Licensing and Regulation Report
[Date]

BY THE

INTERORGANIZATIONAL
COUNCIL ON REGULATION

[Jurisdiction] Board of [Enter rest of board name]

INTERORGANIZATIONAL COUNCIL ON REGULATION

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

- Architects, engineers, interior designers, and landscape architects play a key role in protecting the public's health, safety, and welfare.
- The [Board name] ensures public protection by establishing the standards necessary for practice and only licenses/registers individuals who meet those standards.
- The licensing/registration requirements for the design professions in [Jurisdiction] include education, experience, and examination standards that build up knowledge and skills in key areas of practice related to health, safety, and welfare.
- [Jurisdiction's] requirements are largely aligned to current national standards, allowing the Board to:
    - **Remove unnecessary barriers to practice** by implementing recently updated requirements.
    - **Allow for simplified reciprocity processes** that recognizes equivalent licensure standards in other U.S. (and some foreign) jurisdictions.
- The Board also offers a faster licensure process for military members and their spouses and has reduced barriers to entry for individuals with a criminal record.
- Voters are largely open to **regulation** and say it is warranted and beneficial, especially when it addresses issues related to public safety, well-being, and health.
    - **Sixty-six percent of voters agree** that government regulations over industries and professions are needed to keep the public safe.
- The Board's operations and services to the public are partially funded by the fees it collects. For a full schedule of fees and comparison to the national average, see page x.
- In keeping with [Governor's] recent request to review licensing standards and reduce unnecessary barriers, the Board has recommended rule updates to allow additional pathways to enter the profession.

Board Overview

- Architects, engineers, interior designers, and landscape architects aim to provide high-quality, competitive services to their clients that result in inspiring, innovative, and safe buildings, parks, and community spaces that serve the public.
- The [Board name] ensures the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare by establishing the standards necessary for practice and licensing/regulating individuals who meet those standards.
- The Board is a multi-profession regulatory agency that oversees the examination, registration, and professional regulation of architects, engineers, interior designers, and landscape architects.
- The path to registration requires a combination of education, experience, and examination—all vital components of a path to prepare future design professionals for the significant responsibilities of their respective fields.
- Requiring the regulation of these professions creates an essential layer of protection for the public and serves as the foundation of a safe built environment in [Jurisdiction].
- The Board continuously works to reduce unnecessary barriers to entry and ensure [Jurisdiction's] regulatory requirements are aligned with minimum national standards to maintain public protection.

The Design Professional's Role

- Architects, engineers, interior designers, and landscape architects are responsible for protecting the public health, safety, and welfare within the built environment.
- Much more than designing buildings and spaces, these professions are uniquely positioned via their extensive expertise to impact life on several levels for individuals, communities, and cities.
- All 50 U.S states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories require a license to practice architecture, engineering, and landscape architecture as a means of ensuring buildings and structures are safe, both for their occupants and those nearby. Currently, 26 states, Washington, DC, and Puerto Rico license, register, or certify interior designers for the same reason.
- The individuals who volunteer to serve on licensing boards have a statutory duty to act on the behalf of the public and the consumer—without the efforts of regulatory boards, these groups would be left unprotected.
- Public health, safety, and welfare encompass how design professionals use the built environment to protect individuals and improve quality of life:
    - **Health:** Practice aspects that have beneficial effects on occupants and users of building or sites, including those that address environmental concerns.
    - **Safety:** Practice aspects intended to limit or prevent accidental injury or death of occupants and users of buildings or sites.
    - **Welfare:** Practice aspects that cause and demonstrate positive emotional responses from, or enable equal access to, users of buildings or sites.

Licensing Requirements

Architects

- The Board strives to provide access to the profession by implementing streamlined and alternative paths to licensure, while also maintaining rigor through education, experience, and examination requirements.
- Through the Board's membership in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB), the Board collaborates with licensing boards from all 55 U.S. jurisdictions to set standards for licensure and continue to work toward facilitating quicker entry into the profession—without compromising rigor.
- Recent changes include:
    - Replacing an examination policy which place a five-year expiration date on passed divisions of the Architect Registration Examination (ARE®) and adopting a score validity policy where a passed exam division would remain valid throughout the delivery of the exam version under which it was taken, as well as the next exam version.
    - Reframing the licensing exam to better align to current practice and offering free full length practice exams
    - Removing the experience program's elective hours which resulted in a decrease of 1/3 of the time required to complete the program
    - Providing alternative paths for those with diverse educational and practice backgrounds
- Today's environment demands a greater focus within the profession to offer a more integrated path to licensure, as well as alternative options to allow flexibility for individuals from all career paths.
- Below is a summary of the Board's initial licensing, reciprocal licensing, and practice requirements with supporting data and information:

Initial Licensure Requirements for Architects

- **Education requirements** [Insert Rule]
    - Applicants for an initial license must earn a degree from a program accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) or the Canadian equivalent.
    - U.S. architects and foreign-educated licensure candidates without a degree from an accredited program can have their education evaluated to determine whether the applicant's education meets the standards for licensure or NCARB certification and identifies any deficiencies.

- **Experience requirements** [Insert Rule]

- Applicants for an initial license must complete the Architectural Experience Program® (AXP®) to satisfy the experience requirement.
- Through the AXP, licensure candidates learn about the daily realities of architectural practice; acquire comprehensive experience in basic practice areas related to health, safety, and welfare; explore specialized areas practice; develop professional judgment; and refine career goals. The program is structured to prepare candidates to practice architecture independently upon initial registration.
- There are two methods of demonstrating competent performance accepted by the Board:
    1. **Hourly:** Candidates document a minimum of 3,740 required hours under six experience areas.
        - Most candidates use this method of reporting.
    2. **Portfolio:** Candidates document competent performance of the AXP tasks (in the six experience areas) through an AXP Portfolio.
        - This method is intended for experienced design professionals who put their licensure on hold and allows professionals to demonstrate experience through the preparation of an online portfolio.
- The experience program was recently overhauled in two parts: a streamline in 2015 and a realignment/renaming in 2016.
    1. Prior to the 2015 streamline, the program required 3,740 core hours plus an additional 1,860 elective hours for a total of 5,600 hours. Now only the 3,740 core hours are required.
    2. The realignment referred to a comprehensive analysis of architectural practice conducted in 2012 to define the knowledge and skills practitioners must possess and the tasks they must be able to perform at the time of licensure.
    3. Practice analyses are not limited to the profession of architecture; they are conducted on behalf of a wide variety of professions, occupations, and vocations, and play an important role in licensure and certification programs all over the world.
    4. Changes to the program were designed to focus candidates on developing competency in the tasks necessary for architectural practice while reducing unnecessary barriers.

- **Examination requirements** [Insert Rule]
    - Every applicant for architectural registration must successfully pass all divisions of the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®).
    - The ARE is required by all 55 U.S. architectural licensing boards.

- The ARE is designed to assess aspects of architectural practice that affect the integrity, soundness, and health impact of a building. The exam also assesses an architect's responsibilities within firms that could impact their clients' financial well-being, such as managing projects and coordinating the work of other professionals.
- The current iteration of the exam (ARE® 5.0) was developed in 2016 using results from a comprehensive analysis of architectural practice.
    1. The analysis identified the critical knowledge and skills an architect must perform competently and organized them into six practice-based divisions that align with the experience program.
    2. The exam is developed by architects who volunteer their time through NCARB with a wide variety of backgrounds and expertise and is vetted by psychometricians (testing experts) who ensure the exam is fair and valid.
- Applicants can access the ARE only after completing the education requirements for registration by examination, completing at least six months of experience under the supervision of a licensed architect, and enrolling in the AXP.
- However, the Board also accepts ARE divisions taken prior to college graduation by students enrolled in an Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) option. IPAL provides a streamlined path to licensure for architecture students in the process of earning an accredited degree by allowing them to complete the experience and examination requirements concurrently.

Reciprocal Licensure Requirements for Architects

- A path to reciprocity already exists in [Jurisdiction] that enables architects to practice across state lines, as outlined in statute [Insert Reciprocity Statute] (Reciprocity) and rule [Insert Reciprocity Rule] (Registration by Reciprocal Transfer).
    - This pathway aligns with [insert any bills/executive orders/etc.] by identifying and recognizing other jurisdictions with requirements that are substantially equivalent to [Jurisdiction's] licensing requirements.
- The Board's streamlined reciprocal processes allows out-of-state individuals to contribute to [Jurisdiction] economy by providing services and entering [Jurisdiction's] workforce with greater ease.
- In 2023, almost [insert number and percent] of architect licenses approved by the Board
  were reciprocal.
- Ease of mobility is an essential business requirement for an architect and is important to consumer choice.

- **Reciprocity**
    - An individual may apply for reciprocal licensure if they satisfy the following requirements:
        - Hold an active architectural registration in good standing in another jurisdiction
        - Have successfully passed the ARE
        - Have successfully completed the requirements of the AXP or earned at least three years of acceptable architectural experience following registration in another jurisdiction

- Applicants may also be approved for reciprocal licensure if they hold an NCARB Certificate. Accepted, but not required in [Jurisdiction], the Certificate is an individual credential developed by licensing boards across the country that signifies to the Board that architects meet national standards and can be granted registration without further qualification.

- **NCARB Certification**
    - Following initial licensure, obtaining an NCARB Certificate demonstrates an architect has met national standards and helps streamline the process for obtaining a license in a new jurisdiction.
    - The Board also accepts alternative means of satisfying the requirements to the NCARB Certificate, including paths for applicants without an accredited degree and foreign architect applicants:
        - Education Alternative to Certification – Through this path, architects without a degree from a program accredited by the NAAB can pursue an NCARB Certificate by either documenting experience beyond the AXP requirements or submitting an education portfolio.
        - Foreign Architect Requirements for Certification – Foreign architects can obtain a Certificate by verifying their education transcripts and foreign registration, completing the AXP, and successfully passing the ARE.
- A 2018 Federal Trade Commission special report (Policy Perspectives Options to Enhance Occupational License Portability) on license portability recognized the NCARB Certificate as a “vehicle for multi-state practice” and “a factor for expedited licensing.” This program enhances competition by providing a universally accepted standard for licensure.

Practice Requirements for Architects

- **Continuing education**
    - Pursuant to [insert rule], architects must complete a minimum of 12 continuing education program hours each year for registration renewal in areas pertinent to the public welfare, contributing to environmental and economic sustainability, promoting public health and well-being, encouraging community building and stewardship, offering aesthetic and creative experiences, and enabling people and communities to function more effectively.
    - The Board currently allows Continuing Education Program Hours (CEPH) earned via online courses, though only four of the 12 required hours may be earned through self-directed study.
    - This requirement is aligned with the national standard recommending a minimum of 12 CEPH each calendar year in Health, Safety, and Welfare subjects and is in line with national average.
        1. Thirty-five of the 55 U.S. architectural licensing boards currently require either 12 CEPH every year, or 24 CEPH every two years.
        2. The average number of CEPH required per year is 11.85.

Engineers and Land Surveyors

- Through [Jurisdiction's] membership in the National Council of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors (NCEES), we collaborate with regulatory boards from all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories to set standards for licensure and registration. A primary focus of NCEES is to reduce barriers to practice while maintaining rigor and protecting the public.
- The engineering and land surveying licensure standards, including educational and experience requirements, are aligned with national standards with the intent to provide an efficient and effective means to determine competency of practice.
- The land surveying standards are also adapted to the specific legal framework for land surveying in [Jurisdiction]. [Jurisdiction] utilizes a specialized examination for surveyors.
- The alignment of licensure and exam standards for engineering and surveying supports mobility and reciprocal licensure and registration of engineers and surveyors between states with minimal additional requirements.

- [Jurisdiction] has rules and processes in place to streamline applications from out-of-state engineers and surveyors, including accepting application documentation from the national NCEES Records program, accepting all national engineering and surveying examinations.
- [Jurisdiction] is working to review surveying processes and legislation to accept all nationally recognized surveying exams. [Jurisdiction] has a state-specific requirement for a fingerprint criminal history background check as part of all engineering and surveying applications.
- [Jurisdiction] uses standard national exams developed by NCEES. Fees are the same throughout the nation and [Jurisdiction] charges no additional fees for examinations.
- Regarding continuing education, [Jurisdiction] accepts online continuing education courses for engineers. As part of the rule and process review process for surveyors, we are working to revise the continuing education framework for surveyors which will more closely align with the engineering process. We have already made changes to the continuing education process to allow more course and activity types to count for credit.

Initial Licensure Requirements for Engineers

- **Education requirements** [Insert Rule]
    - Applicants for an initial license must earn a bachelor's degree from a program accredited by the ABET or the Canadian equivalent.
    - Applicants without a degree from an accredited program can substitute additional professional experience in lieu of education.

- **Experience requirements** [Insert Rule]
    - An initial licensee with an accredited degree must complete four years engaged in the active practice of engineering prior to applying for a professional license.
    - Applicants for an initial license without an accredited degree must complete eight years engaged in the active practice of engineering.
    - Applicants must submit a specific record showing engineering work of a character satisfactory to the board, indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in charge of the work.

- **Examination requirements** [Insert Rule]
    - Every applicant for engineering registration must successfully pass the NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) exam and the Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exam.

- The FE exam is designed for recent graduates or students close to graduation and includes 110 questions delivered over 6 hours.
- The FE exam is offered in seven disciplines of engineering.
- The PE exam tests for minimum competency in a specific engineering discipline and is intended for individuals who have completed a minimum of four years of post-graduation work.

Reciprocal Licensure Requirements for Engineers

- Applicants who are already licensed in another jurisdiction or country may apply for licensure in [Jurisdiction].
- The Board may waive licensure requirements if the credentials already held by the applicant are substantially equivalent to [Jurisdiction's].

Practice Requirements for Engineers

- **Continuing education**
  - Pursuant to [insert rule], engineers must complete a minimum of 15 continuing education program hours each year for registration renewal in areas pertinent to the educational, technical, ethical, or professional management activities related to the practice of engineering.
  - The Board currently allows CEPH earned via online courses.
  - This requirement is aligned with the national standard recommending a minimum of 15 CEPH each calendar year and is in line with national average.

Initial Licensure Requirements for Land Surveyors

- **Education requirements [Insert Rule]**
  - Applicants for an initial license must earn a bachelor's degree from a program accredited by the ABET or equivalent.
  - Applicants without a degree from an accredited program can substitute additional professional experience in lieu of education.

- **Experience requirements [Insert Rule]**
  - An initial licensee with an accredited degree must complete four years engaged in the active practice of land surveying prior to receiving a professional license.
  - An initial licensee without an accredited degree must be engaged in the active practice of land surveying for a duration determined by the jurisdiction.
  - Applicants must submit a specific record showing land surveying work of a character satisfactory to the board, indicating that the applicant is competent

to be placed in charge of the work.

- **Examination requirements** [Insert Rule]
  - Every applicant for engineering registration must successfully pass the NCEES Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) exam and the Principles and Practice of Surveying (PS) exam.
  - The FS exam is designed for recent graduates or students close to graduation and includes 110 questions delivered over 6 hours.
  - The FS exam is offered year-round.
  - The PS exam tests for minimum competency in land surveying and is intended for individuals who have completed a minimum of four years of post-graduation work.

Reciprocal Licensure Requirements for Land Surveyors

- Applicants who are already licensed in another jurisdiction or country may apply for licensure in [Jurisdiction].
- The Board may waive licensure requirements if the credentials already held by the applicant are substantially equivalent to [Jurisdiction's].
- The applicant must take a state specific examination that covers jurisdictional surveying practice requirements.

Practice Requirements for Land Surveyors

  - Pursuant to [insert rule], engineers must complete a minimum of 15 continuing education program hours each year for registration renewal in areas pertinent to the educational, technical, ethical, or professional management activities related to the practice of engineering.
  - The Board currently allows CEPH earned via online courses.
  - This requirement is aligned with the national standard recommending a minimum of 15 CEPH each calendar year and is in line with national average.

Interior Designers

- Through the Board's membership in the Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ), the Board collaborates with licensing boards and administrative overseers from all 30 regulated U.S. jurisdictions to set standards for interior design registration or licensure. This collaboration allows the Board to continue to work toward removing barriers to entry into the interior design profession, without compromising rigorous education, experience, and examination requirements designed to ensure qualified practitioners' ability to protect the

public in interior spaces.

- The practice of interior design is a distinct profession with specialized knowledge applied to the planning and design of interior environments that promote and protect health, safety, and welfare while supporting and enhancing the human experience.
- Recent certification changes include:
    - The addition of minimum hourly experience thresholds in essential practice knowledge areas for exam eligibility
    - Increase of CIDQ's continuing education hours requirements for active certification and a mandatory focus on health, safety, and welfare continuing education
- Below is a summary of the Board's initial registration, reciprocal licensing, and practice requirements with supporting data and information:

Initial Licensure Requirements for Interior Designers

- **Education, experience, and examination requirements** [Insert rule]
    - Applicants for interior design registration by examination must satisfy the educational and professional experience eligibility requirements adopted by the Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) to sit for the NCIDQ examination.
    - Applicants who have been approved to take the examination by the Board and have paid all application maintenance fees associated with the application may qualify for registration by successfully completing the NCIDQ or other qualifying examination and satisfying:
        1. The educational and professional experience required by CIDQ to sit for its examination; or

2. The educational and professional experience requirements adopted by the Board and in effect at the time the application was filed.

- ***NCIDQ Exam Eligibility Requirements***
  - There are multiple routes through which one may qualify for the NCIDQ Exam, including an Alternative Review Process.
    1. **CIDA Degree:** Applicants hold a bachelor's or master's degree from a Council for Interior Design Accreditation (CIDA) accredited program and complete a total of 3,520 hours of interior-design-related work experience for examination candidacy, with no more than 1,760 hours earned prior to completion of a degree. The program must have been accredited within two years after the graduation date.
    2. **Interior Design Degree (non-CIDA):** Applicants hold a bachelor's or master's degree from an interior design program not accredited by CIDA of no less than 120 semester or 180 quarter credit hours of which 60 semester or 90 quarter hours, respectively, are interior-design-related. They must also complete a total of 3,520 hours of interior-design-related work experience for examination candidacy, with no more than 1,760 hours earned prior to graduation.
    3. **Other Degree + Interior Design Degree:** Applicants hold a bachelor's degree (minimum) in a major other than interior design, AND no less than 60 semester or 90 quarter credit hours of post-secondary interior design coursework that encompasses a certificate, degree, or diploma. They must also complete a total of 3,520 hours of interior-design-related work experience for examination candidacy, with no more than 1,760 hours earned prior to graduation.
    4. **Certificate, Degree, or Diploma** (includes minimum of 60 semester or 90 quarter credits of interior design coursework): Applicants have completed a program encompassing a certificate, degree, or diploma in any major with no less than 60 semester or 90 quarter credit hours in post-secondary interior-design-related coursework. They must also complete a total of 5,280 hours of interior-design-related work experience for examination candidacy, with no more than 1,760 hours earned prior to graduation.
    5. **NAAB or CACB Degree:** Applicants hold a bachelor's or master's degree from NAAB or Canadian Architectural Certification Board (CACB) accredited program and must have completed 5,280 hours of interior-design-related work experience for examination candidacy, with no more than 1,760 hours earned prior to graduation. The program must have been accredited within two years after the

graduation date. In lieu of an NAAB- or CACB-accredited degree, applicants may submit either: (1) documentation from the Educational Evaluation Service for Architects (EESA) administered by the NAAB on behalf of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) and evidence of holding the NCARB Certificate or, (2) documentation from the CACB that the applicant's education has been certified by CACB to meet the Procedures and Standards for Assessment of Non-Accredited Degrees or Diplomas for use by Canadian architectural licensing authorities.

6. **Architecture Degree—Non-NAAB or CACB**: Applicants hold an architectural bachelor's or master's degree from non-accredited programs and must have completed 7,040 hours of qualified interior design work experience for examination candidacy, with no more than 1,760 hours earned prior to graduation.
7. **Alternative Review Process:** This process is available to applicants who do not meet one of the traditional pathways to be eligible for the NCIDQ Exam. Individuals must possess a minimum of 8,800 hours of interior design work experience. Education and dossier submissions are reviewed according to the CIDA accreditation standards in place at the time the application is submitted.

- Academic credit must be received for all credit hours of education. Courses taken for no credit or in "audit" mode will not be accepted. Courses taken for continuing education credit will not be accepted. Courses taken in a secondary education setting will not be accepted.
- Effective February 1, 2024, candidate work experience required to NCIDQ exam eligibility must satisfy minimum hours requirements in six essential content areas. To be eligible to sit for the exam, candidates must have at least 3,520 hours (equivalent to 2 years of full time experience), with minimum hours in the following categories:
    1. Programming/Pre-Design: at least 200 hours
    2. Schematic Design: at least 200 hours
    3. Contract Administration: at least 200 hours
    4. Design Development: at least 300 Hours
    5. Construction Documents: at least 400 hours
    6. Professional Practice: at least 200 hours
- For practitioners, all experience must be practice-based. For educators, 50% of the route's required work experience may come from teaching hours (e.g., if 3,520 hours of experience are required; a maximum of 1,760 hours can be applied using teaching hours). All other work experience must come from

professional practice. Interior design work experience hours must be earned under the direct supervision and/or sponsorship of a design professional and will be valued at 100% (e.g., 700 hours worked equals 700 hours accepted for examination eligibility).

- Applicants must successfully complete the NCIDQ examination.

Reciprocal Registration Requirements for Interior Designers

- Applicants licensed in another jurisdiction may submit a Certificate of Standing—including licensure verification and documentation of successful completion of the NCIDQ examination—to qualify for a reciprocal license.

Practice Requirements for Interior Designers

- All active interior design registrants must complete at least twelve CEPH per calendar year. All 12 CEPH must include the study of subjects related to your profession and be pertinent to the **health, safety, and welfare** of the public.
    - At least **one of the twelve** hours must be related to sustainable or energy-efficient design.
    - At least **one of the twelve** hours must be related to barrier-free design.
    - At least **eight of the twelve** hours must be structured activities, (classroom/classroom equivalent)
    - A maximum of **four hours** may be self-directed.

Landscape Architects

- Landscape architectural licensing requirements in [Jurisdiction] include education, experience, and examination standards that build up knowledge and skills in key areas of design and practice related to health, safety, and welfare.
- [Jurisdiction's] requirements are largely aligned to current national standards, allowing the Board to quickly and efficiently license applicants.
- Landscape architecture affects public health, safety, and welfare through design, analysis, management, and stewardship of the natural and built environment.
- The fundamental practice of landscape architecture includes keeping the public safe from hazards, protecting natural resources, sustainably managing the natural and built environment, and enhancing social, economic, cultural, and physical functioning, now and in the future.
- Due to the health, safety, and welfare impact of the professional 50 states regulate landscape architects. Landscape architecture design and development including transportation, commercial, industrial, residential, and parks and recreation projects significantly affect public health, safety, and welfare.
    - Proper design of pedestrian pathways, plazas, and terraces in the public realm promotes safe passage for pedestrians supporting health, safety, and wellness.
    - Correct design of retaining walls, grading, and incidental site structures assures safe use of public and private properties.
    - Design for sea-level rise and resiliency protects coastal communities affecting public health, safety, and welfare.

- Smart design of public streets and corridors assures safe utilization by all forms of transportation including pedestrians, cyclists, automobiles, and others.
- Suitable design of environmental, wayfinding, and regulatory signage systems promotes public awareness and public safety.
- Proper design of sites and landscapes helps promote public safety and reduce crime.
- Appropriate stormwater management systems and erosion control design promote, efficient use of water resources and reduce the potential for costly damage associated with flooding to commercial buildings, walkways, highways, public facilities, and private residences.
- Green infrastructure design improves water quality, supports alternatives forms of transportation, re-establishes forest connectivity, and supports public health and welfare.
- Suitably designed lighting systems promote safe uses of private and public streets and spaces.
- Quality site design incorporates all aspects of the American's With Disabilities Act to promote safe access for all people regardless of ability.
- Smart park, recreation, open space and trail design provides public safety and increased opportunities for better health, movement, and welfare of the public.
- Sustainable site design preserves historic and cultural landscapes and creates a sense of place and public wellness.

- **Board updates**
  - [Recent changes board has made, uniform standard, direct application, combining/restructuring, etc.]

Initial Licensure Requirements for Landscape Architects

- **Education requirements** [Insert Rule]
  - Applicants for an initial license must earn a degree in landscape architecture from a program accredited by the Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB).
  - The Board will accept alternative education that has been deemed equivalent by education credential evaluators.

- **Experience requirements** [Insert Rule]
  - Applicants for an initial license must complete [insert years] of experience, including [insert number] under the supervision of a registered landscape architect.
  - The Board may accept other forms of experience that it deems substantially

equivalent.

- **Examination requirements** [Insert Rule]

- Applicants must successfully complete the Landscape Architect Registration Examination (LARE).
- The LARE is a four-part fully computerized examination designed to determine whether applicants for landscape architectural licensure possess sufficient knowledge, skills and abilities to provide services without endangering the health, safety, and welfare of the public. It is prepared and scored by CLARB in accordance with all current standards for fairness and quality of licensure exams.
- The LARE is required for licensure in all 50 U.S. states, Washington, DC, Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, and in the Canadian provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario.
- CLARB recently completed the latest Job Task Analysis (JTA) in 2022. JTA is a scientific study of the profession that ensures the content of the Landscape Architect Registration Examination (L.A.R.E) remains legally defensible and relevant. The JTA results are also used to defend the legal scope of landscape architectural practice.
- The LARE is made up of the following sections:
  - Inventory, Analysis, and Project Management
  - Planning and Design
  - Construction Documentation and Administration
  - Grading, Drainage and Stormwater Management

Reciprocal Licensure Requirements for Landscape Architects

- Landscape architecture is a mobile profession and applicants can easily move between states across the country.
- Over half of all landscape architects practice in multiple jurisdictions.
- The Board recognizes applicants who have been previously licensed in another jurisdiction. In evaluating an applicant for reciprocal licensure, the Board recognizes [add jurisdiction's reciprocity language].
- Applicants who are already licensed in another jurisdiction or country may apply for licensure in [Jurisdiction] by using [does jurisdiction use CLARB Certification?].
- The Board will also accept a record transmittal from the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB).

Practice Requirements for Landscape Architects

- **Continuing education**
  - Pursuant to [insert rule], landscape architects must complete a minimum of [insert number] continuing education program hours each year for registration renewal.

- The Board currently allows CEPH earned via online courses.
- This requirement is aligned with the national standard recommending a minimum of 12 CEPH each calendar year.

- Continuing education is a requirement of licensure renewal in 39 states. [Jurisdiction]'s requirement is in line with the national average.

	Number of CEPH required for licensure renewal
[Jurisdiction]	[insert number] hours annually
National Average	12 hours annually

INTERORGANIZATIONAL COUNCIL ON REGULATION

Data

Overview

Profession	In-state Licensees	Out-of-State Licensees
Architecture	[Insert number]	[Insert number]
Engineering	[Insert number]	[Insert number]
Land Surveying	[Insert number]	[Insert number]
Interior Design	[Insert number]	[Insert number]
Landscape Architecture	[Insert number]	[Insert number]

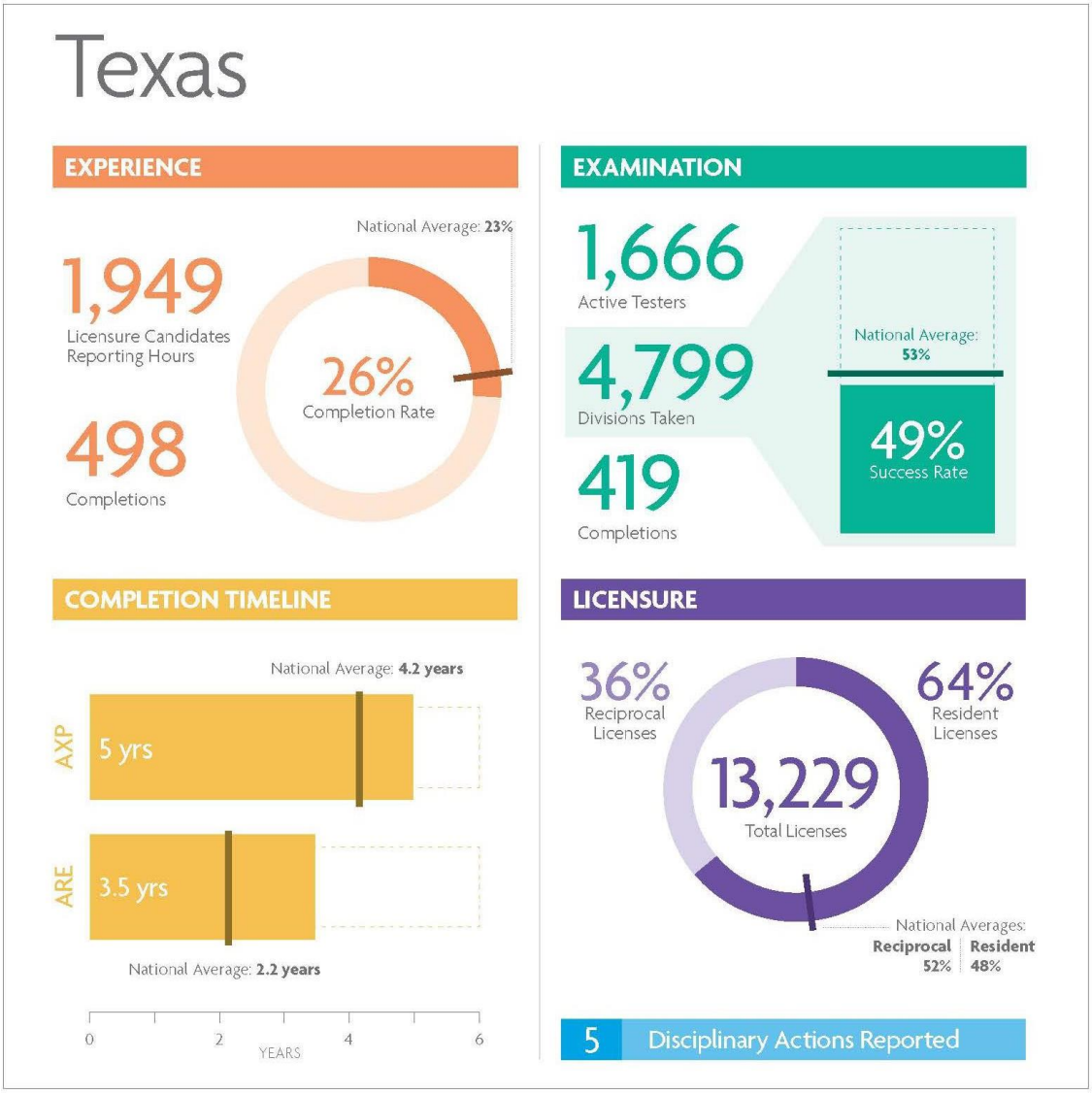
	Licensing and Reciprocity Requirements				
Licensing Requirements	**Architecture**	**Engineering**	**Land Surveying**	**Interior Design**	**Landscape Architecture**
Initial Licensure					
Requires a degree from an accredited program	X	X	X	X	X
Accepts evaluation of foreign or alternative education	X	X	X	X	X
Requires experience	X	X	X	X	X
Requires national exam	X	X	X	X	X
Mobility Through Reciprocity					
Accepts out-of-state licenses	X	X	X	X	X
Practice Requirements (Continuing Education)					
Requires continuing education hours in health, safety, and welfare subjects per calendar year	X	X	X	X	X

Public opinion of licensing and regulation:

- In 2019, NCARB partnered with the Benenson Strategy Group (BSG), a premier research group, to conduct a survey of exploring the public perception of licensure and regulation. Specifically, the role licensure and regulation plays in protecting the public but also earning their trust.

- Voters are largely open to **regulation** and say it is warranted and beneficial, especially when it addresses issues related to public safety, well-being, and health.
- 64% agree that government regulation is important to our/the community and society overall
- 62% agree that the government should be doing more when it comes to regulating certain industries
- 66% agree that government regulations over industries and professions keeps the public safe
- Similarly, most Americans are generally in favor of **licensing** for professionals, because it helps ensure these individuals are qualified and adhering to consistency standards.
- 76% agree that professional licensing makes consumers feel safe
- 74% agree that professional licensing ensures competent, qualified professionals are servicing the public
- 73% agree that professional licensing creates consistent standards of competency for professionals to maintain, even after receiving a license

Architecture Licensing Data



Interior Design Licensing Data

Total registered interior designers

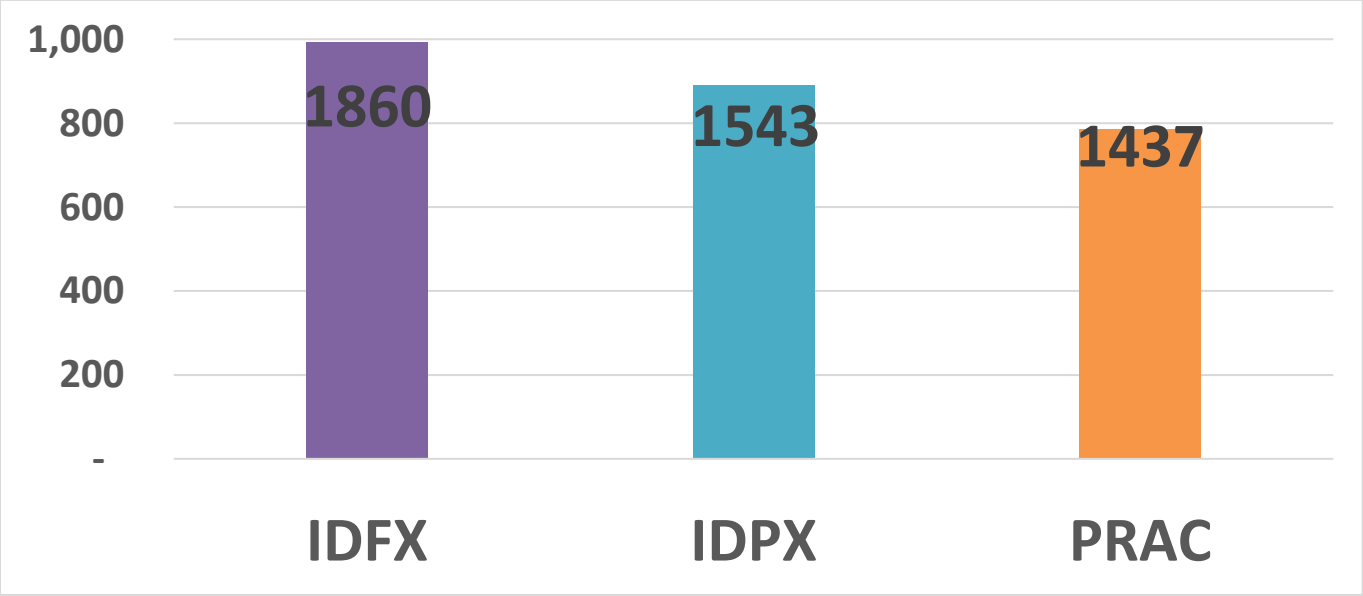
- There are just over 36,000 certified interior designers in the United States and Canada. Below is a breakdown of NCIDQ certificate holders in [jurisdiction].

Status	Resident	Nonresident	Total
Active	*3786*	*251*	*4037*
Inactive	*220*	*29*	*249*
Emeritus	*254*	*23*	*277*
Total RIDs	***4260***	***303***	***4563***

Examination Pass Rates for Interior Designers

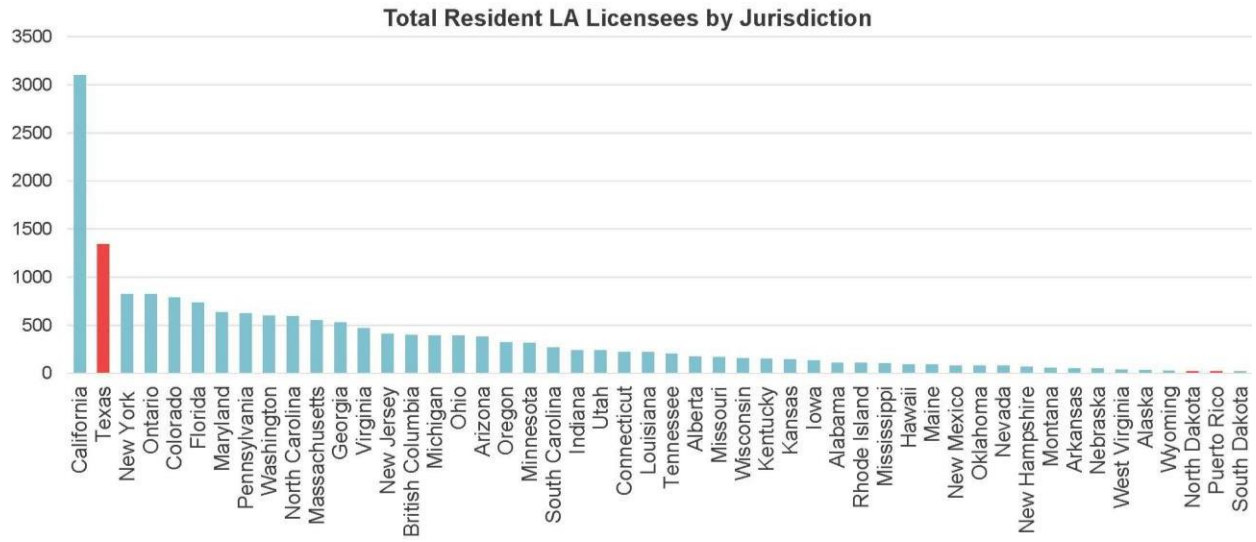
Over the past 12 months, [enter number] active candidates took the NCIDQ. [Jurisdiction] has the [x] largest candidate population in the country. The following demonstrates how candidates fared across all three sections of the NCIDQ exam across the US and Canada in the last two exam administrations during the 2022 calendar year.

2022 Exams Administered + Passing Rates



Landscape Architecture Licensing Data

- There are just under 20,000 licensed landscape architects in the United States and Canada.



- The requirements to become a licensed landscape architect in [Jurisdiction] and around the country include education, experience, and examination. The chart below shows the licensure requirements in [Jurisdiction] compared to the national average across the United States.

	Education	Experience	Examination
[Jurisdiction]	An accredited degree in landscape architecture is required.	2 years	The Landscape Architect Registration Examination (L.A.R.E.)
National Average	An accredited degree in landscape architecture is accepted in every state, Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico	2.32 years	The Landscape Architect Registration Examination (L.A.R.E.)

Examination Pass Rates for Landscape Architects

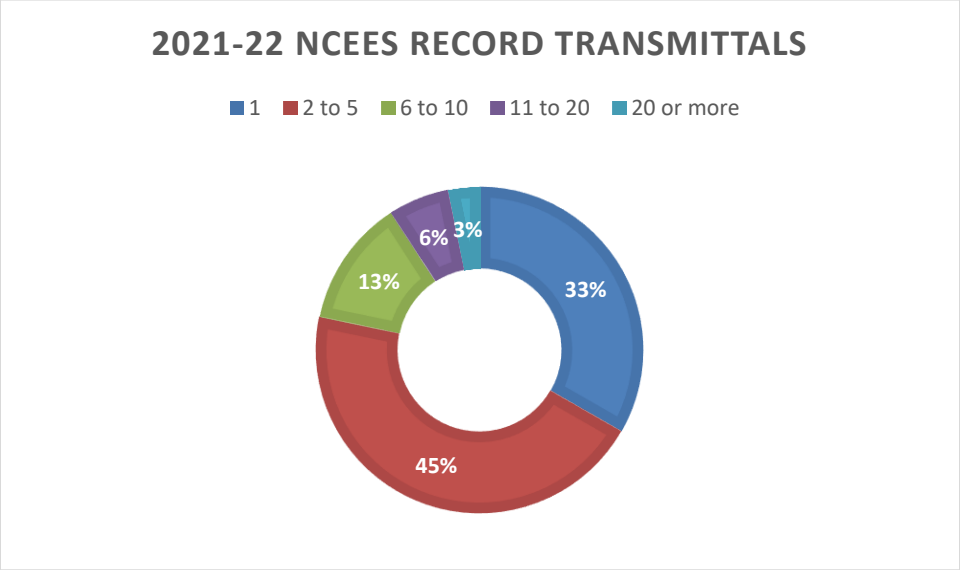
Over the past 24 months, [enter number] active candidates took the LARE. [Jurisdiction] has the [x] largest candidate population in the country. The following demonstrates how [Jurisdiction] candidates compare nationally to other candidates in the exam pipeline. [update graphic]

Administration	Jurisdiction Pass Rates – Section 1	National Pass Rate – Section 1	Jurisdiction Pass Rates – Section 2	National Pass Rate – Section 2	Jurisdiction Pass Rates – Section 3	National Pass Rate – Section 3	Jurisdiction Pass Rates – Section 4	National Pass Rate – Section 4
Dec – 22		66%		62%		60%		58%
Aug - 22		58%		64%		57%		70%
Apr - 22		57%		63%		54%		65%
Dec - 21		56%		60%		56%		58%
Aug – 21		61%		56%		53%		63%
Apr – 21		64%		64%		63%		64%

Engineering and Land Surveying Licensing Data

Licensees	2021	2022
Engineering licensees	927,970	931,640

Surveying licensees	47,527	48,755



Total NCEES Records Transmittals	
2020-21	**45,027**
2021-22	**49,163**
% Increase	**9.1%**

pass rates
FE Exam

The Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) exam is designed for recent graduates and students who are close to completing an undergraduate degree in engineering. Passing it is an important first step in the engineering licensure process.

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Chemical	1,598	70%	182	30%	1,403	71%	144	33%	195	65%	38	16%
Civil	13,666	60%	6,958	32%	10,554	62%	5,301	34%	3,112	55%	1,657	25%
Electrical and Computer	3,793	63%	1,237	30%	2,923	66%	838	32%	870	53%	399	26%
Environmental	2,030	68%	583	40%	1,580	68%	421	39%	450	66%	162	41%
Industrial and Systems	472	64%	66	23%	408	65%	43	26%	64	56%	23	17%
Mechanical	8,982	68%	1,408	36%	7,734	70%	1,064	40%	1,248	56%	344	24%
Other Disciplines	2,230	58%	874	28%	1,661	60%	521	34%	569	53%	353	18%

Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

7

pass rates

PE Exam

The Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exam is designed for engineers who have gained at least four years of work experience in their respective discipline. NCEES member boards require candidates to pass it as part of the licensure process.

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Agricultural and Biological	33	88%	0	0%	31	87%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Chemical	343	62%	87	34%	276	63%	65	38%	67	61%	22	23%
Civil: Construction	1,834	51%	834	38%	1,415	54%	605	42%	419	40%	229	28%
Civil: Geotechnical	1,131	52%	420	30%	793	50%	298	33%	338	56%	122	23%
Civil: Structural	3,224	58%	1,071	40%	2,496	59%	756	41%	728	53%	315	37%
Civil: Transportation	3,651	64%	1,187	42%	3,140	65%	967	44%	511	57%	220	33%
Civil: Water Resources and Environmental	3,797	66%	1,109	44%	3,250	67%	929	45%	547	60%	180	41%
Control Systems	175	67%	49	43%	130	70%	32	44%	45	58%	17	41%
Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering	45	49%	0	0%	33	48%	0	0%	12	50%	0	0%

Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

10

11

pass rates
FS Exam

The Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) exam is designed for recent graduates and students who are close to completing an undergraduate degree in surveying. Passing it is an important first step in the surveying licensure process.

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
FS	1,142	60%	601	36%	343	69%	105	46%	799	56%	496	34%

pass rates
PS Exam

The Principles and Practice of Surveying (PS) exam is designed for surveyors who have gained at least four years of work experience. NCEES member boards require candidates to pass it as part of the licensure process.

	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
PS	688	69%	333	44%	244	69%	115	47%	444	68%	218	42%

Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ETAC/ANSAC-ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

18

Cost of Licensing (Fees)

Below is comparison of the Board's initial, reciprocal, and renewal fees to the national average for each of the four professions it oversees:

Architecture						
	Initial Fees		Reciprocal Fees		Renewal Fees	
	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident
[Jurisdiction]						
National Average	$128	$135	$169	$177	$139	$145

Engineering and Land Surveying						
	Initial Fees		Reciprocal Fees		Renewal Fees	
	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident
[Jurisdiction] Engineer						
[Jurisdiction] Surveyor						
National Average	$112E/$129S				$60E/$64S	

Interior Design						
	Initial Fees		Reciprocal Fees		Renewal Fees	
	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident
[Jurisdiction]						
National Average	$117				$152	

Landscape Architecture						
	Initial Fees		Reciprocal Fees		Renewal Fees	
	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident
[Jurisdiction]						
National Average	$225		$295			

Financial Statement

[Insert explanation of how fees sustain Board operations and services to licensees and public.]

Least Restrictive Measures for Licensing

[Insert explanation of least restrictive measures used by the Board to license or certify architects, engineers, interior designers and landscape architects. This should include recent program streamlining and regulation changes.]

Recommendations from the Board

[Insert Governor] recently called upon executive branch agencies that issue and administer occupational licenses to act administratively to reduce unnecessary and burdensome licensing regulations, as well as reduce excessive education and work experience requirements. In keeping with the Board's ongoing work streamlining requirements and maintaining compliance with the governor's request, we offer the following amendment to the current licensing requirements for the Board's consideration:

Recommendations for Architecture
[insert recommendations]

Recommendations for Engineering
[insert recommendations]

Recommendations for Interior Design
[insert recommendations]

Recommendations for Landscape Architecture
[insert recommendations]