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CLARB ANNUAL MEETING 2024

Exercising Your Voice: Public Speaking for Regulators

September 20, 2024

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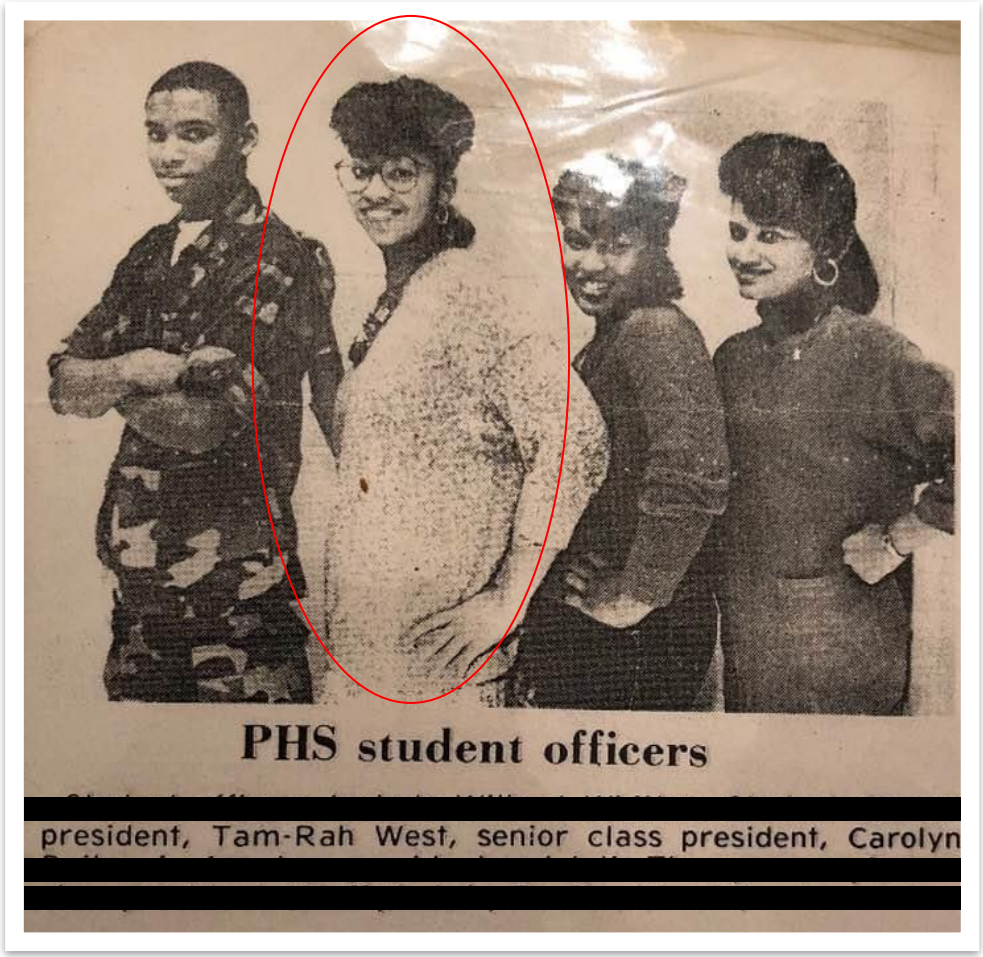
My first lesson in public speaking



- Inspire and influence people
- Move people to take action
- Share your ideas
- Generate and earn trust
- Motivate change


CLARB 1.0+
A REFOCUS ON THE FUTURE
2.0
Built for a Purpose
CHANGE
ABC
LEARNING
If it Ain't Broke Don't Fix it... Well it no longer fits
Where LAs work
Where LAs are educated
Where LA projects reside
The profession will become more...
Adaptable
Agile
Relevant
Ben Franklin
If you Fail to Plan, you are Planning to Fail
SHALL WE BE LEFT BEHIND?
CLARB WILL LEAD
To Meet the Global Need
The Time to Plant the Strategy is NOW!
PRACTICE
a strategic domain
We Shape History Through Design
The Places We Love and Enjoy Meet our Cultural Needs
Research the Paths to Competent Practice
Competency Must Match Culture
» Common Standards
» Competent Practice
» Growing with an Evolving Profession
REGULATION
a strategic domain
The Workforce Demands Flexibility & Mobility
Develop the RETHINK Implementation
» Agility in Regulation, Processes, Procedures + Partners
» Evaluating Global Qualifications
» Better Prepared To Protect The World!
GLOBAL
a strategic domain
Development of Sustainable
Product, Operation & Outreach
» Global Growth
» Brand Recognition
» New Programs
» Expanded Access
» A Unified Globalization of LA profession & standards
Tell the CLARB STORY GLOBALLY
VISION
The World's People, Places, & Environment are protected by landscape architecture.
TIME TO ADVANCE
MISSION
To Design & Promote LA Standards
OUR PREFERRED FUTURE
Defensible Standards
Inclusive Education
Justifiable Experience
Accessible Exam
We Focus on Health, Safety & Well Being
We Consider Emerging Design, Tech & Societal Trends
a border-less & diverse LA practice
CFN APPROVED
VALUES
Leading with Vision
Aspiring to Excellence
Acting with Integrity
Engaging as a Steward
Demonstrating Thought Leadership
Designing Collaboratively
Fostering Inclusion

In today's session…

- Why public speaking skills are essential for regulators
- How to assess your public speaking skills
- What's required to be an impactful speaker
- Public speaking power tips
- Neuroscience and public speaking

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Why public speaking skills are essential for regulators

- Powerful leadership skill
- Build trust and credibility
- Create visibility
- Open opportunities for public forums
- Influence customer decisions
- Effective communication

My biggest challenge with public speaking is...

What I am most afraid of is...

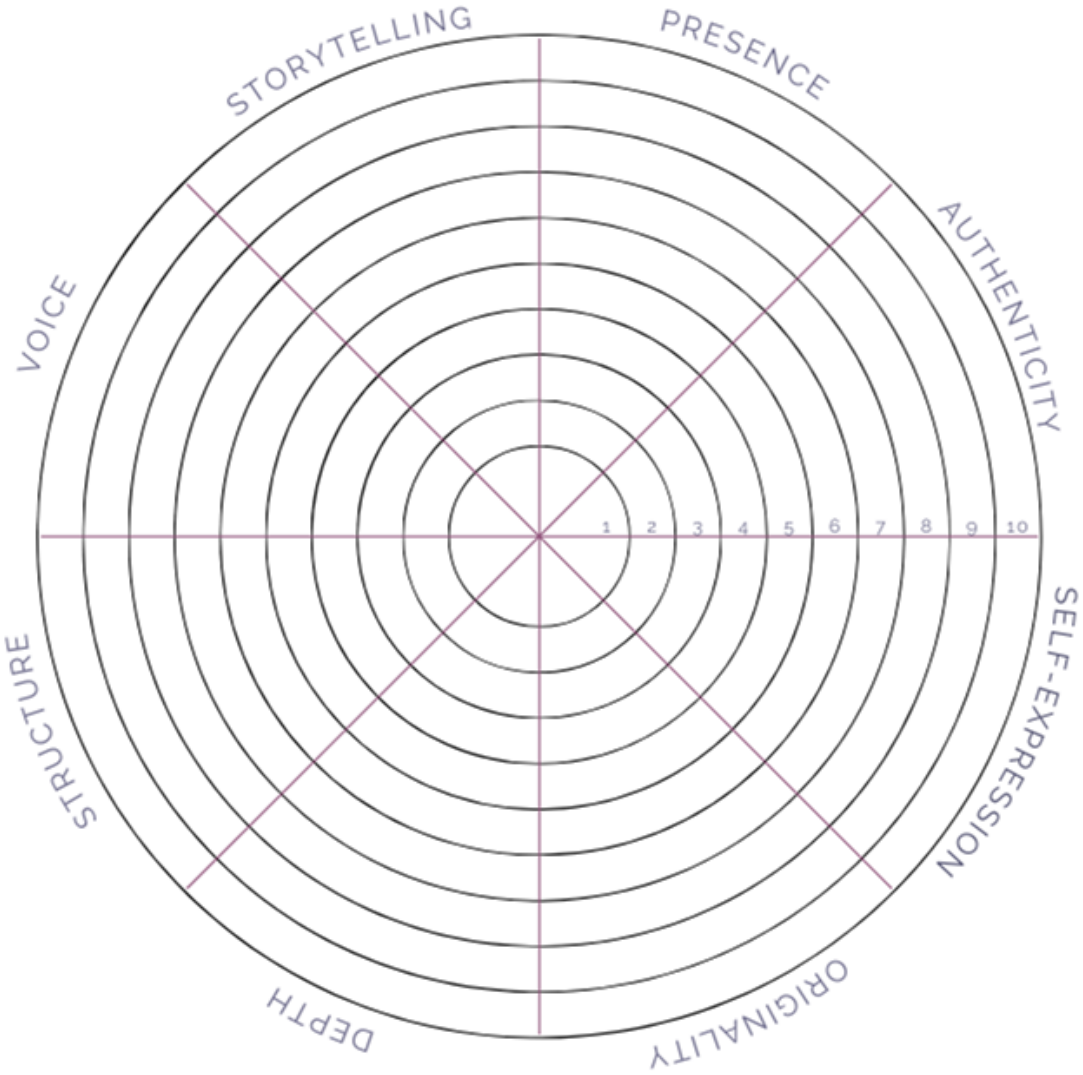
Where I hold myself back is...

What is my experience speaking...

Speaker assessment

Rate yourself on a scale of 1 to 10…

- Presence
- Authenticity
- Self-expression
- Originality
- Depth
- Structure
- Voice
- Storytelling



10 Public Speaking Power Tips

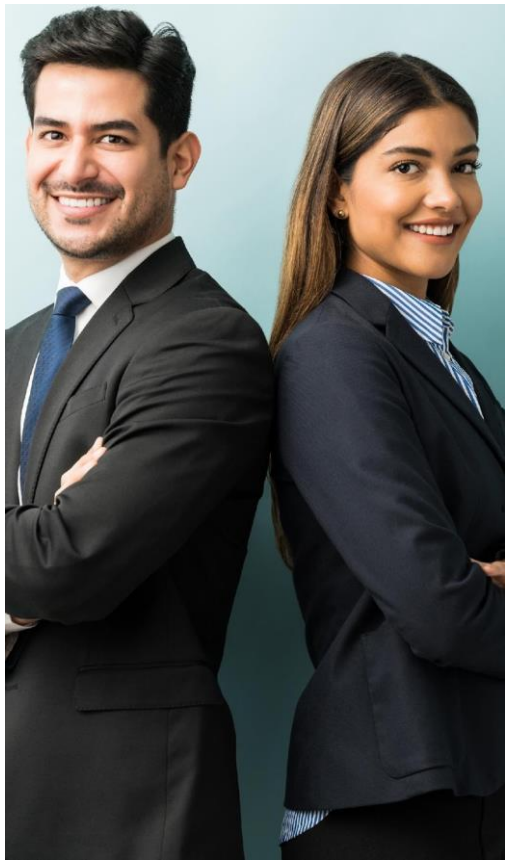
What's required to be an impactful speaker

What's required…

BE IN INTEGRITY

BE HONEST

BE PROFESSIONAL



BE A LIFE LEARNER

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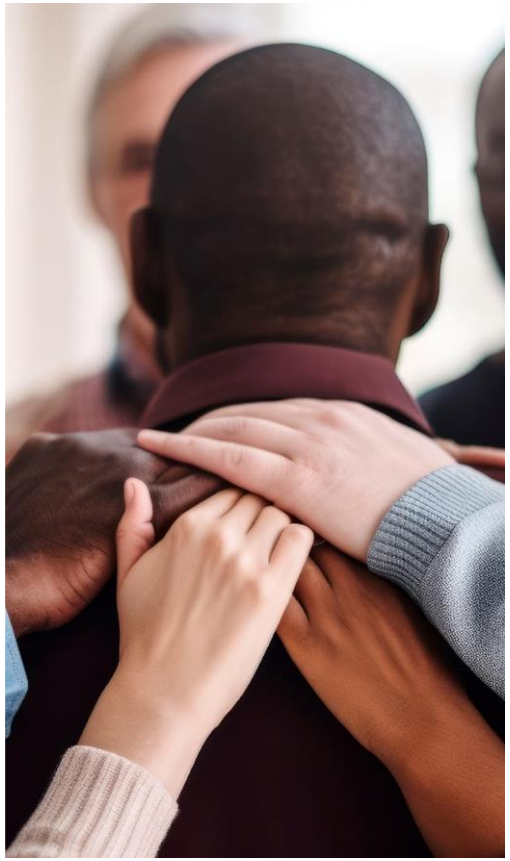
What's required...

BE GROUNDED

BE VULNERABLE



BE AWARE

BE WELL-STUDIED

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What's required...

BE ENCOURAGING

BE COACHABLE

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1. AUTHENTICITY

2. CONFIDENCE


3.
ENERGY

The human voice is the organ of the soul

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Vocal variety

- RATE (WORDS/MINUTE AVE 133-188)
- VOLUME (LOUD/SOFT
- PACE (FAST/SLOW)
- EMPHASIS (STRESS ON WORD)
- TONE (MOOD/ATTITUDE)
- PITCH (HIGH/LOW SPEED OF VIBRATION)
- PAUSE (SILENCE)
- INFLECTION (RISE/FALL OF VOICE)
- RESONANCE (POWER AND FLOW OF VOICE)

Structuring Your Message

4. WORKING BACKWARDS

Audience Analysis

Who are they?

How do they think?

Where do they live?

What is their culture?

What are their needs?

What experiences do they share?

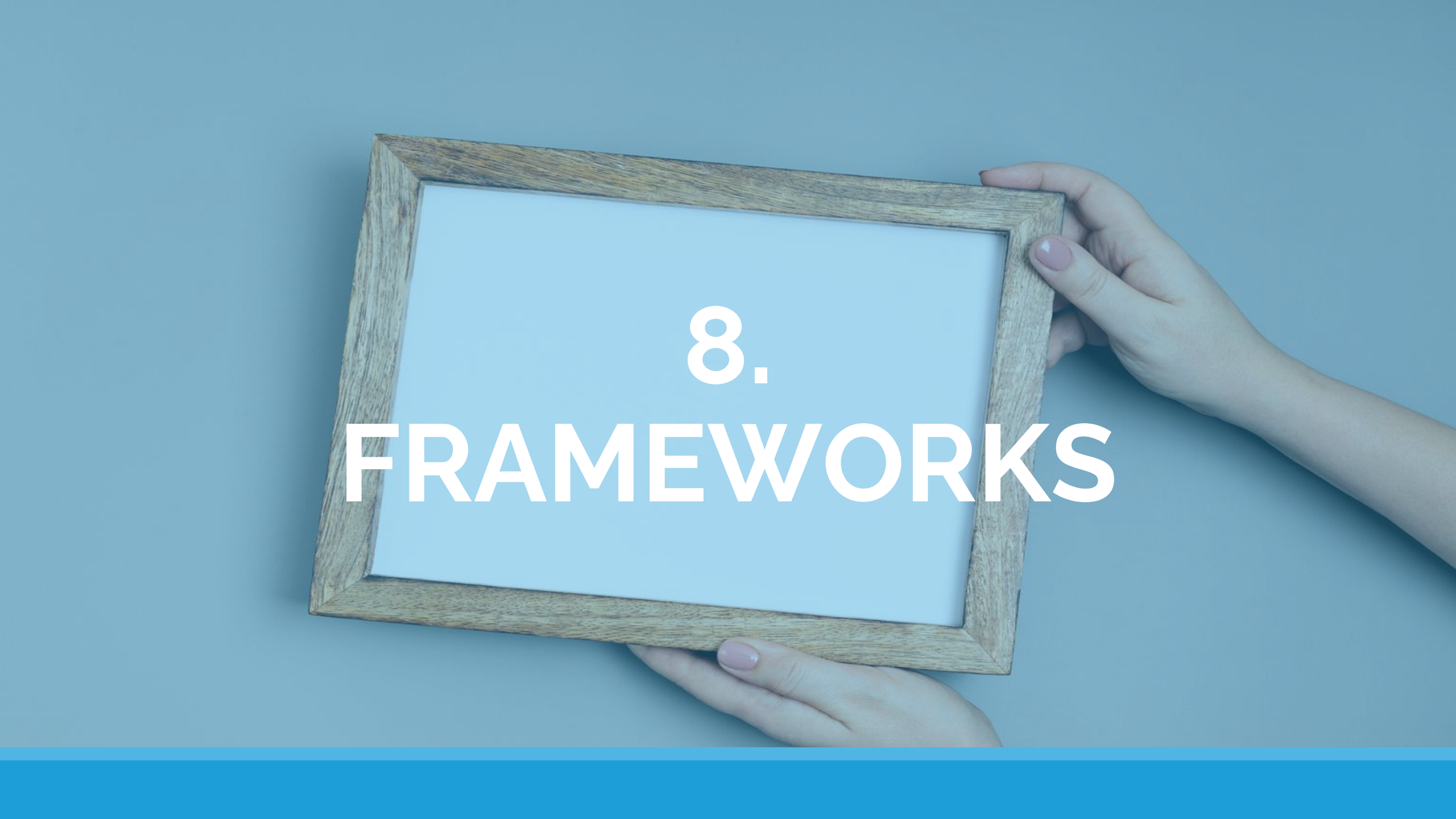
5. ACCURACY

6.
POWERFUL OPEN

Creating a strong open

- Keep it concise (1 minute)
- Create a captivating attention grabber
- Answer 3 questions
  - Who are you?
  - Why should I care what you have to say?
  - What information do you have that I need?

7.
POWERFUL CLOSE


8.
FRAMEWORKS

9. STORYTELLING

Never make a point without telling a story, never tell a story without making a point.

Ed Percival

The purpose of storytelling

- Engagement
- Imagination
- Memorability
- Emotional connection
- Persuasion
- Differentiation
- Inspiration and motivation
- Information transmission
- Empathy

"Stories are remembered up to 22 times more than facts alone."
-Dr.Jennifer Aaker, Stanford Graduate School of Business

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10. PRACTICE

Most frequent speaker mistakes

- Lack of practice cycles
- Weak open and/or close
- Ineffective transitions
- No storyline to follow
- Message not tailored to audience
- Flat and low energy delivery
- Not owning your content
- Unconscious distractions

Neuroscience & Public Speaking

Appeal to their self-centeredness

Demonstrate importance through contrast

Emphasize the value of tangibility

Focusing on the beginning and the end

Using a visual metaphor

Playing an emotional card

Questions?

Resources

- Executive Presence by Sylvia Hewlett
- How to Win Friends and Influence People by Dale Carnegie
- Executive Presence by Harrison Monarth
- Cues by Vanessa Van Edwards
- Talk Like Ted by Carmine Gallo
- The Science of Likeability by Patrick King
- The Four Agreements by Don Miguel Ruiz
- The Mastery of Self by Don Miguel Ruiz, Jr

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Thank you!

Tamrah Barber, Executive & Public Speaking Coach
tamrah@tamrahbarber.com
www.tamrahbarber.com

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Elevating Landscape Architecture Around the World

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Our Panelists

Adriana Hernandez

Dongying Li

Amos Alao

Kate Nosbisch

Bruno Marques

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

IFLA is all of us

why we need a united Landscape Architecture Profession

Dr Bruno Marques
IFLA President
Associate Dean, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON
TE HERENGA WAKA

Our core action

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS








Impact of human activity

Habitat destruction

Biodiversity loss

Nature provides irreplaceable goods and services

Why IFLA is needed

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

- Established in 1948 as the only **international non-governmental organization** that represents the world's landscape architects
- Increase the **visibility and credibility** of the profession with international and regional organisations, including various United Nations Agencies
- **Develop and promote** the profession and discipline of Landscape Architecture
- Establish **high standards** of education, training, research and professional practice.
- Promote the **educational and professional international exchange** of knowledge, skills and experience.
- Provide **leadership and stewardship** in all matters

IFLA plays a critical role in advancing the profession of landscape architecture and promoting the sustainable management and design of natural and built environments

Whom IFLA represents

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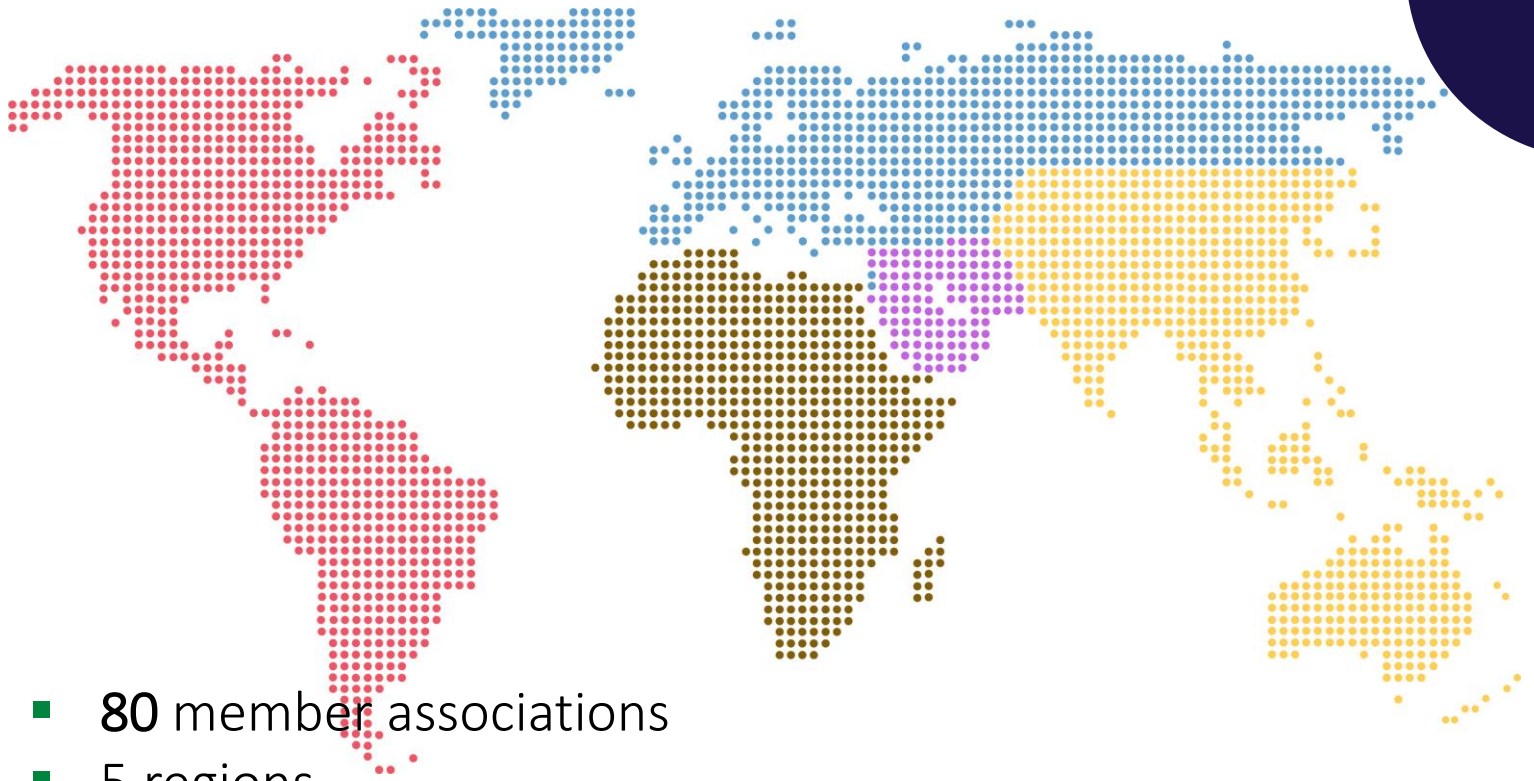
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



- 80 member associations
- 5 regions
- More than 100,000 landscape architects
- Profession with more than 1 million landscape architects globally

How IFLA operates

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

- Our success results from our **members' contribution**,
- Support through a strong and resourced **secretariat**
- **Efficient** organisational structure that takes advantage of new opportunities and changing circumstances.
- IFLA's partnership with our member associations and their involvement is critical to our success.

We highly value the history and body of work contributed by landscape architects globally to the practice and understanding of our profession.

How IFLA is defined

How IFLA is defined

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Vision

- A thought **leader** reaching out and **connecting** with the profession of landscape architects globally.

Principles

- Globally connected and progressive.
- Leader and partner.
- Thinker globally and actor locally.

- Distinctive, go-to contact point for the landscape architecture profession.
- Promoter of environmental resilience and sustainability.
- Promoter of a broad understanding of landscape architecture practice.
- Advocate for strong, healthy and resilient communities.
- Supporter of infrastructure investment and green infrastructure.

Recent Milestones

- International Labour Organization's (ILO) definition of landscape architecture
- Global programme for education recognition and accreditation
- UN agencies actively involved: UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UN-EP and WHO
- Establishment of an International Landscape Convention by UN-Habitat
- COP28 for Climate Change (UAE): a landscape architecture-led design framework for climate change, adaptation and mitigation
- COP15 Biodiversity (Canada): development of a framework based on nature-based solutions
- COP29, WUF12, COP16: approval to participate
- MoUs signed: International Society for Urban Health (ISUH), International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), World Green Infrastructure Network (WGIN), Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture (CELA).

Our Global Focus

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

- Climate Action and Biodiversity
- Health, Wellbeing and Nature-Based Solutions
- Community Participation
- Technology and Evidence-Based Design
- Food Security
- Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Practices

Climate Action and Biodiversity

Bishan Park, Singapore
Ramboll studio Dreiseitl

As architects of the environment, our profession is well prepared to tackle climate change and biodiversity by creating sustainable designs that inspire a collective responsibility to preserve and protect our planet for future generations

Health, Wellbeing and Nature-Based Solutions

Sanya Mangrove Park, China
Turenscape

Designing and implementing nature-based solutions in landscape architecture not only promotes the health and wellbeing of individuals but also serves as a powerful reminder of the interconnectedness of humanity and the natural world

Community Participation

Rooftop Haven, Chicago, USA
Hoerr Schaudt Landscape Architects

The involvement of diverse community perspectives in landscape architecture enriches the design process and promotes a sense of ownership and pride in the resulting spaces, fostering a more inclusive and sustainable future for all

Technology and Evidence-Based Design

Galindez Slopes, Bilbao, Spain
ACXT Landscape Architects

The integration of technology and evidence-based design in landscape architecture can lead to the creation of dynamic and innovative solutions that enhance the built environment and prioritise the health and well-being of the people who inhabit it

Food Security

Orongo Station, New Zealand
NB Woltz Landscape Architects

Landscape architecture has the power to create sustainable and equitable food systems that ensure food security for all while promoting biodiversity and preserving the natural environment

Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Practices

The Australian Garden, Australia
Taylor C Lethlean Landscape Architects

Integrating traditional knowledge and Indigenous practices in landscape architecture pays tribute to the rich cultural heritage of communities and promotes a more sustainable and holistic approach to design

The Next 12 Months

- Profession recognition and visibility
- Global Professional Standards and Registration
- Strengthen projects and participation with other global bodies – UN, UN-HABITAT, UNESCO, ICOMOS, IUCN, FAO, ISUH, UIA, ISOCARP – to increase visibility and advocacy
- Work with governments in countries where the profession is slowly emerging
- Bring academia and corporate members closer to IFLA
- Knowledge hub where members can share expertise and propose new ways of doing things
- COP 16 (Biodiversity), COP 29 (Climate Change), WUF 12 (Un-Habitat) and COP 16 (Desertification)

The success of IFLA depends on the success of its members

IFLA
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1. *Focus on the big picture*
2. *Be a thought leader*
3. *Establish networks that bring people and ideas together*
4. *Advocate for the values on which our profession is grounded*
5. *Work in partnership on all tasks*

Key Lessons

Ribbon Dance Park, Xi'an City
TROP Landscape Architects

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

60th IFLA World Congress – Code Red for Earth
4-6 September - Istanbul, Turkey

Le:Notre Landscape Forum
24-28 June – Tartu, Estonia

Global Landscape Architecture Conference
8-13 October 2024 – Chinese Taipei

IFLA Europe Regional Conference – Plan(e)tscape
17-18 October 2024 - Budapest, Hungary

Latin American Biennial of Landscape Architecture
18-22 October 2024 – Cali, Colombia

IFLA Middle-East Landscape Architecture Awards
9 November 2024 – Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

IFLA
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

president@iflaworld.org

- Suggestions and Feedback
- Corporate and Academic Membership
- Enroll in one of our many projects!

IFLA

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www.iflaworld.org

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Questions?

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ICOR Practice Overlap: Member Input Session

Friday, September 20, 2024

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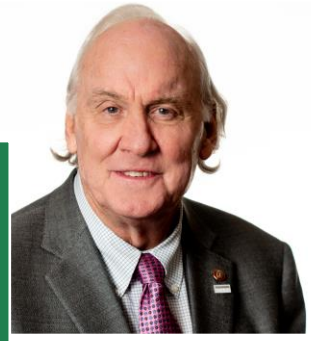
Presenters

Bob Calvani, NCARB



Stacey Crumbaker, CIDQ

Phil Meyer, CLARB

Brian Robertson, NCEES

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Agenda

Background

Process

Resources

Exercise

Next Steps

What is ICOR?

INTERORGANIZATIONAL COUNCIL ON REGULATION

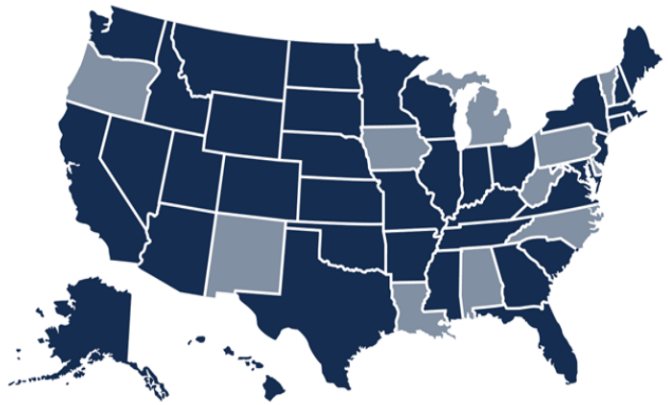
CIDQ Council for Interior Design Qualification

CLARB

NCARB

NCEES advancing licensure for engineers and surveyors

- ✓ **Member board support**
- ✓ **Best practices in regulation of design professions**
- ✓ **Advocacy for licensure in the public's interest**
- ✓ **Harmonizing licensure policies, processes and procedures**



▪ Member Boards shared by 2+ ICOR organizations

What is ICOR?

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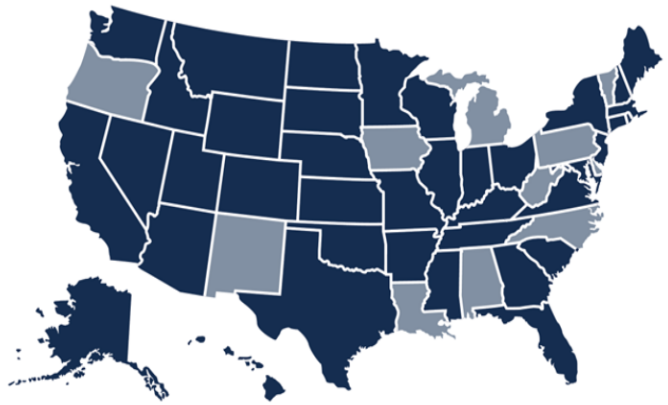


▪ Member Boards shared by 2+ ICOR organizations

Background

Bob Calvani, NCARB

PROBLEM

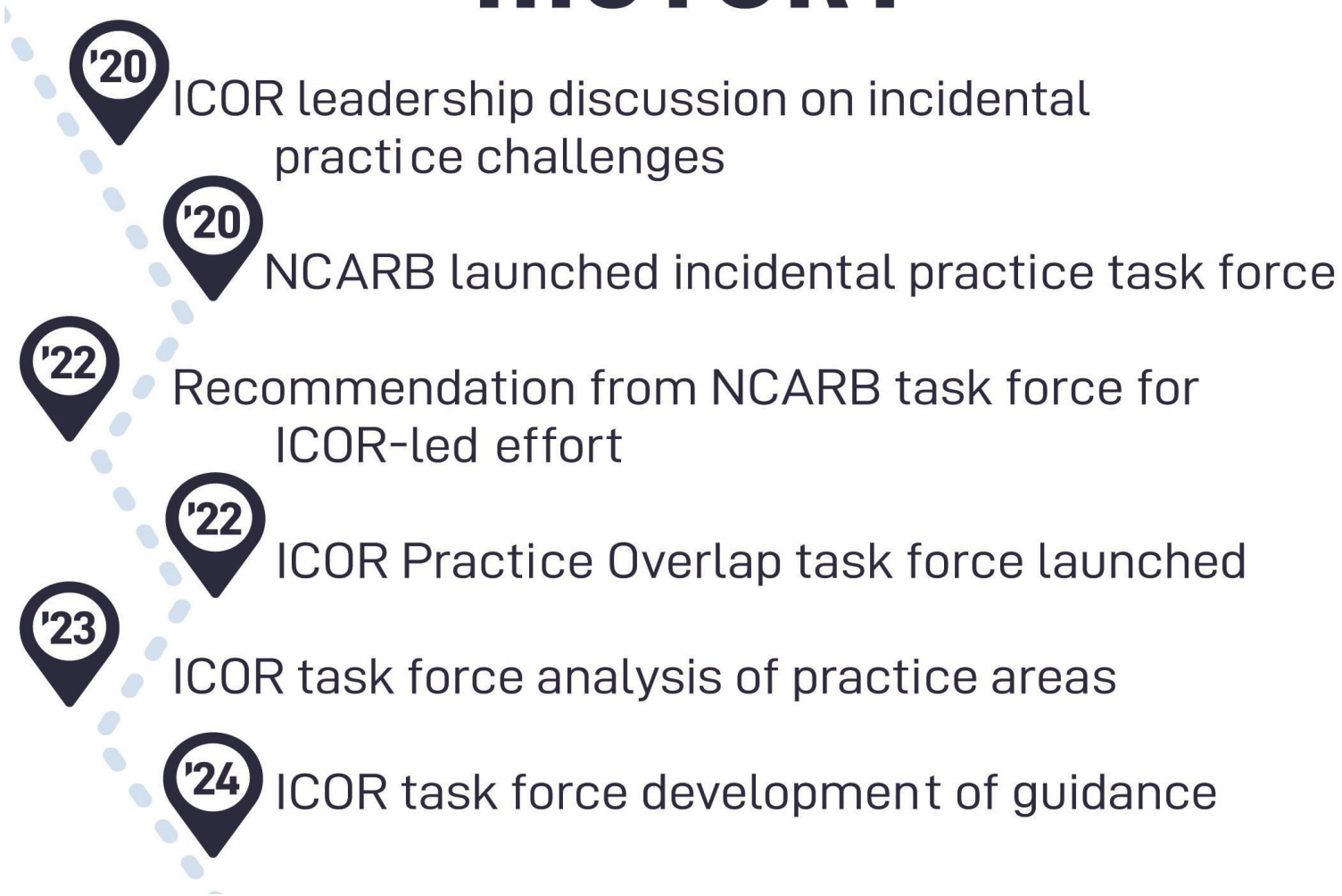
CONFUSION for the public

QUESTIONS from code officials

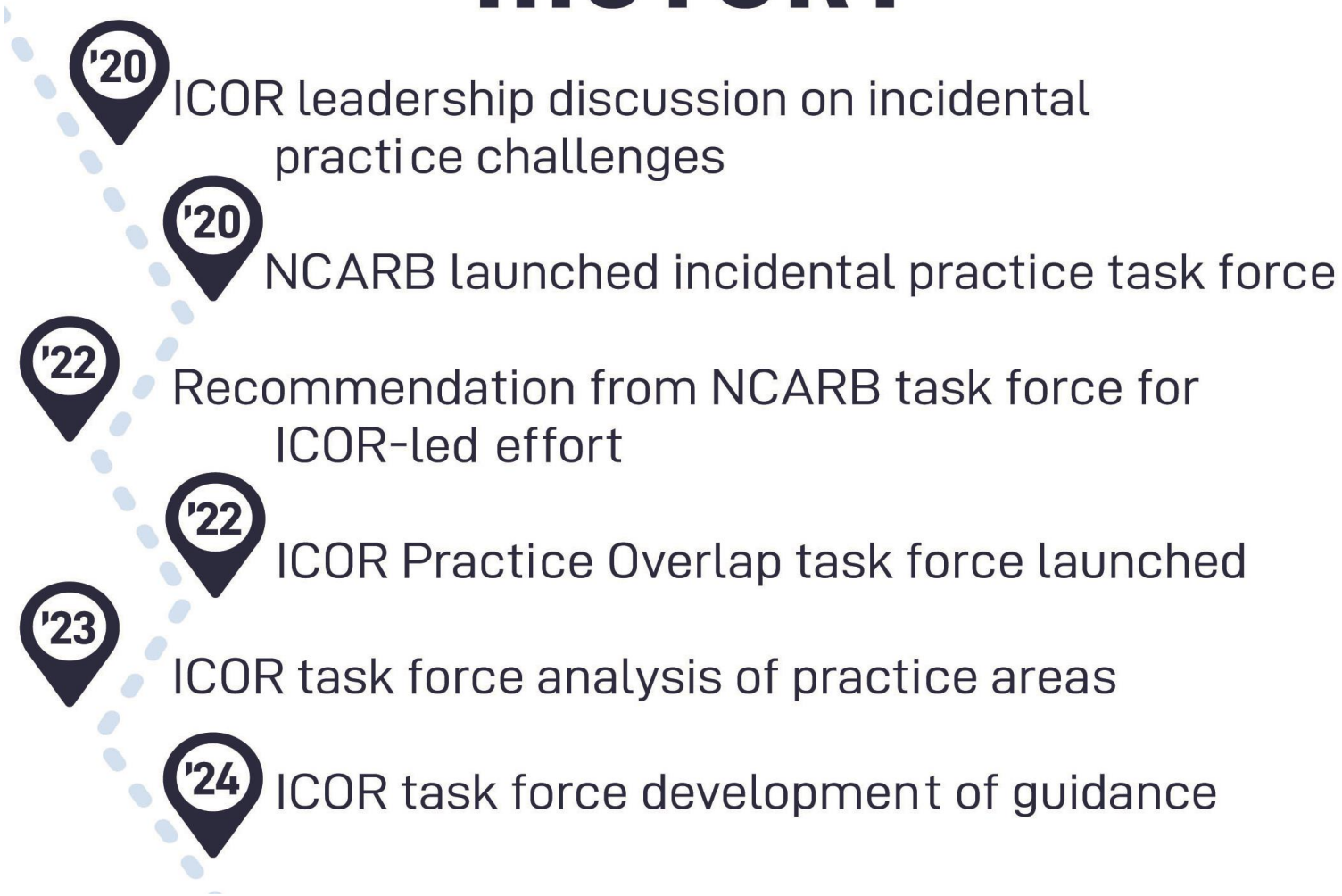
CONSTERNATION between professionals

FRICTION among licensing boards

HISTORY


'20
ICOR leadership discussion on incidental practice challenges
'20
NCARB launched incidental practice task force
'22
Recommendation from NCARB task force for ICOR-led effort
'22
ICOR Practice Overlap task force launched
'23
ICOR task force analysis of practice areas
'24
ICOR task force development of guidance

HISTORY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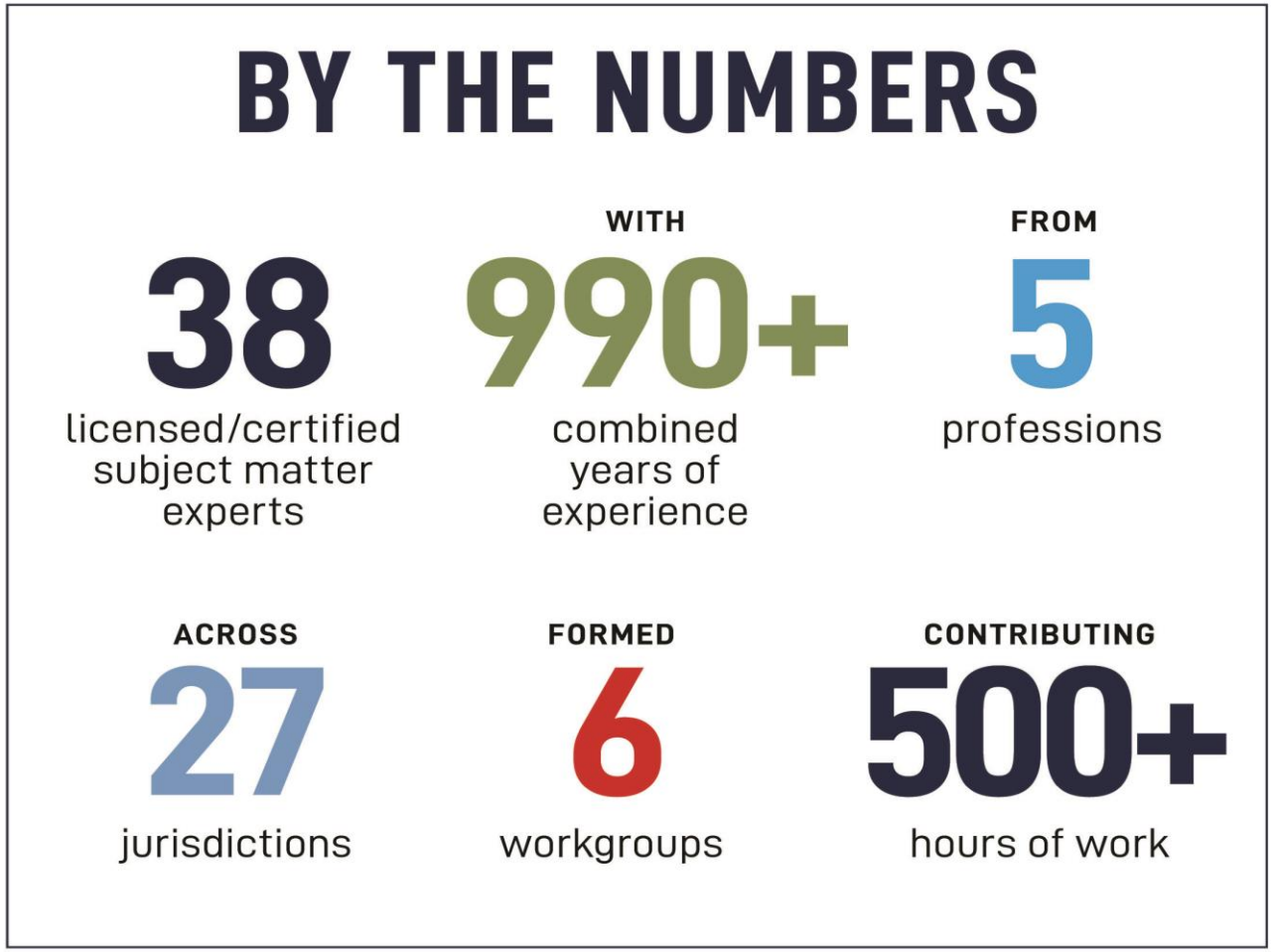
Process

Stacey Crumbaker, CIDQ
Brian Robertson, NCEES

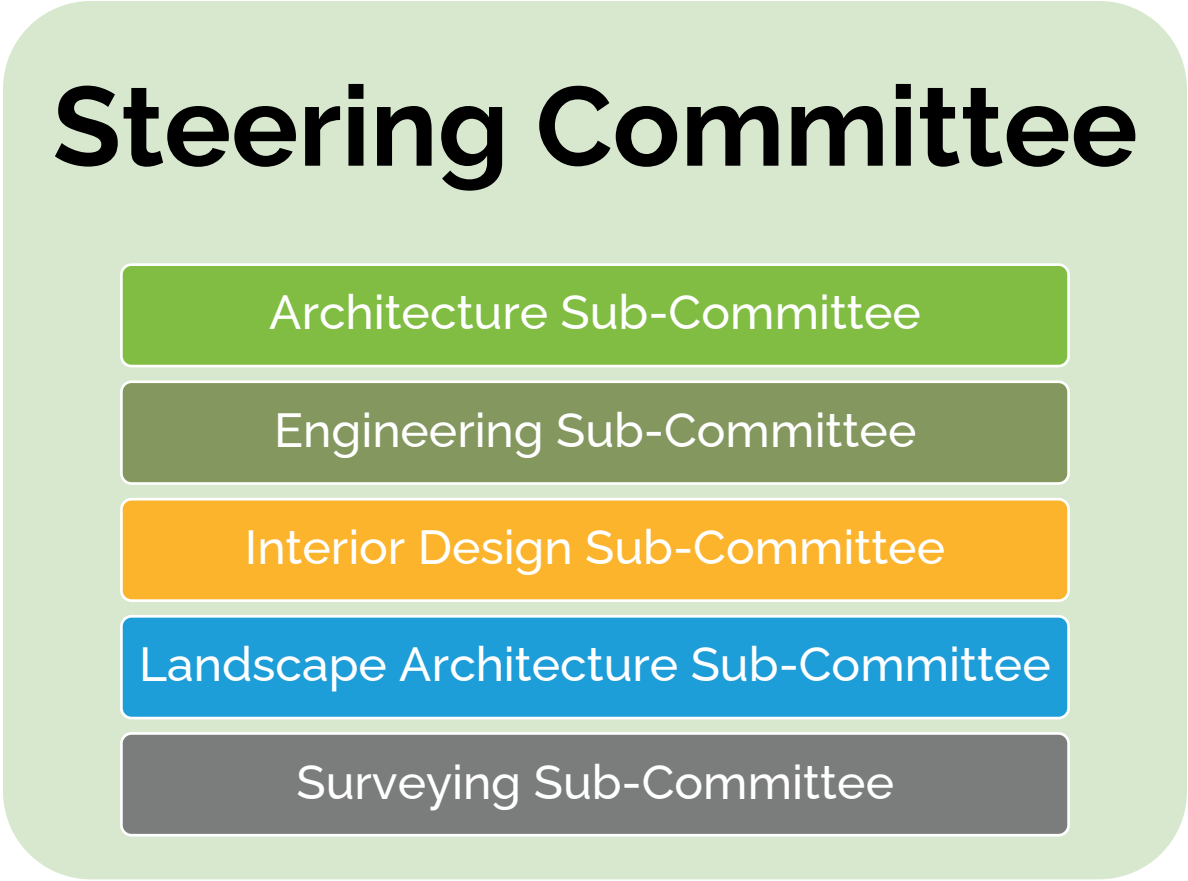
The Process and Partnership



Task Force Charges and Structure

- Develop uniform guidelines and definitions for competent overlap of practice to incorporate into organization models by reference

- Organizational commitment to adopting recommended definition into models



Steering Committee Members

- Wendy Ornelas, Chair
- Two CIDQ representatives: AnnMarie Jackson and Stacey Crumbaker
- Two CLARB representatives: Jerany Jackson and Phil Meyer
- Two NCARB representatives: Robert Calvani and Kristine Harding
- Three NCEES representatives: Scott Bishop, Chris Knotts, and Brian Robertson
- Two Member Board Executives from multi-discipline boards: Julie Hildebrand and Judith Stapley
- One Public Member from multi-discipline board: Brett Foley
- One staff liaison from each organization: Matt Barusch, Josh Batkin, Veronica Meadows, Josh Twitty
- One facilitator/consultant: Suzanna Kelley, McKinley Advisors

Sub-Committee Members

Architecture

- Bob Calvani, Chair
- Paul Edmeades
- Mary Morrisette
- Brad Smith
- Katie Wilson

Engineering

- Brian Robertson, Co-Chair
- Chris Knotts, Co-Chair
- Rich Benton
- Deborah Blackall
- Andrew Bonderer
- Gabe Fleck
- Sherisse Goodwin Jackson
- Jeffrey Greenfield
- Andrea Reynolds
- Tim Rickborn
- Eric Rubottom
- Jayme Schiff

Interior Design

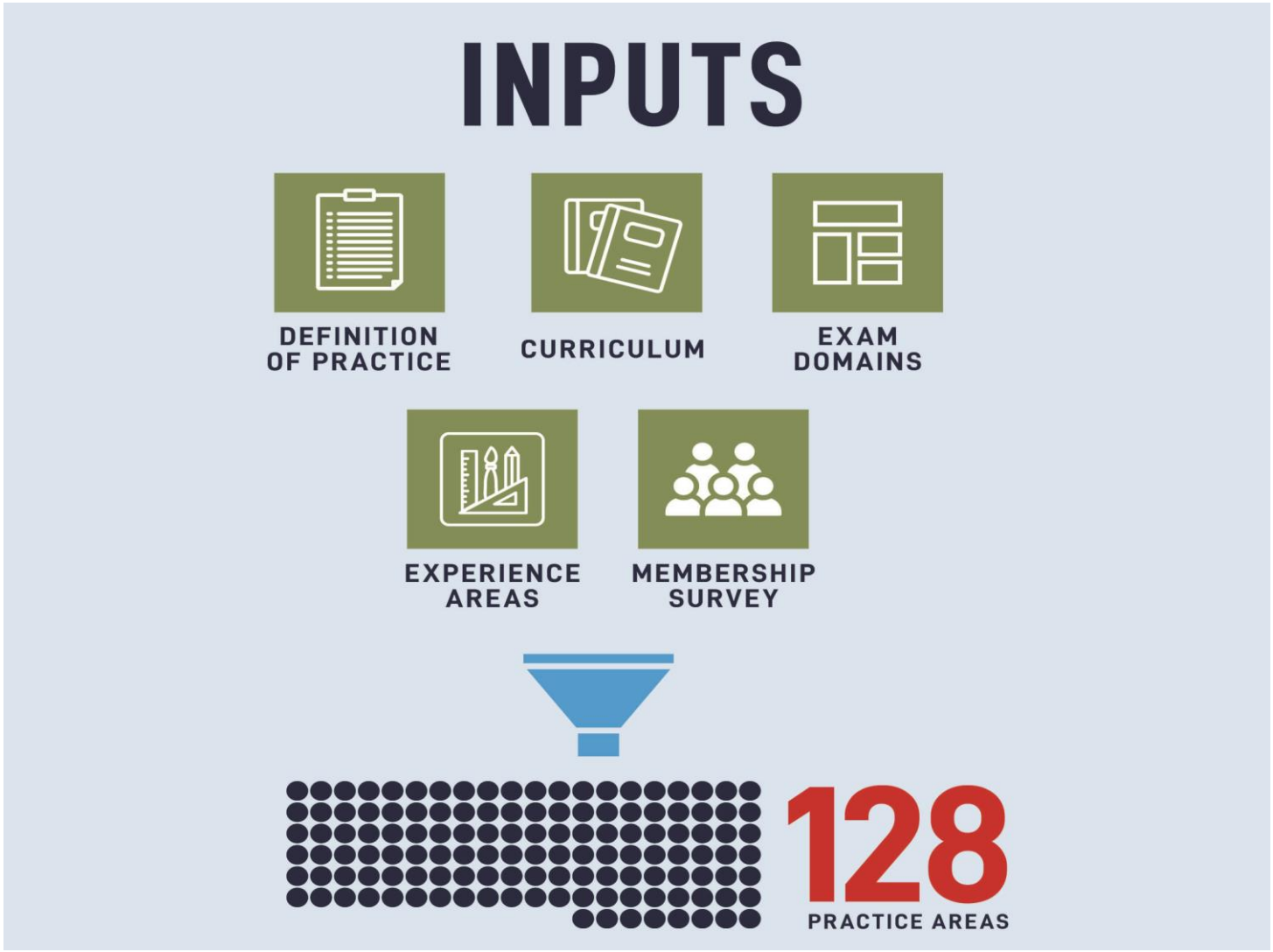
- AnnMarie Jackson, Co-Chair
- Stacey Crumbaker
- Rachelle Schoessler-Lynn
- Susan Ballard
- Rosa Salazar

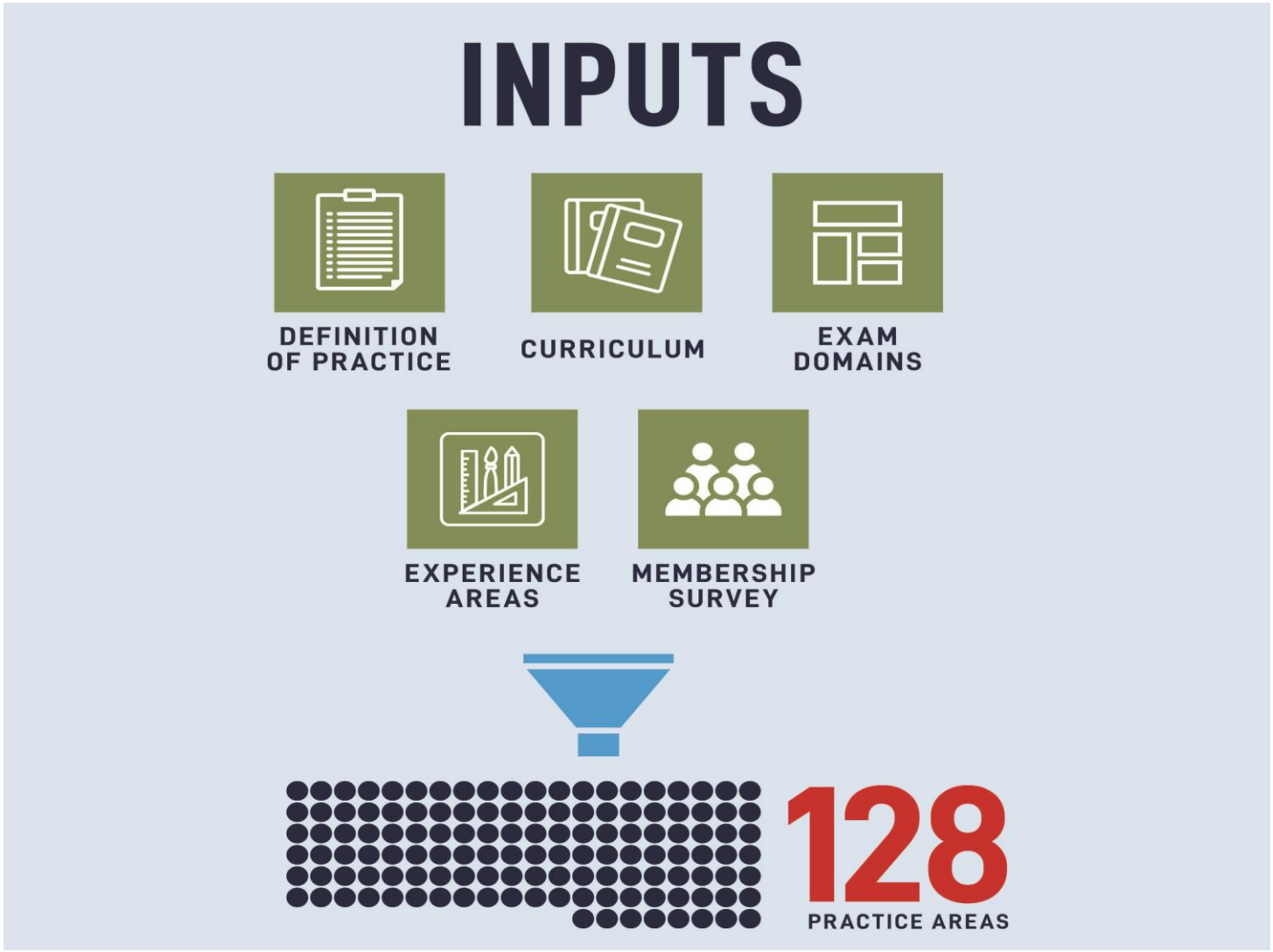
Landscape Architecture

- Phil Meyer, Chair
- Chip Brown
- Ryan Evitts
- See-Yin Lim
- Leehu Loon

Surveying

- Doyle Allen
- Cliff Barker
- Jim Riney


INPUTS
DEFINITION OF PRACTICE
CURRICULUM
EXAM DOMAINS
EXPERIENCE AREAS
MEMBERSHIP SURVEY
128
PRACTICE AREAS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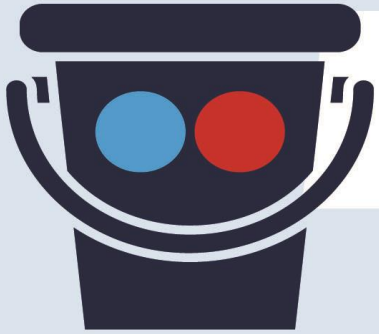
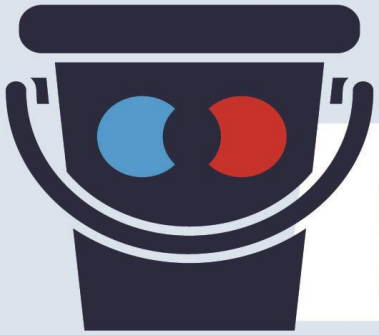
ANALYSIS



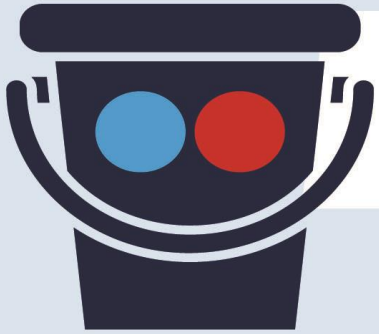
GROUP ONE
NO HSW, NO OVERLAP

GROUP TWO
ACCEPTABLE OVERLAP



GROUP THREE
PRACTICE BOUNDARIES

ANALYSIS



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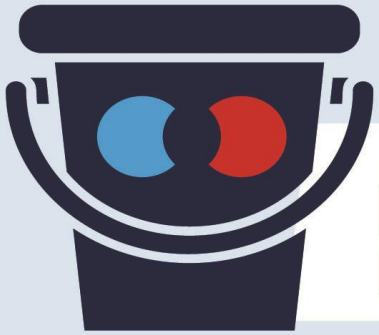

GROUP THREE
PRACTICE BOUNDARIES

Examples

GROUP ONE
NO HSW, NO OVERLAP

Boundaries
Business Practices
Legal Context
Mathematics

GROUP TWO
ACCEPTABLE OVERLAP

Codes and Regulations
Contract Documents
Professional Practice
Stakeholder Engagement

GROUP THREE
PRACTICE BOUNDARIES

Environmental Systems
Grading and Drainage
Master Planning
Site Design

Questions?

The Solution

Brian Robertson, NCEES

Deliverables

Summary Template Example

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

ARCHITECT	ENGINEER	INTERIOR DESIGNER	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT	SURVEYOR
Engineering design in architecture includes the integration and coordination of building systems based on design parameters and technical properties. This includes working with design 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, lighting systems, acoustics, communications and data, security systems.	Engineering design in engineering is the fundamental aspect that guides the practice of engineering across various professions and disciplines, including adherence to ethical standards, consideration of public safety, and the application of scientific principles to solve complex problems. It may also involve designing a system, component, or process to meet desired needs and specifications within constraints, and engineering standards by an individual who is qualified to practice engineering by reason of engineering education, training, and experience in the application of engineering principles and the interpretation of engineering data.	Engineering design in interior design focuses on 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.	Engineering design in landscape architecture is the application of design principles and technical knowledge related to grading, drainage, erosion control, stormwater management, universal accessibility and the design of site-specific systems, such as but not limited to pavement system, low retaining walls, and low impact development stormwater management systems.	N/A
ACCEPTABLE OVERLAP				
Acceptable overlap includes conceptual design and the coordination with other design professions to define parameters for performance, integrate engineering systems and components.				
PRACTICE BOUNDARIES				
• Conceptual design of structures and structural systems, as well as limited structural design for smaller occupancy load. • Conceptual design of civil system, as well as limited civil design. • Conceptual design of electrical/mechanical systems, as well as limited electrical/mechanical design. • Conceptual site design of grading and drainage systems. • Universal accessibility providing entrance to a building.	• (AS) Engineering: Perform comprehensive structural engineering design for all occupancy types and calculate seismic restraints for components in significant structures; comprehensive structural engineering design for all occupancy types, retaining walls over a certain height (or per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements) and bridges. • (CCEG) Engineering: Perform structural design, foundation design, and all aspects of the site (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 of foundations for site structures, (gates, backstop netting, retaining walls > 4 feet) and seismic restraints; grading, drainage and stormwater management with regional impacts. • (ME) Engineering: Perform comprehensive engineering design for all occupancy types, exterior building, street and parking lot lighting and power distribution systems.	• Conceptual design of electrical/mechanical systems.	• Design of non-habitable structures not requiring occupancy permitting as outlined in IBC/IEBC or jurisdictional requirements. • Design of 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). • Design of accent/site lighting design. • Design of biological and botanical systems.	N/A

DRAFT

Engineering Design General Definition

The application of engineering principles and the interpretation of engineering data within the boundaries and constraints of ethical standards, consideration of public safety, and the application of scientific principles to solve complex problems.

Discipline-Specific Definitions

Architecture	Engineering	Interior Design	Landscape Architecture	Surveying
• Engineering design in architecture includes the integration and coordination of building systems based on design parameters and technical properties. This includes working with design 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.	• Engineering design in engineering is the fundamental aspect that guides the practice of engineering across various professions and disciplines, including adherence to ethical standards, consideration of public safety, and the application of scientific principles to solve complex problems. It may also involve devising a system, component, or process to meet desired needs and specifications within constraints, and engineering standards by an individual who is qualified to practice engineering by reason of engineering education, training, and experience in the application of engineering principles and the interpretation of engineering data.	• Engineering design in interior design focuses on 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.	• Engineering design in landscape architecture is the application of design principles and technical knowledge related to grading, drainage, erosion control, stormwater management, universal accessibility and the design of site-specific systems, such as but not limited to pavement system, low retaining walls, and low impact development stormwater management systems.	• NA

Acceptable Overlap in Engineering Design

Includes conceptual design and the coordination with other design professions to define parameters for performance, integrate engineering systems and components.

Practice Boundaries in Engineering Design

Architecture	Engineering	Interior Design	Landscape Architecture	Surveying
• Conceptual design of structures and structural systems, as well as limited structural design for smaller occupancy load. • Conceptual design of civil system, as well as limited civil design. • Conceptual design of electrical/mechanical systems, as well as limited electrical/mechanical design. • Conceptual site design of grading and drainage systems. • Universal accessibility providing entrance to a building.	• (AS) Engineering: Perform comprehensive structural engineering design for all occupancy types and calculate seismic restraints for components in significant structures; comprehensive structural engineering design for all occupancy types, retaining walls over a certain height (or per IBC or local jurisdictional requirements) and bridges. • (CCEG) Engineering: Perform structural design, foundation design, and all aspects of the site (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 of foundations for site structures, (gates, backstop netting, retaining walls > 4 feet) and seismic restraints; grading, drainage and stormwater management with regional impacts. • (ME) Engineering: Perform comprehensive engineering design for all occupancy types, exterior building, street and parking lot lighting and power distribution systems.	• Conceptual design of electrical/mechanical systems.	• Design of non-habitable structures not requiring occupancy permitting as outlined in IBC/IEBC or jurisdictional requirements. • Design of 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). • Design of accent/site lighting design. • Design of biological and botanical systems.	• NA

Detailed Template Example

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	Areas of Acceptable Overlap						
	Architect	**Engineer (ES)**	**Engineer (CCEG)**	**Engineer (ME)**	**Interior Designer**	**Landscape Architect**	**Surveyor**
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Surveyor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Areas of Scope Distinction						

Detailed Template Example

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Surveyor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Areas of Scope Distinction						

Questions?

Exercise

Phil Meyer, CLARB

Scenario—Engineering Design

A landscape architect was hired by a local municipality to design a new community park. The park's design includes several key features: a playground, walking trails, open green spaces, and a tile mosaic mural attached to a retaining wall. The retaining wall varies in height: it is generally 3.5 feet tall, but for a 20-foot section where the mural is located, the wall increases to 6 feet in height.

During the project's review phase, the local building code official flagged the retaining wall in the plans. They noted that while the 3.5-foot wall falls within typical landscape architecture scope, the 6-foot section could potentially require additional structural considerations, especially because it is intended to support a heavy, weather-resistant mural. Concerned about the structural integrity and safety of the taller wall, the code official files a formal complaint with the landscape architecture licensure board.

The code official argues that the 6-foot section of the wall may exceed the typical scope of practice for a landscape architect and may require the expertise of a structural engineer. The complaint states that the landscape architect may have practiced beyond the legal scope defined by state regulations for landscape architects. Specifically, the code official is concerned that the structural aspects of the wall, particularly the section supporting the mural, could pose a risk if not properly engineered.

Opportunity INTO ACTION

Report Out

- What decision did your group come to and why?
- Does designing and stamping a retaining wall of this height and function fall within or outside of this scope?
- Consider whether the inclusion of a structural element, like a 6-foot retaining wall supporting a mural, requires the expertise of a structural engineer. Should the landscape architect have consulted or collaborated with an engineer?

Opportunity INTO ACTION

Scenario—Site Design

A landscape architect filed a complaint with the Architecture Licensure Board against an architect regarding the design and development of a 20-acre urban farm. The urban farm is intended as a sustainable, multifunctional space, featuring an onsite restaurant sourced by the farm, a retail store, a coffee shop, and spaces for seasonal community events and a weekend farmers market. The project also includes infrastructure elements like parking, pedestrian and bike connections, onsite stormwater management systems including bio basins, and rain gardens.

The architect's sealed plans included:

- All the buildings on the site, including the restaurant, retail store, coffee shop and pavilions.
- A large parking area to accommodate customers visiting the farm, restaurant, retail store, and other amenities.
- Multiple pedestrian pathways and bike lanes to facilitate safe access throughout the site.
- Stormwater management solutions, including bio basins and rain gardens, to treat and manage stormwater runoff.
- Grading, plant selections and the layout of green spaces to complement the buildings and provide a cohesive site design.

The landscape architect maintains that the design of stormwater management systems, including bio basins and rain gardens, requires specialized knowledge of hydrology, plant selection, and ecological systems, which are typically within the landscape architecture scope. The complaint further states that grading, site planning, and the integration of hardscape elements with planting require detailed analysis of topography, soil conditions, and spatial organization—tasks usually performed by landscape architects and are generally outside the typical scope of architectural practice.

Report Out

- What decision did your group come to and why?
- Did the architect exceed their professional scope by designing elements that typically require landscape architecture expertise?
- Should the architect have collaborated with a landscape architect for the site design elements?

Opportunity INTO ACTION

We Want Your Feedback!

- As a regulator, was the profession-by-profession comparison in the detailed template helpful to you in making a decision on the scenarios we reviewed? Or was the information contained in the summary template enough?

- What additional feedback do you have on the templates to make them more helpful to you?

Timeline

Stacey Crumbaker, CIDQ

Next Steps

- Complete draft definitions and analysis
- Develop member resources
- Share resources with members and gather feedback

PRACTICE OVERLAP INITIATIVE

PROBLEM

CONFUSION for the public

QUESTIONS from code officials

CONSTERNATION between professionals

FRICTION among licensing boards

HISTORY

'20 ICOR leadership discussion on incidental practice challenges

'20 NCARB launched incidental practice task force

'22 Recommendation from NCARB task force for ICOR-led effort

'22 ICOR Practice Overlap task force launched

'23 ICOR task force analysis of practice areas

'24 ICOR task force development of guidance

INPUTS

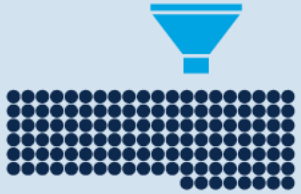
DEFINITION OF PRACTICE

CURRICULUM

EXAM DOMAINS

EXPERIENCE AREAS

MEMBERSHIP SURVEY



128 PRACTICE AREAS

BY THE NUMBERS

38 licensed/certified subject matter experts

WITH **990+** combined years of experience

FROM **5** professions

ACROSS **27** jurisdictions

FORMED **6** workgroups

CONTRIBUTING **500+** hours of work

ANALYSIS

GROUP ONE
NO HSW, NO OVERLAP

GROUP TWO
ACCEPTABLE OVERLAP

GROUP THREE
PRACTICE BOUNDARIES

SOLUTION

Definitions of practice areas for each profession

Guidance for Member Boards on areas of acceptable overlap and scope distinction

Reference to guidance in Model Laws

Opportunity INTO ACTION

CLARB ANNUAL MEETING 2024

Bylaws Review: Results of the 2019 Changes and Opportunities for Refinement

Friday, September 20, 2024

Opportunity INTO ACTION
CLARB ANNUAL MEETING 2024

pland COLLABORATIVE
SPONSOR

Presenters

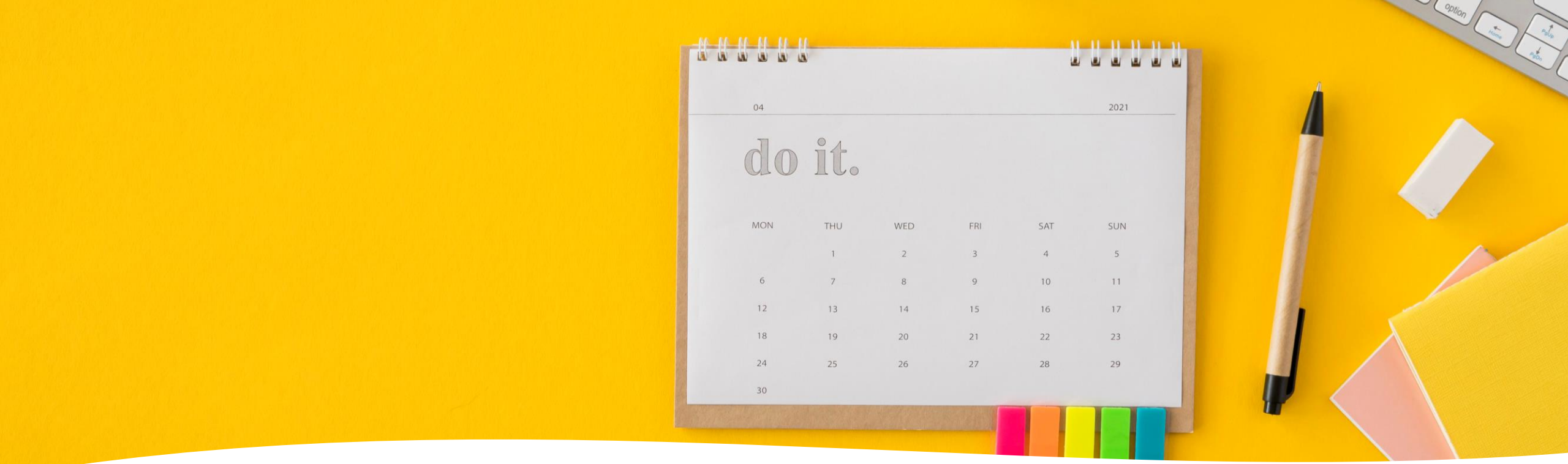
Nicole Crutchfield

Bryce Olberding

Rob Lopez

Blair Parker

Opportunity INTO ACTION



Agenda

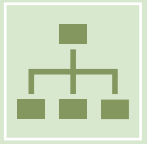
- Background
- Summary of the preliminary recommendations
- Small group discussions
- Next steps

Opportunity INTO ACTION

Background

Bylaws Workgroup Objectives

Evaluate the effectiveness of the 2019 governance changes.



Consider best practices in non-profit governance.

Identify opportunities for further exploration and possible refinement.

Opportunity INTO ACTION

Workgroup Members

- **Nicole Crutchfield,** Chair and CLARB Director-at-Large
- **Adriana Hernandez Aguirre,** CLARB Director-at-Large
- **Blair Parker**, Tennessee MBM
- **Bryce Olberding**, Idaho MBM
- **Carrie Rybczynski,** long-time CLARB volunteer
- **Cary Baird**, CLARB Past President
- **Erin Jennings,** CIDQ President
- **Mark Vaughn,** long-time CLARB volunteer
- **Rob Lopez,** New York MBE

Guiding Principles

- Leave “clean”
- Welcome uncomfortable conversations
- Address the “elephants” in the room
- Develop recommendations that are best for CLARB, not individuals or individual jurisdictions
- Challenge orthodoxies
- Be responsive, responsible to complete work
- Be open minded
- Be creative

Objective 1:
Goals of CLARB's 2019 Governance Restructure

- ✓ Wider pipeline
- ✓ More diverse perspectives
- ✓ Greater flexibility
- ✓ Increased agility
- ✓ Strategy-focused

Objective 1:
Goals of CLARB's 2019 Governance Restructure

- ✓ Wider pipeline
- ✓ More diverse perspectives
- ✓ Greater flexibility
- ✓ Increased agility
- ✓ Strategy-focused

Results of 2019 Bylaws Changes

Greater focus on **strategy** development and implementation

Candidates for **leadership** positions in CLARB have increased by **3x**

Greater **diversity** in CLARB leadership

CLARB Board **performance** is at its highest level

The board is more **informed**, **agile** and **future focused**

Results of 2019 Bylaws Changes

Greater focus on **strategy** development and implementation

Candidates for **leadership** positions in CLARB have increased by **3x**

Greater **diversity** in CLARB leadership

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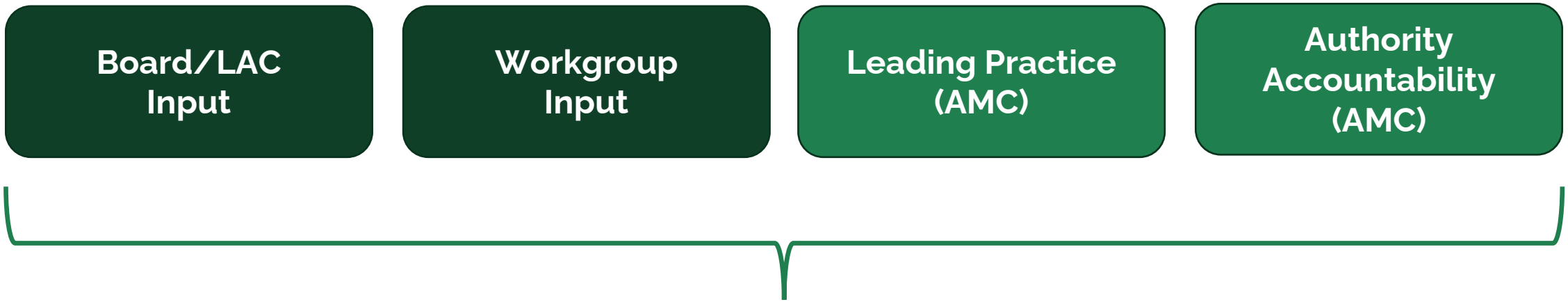

Bylaws Review for Refinement (Objectives 2 + 3)

Opportunity INTO ACTION

Preliminary Recommendations

Competitive Elections

- The LAC vets and recommends single candidates for Board officer positions.
- Board of Directors approves LAC officer recommendations.
- No formal vote of the membership is required.

Eligibility to Serve as President

- Must be a licensed Landscape Architect OR have served on the CLARB Board in the last three years.
- Member feedback will be helpful in finalizing this recommendation.

Regional Structure

- No regions defined in the bylaws. (removal of regions from CLARB)

Bylaws Threshold

- Two-thirds (2/3) of member boards voting at an annual or special meeting

DAL Terms

- Term 1 – 3 years
- Term 2 – 2 years

Treasurer/Finance Committee

- Eliminate Treasurer role and reconfigure Finance Committee to include 1—3 DALs along with President-Elect, President and Past-President.
- President-Elect assumes duties of Treasurer.
- DAL term on FC is 1 year; can be reappointed; appointed by Pres, approved by BOD.
- CEO serves as Secretary.

LAC Eligibility

- Majority of the LAC must be licensed landscape architects or MBEs.

Membership Meetings

- One special meeting of the membership required annually (outside of the AM).

Membership Removal Threshold

- No formal recommendation at this time. Not that big of a problem to rock the boat right now.

BOD Eligibility

- Not a problem; keep as is (*The majority of the members of the Board of Directors must be licensed landscape architects from a member board jurisdiction.)*

Succession Planning

- Workgroup recommends no changes to the bylaws on this topic, however:
- The Work Group encourages the LAC and CLARB Board Executive Committee to work collaboratively to plan for leadership positions further out (up to two years)

LAC Terms

- Work Group recommends no fundamental changes to the bylaws on this topic.
- Potentially limit to one three-year term.

Board of Directors

Contested Elections for Officers

Currently allows for contested elections and requires a vote of the membership

Problem

Contested elections create a barrier for quality/diverse candidates, thus hindering recruitment.

Preliminary Recommendation

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Board of Directors

Eligibility to Serve as a CLARB President

Currently must be a licensed Landscape Architect

Problem

The office of President is restricted to licensed Landscape Architects.

Preliminary Recommendation

- Must be a licensed Landscape Architect **OR** have served on the CLARB Board in the last three years.

Administrative

Regional Structure

Currently requires five regions of CLARB as established in the bylaws

Problem

Regions were originally created as a means for convening smaller groups of the membership and to facilitate communication and coordination between neighboring states. With member needs changing and advancements in technology, the value of the traditional regional structure has decreased over time.

Additionally, a small but growing number of jurisdictions outside of the continental United States/Canada have demonstrated an interest in joining CLARB and the current regional structure would not necessarily accommodate them.

Preliminary Recommendation

- No regions defined in the bylaws (removal of regions from CLARB).

Administrative

Bylaws Change Threshold and Authority

Currently requires ¾ vote of membership to amend

Problem

The threshold for amending the CLARB bylaws is three-fourths (3/4) of Member Boards voting at an annual or special meeting. This is a very high threshold and is out of alignment with best practice in non-profit governance.

Preliminary Recommendation

- Two-thirds (2/3) of member boards voting at an annual or special meeting required to amend the bylaws.

Questions?

LET'S TALK

Small Group Discussions

Contested Elections for Officers

Board of Directors

Board of Directors

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- What are your initial thoughts on this recommendation?
- What clarifying questions do you have?
- What advantages and disadvantages do you see with moving toward this recommendation?

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LET'S SHARE!

Report Out

Timeline

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2024
COLLECT MEMBER FEEDBACK

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 2024
WORKGROUP FINALIZATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

DECEMBER 2024
BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONSIDERATION OF FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

NO EARLIER THAN APRIL 2025
MEMBERSHIP VOTE

Questions?

Bylaws Review: Results of the 2019 Changes and Opportunities for Refinement

Friday, September 20, 2024

Opportunity INTO ACTION
CLARB ANNUAL MEETING 2024

Opportunity INTO ACTION

CLARB ANNUAL MEETING 2024