looking for 2 positions

Keynote: AI, Practice, and Licensure: Futures Thinking for Landscape Architects – Phil Fernberg

- What is AI?
- Why does it matter to LA's?
- What impacts will it have on the regulatory ecosystem of landscape architecture?

- ANI – Artificial Narrow Intelligence - the today – discrete sets of tasks done exceptionally well
- AGI – Artificial General Intelligence - reached human capabilities
- ASI – Artificial Super Intelligence - surpasses human capabilities
- Current State of AI
  - Google DeepMind AlphaFold – can predict how DNA, RNA, and other molecules interact
  - Google DeepMind AlphaFold – helped create 700 new materials
  - Robot Jazz at Georgia Tech
  - Sonic Spiderwebs – MIT LAMM Lab
- AI in Landscape Architecture
  - Exponential growth over last 6-7 years
  - AI can help with discrete tasks
  - Automated behavior mapping
  - Dark Flow tool measuring public project use - SWA
  - Early stage design – Jeff Cutler – space2space
  - Lines XL
  - Drone based Site Evaluation – MVVA
  - Existing LA software being integrated with AI
  - Community Engagement / Community Planning – Maptionnaire
  - City Design with Delve Sidewalk Labs
  - ETH Zurich – robot excavator builds load bearing dry-stack walls
    - Cost efficiencies
    - Time efficiencies
- Can AI help us fulfill our ambitions to tackle global challenges?
  - Universal Pathways – empowering accessible mobility with AI driven insights
  - The Avande Intelligent Garden
  - WIFIRE AI
- Risks and Tradeoffs
  - The Next Rembrandt & Authorship Crises – done by an advertising firm
  - Question of what do we get out of art?
  - Anticipated benefits
    - Enhanced data analysis
    - Stimulated creative process
  - Concerns about AI
    - Uncertainty regarding accuracy
    - Reduced human connection with design

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

**CE  
MODERNIZATION  
AND  
REGULATORY  
UPDATES**

**To:** Landscape Architecture Board Members

**Date:** July 28, 2025

**From:** Robert Lopez

*(rev. April 7, 2026)*

**Subject:** Regulatory Amendments

**In reply to:**

With the signing of the Continuing Education (CE) Modernization Bill, the Department is considering several additional regulatory amendments that the State Board has recommended be accomplished as part of a comprehensive package of landscape architecture regulations. This memo outlines the CE modifications and the additional regulatory changes that the Board has recommended.

**Continuing Education (CE) modifications**

The CE regulatory amendments will be required to comply with the amended statute and will closely align with the requirements in architecture and engineering.

Highlights follow below:

- **No cap on educational activities:** Landscape architects may complete all 36 CE hours through educational activities (previously limited to 18 hours).
- **Carryover credits:** Up to 6 CE hours may be carried over from one registration period to the next.
- **Lapsed registration:** Individuals with a lapse in practice must complete 12 CE hours within the 12 months before applying for renewal, in addition to CE owed from the prior period.
- **Exemptions:** Exemptions from CE requirements may be granted for extended active military service, serious medical conditions, or other justifiable causes as approved by the Department. Maintains the CE exemption for those who are initially licensed.
- **Cross-discipline credit:** CE completed in other design professions may count toward the CE requirement for landscape architecture registration.
- **Prorated credit:** CE that is completed that is less than 1 hour in length may receive prorated credit.
- **Subject matter acceptability:** HSW subject matter will be made more flexible and will mirror the LARE sections. Allowance of certain non-HSW topics, such as leadership, management and business courses as non-HSW, will also be permitted. CE topics that include maximizing fees, limiting liability, project photography, and non-landscape architecture software (i.e. Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and the like) will still be considered unacceptable topics.

### **Endorsement provisions for US and Canadian Landscape Architects**

The State Board has recommended updating endorsement provisions to facilitate licensure in New York for qualified applicants from other U.S. states or Canada, similar to the architecture model. Requirements will include:

- At least **5 years of acceptable experience** within their home jurisdiction within the past 7 years.
- **Examination compliance:** Either passing the required licensing exam or, if not previously taken, a practical exam administered by the State Board.
- **Verification of good standing** in all jurisdictions where the applicant holds licensure.
- **Attestation of good moral character.**

### **Updates to Experience**

Experience that is earned non-concurrently with full-time attendance at college, including but not limited to summer employment, will now be permitted to count towards the experience requirements for licensure, so long as the employment is a minimum duration of one month as defined in the regulations.

### **ESL Provisions for the LARE**

While CLARB permits the use of a bilingual word-to-word dictionary during testing (at PSI test centers only), New York currently does not allow testing accommodations outside of those covered by the ADA. The Board supports adopting a policy similar to, but not identical with, that approved for architecture in May 2023, which allows ESL accommodations in alignment with CLARB guidelines.

### **Seal updates**

Updates to the sealing provisions will be made to conform the regulation to Chapter 58 of the Laws of 2020. These changes are to accommodate the words “E Pluribus Unum” that were added to the New York State Coat of Arms under the word “Excelsior.

### **General Update of Regulations**

As part of the broader regulatory amendment process, additional clean-up items, including updates to the names of LARE sections, deletion of the conditional admission to the LARE as it is no longer needed, and other technical corrections, will be considered.

**To:** Landscape Architecture Board Members

**Date:** December 8, 2025

**From:** Robert Lopez

**Subject:** ICOR Webinar

**In reply to:**

The Executive Secretary attended *the ICOR Practice Overlap Membership webinar* on December 8, 2025. Maurice Brown (NCARB), Wendy Ornelas, AnnMarie Jackson, Stacey Crumbaker, Chris Knotts, Jerany Jackson, Phil Meyer, Brett Foley, Judith Stapley, Bob Calvani presented. Approximately 128 people attended.

Below are the key items discussed during this webinar:

#### Agenda

- Background and Process
- Guidance Resource
- Anticipate benefits and implications
- Next steps
- Breakouts

#### Background and process

- Problem and approach
  - Confusion for the public
  - Questions from code officials
  - Consternation between professionals
  - Friction among licensing boards
- 2020-2022 – NCARB launched task force to study incidental practice
- Realized that ICOR was better vehicle to look at the issue

#### Rigor of the process

- 38 SME's with 1,000 years of experience from 5 professions
- 27 jurisdictions formed 6 workgroups and contributed 800+ hours of work
- Rigorous, fair, balanced process

#### Inputs created 128 practice areas

- Model definition of practice
- Education curriculum used by accreditation bodies
- Exam domains
- Experience areas
- Membership survey

#### Guidance Resource

- Analysis – 128 practice areas were funneled down to 52 practice areas
  - Group 1 – not regulated, no hsw, no overlap – 13 practice areas

- Group 2 – acceptable overlap – 20 practice areas
- Group 3 – practice boundaries – 19 practice areas
- Deep Analysis by Sub-Committees
  - Developed general and profession specific definitions of each practice area
  - Identified where each practice area is found with the inputs
  - Sub committee discussions to review justification/inputs for each practice area
  - Consensus on where acceptable overlap and practice boundaries occur
- Practice Areas
  - Group 1
  - Group 2
  - Group 3
- Guidance resource Outline
  - About ICOR
  - Background
  - Executive summary
  - Instructions for use
  - Common terminology
  - Group 1 practice areas
  - Group 2 practice areas
  - Group 3 practice areas
- Scenario Example – Engineering Design
  - Went through retaining wall example
- Why this matters for regulators
  - Provides a consistent framework across professions
  - Reduces reliance on interpretation or ad-hoc decisions
  - Grounded in national standards / Builds credibility and fairness across jurisdictions
  - Helps resolve disputes with building officials on plan stamping
  - Strengthens licensure defense while protecting HSW
- Next Steps
  - February 2026 – joint presentation to professional society leaderships
  - February – June 2026 – Individual professional society presentations
  - Early 2026 and beyond – share with broader professions, ICC discussions, User feedback collected
  - After 2026 – resource refined – they will be building toward Version 2.0
  - Survey to collect feedback on initial resource open now through 2026
    - By topic area or general comments
    - Examples of use
  - Do not share the resource outside of ICOR members for now
  - Resource will be sent to Member Boards tomorrow, December 9<sup>th</sup>.

# **PRACTICE OVERLAP GUIDANCE**

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# ABOUT ICOR

The Interorganizational Council on Regulation (ICOR) is a collaborative partnership of nonprofit regulatory associations representing the licensing boards for architecture, engineering, interior design, landscape architecture, and surveying. Founded in 1972, ICOR includes the Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ), the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB), the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB), and the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES). Together, these organizations support licensing boards across the United States and Canada that uphold public health, safety, and welfare through professional licensure and/or certification.

ICOR works to strengthen regulation by sharing best practices, advancing consistent standards, and addressing areas of common concern among the regulated design professions. Recognizing that many jurisdictions regulate multiple professions under a single board, ICOR plays a vital role in fostering understanding and collaboration across disciplines. By developing shared resources like this guidance on practice overlap, ICOR helps regulatory boards reduce confusion, streamline administration, and ensure that professional scopes of practice are well defined—while maintaining the public’s trust and safety at the center of the regulatory mission.

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# BACKGROUND

The professions of architecture, engineering, interior design, landscape architecture, and surveying often work together on complex projects that shape the natural and built environments. As these professions intersect on buildings, infrastructure, and public spaces, their scopes of practice sometimes overlap. Known by various terms such as incidental practice, overlapping practice, or scope of practice, these areas present regulatory challenges for licensing boards, code officials, and practitioners.

Recognizing the need for clear, coordinated guidance, ICOR launched a joint Practice Overlap Initiative to explore these long-standing challenges. The Practice Overlap Task Force, composed of licensed professionals, board executives, and public members from each ICOR organization, has developed shared definitions and guidance to clarify where overlap is appropriate and where clear practice boundaries exist. This work is informed by detailed analysis of over 100 design topic areas and reflects a broad spectrum of perspectives across disciplines, regions, and practice settings.

The resulting guidance is designed to support licensing boards, building officials, and professionals by offering a common framework for regulating areas of practice overlap while honoring the distinct contributions of each profession. Through this resource, ICOR aims to promote consistent regulatory approaches and ensure competent practice in service of public protection.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Interorganizational Council on Regulation (ICOR), comprised of CIDQ, CLARB, NCARB, and NCEES, has undertaken a joint initiative to address the complex issue of overlapping practice among the licensed and/or certified design professions of architecture, engineering, interior design, landscape architecture, and surveying. Referred to as incidental practice, overlapping practice, or scope of practice, this issue has posed longstanding challenges for licensing boards, code officials, and practitioners alike. To support consistent, defensible regulatory decision-making, ICOR launched the Practice Overlap Initiative in 2022.

This initiative represents a landmark cross-profession effort to bring clarity, consistency, and transparency to overlapping practice. It is intended to support regulators, code officials, and practitioners in ensuring that only qualified individuals perform regulated tasks, while promoting interdisciplinary collaboration in the interest of public protection.

The initiative is guided by a multi-profession steering committee and supported by dozens of subject matter experts serving on discipline-specific subcommittees. The group began by reviewing licensure and certification standards—including definitions of practice, education curricula, experience requirements, and exam content—for all five professions. This analysis yielded 128 topic areas where overlap might occur. These topics were then categorized into three groups:

- **Group 1 – Not Regulated or No Overlap:** Areas of practice that fall outside the scope of licensure and/or certification or where no meaningful overlap occurs.
- **Group 2 – Areas of Collaboration:** Areas of practice where overlap occurs appropriately through coordinated efforts, and no regulatory conflict or concern arises.
- **Group 3 – Areas With Practice Boundaries:** Areas where practice overlap exists and should be regulated to ensure competent practice and clear delineation of scope among professions.

Because the practice of engineering encompasses multiple disciplines, the steering committee organized these into three subgroups to ensure an efficient and focused analysis. Architectural and structural engineers (AS) were paired together; civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers (CEEG) formed a second group; and mechanical and electrical (ME) engineers made up a third. This structure allowed for targeted expertise to be applied during the review of practice areas where these engineering disciplines overlap with other design professions. Unless specified, “engineers” includes all three engineering subgroups.

These subcommittees and the steering committee worked to analyze and classify each topic. Areas of acceptable overlap were identified, as were areas where clear professional boundaries must be maintained.

The guidance resource includes:

- General and profession-specific definitions for practice areas within the *Areas of Collaboration and Areas With Practice Boundaries* categories
- Clear identification of acceptable overlap and collaborative practice
- Distinctions where professional scope boundaries should be upheld

This resource is intended to support consistent regulatory oversight, encourage appropriate interdisciplinary collaboration, and promote clear understanding of professional responsibilities within and across the design disciplines.

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# PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS RESOURCES

The ICOR Practice Overlap Task Force drew upon organizational member national model licensure and certification standards as the primary sources for developing the guidance. This approach provided a shared foundation for analyzing practice areas, identifying appropriate overlap, and establishing clear practice boundaries. To maintain parity across the professions, the task force, steering committee, and subcommittees relied on comparable, nationally recognized standards that included:

- Model definitions of practice adopted or referenced by state and provincial licensing boards.
- Accredited education curricula and standards established by each profession’s accrediting body.
- Licensure and certification examination content defining the domains of competence assessed for entry-to-practice.
- Structured experience program categories outlining supervised practice areas required for licensure or certification.

The following inputs represent the nationally recognized standards for each profession that served as the primary reference materials for the analysis:

## Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ)

- [CIDQ Definition of Practice](#)
- [CIDA \(Education\) Accreditation Standards](#)
- [NCIDQ Examination Information \(and Experience\)](#)
- Exam Blueprints and Content Information:
  - [Professional](#)
  - [Fundamentals](#)
  - [Implementation](#)
- [Joint NCARB/CIDQ report](#)
- [Model Legislation](#)

## Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB)

- [CLARB Model Law and Regulations](#)
- [CLARB’s Uniform Licensure Standard for Landscape Architecture](#)
- [LAAB Accreditation Standards](#)
- [Landscape Architect Registration Examination \(L.A.R.E.\) Blueprint](#)

## National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB)

- [NCARB Model Law and Regulations](#)
- [NCARB Education Standard](#)
- [NAAB \(Education\) Accreditation Standards](#)
- [ARE Guidelines \(Exam\)](#)
- [AXP Guidelines \(Experience\)](#)
- [Joint NCARB/CIDQ report](#)

## National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES)

- [NCEES Model Law](#)
- [NCEES Model Rules](#)
- [NCEES Engineering Education Standard](#)
- [NCEES Surveying Education Standard](#)
- [PE Exam Specifications](#)
- [FE Exam Specifications](#)
- [PS Exam Specifications](#)
- [FS Exam Specifications](#)

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# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This guidance document supports regulatory boards and regulated professionals in identifying areas of acceptable overlap and distinct practice boundaries among the professions of architecture, engineering, interior design, landscape architecture, and surveying.

Practice areas are organized into three distinct groups:

## Practice Areas Identified in Group 1 – Not Regulated or No Overlap

This group includes areas of professional practice that fall outside the scope of licensure and/or certification or where no meaningful overlap occurs. Topics in this category are listed alphabetically and do not include additional analysis.

## Practice Areas Identified in Group 2 – Areas of Collaboration

This group includes areas where two or more professions routinely collaborate. Overlap occurs through coordinated practice and does not raise regulatory concerns. Topics in this category include the following elements:

- General definition Profession-specific definitions (*If no profession-specific definitions exist within a topic, this indicates there is no meaningful distinction in definition across the professions.*)
- Summary of acceptable overlap across the professions

## Practice Areas Identified in Group 3 – Areas With Practice Boundaries

This group includes areas where overlap exists but requires careful regulatory interpretation. While multiple professions may contribute, distinctions in responsibility, scope, and competency must be maintained to ensure public protection. Topics in this category include the following elements:

- General definition
- Profession-specific definitions
- Summary of acceptable overlap
- Practice boundaries analyzed through profession-to-profession comparisons

For practice areas in Group 3, the document identifies each profession's role and scope of practice. Acceptable areas of shared responsibility are described in the overlap summary. If a profession is not listed for a specific topic, this indicates that it does not typically engage in that area of practice.

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# COMMON TERMINOLOGY

**AS** – Architectural and Structural Engineers

**Boundaries** – Defines the specific edges or limits of each discipline’s sphere of knowledge based on their professional education, experience, and examination.

**CCEG** – Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineers

**CIDQ** – Council for Interior Design Qualification

**CLARB** – Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards

**Conceptual** – Refers to early phases in the design process or of a specific element of a project in which the broad outlines of function and form are articulated. It involves the understanding of complex situations or an overall scope in the development of a creative solution.

**HSW** – Health, Safety, and Welfare

**ICOR** – Interorganizational Council on Regulation

**ME** – Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

**NCARB** – National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

**NCEES** – National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying

**No Scope Distinction** – There is no distinct difference in this specific topic area that the specified profession can do that differentiates it from its related discipline.

**Overlap** – The piece of the specific topic area that coincides or shares common elements within both professions’ knowledge based on their professional education, experience, and examination.

**Practice of Architecture** – The art and science of designing, in whole or in part, the exterior and interior of Buildings and the site around them, in a manner that protects the public health, safety, and welfare. The Practice of Architecture includes providing or offering to provide planning services; developing concepts; preparing documents that define form and function; coordinating consultants; and construction administration.

- a. Planning services include, but are not limited to, programming and planning.
- b. Developing concepts includes, but is not limited to, preliminary studies, pre-design, investigations, and evaluations.
- c. Preparing documents that define form and function includes, but is not limited to, drawings and Technical Submissions, including incorporation of the requirements of the authorities having jurisdiction.
- d. Coordinating consultants includes, but is not limited to, the coordination of any elements of Technical Submissions prepared by others.
- e. Construction administration includes, but is not limited to, evaluation of construction to determine that the work is proceeding in accordance with the contract documents.

**Practice of Engineering** – Any service or creative work requiring engineering education, training, and experience in the application of engineering principles and the interpretation of engineering data to engineering activities, including the engineering design of buildings, structures, products, machines, processes, and systems, that potentially impact the health, safety, and welfare of the public. The services may include, but not be limited to, providing planning, studies, designs, design coordination, drawings, specifications, and other technical submissions; teaching engineering design courses; commissioning of engineered systems; performing surveying that is incidental to the practice of engineering; and reviewing construction or other design products for the purposes of monitoring compliance with drawings and specifications related to engineered works.

Surveying incidental to the practice of engineering excludes the surveying of real property for the establishment of land boundaries, rights of way, easements, and the dependent or independent surveys or resurveys of the public land survey system.

**Practice of Interior Design** – The practice of interior design means the analysis, planning, design, documentation, and management of interior nonstructural construction and alteration projects in compliance with applicable building design and construction, fire, life safety, and energy codes, standards, regulations, and guidelines. The Practice of Registered Interior Design includes all the following:

- a. Programming, space planning, pre-design analysis, and conceptual design of interior Nonstructural Elements;
- b. Preparation of documents and Technical Submissions related to interior construction, finish materials, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment;
- c. Rendering of designs, plans, drawings, specifications, contract documents, and other interior Technical Submissions;
- d. Administration of interior nonstructural element construction and contracts relating to nonstructural elements in interior alteration or construction of a proposed or existing building or structure;
- e. Alteration or construction of interior nonstructural elements;
- f. Preparation of a physical plan of space within a proposed or existing building or structure including any or all of the following:
  - i. Determinations of circulation systems or patterns;
  - ii. Determinations of egress requirements based on occupancy loads;
  - iii. Assessment and analysis of interior safety factors to comply with building codes related to interior Nonstructural Elements;
  - iv. Design of the exit access and exit components of the means of egress system within a building based on the calculated occupant load;
  - v. Interior material selection and application for all portions of an interior construction project, including means of egress system;
  - vi. Compliance with applicable building design and construction, accessibility standards, fire, life-safety, and energy codes, standards, regulations, and guidelines.

**Practice of Landscape Architecture** – The practice of Landscape Architecture is defined as any service where landscape architectural education, training, experience, and the application of mathematical, physical, and social science principles are applied in consultation, evaluation, planning, design (including, but not limited to, the preparation and filing of plans, drawings, specifications, and other contract documents), and administration of contracts relative to projects principally directed at the functional and aesthetic use and preservation of land. Services included in the licensed scope of Landscape Architecture include, but are not limited to the following:

- Investigation, selection, and allocation of land and water resources for appropriate uses.
- Formulation of feasibility studies, and graphic and written criteria to govern the planning, design, and management of land and water resources.
- Preparation, review, and analysis of land use master plans, subdivision plans, and preliminary plats.
- Determining the location and siting of improvements, including buildings and other features, as well as the access and environments for those improvements.
- Design of landforms and landform elements, storm water drainage, soil conservation and erosion control methods, pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems, and related construction details.
- Consultation, planning, designing, or responsible supervision in connection with the development of land areas for preservation and enhancement.
- Design of non-habitable structures for aesthetic and functional purposes, such as pools, walls, and structures for outdoor living spaces, for public and private use.
- Determination of proper land use as it pertains to natural features; ground cover, use, nomenclature and arrangement of plant material adapted to soils and climate; naturalistic and aesthetic values; settings and approaches to structures and other improvements; and the development of outdoor space in accordance with ideals of human use and enjoyment.
- Design with a priority to ensure equal access to all public goods and services through the use of barrier-free design in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Consideration of the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Public welfare is defined through: environmental sustainability; contribution to economic sustainability and benefits; promotes public health and well-being; builds communities; encourages landscape awareness/stewardship; offers aesthetic and creative experiences; and enables people and communities to function more effectively.

**Practice of Surveying** – Providing, or offering to provide, professional services using such sciences as mathematics, geodesy, and photogrammetry, and involving both (1) the making of geometric measurements and gathering related information pertaining to the physical or legal features of the earth, improvements on the earth, the space above, on, or below the earth and (2) providing, utilizing, or developing the same into survey products such as graphics, data, maps, plans, reports, descriptions, or projects. Professional services include acts of consultation, investigation, testimony evaluation, expert technical testimony, planning, mapping, assembling, and interpreting gathered measurements and information related to any one or more of the following:

- a. Determining by measurement the configuration or contour of the earth's surface or the position of fixed objects thereon

- b. Determining by performing geodetic surveys the size and shape of the earth or the position of any point on the earth
- c. Locating, relocating, establishing, reestablishing, or retracing property lines or boundaries of any tract of land, road, right of way, or easement
- d. Making any survey for the division, subdivision, or consolidation of any tract(s) of land
- e. Locating or laying out alignments, positions, or elevations for the construction of fixed works
- f. Determining, by the use of principles of surveying, the position for any survey monument (boundary or non-boundary) or reference point; establishing or replacing any such monument or reference point
- g. Creating, preparing, or modifying electronic, computerized, or other data, relative to the performance of the activities in items a–f above

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# GROUP 1: NOT REGULATED OR NO OVERLAP

These are areas of professional practice that either fall outside the scope of licensure and/or certification and regulation or do not involve meaningful overlap between the professions.

- Basic Sciences
- Budgeting
- Business Practices
- Communication
- Contracts/Bidding
- Design Process, Principles, and Theory
- Design Proposals
- Histories and Theories
- Legal Context
- Mathematics
- Project Management
- Social Sciences
- Traditional Humanities

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## GROUP 2: AREAS OF COLLABORATION

These are areas of practice where multiple design professions contribute within the bounds of their respective scopes of practice. Overlap occurs appropriately through coordinated efforts, and no regulatory conflict or concern arises. These topics represent routine and expected interdisciplinary collaboration that supports integrated project delivery.

1. Building Analysis
2. Codes and Regulations
3. Construction Administration
4. Continuing Education/Professional Development
5. Contract Documents
6. Ethics
7. Evaluation and Planning
8. Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (FF&E)
9. Human Behavior
10. Human-Centered Design
11. Hydraulics
12. Integration of Building Systems
13. Land-Use Determination
14. Master Planning
15. Materials
16. Professional Practice
17. Programming
18. Project Integration
19. Stakeholder Engagement
20. Sustainability
21. Universal Design

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# 1. Building Analysis

## Overview

### Definition of Building Analysis

Building Analysis is the process of assessing and evaluating various factors that impact the design, planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of buildings and infrastructure projects.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Building Analysis

#### Architect

Building Analysis in architecture is the process of evaluating data and information to develop a building design including, but not limited to, the program, building engineering systems, regulatory requirements, and site, environmental, and physical traits.

#### Engineer

Building Analysis in engineering is the process of assessing and evaluating factors that relate to building systems and usages depending on building code, programmatic requirements, regulatory requirements, and physical traits. Engineers perform building analysis according to their discipline.

#### Interior Designer

Building Analysis in interior design is the review and analysis of existing context and building information to understand the relevant requirements necessary to develop a design approach. Interior designers evaluate and document existing interior non-structural/non-seismic conditions to inform project needs and requirements. Building analysis includes, but is not limited to, program and needs alignment, regulatory requirements, physical and spatial conditions, and understanding of existing architectural, structural, and mechanical/electrical systems.

#### Landscape Architect

Building Analysis in landscape architecture refers to the process of collaborating on the identification of optimal building placement on a site through site analysis and master planning. Landscape architects harmonize the building program requirements with the site program requirements, ensuring that both function cohesively and consider the views and spatial functions of the building from the site and vice versa. As the building program evolves, the landscape architect designs the site program in parallel, ensuring close coordination and collaboration throughout the design process.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes coordinating the elements according to building codes, programmatic requirements, regulatory requirements, and environmental and physical traits. All professions coordinate with other design professionals and perform building analysis within their respective scopes of practice.

---

# 2. Codes and Regulations

## Overview

### Definition of Codes and Regulations

Codes and Regulations are provisions, rules, or directives made and maintained by a regulating authority that competently protects the health, safety, property, and welfare of the public.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Codes and Regulations

#### Architect

Codes and Regulations in architecture are the legal and technical frameworks that architects must adhere to when designing buildings. This includes, but is not limited to, building codes, zoning regulations, accessibility standards, environmental regulations, and other life safety codes. Architects incorporate jurisdiction requirements into the project design and documentation.

#### Engineer

Codes and Regulations in engineering are all codes and standards adopted and applicable to a given project or design. Application includes knowledge and interpretation of codes and standards to a design solution.

#### Interior Designer

Codes and Regulations in interior design are all applicable codes as they have been adopted by the local jurisdiction in the planning and design of an interior environment. Compliance often involves meeting requirements from other state/provincial or national/federal entities as interpreted by the local code official or plan review office.

#### Landscape Architect

Codes and Regulations in landscape architecture are the legal and technical frameworks that govern the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of landscape architectural projects. These include zoning ordinances, building codes, environmental regulations, accessibility standards, and other local, state, or national requirements that ensure public safety, environmental protection, and compliance with professional standards.

#### Surveyor

Codes and Regulations in surveying are all codes and standards adopted and applicable to a given project or design. Application includes knowledge and interpretation of codes and standards to a design solution.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes working with codes, standards, and guidelines in the development and documentation of environments within each profession's scope of practice.

---

# 3. Construction Administration

## Overview

### Definition of Construction Administration

Construction Administration is a series of administrative tasks performed by a design professional to oversee the pre-construction and execution phases of a project that confirm substantial compliance with the related requirements and provisions of applicable technical documents.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Construction Administration

#### Architect

Construction Administration in architecture is the evaluation of construction progress to determine that the work is proceeding in accordance with the contract documents.

#### Engineer

Construction Administration in engineering is the implementation of a project to ensure it aligns with the design intent, contract documents, and applicable standards.

#### Interior Designer

Construction Administration in interior design is the oversight of an interior non-structural/non-seismic components to ensure it aligns with the design intent, contract documents, and applicable standards.

#### Landscape Architect

Construction Administration in landscape architecture is the oversight of a project to ensure it aligns with the design intent, contract documents, and applicable standards.

#### Surveyor

Construction Administration in surveying is the oversight of a project to ensure it aligns with the design intent, contract documents, and applicable standards.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes overseeing the implementation of a project to ensure it aligns with the design intent, contract documents, and applicable standards.

---

# 4. Continuing Education/ Professional Development

## Overview

### Definition of Continuing Education/Professional Development

Continuing education/professional development is the ongoing process of maintaining one's professional skills, knowledge, competence, and expertise related to maintaining licensure and/or certification within a respective profession. Its purpose is to maintain professional competence and to stay current with the latest advancements, best practices, and regulations related to the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Continuing Education/Professional Development

There are no distinct profession-specific definitions for this topic.

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# 5. Contract Documents

## Overview

### Definition of Contract Documents

Contract Documents are the documents, drawings, and specifications used to communicate to others the intent or execution of a design.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Contract Documents

#### Architect

Contract Documents in architecture are the requirements for the construction of a building project. These documents form the legal basis of the agreement between the client and contractor to execute the design. The primary elements of contract documents include drawings specifications, the project manual, agreement forms, addenda, and modifications.

#### Engineer

Contract Documents in engineering are the documents, drawings, and specifications used to communicate to others the intent or execution of a design. Engineers provide contract documents that include, but are not limited to, plans, studies, designs, technical submissions, and construction or design product reviews to ensure compliance with engineered work specifications.

#### Interior Designer

Contract Documents in interior design are drawings and specifications, including various documents for technical submissions applicable to interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects that integrate building design and construction requirements. The primary elements of contract documents include drawings specifications, the project manual, agreement forms, addenda, and modifications.

#### Landscape Architect

Contract Documents in landscape architecture are the comprehensive set of construction documents that define the requirements for a construction project. Contract Documents typically include plans, specifications, details, agreements, general and supplementary conditions, and addenda, which collectively guide project execution, establish responsibilities, and ensure compliance with design intent, technical standards, and legal obligations.

#### Surveyor

Contract Documents in surveying are the documents, drawings, and specifications used to communicate to others the intent or execution of a design. Surveyors provide contract documents that include, but are not limited to, plans, studies, designs, design coordination, technical submissions, and design products to ensure compliance with work specifications.

## Summary of Overlap

### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes preparing and administering contract documents for their specific professions. Through collaboration, allied professionals integrate scope of practice requirements across disciplines into a unified set of documents and project deliverables.

---

# 6. Ethics

## Overview

### Definition of Ethics

Ethics in the design disciplines are the professional responsibilities and principles of conduct that guide an individual and its profession. Professional ethics consider the impact of designs on individuals, communities, and the environment, while upholding honesty, integrity, fairness, competency, accountability, and a commitment to the public good. It ensures that design professionals consistently uphold practice regulations, professional rules, and moral principles to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public, avoiding conflicts of interest, respecting confidentiality and intellectual property, and following all jurisdictional laws, codes, and regulations.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Ethics

There are no distinct profession-specific definitions for this topic.

---

# 7. Evaluation and Planning

## Overview

### Definition of Evaluation and Planning

Evaluation and Planning is the process of setting goals, developing strategies, and allocating resources in the development and analysis of a program or project. Those plans are then evaluated critically to determine their effectiveness and success while integrating the appropriate project requirements for the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Evaluation and Planning

#### Architect

Evaluation and Planning in architecture is the process of designing, in whole or part, the exterior and interior of buildings and their site and evaluating client requirements, opportunities, and constraints and design alternatives based on the program.

#### Engineer

Evaluation and Planning in engineering is the process of setting goals, developing strategies, and allocating resources of a project, and then evaluating those plans through critical assessment to determine their effectiveness and success.

#### Interior Designer

Evaluation and Planning in interior design is process and analysis that informs a project direction for interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects.

#### Landscape Architect

Evaluation and Planning in landscape architecture is the process of analyzing natural, cultural, and built environments and developing strategic, sustainable, and functional designs. Evaluation and Planning includes identifying opportunities and constraints, engaging stakeholders, and creating comprehensive plans that balance various design alternatives to achieve project goals.

#### Surveyor

Evaluation and Planning in surveying is the process of setting goals, developing strategies, and allocating resources of a program or project, and then evaluating those plans of critical assessment to determine their effectiveness and success.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes evaluating, planning, and designing within the scope of their discipline in relation to the building and/or site.

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# 8. Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (FF&E)

## Overview

### Definition of Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (FF&E)

Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment are items that are not permanently affixed to a building and are removable from their respective locations.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment (FF&E)

#### Architect

Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment in architecture are the items that are not permanently connected to the structure of a building, though they may be attached, that meet the client's design requirements and needs.

#### Engineer (Architectural/Structural)

Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment in engineering are the items that are not permanently connected to the structure of a building, though they may be attached, that meet the client's design requirements and needs.

#### Interior Designer

Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment in interior design are items that are not permanently connected to the structure of a building, though they may be attached. Interior designers coordinate locations of Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment with other design professionals.

#### Landscape Architect

Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment in landscape architecture are the movable and fixed elements that enhance the functionality, aesthetics, ergonomics, and safety of exterior environments. Landscape architects are responsible for selection and specification of elements including site furniture such as benches, trash cans, ash cans, and bike racks, raised planters, and other site enhancements that cater to the habits and well-being of users.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes integrating furniture, fixtures, and equipment (FF&E) into the overall building and site design. This includes specifying and aligning FF&E with applicable codes, standards, and regulations while collaborating across disciplines to ensure compatibility with building systems.

---

# 9. Human Behavior

## Overview

### Definition of Human Behavior

Human Behavior is the potential and expressed capacity (mentally, physically, and socially) of individuals or groups to respond to internal and external stimuli.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Human Behavior

#### Architect

Human Behavior in architecture means the environmental, psychological, public health, ergonomics, cultural diversity, social diversity, and social responses to the natural world and other people. Architects study Human Behavior to better understand how people interact with built environments, influencing the design of spaces to support physical, psychological, and social needs.

#### Engineer

Human Behavior in engineering is the potential and expressed capacity (mentally, physically, and socially) of individuals or groups to respond to internal and external stimuli.

#### Interior Designer

Human Behavior in interior design is the range of actions, reactions, and conduct exhibited by individuals or groups of people in various contexts and situations. It encompasses both observable actions and internal mental processes, such as thoughts, emotions, and motivations, that drive individual actions.

#### Landscape Architect

Human Behavior in landscape architecture is how people interact with and respond to their environments. Landscape architects study patterns of human movement, use, and perception to design spaces that enhance accessibility, comfort, safety, and well-being while fostering inclusive, social, cultural, and ecological connections.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes considering how people interact with and respond to their environments.

---

# 10. Human-Centered Design

## Overview

### Definition of Human-Centered Design

Human-Centered Design is an approach that prioritizes human needs and requirements by incorporating user perspectives throughout the problem-solving and development process.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Human-Centered Design

#### Architect

Human-Centered Design in architecture is the approach that prioritizes human needs and requirements by incorporating user perspectives. Architects consider factors, including environmental, psychological, public health, ergonomics, cultural diversity, and social diversity factors, that impact occupancy experience.

#### Engineer

Human-Centered Design in engineering and land surveying is an approach that prioritizes human needs and requirements by incorporating user perspectives. Engineers consider human scale, biology, psychology, health, ergonomics, and accessibility to provide appropriate design and construction solutions within the built environment.

#### Interior Designer

Human-Centered Design in interior design is an approach that prioritizes human needs and requirements by incorporating user perspectives. Interior designers consider accessibility, psychology, public health, ergonomics, and diversity to provide resilient, sustainable, adaptive design and construction solutions within the interior environment.

#### Landscape Architect

Human-Centered Design in landscape architecture is an approach that prioritizes human needs and requirements by incorporating user perspectives. Landscape architects integrate ergonomic design, considering human behavior and interaction with the environment, while balancing ecological, cultural, and social elements, as well as economic considerations in the planned, designed, and managed exterior environments. Landscape architects often utilize Human-Centered Design to create outdoor spaces that are equitable, accessible, and inclusive, addressing historical and current disparities.

#### Surveyor

Human-Centered Design in surveying is an approach that prioritizes human needs and requirements by incorporating user perspectives. Surveyors consider human scale, biology, psychology, health, ergonomics, and accessibility to provide appropriate design and construction solutions within the built environment.

## Summary of Overlap

### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes engaging in human-centered design by utilizing environmental, psychological, cultural, and social factors to enhance overall occupant experience.

---

# 11. Hydraulics

## Overview

### Definition of Hydraulics

Hydraulics is the study and application of fluid mechanics principles that determine the flow and pressure of liquids in both natural and engineered systems.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Hydraulics

#### Engineer

Hydraulics in engineering is the study and application of fluid mechanics and principles that are essential for designing and managing water-related systems and infrastructure. Engineers apply hydraulics principles to create efficient, safe, and sustainable solutions for water resource management, stormwater control, environmental protection, and the design of hydraulic structures.

#### Landscape Architect

Hydraulics in landscape architecture is the study and application of water flow, distribution, and management within exterior environments. Landscape architects utilize expertise in hydraulics calculations, watershed dynamics, soil-water interactions, and local and regional water regulations to design and implement systems for both stormwater management and irrigation design that create sustainable, resilient environments and address challenges such as stormwater runoff, flooding, water-sensitive environments, and water quality.

#### Surveyor

Hydraulics in surveying is the study and application of fluid mechanics and principles that are essential for designing and managing water-related systems and infrastructure. Surveyors may practice management of water-related systems within subdivision projects as allowed in some jurisdictions.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes applying hydraulic principles to design and manage water systems through engineered infrastructure and landscape-based solutions.

---

# 12. Integration of Building Systems

## Overview

### Definition of Integration of Building Systems

Integration of Building Systems is the process of incorporating all elements of the building systems in a project, including but not limited to jurisdictional requirements specifications, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, materials, fixtures, equipment environmental systems, and the building's performance.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Integration of Building Systems

#### Architect

Integration of Building Systems in architecture is the process of combining and coordinating various building systems to ensure optimal performance, efficiency, and functionality.

#### Engineer

Integration of Building Systems in engineering is the process of coordinating and synthesizing various engineering disciplines—such as electrical, geotechnical, mechanical, and structural—within a project to achieve a cohesive and optimized solution.

#### Interior Designer

Integration of Building Systems in interior design is the process of combining and coordinating various building systems to ensure optimal performance, efficiency, and functionality for interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes coordinating the integration of building systems as it relates to each respective profession.

---

# 13. Land-Use Determination

## Overview

### Definition of Land-Use Determination

Land-Use Determination is the process of evaluating, planning, and managing land use and development to achieve optimal outcomes by balancing physical site characteristics, community needs, and economic, social, and environmental factors.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Land-Use Determination

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

Land-Use Determination in engineering is the evaluation, analysis, and decision-making associated with the allocation and organization of land for various purposes within the built environment to determine the most optimal land uses for a specific site or land area.

#### Landscape Architect

Land-Use Determination in landscape architecture is the evaluation, analysis, and decision-making associated with the allocation and organization of land for various purposes within the built environment. Landscape architects consider environmental, social, and economic factors to determine the most suitable land uses for a specific site or land area aligning with regional or local planning regulations, addressing site-specific challenges, and enhancing the overall quality of life in the community.

#### Surveyor

Land-Use Determination in surveying is the evaluation, analysis, and decision-making associated with the allocation and organization of land for various purposes within the built environment to determine the most optimal land uses for a specific site or land area.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes assessing site-specific factors to identify optimal land uses and planning for various land types, including residential, commercial, industrial, and conservation areas.

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# 14. Master Planning

## Overview

### Definition of Master Planning

Master Planning is a comprehensive, long-term framework that guides future development of buildings, sites, or communities by integrating land use, transportation, utilities, and spatial improvements based on existing conditions and conceptual planning.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Master Planning

#### Architect

Master Planning in architecture is the process of providing preliminary and predesign services that maximize and capitalize on a holistic view of a project or projects, resulting in a solution that provides guidance for the design process, components and phasing, image, and built environment.

#### Engineer

Master Planning in engineering is the strategic design of built environments, focusing on public health, safety, and welfare for the lifetime of the planned structures.

#### Landscape Architect

Master Planning in landscape architecture is the long-term development of outdoor environments by integrating natural systems, land use, and infrastructure to enhance ecological function, social well-being, and economic resilience. Landscape architects work across scales—from sites and neighborhoods to regional landscapes—aligning planning efforts with broader community goals. This process defines design objectives, balances environmental and human needs, and ensures cohesive, sustainable growth.

#### Surveyor

Master Planning in surveying is the strategic design of built environments, focusing on public health, safety, and welfare for the lifetime of the plan.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes contributing to the development of long-term, conceptual layouts that guide future growth and development, integrating buildings, social settings, and surrounding environments to create cohesive, sustainable, and functional spaces.

---

# 15. Materials

## Overview

### Definition of Materials

Materials are the physical components used to construct a given project, which are selected, applied, and integrated based on their structural, physical, performance properties, capacity, and behavior.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Materials

#### Architect

Materials in architecture are the physical components used to construct a given project. Architects select and specify construction materials based on their structural, physical, constructability, and performance properties, capacity, and behavior to ensure constructability in alignment with programmatic and code requirements.

#### Engineer

Materials in engineering are the physical components used to construct a given project. Engineers select and specify construction materials based on their structural, physical, and performance properties, capacity, and behavior. Engineers select materials and finishes to ensure constructability in alignment with programmatic and code requirements.

#### Interior Designer

Materials in interior design are the physical components used to construct a given project. Interior designers select and specify building products, materials, and finishes, as well as other non-structural/non-seismic components and construction assemblies. Interior designers make selections based on code-compliance; appropriate installation, performance, and constructability requirements; client and occupant needs, project budget; maintenance and cleaning requirements; durability and lifecycle performance; and sustainable attributes and environmental impact.

#### Landscape Architect

Materials in landscape architecture are the physical components used to construct a given project. Landscape architects select, apply, and document materials, finishes, and systems to meet design goals of sustainability, safety, aesthetics, and environmental impact. Landscape architects utilize their expertise in material properties and performance to choose appropriate elements such as hardscape materials, site furnishings, site lighting, plantings, and irrigation systems. These choices are informed by considerations of constructability, durability, maintenance, ecological impact, and cost-effectiveness, ensuring alignment with project goals and site conditions while adhering to industry standards and regulations.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes selecting materials and finishes to ensure constructability in alignment with programmatic and code requirements, as well as coordinating with other design professionals to integrate requirements across disciplines.

---

# 16. Professional Practice

## Overview

### Definition of Professional Practice

Professional Practice is the work of a professional or business, including their actions, ethics, manners, and behaviors.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Professional Practice

#### Architect

Professional Practice in architecture is the application of knowledge, skills, ethics, and business management principles in the operation of an architectural firm or the delivery of architectural services. Professional Practice encompasses a broad range of responsibilities beyond design, including legal, financial, and ethical responsibilities that are necessary for the execution of architectural projects.

#### Engineer

Professional Practice in engineering is the management of projects, budgets, contracts, schedules, consultants, staffing, resources, and general business practices. Engineers establish contractually independent relationships to coordinate with and/or hire allied design professionals and consultants.

#### Interior Designer

Professional Practice in interior design is the management of projects, budgets, contracts, schedules, consultants, staffing, resources, and general business practices. Interior designers establish contractually independent relationships to coordinate with and/or hire allied design professionals and consultants.

#### Landscape Architect

Professional Practice in landscape architecture is the work of a professional or business, including the ethical, legal, and business aspects of the profession. This includes adhering to licensure, local, state, and national requirements; upholding industry standards; managing projects and multi-disciplinary teams; engaging with clients and stakeholders; and maintaining responsibility for design integrity, public safety, and environmental stewardship.

#### Surveyor

Professional Practice in surveying is the management of projects, budgets, contracts, schedules, consultants, staffing, resources, and general business practices. Surveyors establish contractually independent relationships to coordinate with and/or hire allied design professionals and consultants.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes applying ethical, legal, and business principles, including coordinating with and/or hiring allied professionals and consultants within their respective professions.

---

# 17. Programming

## Overview

### Definition of Programming

Programming is a research and decision-making process that design professionals use to define the scope of work for a project.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Programming

#### Architect

Programming in architecture is the systematic process of identifying and defining the needs, goals, and constraints of a building project before the design phase begins. Key elements of programming include needs assessment, spatial requirements, context analysis, budget and scheduling, performance criteria, and stakeholder engagement.

#### Engineer

Programming in engineering is the systematic process of identifying and defining the needs, goals, and constraints of a project before the design phase begins. Key elements of programming include needs assessment, spatial requirements, context analysis, budget and scheduling, performance criteria, and stakeholder engagement.

#### Interior Designer

Programming in interior design is the initial phase of the design and stakeholder engagement process of gathering and analyzing information about project requirements for interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects that establish a clear understanding of the project goals, parameters, user needs, and design objectives.

#### Landscape Architect

Programming in landscape architecture is the process of gathering and analyzing information to define and meet the client's goals. This process includes identifying user needs, opportunities and constraints, site conditions, and contextual factors to develop a framework that informs design decisions and ensures the project aligns with functional, aesthetic, and environmental objectives.

#### Surveyor

Programming in surveying is the systematic process of identifying and defining the needs, goals, and constraints of a project before the design phase begins. Key elements of programming include needs assessment, spatial requirements, context analysis, budget and scheduling, performance criteria, and stakeholder engagement.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes identifying and defining the needs, goals, and constraints of a building project before the design phase begins.

---

# 18. Project Integration

## Overview

### Definition of Project Integration

Project Integration is the coordination of all elements of a project, including tasks, resources, stakeholders, and deliverables.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Project Integration

#### Architect

Project Integration in architecture is the coordination of all elements of a project (including structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, landscape, interior, and other specialties) necessary to design a project that meets the specified objectives, timelines, and budgetary goals.

#### Engineer

Project Integration in engineering is the comprehensive coordination, synchronization, and optimization of various elements within a project to ensure seamless execution and successful outcomes. Engineers focus on integrating diverse disciplines, such as civil, structural, electrical, and mechanical engineering, to create a unified project plan that meets the specified objectives, timelines, and budgetary constraints.

#### Interior Designer

Project Integration in interior design is the coordination of architecture, design, and engineering requirements for interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects. Interior designers collaborate with allied professionals to understand and integrate scope of practice requirements across disciplines into a unified set of documents.

#### Landscape Architect

Project Integration in landscape architecture is the comprehensive coordination and collaboration of various site and design elements to ensure a cohesive and functional outcome. Landscape architects integrate diverse aspects of a design solution to create a unified design that aligns with project goals, regulatory requirements, sustainability principles, and client objectives.

#### Surveyor

Project Integration in surveying is the comprehensive coordination, synchronization, and optimization of various elements within a project to ensure seamless execution and successful outcomes. Surveyors integrate plans with allied professionals to create a unified project plan that meets the specified objectives, timelines, and budgetary constraints.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes collaborating with applied professionals to create a unified project plan that meets the specified objectives, timelines, and budgetary constraints.

---

# 19. Stakeholder Engagement

## Overview

### Definition of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement is the process of soliciting input from users and communities that may use or be impacted by a project.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Stakeholder Engagement

#### Architect

Stakeholder Engagement in architecture is the collaborative process of involving all individuals or groups who have an interest in, or are affected by, a building project. Stakeholder Engagement ensures that the design meets the needs, expectations, and values of its diverse stakeholders, which can include clients, end-users, community members, regulatory agencies, and contractors.

#### Engineer

Stakeholder Engagement in engineering is the process of involving clients, affected neighbors, and communities in the planning and design process to ensure inclusive, informed, and collaborative outcomes.

#### Interior Designer

Stakeholder Engagement in interior design is the process of involving clients, affected neighbors, and communities in the planning and design process to ensure inclusive, informed, and collaborative outcomes.

#### Landscape Architect

Stakeholder Engagement in landscape architecture is the active and intentional involvement of clients, affected neighbors, and communities in all project phases to foster trust, consensus, and shared decision-making. Stakeholder Engagement integrates diverse perspectives, strengthens design and policy decisions, and ensures equitable, inclusive, and community-driven outcomes.

#### Surveyor

Stakeholder Engagement in surveying is the process of involving clients, affected neighbors, and communities in the planning and design process to ensure inclusive, informed, and collaborative outcomes.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes engaging communities and their stakeholders to understand potential impacts of a project or project use.

---

# 20. Sustainability

## Overview

### Definition of Sustainability

Sustainability is the practice of designing, constructing, and operating buildings and infrastructure in an environmentally responsible way in order to maintain an ecological balance and achieve performance outcomes.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Sustainability

#### Architect

Sustainability in architecture is the practice of designing buildings that show good economic lifecycle costs and focus on environmental performance in the categories of energy use, materials, utilities, indoor air quality, and waste management.

#### Engineer

Sustainability in engineering is the practice of integrating principles of environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and economic viability into the planning, design, and implementation of design projects. Engineers who specialize in sustainability work toward developing solutions that promote long-term ecological balance, social equity, and economic resilience. This practice aligns with a commitment to protecting the public health, safety, and welfare by incorporating sustainable practices that address current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

#### Interior Designer

Sustainability in interior design is the practice of designing spaces that prioritize environmental responsibility, resource efficiency, and occupant well-being. Interior designers develop design solutions and select materials and products that have minimal environmental impact, reduce waste, and optimize energy and water usage. Interior designers commit to protecting the public health, safety, and welfare by incorporating sustainable practices that promote healthier indoor environments and align with ecological, social, and economic sustainability goals.

#### Landscape Architect

Sustainability in landscape architecture is the practice of designing, creating, and managing outdoor spaces that prioritize long-term environmental resilience, resource efficiency, and social well-being. It encompasses the measurable performance of these spaces, assessing their functionality, ecological impact, and user satisfaction over time. Landscape architects minimize negative environmental impacts, ensure ecological balance, promote biodiversity, and support community interaction to ensure that designed environments are adaptable and effective in meeting current and future needs.

### **Surveyor**

Sustainability in surveying is the practice of integrating principles of environmental stewardship, social responsibility, and economic viability into the planning, design, and implementation of design projects. Surveyors who specialize in sustainability work toward developing solutions that promote long-term ecological balance, social equity, and economic resilience. This practice aligns with a commitment to protecting the public health, safety, and welfare by incorporating sustainable practices that address current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

### **Summary of Overlap**

#### **Acceptable Overlap**

Acceptable overlap includes conceptual design and coordinating sustainable practices that promote healthier environments and align with ecological, social, and economic sustainability goals and performance metrics/outcomes.

---

# 21. Universal Design

## Overview

### Definition of Universal Design

Universal Design is the design of buildings, products, or environments to make them accessible and equitable to people with a wide range of abilities, disabilities, backgrounds, and other characteristics.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Universal Design

#### Architect

Universal Design in architecture is the design of buildings, products, or environments to make them accessible to people, regardless of age, disability, or other factors. Universal Design addresses common barriers to participation by creating things that can be used by the maximum number of people possible.

#### Engineer

Universal Design in engineering is the design of buildings, products, sites, or environments to make them accessible to people, regardless of age, disability, or other factors. Universal Design addresses common barriers to participation by creating things that can be used by the maximum number of people possible.

#### Interior Designer

Universal Design in interior design is the application of knowledge of human anthropometrics and behavior to design environments to ensure they are usable by all people to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. Interior designers apply accessibility standards, regulations, and guidelines to the development and documentation of interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects that protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

#### Landscape Architect

Universal Design in landscape architecture is an inclusive approach to creating accessible and equitable outdoor spaces for all people, regardless of age, ability, or background. Universal Design extends beyond regulatory compliance to promote social equity by ensuring fair access to public spaces. While accessible design focuses on meeting specific codes, universal design reflects a broader commitment to inclusivity, sustainability, and enhancing well-being for everyone.

### Summary of Overlap

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes considering universal design to achieve the goals and objectives of a project.

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# GROUP 3: AREAS WITH PRACTICE BOUNDARIES

These are areas of practice where overlap exists and requires careful regulatory interpretation. While some aspects of the work may be performed by multiple professions, clear distinctions in responsibility, scope, and competency should be maintained. These topics require defined practice boundaries and are most likely to benefit from formal guidance to support consistent regulatory oversight.

While multiple professions may contribute, distinctions in responsibility, scope, and competency must be maintained to ensure public protection. Topics in this category include the following elements:

- General definition
- Profession-specific definitions
- Summary of acceptable overlap
- Practice boundaries analyzed through profession-to-profession comparisons

For practice areas in Group 3, the document identifies each profession's role and scope of practice. Acceptable areas of shared responsibility are described in the overlap summary. If a profession is not listed for a specific topic, this indicates that it does not typically engage in that area of practice.

22. Building Components and Equipment
23. Building Design
24. Building Environmental Systems
25. Building Performance
26. Design
27. Egress
28. Electrical Systems
29. Engineering Design
30. Fire Protection Systems
31. Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management
32. Landscape Elements
33. Mechanical Systems
34. Non-Boundary Survey
35. Planting Plans
36. Site Analysis
37. Site Design
38. Site Environmental Systems
39. Site Remediation
40. Structural Systems

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# 22. Building Components and Equipment

## Overview

### Definition of Building Components and Equipment

Building Components and Equipment are fixed and permanently installed equipment that support program operations, typically require specialized system integration, and may impact structural and seismic requirements.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Building Components and Equipment

#### Architect

Building Components and Equipment in architecture are permanently placed equipment that meet the building system, design requirements, and client needs.

#### Engineer (Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical)

Building Components and Equipment in engineering are the fixtures and equipment of built environments. Engineers identify, select, and configure fixtures and equipment that meet specific project requirements, considering factors such as functionality, safety, and compliance with relevant codes and standards.

#### Interior Designer

Building Components and Equipment in interior design are fixed equipment installed on or in a building and may require specialized system connections.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes integrating fixed equipment into projects and ensuring functionality and safety.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Specify, place, or coordinate system requirements and utility connections for equipment requiring structural support, load-bearing reinforcement, or vibration isolation, as well as those that alter or affect vertical transportation equipment.

##### *Engineer (Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical)*

- Specify, place, or coordinate system requirements and utility connections for equipment requiring structural support, load-bearing reinforcement, or vibration isolation.

##### *Interior Designer*

- Coordinate vertical transportation equipment.

# Overlap and Boundaries

## Architect & Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects specify, place, or coordinate vertical transportation equipment.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects, architectural/structural engineers, and mechanical/electrical engineers integrate fixed equipment into projects and ensure functionality and safety.
<b>Role of Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	There is no scope distinction for architectural/structural and mechanical/electrical engineers in this area.

## Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects specify, place, or coordinate system requirements and utility connections for equipment requiring structural support, load-bearing reinforcement, or vibration isolation, as well as those that alter or affect vertical transportation equipment.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and interior designers integrate fixed equipment into projects and ensure functionality and safety.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	There is no scope distinction for interior designers in this area.

## Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Architectural/structural and mechanical/electrical engineers specify, place, or coordinate system requirements and utility connections for equipment requiring structural support, load-bearing reinforcement, or vibration isolation.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers, architectural/structural and mechanical/electrical engineers integrate fixed equipment into projects and ensure functionality and safety.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	There is no scope distinction for interior designers in this area.

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# 23. Building Design

## Overview

### Definition of Building Design

Building Design is the application of architectural, engineering, and technical principles in the design of the exterior and interior of an open or enclosed structure with the principal purpose of human occupancy or habitation.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Building Design

#### Architect

Building Design in architecture is the art and science of designing, in whole or in part, the exterior and interior of buildings. This includes applying design principles, applicable codes and regulations, and knowledge of materials, systems, and constructability to achieve programmatic requirements and goals for the building. Building Design also includes developing concepts and preparing documents that define form and function.

#### Engineer

Building Design in engineering is the design of the engineered systems and processes in structures that affect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

#### Interior Designer

Building Design in interior design is the planning and implementation of the functional non-structural/non-seismic components within a structure. Interior designers integrate user requirements, spatial organization, materiality, building system needs, and building codes and regulatory requirements into the design outcome.

#### Landscape Architect

Building Design in landscape architecture is the design of structures not intended for human habitation but for human occupancy outdoors. These design structures can be aesthetic and/or functional design solutions that are intended for public and private use, such as pavilions, gazebos, pergolas, arbors, and greenhouses.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes providing all the information necessary to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare requirements in the construction of a structure within their discipline.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Design and coordinate elements of the building design, including changes to occupancy not already allowed or of a greater hazard, building structure or envelope, construction classification, vertical transportation, and the fire protection systems of the primary structure.

*Engineer*

- Design the engineered systems within the building and coordinate spaces within the building.

*Interior Designer*

- Plan and coordinate non-structural/non-seismic components that define space and support function.

*Landscape Architect*

- Responsible for the integration of structures into the site design and the development of construction details and specifications for these structures.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects design and coordinate elements of the building design, including changes to occupancy not already allowed or of a greater hazard, building structure or envelope, construction classification, vertical transportation, and the fire protection systems of the primary structure.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and engineers provide all the information necessary to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare requirements in the construction of a structure within their discipline.
<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers design the engineered systems within the building and coordinate spaces within the building.

### Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects design and coordinate elements of the building design, including changes to occupancy not already allowed or of a greater hazard, building structure or envelope, construction classification, vertical transportation, and the fire protection systems of the primary structure.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and interior designers provide all the information necessary to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare requirements in the construction of a structure within their discipline.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers plan and coordinate non-structural/non-seismic components that define space and support function.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects design and coordinate elements of the building design, including changes to occupancy not already allowed or of a greater hazard, building structure or envelope, construction classification, vertical transportation, and the fire protection systems of the primary structure.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects provide all the information necessary to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare requirements in the construction of a structure within their discipline.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for the integration of structures into the site design and the development of construction details and specifications for these structures.

### Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers design the engineered systems within the building and coordinate spaces within the building.
<b>Overlap</b>	Engineers and interior designers provide all the information necessary to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare requirements in the construction of a structure within their discipline.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers plan and coordinate non-structural/non-seismic components that define space and support function.

### Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers design the engineered systems within the building and coordinate spaces within the building.
<b>Overlap</b>	Engineers and landscape architects provide all the information necessary to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare requirements in the construction of a structure within their discipline.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for the integration of structures into the site design and the development of construction details and specifications for these structures.

### Interior Designer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers plan and coordinate non-structural/non-seismic components that define space and support function.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers and landscape architects provide all the information necessary to satisfy the health, safety, and welfare requirements in the construction of a structure within their discipline.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for the integration of structures into the site design and the development of construction details and specifications for these structures.

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# 24. Building Environmental Systems

## Overview

### Definition of Building Environmental Systems

Building Environmental Systems are the interconnected, dynamic, and complex processes and elements that shape the environment of a building through its spatial, materials, building services, and environmental and sustainable practices.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Building Environmental Systems

#### Architect

Building Environmental Systems in architecture include environmental control systems such as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. Architects oversee the integration of building systems in the project design and determine design parameters.

#### Engineer (Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical)

Building Environmental Systems in engineering include environmental control systems such as mechanical, electrical, and structural systems. Engineers oversee the integration of building systems in the project design and determine design parameters.

#### Interior Designer

Building Environmental Systems in interior design include environmental control systems such as mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. Interior designers oversee the integration of non-structural/non-seismic components of building systems in the project design and determine design parameters.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes the conceptual design of building environmental systems and coordination between professions throughout the design process.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Architects perform integration and coordination of passive building environmental systems but do not design active systems.

##### *Engineer*

- Architectural engineers with training in mechanical/electrical systems perform comprehensive building environmental systems design for all occupancy types.
- Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive design for all building environmental systems, including the detailed thermodynamic and mechanical designs (e.g. heating/cooling processes, molding/heat treatment, and fits and tolerances) and integral building components that impact the built environment.

*Interior Designer*

- Interior designers perform integration and coordination of passive non-structural/non-seismic building environmental systems but do not design active systems.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Architectural/Structural Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects perform integration and coordination of passive building environmental systems but do not design active systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Structural engineers and architects engage in design of building environmental systems and coordinate and integrate building environmental systems including environmental control, mechanical, electrical, and structural systems.
<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Architectural engineers with training in mechanical/electrical systems perform comprehensive building environmental systems design for all occupancy types.  Structural engineers and architectural engineers with training in structural systems do not perform building environmental systems design.

### Architect & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects perform integration and coordination of passive building environmental systems but do not design active systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers and architects engage in design of building environmental systems and coordinate and integrate building environmental systems including environmental control, mechanical, and electrical systems.
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive design for all building environmental systems, including the detailed thermodynamic and mechanical designs (e.g., heating/cooling processes, molding/heat treatment, and fits and tolerances) and integral building components that impact the built environment.

### Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers and architects engage in conceptual design of interior building environmental systems and coordinate with other professions throughout the design process, but do not design them.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	There is no scope distinction for interior designers in this area.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	<p>Architectural engineers with training in mechanical/electrical systems perform comprehensive building environmental systems design for all occupancy types.</p> <p>Structural engineers and architectural engineers with training in structural systems do not perform building environmental systems design.</p>
<b>Overlap</b>	<p>Mechanical/electrical engineers and architectural engineers with training in mechanical/electrical systems engage in design of building environmental systems and coordinate and integrate building environmental systems including environmental control, mechanical, and electrical systems.</p>
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	<p>Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive design for all building environmental systems, including the detailed thermodynamic and mechanical designs (e.g., heating/cooling processes, molding/heat treatment, and fits and tolerances) and integral building components that impact the built environment.</p>

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	<p>Architectural engineers with training in mechanical/electrical systems perform comprehensive building environmental systems design for all occupancy types.</p> <p>Structural engineers and architectural engineers with training in structural systems do not perform building environmental systems design.</p>
<b>Overlap</b>	<p>Interior designers and structural engineers engage in conceptual design of interior building environmental systems and coordinate and integrate building environmental systems including environmental control, mechanical, electrical, and structural systems.</p>
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	<p>Interior designers perform integration and coordination of building environmental systems but do not design them.</p>

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	<p>Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive design for all building environmental systems, including the detailed thermodynamic and mechanical designs (e.g., heating/cooling processes, molding/heat treatment, and fits and tolerances) and integral building components that impact the built environment.</p>
<b>Overlap</b>	<p>Mechanical/electrical engineers and interior designers engage in conceptual design of interior building environmental systems and coordinate and integrate building environmental systems including environmental control, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems.</p>
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	<p>Interior designers perform integration and coordination of building environmental systems but do not design them.</p>

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# 25. Building Performance

## Overview

### Definition of Building Performance

Building Performance is the comprehensive evaluation and optimization of building systems or spaces to determine how their performance impacts the building and its occupants to meet specified criteria for functionality, efficiency, and sustainability.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Building Performance

#### Architect

Building Performance in architecture is the consideration of programmatic and performance requirements established through the evaluation and application of codes and standards to determine potential impact on the building and its occupants.

#### Engineer

Building Performance in engineering is the measurement of how well a building meets its intended functions and requirements based on structural integrity, energy efficiency, functional performance, and sustainability.

#### Interior Designer

Building Performance in interior design is the coordination of performance aspects, including energy efficiency, thermal comfort, indoor air quality, and daylighting, in alignment with applicable building codes and regulatory requirements within the building envelope.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes developing design parameters and tracking performance metrics to ensure functionality, efficiency, and effectiveness for occupants.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Responsible for building envelope design decisions and respond to building system and equipment design decisions.
- Responsible for the overall building envelope requirements.

##### *Engineer*

- Responsible for building systems and equipment and respond to envelope design decisions.
- Responsible for building systems and equipment and respond to interior building environment decisions.

*Interior Designer*

- Coordinate with other design professionals to address building performance to ensure that the affected elements are integrated into the building performance goals.
- Responsible for interior building environments and respond to building systems and equipment design decisions.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects are responsible for building envelope design decisions and respond to building system and equipment design decisions.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and engineers develop design parameters and track performance metrics to ensure functionality, efficiency, and effectiveness for occupants.
<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers are responsible for building systems and equipment and respond to envelope design decisions.

### Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects are responsible for the overall building envelope requirements.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and interior designers develop design parameters and track performance metrics to ensure functionality, efficiency, and effectiveness for occupants.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers coordinate with other design professionals to address building performance to ensure that the affected elements are integrated into the building performance goals.

### Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers are responsible for building systems and equipment and respond to interior building environment decisions.
<b>Overlap</b>	Engineers and interior designers develop design parameters and track performance metrics to ensure functionality, efficiency, and effectiveness for occupants.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers are responsible for interior building environments and respond to building systems and equipment design decisions.

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# 26. Design

## Overview

### Definition of Design

Design is the iterative process of conceptualizing, planning, and creating elements within the built environment to meet the intended goals, functional requirements, constraints, and considerations of a project, encompassing economic, environmental, cultural, and social factors.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Design

#### Architect

Design in architecture includes in whole or part the design of the exterior and interior of buildings and the sites around them in a manner that protects public health, safety, and welfare. Architects program and plan, develop concepts, prepare documents and Technical Submissions, incorporate jurisdiction requirements, and coordinate consultants. Architects also apply codes and standards, evaluate alternatives, select appropriate building systems and materials, and integrate technical criteria to develop a design.

#### Engineer

Design in engineering is a highly technical process involving spatial analysis, planning, precision measurement, compliance, and documentation, with the goal of creating safe, functional, and regulatory-compliant structures and spaces.

#### Interior Designer

Design in interior design is a creative and systematic process where specialized knowledge is applied to the conception, planning, and development of interior environments that promote public health, safety, and welfare while supporting and enhancing the human experience. Interior designers identify, analyze, and synthesize information to generate holistic, technical, creative, and contextually appropriate design solutions. Interior designers analyze, plan, design, document, and manage interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects, ensuring that spaces meet functional and spatial needs, such as circulation, flexibility, egress, and accessibility, while protecting public health, safety, and welfare by incorporating applicable building codes, standards, and regulations.

#### Landscape Architect

Design in landscape architecture is the intentional shaping of outdoor spaces to balance ecological function, aesthetic quality, and human experience. Through site analysis, planning, and collaboration, landscape architects integrate natural systems, cultural context, and technical requirements to create sustainable, resilient, and functional environments and develop solutions that harmonize landforms, vegetation, hardscapes, and infrastructure that enhance public health, safety, and well-being.

### **Surveyor**

Design in surveying is a highly technical process involving spatial analysis, planning, precision measurement, compliance, and documentation, with the goal of creating safe, functional, and regulatory-compliant structures and spaces.

### **Summary of Overlap and Boundaries**

#### **Acceptable Overlap**

All professions design by contributing expertise within their respective disciplines to create functional, integrated, and code-compliant interior and/or exterior spaces, structural systems, and environmental systems.

## **Overlap and Boundaries**

Specific scope distinctions are found within the other documented overlap areas. Reference specific topic area.

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# 27. Egress

## Overview

### Definition of Egress

Egress is the design of safe, accessible, and clearly marked routes within a building or site that ensure occupants can efficiently reach points of safety or designated areas of refuge during an emergency and facilitate unhindered access for emergency responders.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Egress

#### Architect

Egress in architecture is the design and coordination of both horizontal and vertical paths as well as the safe, unhindered access, exit, and exit discharge of a building.

#### Engineer

Egress in engineering is the design and coordination of safe, unhindered accessible exit routes, including protecting and illuminating safe unhindered paths, from a building or site.

#### Interior Designer

Egress in interior design is the design and coordination of unhindered paths that allow individuals to safely exit an interior space of a building.

#### Landscape Architect

Egress in landscape architecture is the design and coordination of safe, unhindered accessible routes from a site. Landscape architects ensure exit points for evacuation in emergency situations.

#### Surveyor

Egress in surveying is the design and coordination of safe, unhindered accessible exit routes and emergency vehicle access from a building or site.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes the conceptual planning of safe, unhindered accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Responsible for means of egress in the building context.
- Alter or affect spaces beyond the exit access component of a means of egress system, including horizontal and vertical egress pathways and building discharge.

##### *Engineer*

- Design the infrastructure to ensure egress is code compliant.

*Interior Designer*

- Determine spatial layouts including corridors leading to vertical egress pathways, based on occupancy groups and other specific code requirements.
- May modify openings within existing horizontal means of egress access or exit access points.

*Landscape Architect*

- Responsible for access to and egress from a site for people and vehicles, including emergency access requirements.

*Surveyor*

- Design road alignments, grades, and turnarounds that are code compliant for emergency vehicles and safe egress routes.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects are responsible for means of egress in the building context.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and engineers design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers design the infrastructure to ensure egress is code compliant.

### Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects alter or affect spaces beyond the exit access component of a means of egress system, including vertical egress pathways and building discharge.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and interior designers design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers determine spatial layouts including corridors leading to vertical egress pathways, based on code requirements. Interior designers may modify openings within existing horizontal means of egress access or exit access points.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects are responsible for means of egress in the building context.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for access to and egress from a site for people and vehicles, including emergency access requirements.

### Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects are responsible for means of egress in the building context.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and surveyors design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors are responsible for alignment, grades, and turnarounds for access to and egress within site development that are code compliant for emergency vehicles.

### Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers design the infrastructure to ensure egress is code compliant.
<b>Overlap</b>	Engineers and interior designers design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers determine spatial layouts including corridors leading to vertical egress pathways, based on code requirements and may modify openings within existing horizontal means of egress access or exit access points.

### Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers design the infrastructure to ensure egress is code compliant.
<b>Overlap</b>	Engineers and landscape architects design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for access to and egress from a site for people and vehicles, including emergency access requirements.

### Engineer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Engineer</b>	Engineers design the infrastructure to ensure egress is code compliant.
<b>Overlap</b>	Engineers and surveyors design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors are responsible for alignment, grades, and turnarounds for access to and egress within site development that are code compliant for emergency vehicles.

### Interior Designer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers determine spatial layouts including corridors leading to vertical egress pathways, based on code requirements. Interior designers may modify openings within existing horizontal means of egress access or exit access points.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers and landscape architects design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for access to and egress from a site for people and vehicles, including emergency access requirements.

### Interior Designer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers determine spatial layouts including corridors leading to vertical egress pathways, based on code requirements. Interior designers may modify openings within existing horizontal means of egress access or exit access points.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers and surveyors design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors are responsible for alignment, grades, and turnarounds for access to and egress within site development that are code compliant for emergency vehicles.

### Landscape Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for access to and egress from a site for people and vehicles, including emergency access requirements.
<b>Overlap</b>	Landscape architects and surveyors design the conceptual plan of safe, accessible paths of travel to ensure life safety and code compliance.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors are responsible for alignment, grades, and turnarounds for access to and egress within site development that are code compliant for emergency vehicles.

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# 28. Electrical Systems

## Overview

### Definition of Electrical Systems

Electrical Systems are the electrical distribution equipment and components that generate, distribute, and terminate electricity at power devices, lights, and other end uses.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Electrical Systems

#### Architect

Electrical Systems in architecture are the equipment and components that generate, distribute, and terminate electricity at power devices, lights, and other end uses. Architects determine and oversee the design and integration of electrical systems and their components based on technical properties to meet project goals.

#### Engineer (Mechanical/Electrical)

Electrical Systems in engineering are the equipment and components that generate, distribute, and terminate electricity at power devices, lights, and other end uses. Engineers oversee the integration of power, control, sensing, and communication to operate and manage mechanical systems effectively and safely.

#### Interior Designer

Electrical Systems in interior design are the equipment and components that generate, distribute, and terminate electricity at power devices, lights, and other end uses. Interior designers identify user requirements and functional needs for device, lighting, and component selection as well as placement and layout.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes the design and coordination of electrical systems by integrating electrical layouts, devices, lighting, and equipment through collaborating, ensuring project needs, and meeting scope-of-practice requirements across disciplines.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Coordinate lighting, power devices, distribution layout, and building-wide electrical system locations to align with space and functional requirements for the building and site.

##### *Engineer (Mechanical/Electrical)*

- Responsible for all aspects of engineering lighting and power design.

##### *Interior Designer*

- Coordinate lighting, power devices, and distribution layout to align with interior space and functional requirements.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects coordinate lighting, power devices, distribution layout, and building-wide electrical system locations to align with space and functional requirements for the building and site.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and mechanical/electrical engineers design and coordinate electrical systems by integrating electrical layouts, devices, lighting, and equipment through collaborating, ensuring project needs, and meeting scope-of-practice requirements across disciplines.
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers are responsible for all aspects of engineering lighting and power design.

### Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects coordinate lighting, power devices, distribution layout, and building-wide electrical system locations to align with space and functional requirements for the building and site.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and interior designers coordinate electrical systems by integrating electrical layouts, devices, lighting, and equipment through collaborating, ensuring project needs, and meeting scope-of-practice requirements across disciplines.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers coordinate lighting, power devices, and distribution layout to align with interior space and functional requirements.

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical are responsible for all aspects of engineering lighting and power design.
<b>Overlap</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers and interior designers design and coordinate electrical systems by integrating electrical layouts, devices, lighting, and equipment through collaborating, ensuring project needs, and meeting scope-of-practice requirements across disciplines.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers coordinate lighting, power devices, and distribution layout to align with interior space and functional requirements.

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# 29. Engineering Design

## Overview

### Definition of Engineering Design

Engineering Design is the application of engineering principles and the interpretation of engineering data to solve complex problems within the boundaries and constraints of ethical standards, public safety considerations, and scientific principles.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Engineering Design

#### Architect

Engineering design in architecture is the integration and coordination of building systems based on design parameters and technical properties. This includes working with the appropriate engineers to set fixed limits or boundaries on a building's characteristics to facilitate the analysis and design. These building systems include plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and structural engineering systems. Specialty systems include fire and smoke suppression, conveying systems, acoustics, communications and data, and security systems.

#### Engineer

Engineering design in engineering is the fundamental process of analyzing complex issues through the application of engineering principles and interpretation of engineering data, while adhering to ethical standards, public safety considerations, scientific principles, and all applicable codes. It may also involve devising a system, component, or process to meet desired needs and specifications within project constraints and engineering standards.

#### Interior Designer

Engineering design in interior design is the application of design parameters and integration of interior building systems based on specific design criteria and technical requirements, including the definition of space features. Key building systems include plumbing, mechanical, and electrical engineering, along with specialized systems like fire suppression, acoustics, communication and data infrastructure, lighting, and security systems.

#### Landscape Architect

Engineering design in landscape architecture is the application of design principles and technical knowledge related to grading, drainage, erosion control, stormwater management, and universal accessibility, as well as the design of site-specific systems, such as but not limited to pavement systems, low retaining walls, and low impact development stormwater management systems.

#### Surveyor

Engineering design in surveying is the application and integration related to site-specific planning/layout, such as the road/ditch grade of low impact development stormwater management systems.

## Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes conceptual design, coordination with other design professions to define parameters for performance, and integration of engineering systems and components.

### Practice Boundaries

#### *Architect*

- Develop conceptual design of structures and structural systems, as well as limited structural design for smaller occupancy load.
- Develop conceptual design of civil systems, as well as limited civil design.
- Develop conceptual design of mechanical/electrical systems, as well as limited mechanical/electrical design.
- Develop conceptual site design of grading and drainage systems.
- Develop universal accessibility, providing entrance to a building.

#### *Engineer*

- Architectural/structural engineers perform comprehensive structural engineering design for all occupancy types and calculate seismic restraints for components in significant structures and design retaining walls over a certain height (or per International Building Code (IBC) or local jurisdictional requirements) and bridges.
- Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform structural design, foundation design, and all aspects of the site design (e.g., parking, traffic flow, drainage, utilities) and site functionality and environmental aspects; work on foundations for site structures (i.e., retaining walls > 4 feet) and seismic restraints; design foundations for site structures (gates, backstop netting, retaining walls > 4 feet) and seismic restraints; design grading, drainage, and stormwater management with regional impacts; and are responsible for universal accessibility providing entrance to a building.
- Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive engineering design for all occupancy types, exterior building systems, street and parking lot lighting, and power distribution systems.

#### *Interior Designer*

- Develop conceptual design of mechanical/electrical systems.

#### *Landscape Architect*

- Design structures not requiring occupancy permitting as outlined in IBC/International Existing Building Code (IEBC) or jurisdictional requirements.
- Design grading, drainage, and stormwater management systems, erosion control systems, paving systems, irrigation systems, universal accessibility, and low retaining walls (< 4 feet per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements).
- Design accent/site lighting design.
- Design biological and botanical systems.

#### *Surveyor*

- Develop interior subdivision design of road/ditch grades and stormwater collection.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Architectural/Structural Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects develop conceptual designs of structures and structural systems, as well as limited structural design.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and structural engineers define parameters for performance, such as vibration, deflection, and floor loading in the design process. Architects and structural engineers coordinate engineering design for varying occupancy types and structural systems.
<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Structural engineers perform comprehensive structural engineering design for all occupancy types and calculate seismic restraints for components in significant structures.

### Architect & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects develop conceptual designs of civil systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers define parameters for performance of site elements in the design process.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform structural design, foundation design, and all aspects of the site design (e.g., parking, traffic flow, drainage, utilities), as well as site function ability and environmental aspects. Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers work on foundations for site structures (i.e., retaining walls > 4 feet) and seismic restraints.

### Architect & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects develop conceptual designs of mechanical/electrical systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and mechanical/electrical engineers define parameters for mechanical/electrical engineering systems and components in the design process.
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive engineering design for all occupancy types.

### Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects perform conceptual designs of civil, mechanical/electrical, and structural systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and interior designers perform conceptual engineering design and coordinate with other design professions to define parameters for performance and integrate engineering systems and components.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers develop conceptual designs of electrical/mechanical systems.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects primarily perform conceptual design work related to these elements.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects engage in conceptual engineering design and universal accessibility by providing entrance to a building. Landscape architects and architects collaborate throughout the engineering design process.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform detailed site design, including engineering design elements such as grading and drainage.

### Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects request and utilize surveyor instruments of service to inform the project's constraints.
<b>Overlap</b>	There is no overlap between architects and surveyors in this area.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors design subdivisions that include road/ditch grades and minor stormwater management, as well as minor site grading for parcel development.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Structural engineers and architectural engineers with training in structural systems perform comprehensive engineering design for all occupancy types.
<b>Overlap</b>	Structural engineers design both vertical and horizontal construction projects. Architectural engineers with training in structural systems design primarily vertical construction projects. Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers, primarily civil engineers, design both vertical and horizontal construction projects.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil engineers perform comprehensive engineering design for both vertical and horizontal construction projects including roadways and bridges and vertical construction projects. Construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform comprehensive engineering design within their scope of training.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Architectural engineers with training in mechanical/electrical systems perform comprehensive engineering design for all occupancy types.  Structural engineers and architectural engineers with training in structural systems do not perform mechanical/electrical design.
<b>Overlap</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers and architectural engineers with training in mechanical/electrical systems define parameters for mechanical/electrical engineering systems and components in the design process.
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	There is no scope distinction for mechanical/electrical engineers in this area.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Structural engineers perform comprehensive structural engineering design for all occupancy types and calculate seismic restraints for components in significant structures.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers and structural engineers perform conceptual engineering design and coordinate with other design professions to define parameters for performance and integrate engineering systems and components.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers coordinate with structural engineers in non-structural/non-seismic structural designs for equipment load requirements, core drill locations, recess slabs, and controls joints.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Structural engineers design retaining walls over a certain height (or per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements), occupancy-permitted structures, and bridges.
<b>Overlap</b>	Landscape architects and structural engineers coordinate and engage in conceptual engineering design. Both professions are permitted to design structures not requiring occupancy permitting as outlined in IBC/IEBC or jurisdictional requirements.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects design low retaining walls and structures not requiring occupancy permitting as outlined in IBC/IEBC or jurisdictional requirements.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Structural engineers design retaining walls over a certain height (or per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements), occupancy-permitted structures, and bridges.
<b>Overlap</b>	Structural engineers and surveyors coordinate and engage in conceptual engineering design. Both professions are permitted to design structures not requiring occupancy permitting as outlined in IBC/IEBC or jurisdictional requirements.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors design subdivisions that include road/ditch grades and minor stormwater management, as well as minor site grading for parcel development.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform comprehensive engineering design within their scope of training.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive engineering design within their scope of training and coordinate with other design professions to define parameters for performance and integrate engineering systems and components.
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive engineering design for mechanical and electrical systems, respectively.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform structural design, foundation design, and all aspects of the site design (e.g., parking, traffic flow, drainage, utilities), as well as site function ability and environmental aspects. Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers work on foundations for site structures (i.e., retaining walls > 4 feet) and seismic restraints.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and interior designers perform conceptual engineering design and coordinate with other design professions to define parameters for performance and integrate engineering systems and components.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	There is no scope distinction for interior designers in this area.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform grading, drainage, and stormwater management with regional impacts.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects coordinate and engage in conceptual engineering design. Both professions prepare engineering designs related to site-specific grading, drainage and stormwater management systems, erosion control systems, paving systems, irrigation systems, universal accessibility, and low retaining walls (< 4 feet per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements).
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects design site-specific grading, drainage and storm water management systems, and biological and botanical systems.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform grading, drainage, and stormwater management with regional impacts.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and surveyors coordinate and engage in conceptual engineering design. Both professions prepare engineering designs related to site-specific grading, drainage and stormwater management systems, erosion control systems, paving systems, irrigation systems, universal accessibility, and low retaining walls (< 4 feet per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements).
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors design subdivisions that include road/ditch grades and minor stormwater management, as well as minor site grading for parcel development.

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive engineering design for all occupancy types.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers and Mechanical/electrical engineers perform conceptual engineering design and coordinate with other design professions to define parameters for performance and integrate engineering systems and components.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers develop conceptual designs of mechanical/electrical systems.

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers design exterior building, street, and parking lot lighting, as well as power distribution systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Landscape architects and mechanical/electrical engineers coordinate and engage in conceptual engineering design. Both professions perform accent/site lighting design.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform accent and site lighting design.

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers design exterior building, street, and parking lot lighting, as well as power distribution systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers and surveyors coordinate and engage in conceptual engineering design.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors design subdivisions that include road/ditch grades and minor stormwater management, as well as minor site grading for parcel development.

### Interior Designer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers design parameters and integration of interior building systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers and landscape architects engage in conceptual engineering design and collaborate closely with engineers throughout the engineering design process.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects design parameters and integration of exterior or site-specific systems.

### Interior Designer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers design parameters and integration of interior building systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Interior designers and surveyors engage in conceptual engineering design and collaborate closely with engineers throughout the engineering design process.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors design subdivisions that include road/ditch grades and minor stormwater management, as well as minor site grading for parcel development.

### Landscape Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects prepare detailed designs of site-specific systems such as grading, drainage, erosion control, stormwater management, and universal accessibility, as well as biological and botanical systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Landscape architects and surveyors engage in conceptual engineering and collaborate throughout the engineering design process.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors design subdivisions that include road/ditch grades and minor stormwater management, as well as minor site grading for parcel development.

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# 30. Fire Protection Systems

## Overview

### Definition of Fire Protection Systems

Fire Protection Systems are fundamental concepts within the built environment. They include both active and passive techniques associated with the avoidance and mitigation of fire-related events, specifically for the purposes of protection of persons and property.

Active fire protection systems offer protection by detecting, alarming, controlling, suppressing, or extinguishing fires. Common active fire protection systems include suppression and fire and smoke control systems.

Passive fire protection systems include components of a building, its infrastructure, or adjacent design elements that provide constant fire protection, without needing to be used or activated. Common passive fire protection systems limit the spread of fire and may include fire-resistant construction materials and methods; fire separation including walls, ceilings, and doors; and signage with fire safety information such as evacuation routes and horizontal compartmentalization.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Fire Protection Systems

#### Architect

Fire Protection Systems in architecture are fundamental concepts that guide the delivery of services related to fire suppression and smoke control systems that meet project goals. Architects must be able to apply the IBC to the design and documentation of a project, including fire suppression and smoke protection.

#### Engineer (Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical)

Fire Protection Systems in engineering are fundamental concepts that guide the design, analysis, and management of systems and strategies that detect, control, and suppress fires, explosions, and related hazards. Engineers must consider factors such as building design, fire dynamics, and human behavior using active techniques associated with the avoidance and mitigation of fire-related events specifically for the purposes of protection of persons, buildings, equipment, and fire suppression. This consists of, but is not limited to, sizing, selecting, and designing the system.

#### Interior Designer

Fire Protection Systems in interior design are fundamental concepts that guide the integration of interior fire protection systems in the project design. Interior designers must determine and integrate design requirements for passive fire protection systems. They coordinate and integrate active fire protection systems services in connection with fire suppression, and fire and smoke control systems.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes the integration and coordination of active and passive fire protection systems requirements between professions.

**Practice Boundaries**

*Architect*

- Coordinate design of passive fire protection of the building structural systems, including the selection and sizing of materials, insulation or coatings, and similar passive elements.
- Design active fire protection systems, including fire alarm and fire protection systems.
- Develop design parameters and solutions for fire protection systems that focus on the overall building and site, including exterior considerations.

*Engineer (Architectural/Structural and Mechanical/Electrical)*

- Architectural/structural engineers design passive fire protection of the building’s structural systems, including the selection and sizing of materials, insulation or coatings, and similar passive elements; engage in conceptual design of interior building active fire protection systems.
- Mechanical/electrical engineers perform comprehensive design for active fire protection systems.

*Interior Designer*

- Specialize in environments interior to the building envelope.
- Develop conceptual design, integration, and coordination of a building’s active fire protection system, but do not design them.
- Design parameters and integrate passive fire protection system requirements with the overall design approach.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Architectural/Structural Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Engineers trained in fire protection and architects both perform passive fire protection design.
<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	There is no scope distinction for architectural/structural engineers in this area.

### Architect & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects coordinate design of passive fire protection of the building’s structural systems, including the selection and sizing of materials, insulation or coatings, and similar passive elements.
<b>Overlap</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers, architectural/structural engineers trained in mechanical and electrical engineering, and architects design active fire protection systems, including fire alarm and fire protection systems.
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers do not independently engage passive fire protection systems that pertain to primary structural elements. Mechanical/electrical engineers with experience in the analysis, design, and application of fire protection systems design active fire systems.

### Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects focus on the overall building (exterior and interior) and site, including exterior considerations, while interior designers specialize in environments non-structural/non-seismic interior to the building envelope. Architects and interior designers coordinate and integrate fire protection system requirements with overall design approach.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and interior designers participate in developing design parameters and solutions for fire protection systems. They focus on the development of passive fire protection systems and coordinate active fire protection system requirements with engineers who design and engineer the comprehensive active fire protection systems.  Architects and interior designers coordinate and integrate fire protection system requirements with the overall design approach.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers coordinate and integrate passive fire protection system requirements that pertain to non-structural/non-seismic elements.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Structural engineers and architectural engineers trained in structural engineering design passive fire protection of the building's structural systems, including the selection and sizing of materials, insulation or coatings, and similar passive elements.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architectural/structural engineers trained in mechanical and electrical engineering and mechanical/electrical engineers design active fire protection systems, including fire alarm and fire protection systems.
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers do not independently engage passive fire protection systems that pertain to primary structural elements. Mechanical/electrical engineers with experience in the analysis, design, and application of fire protection systems design active fire systems.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Structural engineers and architectural engineers trained in structural engineering design passive fire protection of the building's structural systems, including the selection and sizing of materials, insulation or coatings, and similar passive elements.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architectural/structural engineers and interior designers determine design parameters and integrate passive fire protection system requirements with overall design approach.  Architectural/structural engineers and interior designers engage in conceptual design of interior active fire protection systems; they coordinate and integrate active fire protection systems, including fire suppression, fire, and smoke control systems.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers do not independently engage passive fire protection systems that pertain to primary structural elements.

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer & Interior Designer

<p><b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b></p>	<p>Mechanical/electrical engineers with experience in the analysis, design, and application of fire protection systems design active fire systems.</p> <p>Mechanical/electrical engineers do not determine passive fire protection requirements such as location and level of rated walls, egress paths, etc., but do respond to design parameters determined by interior designers regarding the passive fire system by determining and integrating fire protection construction elements related to building systems, such as fire and smoke dampers and controls to meet passive fire protection requirements.</p>
<p><b>Overlap</b></p>	<p>Mechanical/electrical engineers and interior designers determine design parameters and integrate passive fire protection system requirements with overall design approach.</p> <p>Mechanical/electrical engineers and interior designers engage in conceptual design of active fire protection systems; they coordinate and integrate active fire protection.</p>
<p><b>Role of Interior Designer</b></p>	<p>Interior designers integrate and coordinate building active fire protection systems, but do not design them.</p>

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# 31. Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management

## Overview

### Definition of Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management

Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management is the manipulation and modification of land surfaces to achieve desired slopes, elevations, and drainage patterns to ensure proper water flow, erosion control, universal accessibility, and site functionality.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management

#### Architect

Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management in architecture is the design of new grading and topography necessary to accommodate a building based on an analysis of the project site. Architects must facilitate the flow of rainwater in a specific direction, understanding the direction of the surface flow of rainwater across the land to facilities that control the rainwater runoff from a site.

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management in engineering is a site-focused practice that involves the manipulation and modification of land surfaces to achieve desired slopes, elevations, and drainage patterns, considering factors such as soil characteristics, topography, and project specifications to mitigate unforeseen circumstances.

#### Landscape Architect

Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management in landscape architecture is the comprehensive and systematic analysis and design of land contours to achieve desired slopes, ADA accessibility, stormwater management, and overall site functionality. Landscape architects are responsible for evaluating the site's topography, soil mechanics, and surrounding watershed, and designing solutions that effectively manage the adverse effects of stormwater runoff, such as erosion, flooding, and water pollution.

#### Surveyor

Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management in surveying is a site-focused practice that involves the manipulation and modification of land surfaces to achieve desired slopes, elevations, and drainage patterns, considering factors such as soil characteristics, topography, and project specifications to mitigate unforeseen circumstances.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes conceptual site design and coordinating with other design professionals based upon the performance requirements of the specific project.

### Practice Boundaries

#### Architect

- There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

- Perform grading and drainage design for regional impacts that go beyond the specific project site.

#### Landscape Architect

- Create detailed designs of and coordinate the biological and botanical elements of site-specific grading, drainage, and stormwater management.

#### Surveyor

- Create detailed designs of and coordinate site-specific grading, drainage, and stormwater management.
- Calculate grading by using maps or georeferenced databases representing authoritative locations for boundaries, the location of fixed works, or topography.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers coordinate the conceptual site design based upon the performance requirements of the specific project.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers design the site including grading, drainage, utilities, and detention. Engineers can perform functional design, development of design, and structural design. This also includes regional drainage plans.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects coordinate conceptual site design based upon the performance requirements of the specific project.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform detailed grading, drainage, and stormwater management design.

### Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and surveyors both coordinate the conceptual site design based upon the performance requirements of the specific project.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors calculate grading by using maps or georeferenced databases representing authoritative locations for boundaries, the location of fixed works, or topography. The usage of maps (such as plan and profile, cross section, plat, record of survey, National Society of Professional Surveyors or American Land Title Association (NSPS/ALTA), topographic, and planimetric) and the ability for original data acquisition assists in resolving conflicts between multiple data sources.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform grading and drainage design for regional impacts that go beyond the specific project site. Engineers coordinate green roof design and onsite-water capture.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects create detailed designs of and coordinate site-specific grading, drainage, and stormwater management.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects design the biological and botanical elements of grading, drainage, and stormwater management.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers can perform regional-site focused drainage.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and surveyors create detailed designs of and coordinate site-specific grading, drainage, and stormwater management.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors calculate grading by using maps or georeferenced databases representing authoritative locations for boundaries, the location of fixed works, or topography. The usage of maps (such as plan and profile, cross section, plat, record of survey, NSPS/ALTA, topographic, and planimetric) and the ability for original data acquisition assists in resolving conflicts between multiple data sources.

### Landscape Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects design the biological and botanical elements of grading, drainage, and stormwater management.
<b>Overlap</b>	Landscape architects and surveyors create detailed designs of and coordinate site-specific grading, drainage, and stormwater management.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors calculate grading by using maps or georeferenced databases representing authoritative locations for boundaries, the location of fixed works, or topography. The usage of maps (such as plan and profile, cross section, plat, record of survey, NSPS/ALTA, topographic, and planimetric) and the ability for original data acquisition assists in resolving conflicts between multiple data sources.

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# 32. Landscape Elements

## Overview

### Definition of Landscape Elements

Landscape Elements are the natural and constructed features used to organize, modify, and transform the functionality, aesthetics, and overall character of the visible features of an area of land.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Landscape Elements

#### Architect

Landscape Elements in architecture are the natural and constructed features incorporated into the exterior of a built environment. Architects are responsible for planning, designing, and coordinating these elements in collaboration with other design professionals.

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

Landscape Elements in engineering are the natural and constructed features used to organize, modify, and transform the functionality, aesthetic, and overall character of the visible features of an area of land.

#### Landscape Architect

Landscape Elements in landscape architecture are the natural and constructed features used to organize, modify, and transform the functionality, aesthetics, and overall character of the visible features of an area of land. Landscape architects are responsible for the thoughtful integration of these elements, including the development of their construction details and specifications. Landscape architects may also plan and design exterior structures to enhance the functionality and visual appeal of outdoor spaces.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes performing conceptual design and coordinating site plans, hardscapes, and other site elements used to organize, modify, and transform the functionality, aesthetic, and overall character of the visible features of an area of land.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Perform the design of any habitable structures within the site plan.

##### *Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)*

- Coordinate with architects and landscape architects on natural and constructed features.

##### *Landscape Architect*

- Perform the detailed design of landscape elements, including hardscape elements, water features, site furnishings, lighting, irrigation systems, and botanical and biological systems.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform conceptual design and coordination of site plans, hardscapes, and other site elements used to organize, modify, and transform the functionality, aesthetic, and overall character of the visible features of an area of land.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	There is no scope distinction for civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers in this area.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects perform the design of any habitable structures within the site plan.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects perform conceptual design and coordination of site plans, hardscapes, and other site elements used to organize, modify, and transform the functionality, aesthetic, and overall character of the visible features of an area of land.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform the detailed design of landscape elements, including hardscape elements, water features, site furnishings, lighting, irrigation systems, and botanical and biological systems.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	There is no scope distinction for civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects perform conceptual design and coordination of site plans, hardscapes, and other site elements used to organize, modify, and transform the functionality, aesthetic, and overall character of the visible features of an area of land.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform the detailed design of landscape elements, including hardscape elements, water features, site furnishings, lighting, irrigation systems, and botanical and biological systems.

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# 33. Mechanical Systems

## Overview

### Definition of Mechanical Systems

Mechanical Systems are building and industrial systems—including heating, ventilation, air conditioning, plumbing, fire protection, and process piping, along with their associated distribution equipment and components—that manage air, fluids, and gases.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Mechanical Systems

#### Architect

Mechanical Systems in architecture are the building and industrial systems primarily responsible for maintaining heating/cooling and ventilation, reducing air infiltration, and maintaining pressure relationships between spaces. Architects integrate the design, installation, and control systems of these functions into one or more systems.

#### Engineer (Mechanical/Electrical)

Mechanical Systems in engineering are building and industrial systems that manage air, fluids, and gases. Engineers analyze and design these systems, contributing to advancements in technology, efficiency, and safety across various industries through the application of kinematics, dynamics, thermodynamics, fluid mechanics, and control systems.

#### Interior Designer

Mechanical Systems in interior design are the building and industrial systems that manage air, fluids, and gases. Interior designers identify user requirements and functional needs for the coordination and integration of system requirements for heating/cooling, ventilation, fire protection, and plumbing into interior spaces.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes the integration and coordination of passive and active strategies.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Coordinate mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, and process piping to align with space and functional requirements for the entire building and site.

##### *Engineer (Mechanical/Electrical)*

- Responsible for all aspects of mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, and process piping, including component and fixture specifications.

##### *Interior Designer*

- Provide input on component and fixture specifications and coordinate integration of mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection requirements to align with interior space and functional needs.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Mechanical/Electrical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects coordinate mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, and process piping to align with space and functional requirements for the entire building and site.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and mechanical/electrical engineers integrate and coordinate passive and active strategies.
<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers are responsible for all aspects of mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, and process piping.

### Architect & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects coordinate mechanical, plumbing, fire protection, and process piping to align with space and functional requirements for the entire building and site.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and interior designers integrate and coordinate passive and active strategies.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers provide input on component and fixture specifications and coordinate integration of mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection requirements to align with interior space and functional needs.

### Mechanical/Electrical Engineer & Interior Designer

<b>Role of Mechanical/Electrical Engineer</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers are responsible for all aspects of engineering mechanical systems, including component and fixture specifications.
<b>Overlap</b>	Mechanical/electrical engineers and interior designers integrate and coordinate passive and active strategies.
<b>Role of Interior Designer</b>	Interior designers provide input on component and fixture specifications and coordinate integration of mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection requirements to align with interior space and functional needs.

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# 34. Non-Boundary Survey

## Overview

### Definition of Non-Boundary Survey

A Non-Boundary Survey is a land survey that measures something other than the property lines of a specific area and is not tied to regulatory data. Common Non-Boundary Survey types include topography, terrain, feature, or elevation surveys.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Non-Boundary Survey

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

A Non-Boundary Survey in engineering is the geometric measurement of data and information—not tied to the property lines or regulatory datum of a specific area—that pertains to the physical features of the earth, improvements on the earth, or the space above or below the earth. Engineers provide, utilize, or develop these measurements into survey products such as graphics, data, maps, plans, reports, descriptions, or projects.

#### Landscape Architect

A Non-Boundary Survey in landscape architecture is the on-site investigation and field review of existing conditions on a project site. This includes data collection regarding elements that are not tied to the property lines or regulatory datum of a specific area, such as existing site features, topographic impacts, slope analysis, vegetation, sun/shade impacts, wind and other environmental factors, adjacent land uses, and designed improvements. The design team uses this information to guide the development of context-based design decisions. Non-Boundary Survey findings are not intended to be used as legal instruments for recording purposes.

#### Surveyor

A Non-Boundary Survey in surveying is the geometric measurement of data and information—not tied to the property lines or regulatory datum of a specific area—that pertains to the physical or legal features of the earth, improvements on the earth, or the space above or below the earth. Surveyors provide, utilize, or develop these measurements into survey products such as graphics, data, maps, plans, reports, descriptions, or projects. This also includes the measurement of the contour of the earth's surface or position of fixed objects thereon.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes performing non-boundary surveys for locating existing and proposed site features not tied to a boundary or regulatory datum.

#### Practice Boundaries

*Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)*

- There is no scope distinction for civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers in this area.

*Landscape Architect*

- There is no scope distinction for landscape architects in this area.

*Surveyor*

- Perform non-boundary and boundary surveys, as they determine site features that may or may not be tied to regulatory data.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	There is no scope distinction for civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects perform non-boundary surveys for locating existing and proposed site features not tied to a boundary or regulatory datum.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for landscape architects in this area.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Engineers can only perform non-boundary surveys, which are not tied to regulatory data.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and surveyors perform non-boundary surveys for locating existing and proposed site features not tied to a boundary or regulatory datum.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors can perform non-boundary and boundary surveys, as they determine site features that may or may not be tied to regulatory data.

### Landscape Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects can only perform non-boundary surveys, which are not tied to regulatory data.
<b>Overlap</b>	Landscape architects and surveyors perform non-boundary surveys for locating existing and proposed site features not tied to a boundary or regulatory datum.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors can perform non-boundary and boundary surveys, as they determine site features that may or may not be tied to regulatory data.

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# 35. Planting Plans

## Overview

### Definition of Planting Plans

Planting Plans are drawings that establish the location and characteristics of proposed vegetation, incorporating biological and botanical attributes to ensure long-term viability.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Planting Plans

#### Architect

Planting Plans in architecture are drawings that establish the location and characteristics of proposed vegetation. Architects plan, design, and coordinate with other design professionals to incorporate biological elements into the built environment.

#### Landscape Architect

Planting Plans in landscape architecture are drawings that establish the location and characteristics of proposed vegetation. Landscape architects prepare landscape planting plans and details for construction purposes. This work requires applying biological and botanical systems, horticulture, ecosystems, climate science, soil science, and geology principles to the design of the landscape, while considering the post-construction management and maintenance of the exterior environment.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes developing conceptual planting plans and coordinating landscape elements within the built environment.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.

##### *Landscape Architect*

- Develop detailed design and construction documentation.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects develop conceptual planting plans and coordinate landscape elements within the built environment.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects develop detailed design and construction documentation.

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# 36. Site Analysis

## Overview

### Definition of Site Analysis

Site Analysis is the evaluation of a site's physical, environmental, historical, legal, infrastructural, and cultural attributes to inform project design and planning decisions.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Site Analysis

#### Architect

Site Analysis in architecture is the study and evaluation of various elements (such as location, size, topography, zoning, traffic, and climate) to assess its suitability and optimal location for the project.

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

Site Analysis in engineering is the evaluation of topography, surface and subsurface soil conditions, hydrology, on/off-site hydraulics, and environmental conditions as well as all anthropogenic features, land-use guidelines, existing and proposed infrastructure, and economics to guide site design decisions.

#### Landscape Architect

Site Analysis in landscape architecture is the evaluation of topography, soil conditions, climate, vegetation, hydrology, and ecological systems, as well as human-made features, land-use patterns, infrastructure, and economic impacts in order to inform design decisions, ensuring that the site's opportunities and constraints are fully considered and that the landscape design responds effectively to both the natural environment and user needs.

#### Surveyor

Site Analysis in surveying is the evaluation of topography, surface and subsurface soil conditions, hydrology, on/off-site hydraulics, and environmental conditions as well as all anthropogenic features, land-use guidelines, existing and proposed infrastructure, and economics to guide site design decisions.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes evaluating environmental, structural, and contextual factors to assess functionality, sustainability, and design feasibility, ensuring that projects align with site conditions, user needs, and regulatory requirements.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Responsible for the analysis of the physical site to inform site design.

*Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)*

- Responsible for subsurface analysis and investigation, environmental assessment, drainage, and offsite regional hydraulics.

*Landscape Architect*

- Responsible for site analysis on land-use patterns and biological and botanical aspects.

*Surveyor*

- Perform site analysis associated with boundaries.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects are responsible for the analysis of the physical site to inform site design.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers evaluate environmental, structural, and contextual factors to assess functionality, sustainability, and design feasibility, ensuring that projects align with site conditions, user needs, and regulatory requirements.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers are responsible for subsurface analysis and investigation, environmental assessment, and drainage.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects evaluate environmental, structural, and contextual factors to assess functionality, sustainability, and design feasibility, ensuring that projects align with site conditions, user needs, and regulatory requirements.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for site analysis on land-use patterns, economic impacts, and biological and botanical aspects.

### Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects are responsible for the analysis of the physical site to inform site design.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and surveyors evaluate environmental, structural, and contextual factors to assess functionality, sustainability, and design feasibility, ensuring that projects align with site conditions, user needs, and regulatory requirements.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors perform site analysis associated with boundaries.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers are responsible for subsurface analysis and investigation, environmental assessment, and offsite regional hydraulics.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects evaluate environmental, structural, and contextual factors to assess functionality, sustainability, and design feasibility, ensuring that projects align with site conditions, user needs, and regulatory requirements.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for site analysis on land-use patterns and biological and botanical aspects.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers are responsible for subsurface analysis and investigation, environmental assessment, and offsite regional hydraulics.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and surveyors evaluate environmental, structural, and contextual factors to assess functionality, sustainability, and design feasibility, ensuring that projects align with site conditions, user needs, and regulatory requirements.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors perform site analysis associated with boundaries.

### Landscape Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects are responsible for site analysis on land-use patterns, site infrastructure, economic impacts, and biological and botanical aspects.
<b>Overlap</b>	Landscape architects and surveyors evaluate environmental, structural, and contextual factors to assess functionality, sustainability, and design feasibility, ensuring that projects align with site conditions, user needs, and regulatory requirements.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors perform site analysis associated with boundaries.

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# 37. Site Design

## Overview

### Definition of Site Design

Site Design is the analysis and understanding of the natural and built context of a site, including topography, climate, and ecological systems.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Site Design

#### Architect

Site Design in architecture is the design of—whether in whole or in part—the site around buildings that protects the public health, safety, and welfare. Architects provide planning services, develop concepts, and prepare documents that define the form and function of the site.

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer)

Site Design in engineering is the process of providing planning, studies, designs, design coordination, drawings, specifications, and other technical submissions; performing surveying that is incidental to the practice of engineering; and reviewing construction or other design products for the purposes of monitoring compliance with drawings and specifications related to engineered works.

#### Landscape Architect

Site Design in landscape architecture is the analysis and understanding of the natural and built context of a site, including topography, climate, and ecological systems, as well as the client's objectives, for the purpose of developing sustainable and innovative design solutions. This encompasses site planning, spatial organization, circulation systems, grading, stormwater management, biological and botanical systems, and the integration of hardscape elements. Landscape architects evaluate and shape the site to harmonize with the environment, ensuring sustainable, resilient, and purposeful outdoor spaces that address drainage, erosion control, and visual appeal while considering cultural significance and human-use patterns.

#### Surveyor

Site Design in surveying is the making of geometric measurements and gathering related information pertaining to the physical or legal features of the earth, improvements on the earth, and the space above, on, or below the earth. Site design in surveying is a specialized practice area that involves the application of surveying principles and techniques to support the planning, layout, and design of land development projects.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes engaging in conceptual site design and collaborating closely throughout the design process.

**Practice Boundaries**

*Architect*

- Create conceptual site designs.

*Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer)*

- Coordinate and engage in site design to create an interpretation of maps, drawings, and other land title documents to resolve data conflicts or develop products such as design plans, reports, descriptions, or projects, as well as design utility main conveyance systems, grading and drainage, site utilities, stormwater management, and structural elements requiring the seal of an engineer per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements.

*Landscape Architect*

- Perform field surveying not tied to a boundary or national datum.
- Prepare designs related to site-specific grading, drainage and stormwater management systems, site layout, erosion control systems, water quality, utility service locations, paving systems, botanical and biological systems, irrigation systems, ADA accessibility, low retaining walls (< 4 feet per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements), and non-habitable structures.

*Surveyor*

- Engage in site design to create an authoritative interpretation of maps, deeds, and other land title documents to resolve data conflicts by gathering national datum-tied information pertaining to the physical or legal features of the earth, improvements on the earth, and the space above, on, or below the earth.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers engage in conceptual site design and collaborate closely throughout the design process.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers design and implement site design plans, including grading and drainage, site utilities, and stormwater management.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects engage in conceptual site design and collaborate closely throughout the design process.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects create specific site design elements, including but not limited to site layout, grading, stormwater detention, water quality, utility service locations, and landscape and irrigation plans.

### Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Architect</b>	There is no scope distinction for architects in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and surveyors engage in conceptual site design and collaborate closely throughout the design process.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors provide legal documentation tied to a boundary or national datum.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform site design, develop utility main conveyance systems, and design structural elements requiring the seal of an engineer per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects coordinate and engage in conceptual and detailed site design. Both professions prepare designs related to site-specific grading, drainage and stormwater management systems, erosion control systems, paving systems, irrigation systems, ADA accessibility, low retaining walls (< 4 feet per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements), and non-habitable structures.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform detailed site design, including botanical and biological systems.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Surveyor

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	There is no scope distinction for civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and surveyors coordinate and engage in site design to create an interpretation of maps, drawings, and other land title documents to resolve data conflicts or develop products such as design plans, reports, descriptions, or projects.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors engage in site design to create an authoritative interpretation of maps, deeds, and other land title documents to resolve data conflicts by gathering national datum-tied information pertaining to the physical or legal features of the earth, improvements on the earth, and the space above, on, or below the earth. The authoritative interpretation is then developed into survey products to provide guidance for site design projects.

### Landscape Architect & Surveyor

<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform detailed site design.
<b>Overlap</b>	Landscape architects and surveyors coordinate in the site design process. Both professions are permitted to complete field surveying (topography, improvement locations, etc.) not tied to a boundary or national datum.
<b>Role of Surveyor</b>	Surveyors provide legal documentation tied to a boundary or national datum.

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# 38. Site Environmental Systems

## Overview

### Definition of Site Environmental Systems

Site Environmental Systems are the interconnected, dynamic, and complex natural processes and elements that shape the environment of a specific site or region through its ecosystems, hydrology, soil, geology, vegetation, climate, sustainable practices, and ecosystem services.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Site Environmental Systems

#### Architect

Site Environmental Systems in architecture include drainage, water retainage, erosion control, and landscaping. Architects oversee the integration of site environmental systems on the exterior of the building and determine design parameters.

#### Engineer (Architectural/Structural and Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

Site Environmental Systems in engineering include environmental control systems that involve and affect the natural environment, such as air and water quality, waste management, and sustainable energy systems. Engineers oversee the integration of site systems in the project design and determine design parameters.

#### Landscape Architect

Site Environmental Systems in landscape architecture include, but are not limited to ecosystems, hydrology, soil, geology, climate, biological and botanical systems, and sustainable practices. Landscape architects study and work with these systems to design outdoor spaces that are ecologically sustainable, resilient, safe and in harmony with the surrounding environment while also aesthetically pleasing.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes conceptual design of site environmental systems and collaboration between professions throughout the design process.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Engage in conceptual design of exterior environmental systems.

##### *Engineer*

- Architectural/structural engineers analyze exterior environmental systems and provide detailed design of the natural systems (e.g., stormwater system design, tributary path analysis, soil analysis, and retaining wall construction) and habitable structures that impact the exterior environment.
- Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform detailed analysis and provide functional and developmental designs of natural systems of site-specific and regional sites (e.g. soil management, hydrology analysis to regional sites, and hydraulics and runoff analysis) that shape the exterior environment.

*Landscape Architect*

- Design exterior environmental systems including the detailed design of the natural systems (e.g., erosion control, creating habitat, bioretention, water quality and conservation, contouring, carbon sequestration, and biological and botanical systems) and structures not requiring occupancy permitting that impact the exterior environment.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Architectural/Structural Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects engage in the conceptual design of exterior environmental systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and architectural/structural engineers coordinate and integrate engineering systems and components in the conceptual design of site environmental systems, which include foundation drains or hydrology on retaining walls.
<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Architectural/structural engineers analyze exterior environmental systems and provide detailed design of the natural systems (e.g., stormwater system design, tributary path analysis, soil analysis, and retaining wall construction) and habitable structures that impact the exterior environment.

### Architect & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects engage in conceptual design of exterior environmental systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers coordinate and integrate engineering systems and components in the conceptual design of site environmental systems.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform detailed functional and developmental analysis of site-specific and regional site natural systems (e.g., soil management, hydrology analysis to regional sites, and hydraulics and runoff analysis) that shape the exterior environment.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects engage in conceptual design of exterior environmental systems.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects engage in the conceptual design of site environmental systems and collaborate throughout the design process.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform detailed design of exterior environmental systems including ecosystems, hydrology, soil, geology, climate, biological and botanical systems, and sustainable practices.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Architectural/structural engineers analyze exterior environmental systems and provide detailed design of the natural systems (e.g., stormwater system design, tributary path analysis, soil analysis, and retaining wall construction) and habitable structures that impact the exterior environment.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architectural/structural engineers and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers coordinate and integrate engineering systems and components in the conceptual design of site environmental systems.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform detailed analysis and provide functional and developmental designs of site-specific and regional site natural systems (e.g., soil management, hydrology analysis to regional sites, and hydraulics and runoff analysis) that shape the exterior environment.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Architectural/structural engineers analyze exterior environmental systems and provide detailed design of the natural systems (e.g., stormwater system design, tributary path analysis, soil analysis, and retaining wall construction) and habitable structures that impact the exterior environment.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architectural/structure engineers and landscape architects engage in conceptual design of site environmental systems and collaborate throughout the design process.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects design exterior environmental systems including the detailed design of the natural systems (e.g., erosion control, creating habitat, bioretention, water quality and conservation, contouring, carbon sequestration, and biological and botanical systems) and non-habitable structures that impact the exterior environment.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers perform detailed analysis and provide functional and developmental designs of site-specific and regional site natural systems (e.g., soil management, hydrology analysis to regional sites, and hydraulics and runoff analysis) that shape the exterior environment.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects engage in the conceptual design of site environmental systems and collaborate throughout the design process. Both professions engage in hydrological, soil, and sustainable system analysis and design.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform detailed design of natural systems of a site (e.g., erosion control, creating habitat, bioretention, water quality and conservation, contouring, carbon sequestration, and biological and botanical systems) that shape the exterior environment.

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# 39. Site Remediation

## Overview

### Definition of Site Remediation

Site Remediation is the detection, investigation, and hazard assessment of suspected contamination within a site, as well as the steps taken to reduce negative impact on people or the environment and prepare the surface and subsurface environment for its next use.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Site Remediation

#### Architect

Site Remediation in architecture is the detection, investigation, and hazard assessment of suspected contaminated sites, as well as the reversal of harmful changes in the soil, elimination of site pollution, and performance of any additional follow-up measures.

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

Site Remediation in engineering is the detection, investigation, and hazard assessment of suspected contaminated sites, as well as the reversal of harmful changes in the soil, elimination of site pollution, and performance of any additional follow-up measures.

#### Landscape Architect

Site Remediation in landscape architecture is the restoration or enhancement of ecological integrity in degraded or contaminated sites. This includes assessing various factors such as ecology, vegetation, soil, and hydrology, as well as implementing strategies to mitigate environmental damage and promote sustainability. Remediation aims to rejuvenate biological and botanical systems, foster biodiversity, and improve overall ecological health.

### Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

#### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes coordinating site remediation approaches.

#### Practice Boundaries

##### *Architect*

- Coordinate site remediation and select building location and materials based on site conditions.

##### *Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)*

- Define the scope of remediation to prepare the surface and subsurface environmental conditions of a site for its next use.
- Evaluate site soil chemistry conditions with respect to mitigation or remediation of environmental hazards.

*Landscape Architect*

- Define the scope of remediation of surface and subsurface environmental conditions—including land remediation, slope stabilization, habitat restoration, and biological and botanical systems of a site—to prepare it for its next use.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects coordinate site remediation and select building location and materials based on site conditions.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers coordinate site remediation approaches.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers define the scope of remediation to prepare the surface and subsurface environmental conditions of a site for its next use.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects coordinate site remediation and select building location and materials based on site conditions.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects coordinate site remediation approaches.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects define the scope of remediation of surface and subsurface environmental conditions—including land remediation, slope stabilization, habitat restoration, and biological and botanical systems of a site—to prepare it for its next use.

### Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Environmental engineers evaluate site soil chemistry conditions with respect to mitigation or remediation of environmental hazards.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects define the scope of remediation of surface and subsurface environmental conditions, including land remediation, slope stabilization, habitat restoration, and biological systems of a site to prepare it for its next use.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects define the scope of remediation as it relates to the botanical systems of a site to prepare it for its next use.

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# 40. Structural Systems

## Overview

### Definition of Structural Systems

Structural Systems are the elements of a building that safely support and transmit loads through the application of engineering principles. Practitioners assess, analyze, evaluate, and design structural elements to ensure their safety, stability, and durability.

### Profession-Specific Definitions of Structural Systems

#### Architect

Structural Systems in architecture are the elements of a building that safely support and transmit loads through the application of engineering principles. Architects integrate structural systems into architectural designs and incorporate them into project documentation to achieve cohesive building designs. This includes incorporating consultants' technical and design specifications, selecting structural systems that align with project requirements, and complying with regulatory standards.

#### Engineer (Architectural/Structural)

Structural Systems in structural engineering are the elements of a building that safely support and transmit loads through the application of engineering principles. Structural engineers analyze, assess, and design structural systems for building structures by integrating and coordinating technical information to comply with regulatory standards. This includes evaluating and selecting structural systems that align with project requirements, integrating structural systems with architectural designs, and incorporating them into project documentation to achieve cohesive building designs.

*In certain jurisdictions, licensed Structural Engineers (SE) may be required for structural systems.*

#### Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

Structural Systems in civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineering are the elements of a building or site that safely support and transmit loads through the application of engineering principles. Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers analyze, assess, and design structural systems for vertical and horizontal construction by integrating and coordinating technical information to comply with regulatory standards. This includes evaluating and selecting structural systems that align with project requirements, integrating structural systems with architectural and engineering designs, and incorporating them into project documentation to achieve cohesive building designs.

#### Landscape Architect

Structural Systems in landscape architecture are the elements of a site and/or structure that safely support and transmit loads through the application of engineering principles. Landscape architects analyze, design, and assess natural and built structural systems to support soil stabilization and hardscape features to ensure safety, stability, and durability within the landscape.

## Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

### Acceptable Overlap

Acceptable overlap includes conceptual design of structural systems within the scope of their discipline in relation to the building and/or site.

### Practice Boundaries

#### *Architect*

- Design specific structural elements based on a project's International Building Code use group and occupancy load.
- Design habitable structures.
- Perform conceptual design and coordinate hardscape systems and non-habitable structures.

#### *Engineer*

- Architectural/structural engineers design all elements of structural systems for vertical construction; work with structures requiring permitting (per applicable code or jurisdictional regulations) and habitable structures; and engage in conceptual design and coordinate hardscape systems, including soil stabilization and erosion control. Structures that fall outside of the prescriptive limitations may require local jurisdiction guidance.
- Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers design structural elements for horizontal and vertical construction; work with structures requiring permitting (per applicable code or jurisdictional regulations) and habitable structures; and engage in conceptual design and coordinate hardscape systems, including soil stabilization and erosion control. Structures that fall outside of the prescriptive limitations may require local jurisdiction guidance.

#### *Landscape Architect*

- Perform revegetation (botanical and biological systems) for soil/streambank stabilization and retaining walls under four feet.
- Perform conceptual design and coordinate hardscape systems and non-habitable structures, including soil stabilization and erosion control.

## Overlap and Boundaries

### Architect & Architectural/Structural Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects design specific structural elements based on a project's International Building Code use group and occupancy load. Structures that fall outside of the prescriptive limitations, as determined by local jurisdictions, require an engineer.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and architectural/structural engineers both develop conceptual designs of structural systems for buildings.
<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Structural engineers design all elements of structural systems for vertical construction.

### Architect & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects can design specific structural elements based on a project or horizontal construction's International Building Code use group and occupancy load.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers both develop conceptual designs of structural systems for buildings.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Structures that fall outside of the prescriptive limitations may require local jurisdiction guidance.

### Architect & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architect</b>	Architects design habitable structures.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architects and landscape architects both perform conceptual design and coordinate hardscape systems and non-habitable structures.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform revegetation (botanical and biological systems) for soil/streambank stabilization.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	There is no scope distinction for architectural/structural engineers in this area.
<b>Overlap</b>	Structural engineers and civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers both design and specify complete structural systems for vertical construction.
<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers design structural elements for horizontal construction.

### Architectural/Structural Engineer & Landscape Architect

<b>Role of Architectural/Structural Engineer</b>	Architectural/structural engineers work with structures requiring permitting (per applicable code or jurisdictional regulations) and habitable structures.
<b>Overlap</b>	Architectural/structural engineers and landscape architects both engage in conceptual design and coordinate hardscape systems, including soil stabilization and erosion control. These may include patios, walkways, and non-habitable structures not requiring occupancy permits, as defined by the code or applicable local regulations.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform revegetation (botanical and biological systems) for soil/streambank stabilization and retaining walls under four feet.

**Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer & Landscape Architect**

<b>Role of Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineer</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers work with structures requiring permitting (per applicable code or jurisdictional regulations) and habitable structures.
<b>Overlap</b>	Civil, construction, environmental, and geotechnical engineers and landscape architects both engage in conceptual design and coordinate hardscape systems, including soil stabilization and erosion control. These may include patios, walkways, and non-habitable structures not requiring occupancy permits, as defined by the code or applicable local regulations.
<b>Role of Landscape Architect</b>	Landscape architects perform revegetation (botanical and biological systems) for soil/streambank stabilization and retaining walls under four feet.

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