



ROOTED IN STRENGTH
ANNUAL MEETING 2026



COUNCIL OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL
REGISTRATION BOARDS



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ANNUAL MEETING 2026

Setting the Stage

Brian Verardo, President

Matt Miller, CEO



COUNCIL OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL
REGISTRATION BOARDS



Brian Verardo

President



Matt Miller

CEO



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Lead with Strength; Grow with Purpose

MERIDYTH MOOSE

Learning & Development Consultant | Coach

Relator Arranger Connectedness Responsibility Maximizer
Learner Self-Assurance Woo Individualization Communication

CLARB

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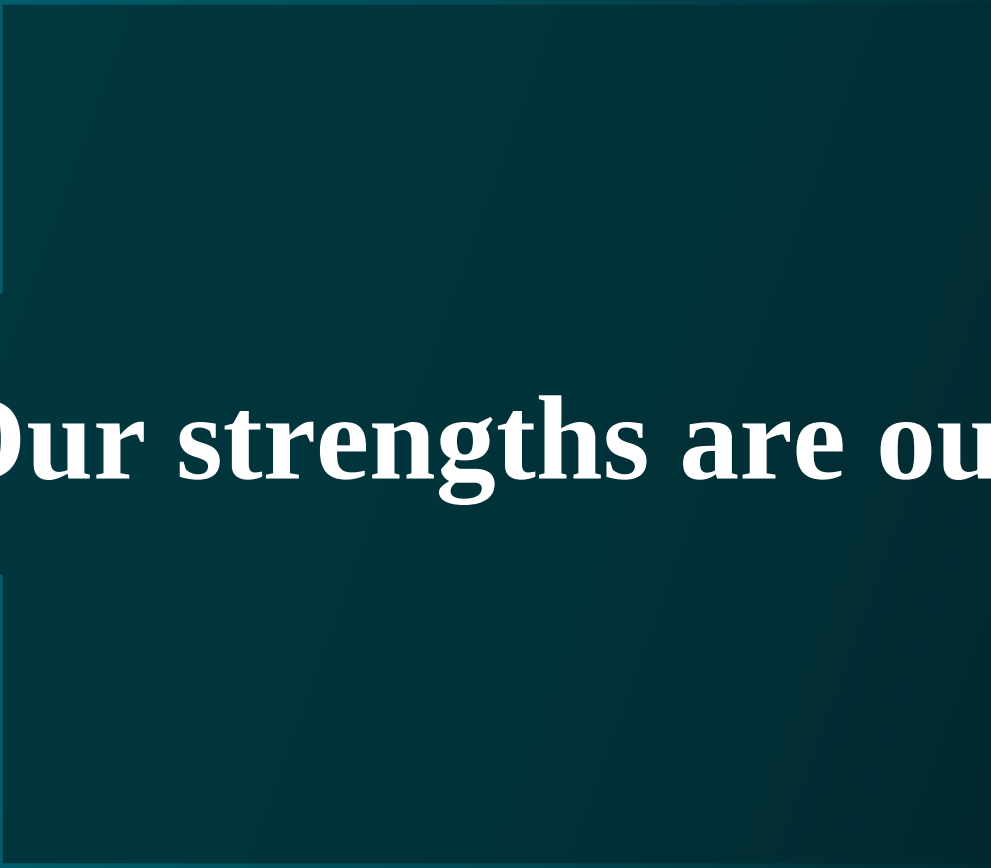
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Our strengths are our root system.



DO YOU ALMOST ALWAYS ...

know how the movie ends before it's finished



DO YOU ALMOST ALWAYS ...

measure twice, cut once



DO YOU ALMOST ALWAYS ...

click the blue Wikipedia links and read them





DO YOU ALMOST ALWAYS ...

find creative ways to bend the rules



DO YOU ALMOST ALWAYS ...

sense how people are feeling just by looking at them



○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○

DO YOU ALMOST ALWAYS ...

keep a color-coded or otherwise organized closet



DO YOU ALMOST ALWAYS ...

start working on an assignment before you have all the directions

Everyone Has Talent

Talent: A naturally recurring pattern of thought, feeling or behavior that can be productively applied.

Strength

The ability to consistently provide near-perfect performance in a specific activity.

d stories
way

acting independently

- taking the lead



The Basic Language of Talent

CliftonStrengths is a Taxonomy of Human Potential

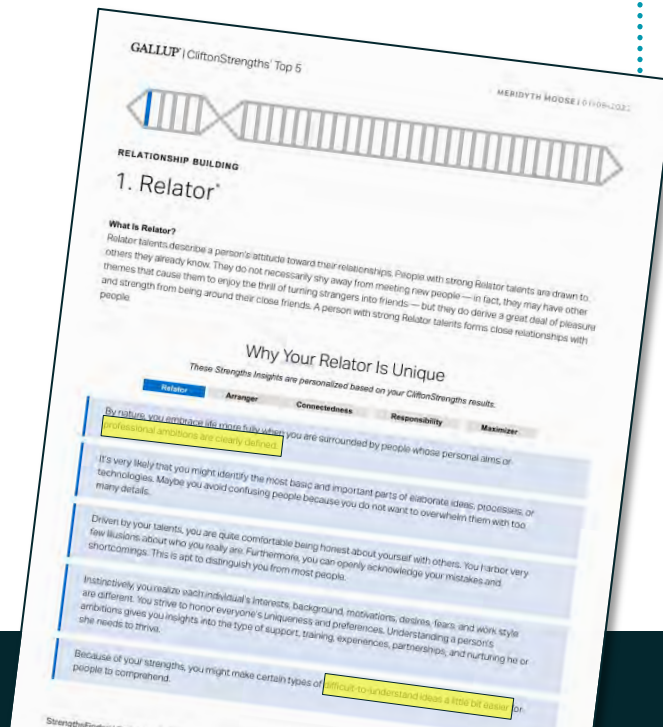
EXECUTING	INFLUENCING	RELATIONSHIP BUILDING	STRATEGIC THINKING
Achiever Arranger Belief Consistency Deliberative Discipline Focus Responsibility Restorative	Activator Command Communication Competition Maximizer Self-Assurance Significance Woo	Adaptability Connectedness Developer Empathy Harmony Includer Individualization Positivity Relator	Analytical Context Futuristic Ideation Input Intellection Learner Strategic

Lead with Strength

Deep Dive Into Your Report

- Read the descriptions of your top talents and **highlight** the parts that best describe you.

Turn to a partner and share what you highlighted.



The Uniqueness of Each Individual

The chances of meeting someone with your Top 5:

1 in 278,000

The chances of meeting someone with your Top 5 in the same order:

1 in 33,390,000

The chances of meeting someone with your Full 34 in the same order:

1 in 295,232,799,039,604,140,847,618,609,643,520,000,000

Best estimate of every human who has ever lived:

117,000,000,000

World Population Number: "How Many People Have Ever Lived on Earth?" Population Reference Bureau, Nov 2022



**We don't see things as they are;
we see things as we are.**

Anaïs Nin

Where the Grout Cracks

When Our Strengths Are Almost Too Strong

- Read the “Apply Your [Strength] to Succeed” section for your top talents.



***Turn to a new partner.
Share the tip that calls
you out the most.***

**Your strengths don't need the burner
turned off. They need the right heat.**

Grow with Purpose

Your Strengths Souvenir

Name one strength you'll put to work on your board next week.

- Write it down.
- Say it out loud to your table.
- Go around the table until everyone's done!

**You're a mosaic of
everyone who's shaped
you. Now go be part of
someone else's landscape.**



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ICOR Practice Overlap Guidance

From Theory to Application

August 27, 2026



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Jerany Jackson

**ICOR Steering Committee
member and CLARB Past
President**



Phil Meyer

**ICOR Steering Committee
member and CLARB Past
President**



Judith Stapley

**ICOR Steering Committee
member and Arizona MBE**



Jerany Jackson

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Phil Meyer

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Judith Stapley

**ICOR Steering Committee
member and Arizona MBE**

Agenda

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Background

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The guidance resource

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The benefits and implications

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Your turn! Let's put the resource into practice

05

Next steps: available resources and submitting your feedback

About ICOR



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About ICOR

INTERORGANIZATIONAL COUNCIL ON REGULATION



- ✓ **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

CIDQ Council for Interior Design Qualification

CLARB
ADVANCING PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS
IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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**



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The Challenge and Why This Matters



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The Practice Overlap Challenge

Confusion for the public

Questions from code officials

Uncertainty among professionals

Inconsistent interpretation across jurisdictions

What's at Stake

- Public health, safety and welfare
- Professional risk and ethical practice
- Regulatory credibility and consistency



The Opportunity

SOLUTION



Definitions of practice
areas for each profession

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

- Shift from ad-hoc decisions to shared framework
- Focus on competency and regulation—not scope politics
- Reduce friction while protecting the public

The Opportunity

SOLUTION



**Definitions of practice
areas for each profession**

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

- Shift from ad-hoc decisions to shared framework
- Focus on competency and regulation—not scope politics
- Reduce friction while protecting the public

Why ICOR and How the Work was Done



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Governance and People

Steering Committee

Architecture Sub-Committee

Engineering Sub-Committees

Interior Design Sub-Committee

Landscape Architecture Sub-Committee

Surveying Sub-Committee



Governance and People

Steering Committee

Architecture Sub-Committee

Engineering Sub-Committees

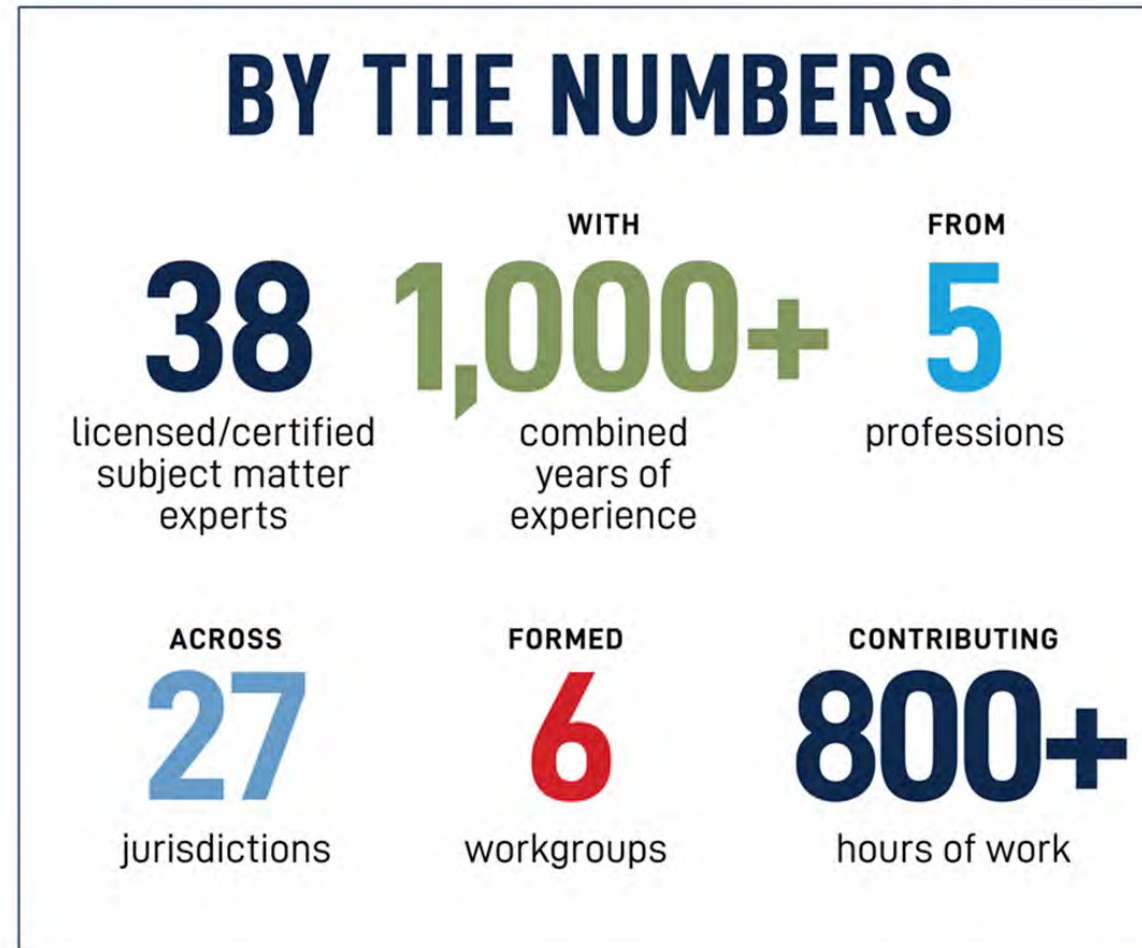
Interior Design Sub-Committee

Landscape Architecture Sub-Committee

Surveying Sub-Committee

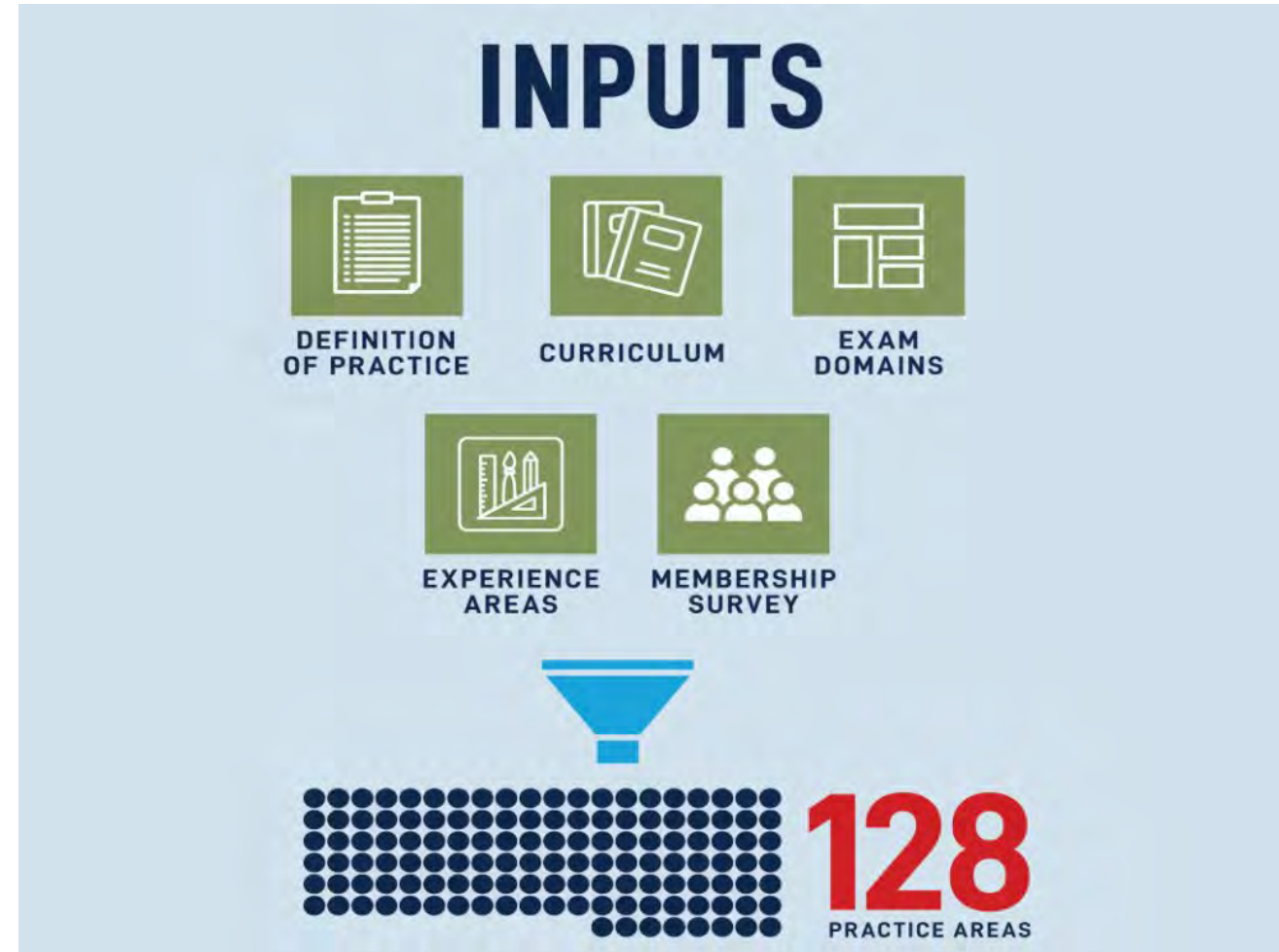


Partnership and Collaboration



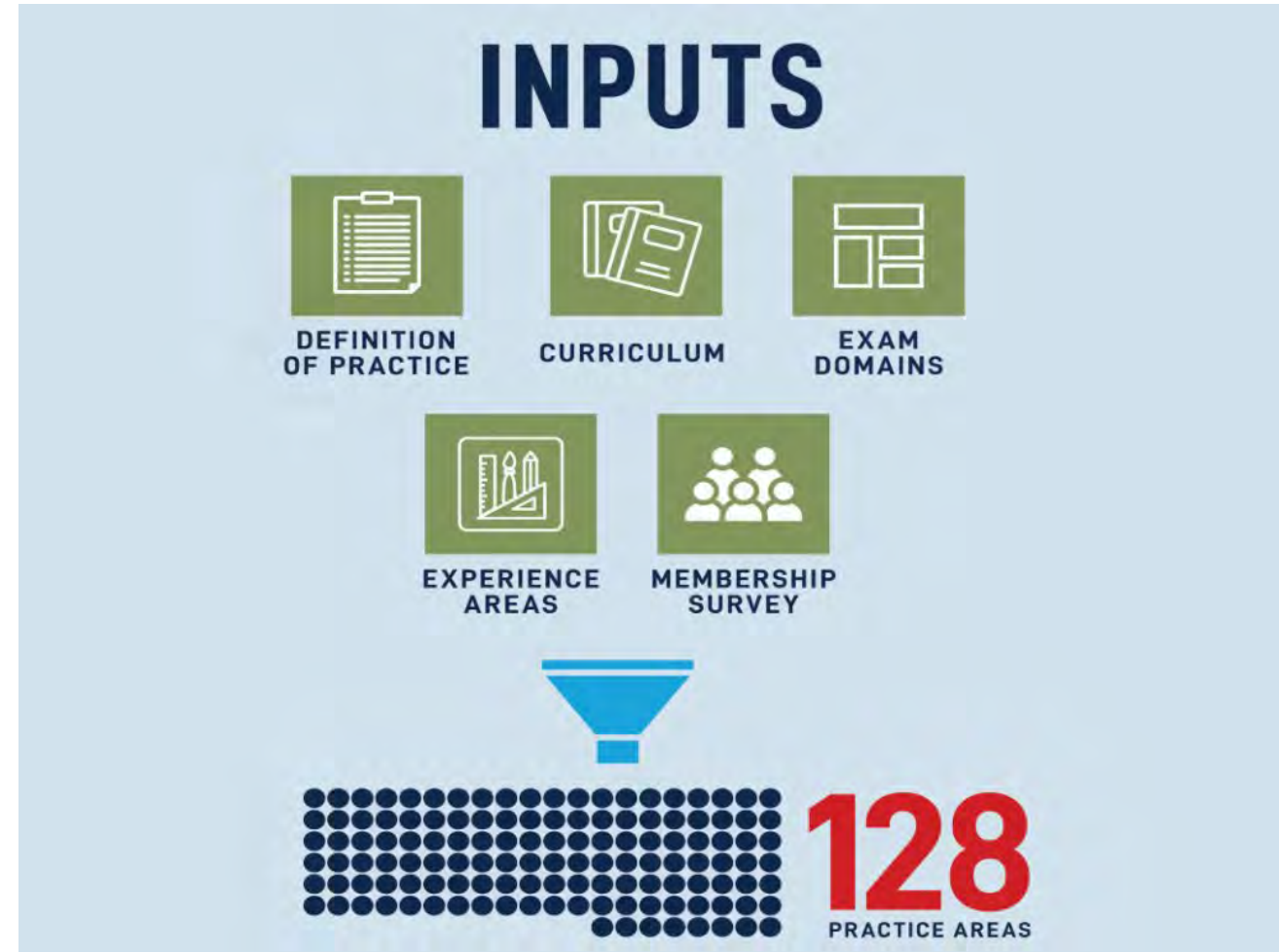
Process Rigor and Defensibility

Analysis of valid,
defensible and
consistent inputs across
each profession.



Process Rigor and Defensibility

Analysis of valid,
defensible and
consistent inputs across
each profession.



Analysis



13 practice areas



20 practice areas



19 practice areas

Analysis



13 practice areas



20 practice areas



19 practice areas

Analysis



13 practice areas



20 practice areas



19 practice areas

Questions?



The Guidance Resource



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Structure of the Guidance

- About ICOR
- Background
- Executive summary
- Instructions for use
- Terms
- Group 1 Practice Areas
- Group 2 Practice Areas
- Group 3 Practice Areas



The image shows the cover and contents page of the 'PRACTICE OVERLAP REPORT' by the INTERORGANIZATIONAL COUNCIL ON REGULATION. The cover is dark blue with the title in white. The contents page is white with a red 'Contents' header and lists 38 items with page numbers, organized into three groups.

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ICOR Practice Overlap Report

Executive Summary

- Background
- Purpose of the resource
- What is included in the resource

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMON TERMINOLOGY

AS – Architectural and Structural Engineers

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

CCEG – Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical Engineers

CIDQ – Council for Interior Design Qualification

CLARB – Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards

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

HSW – Health, Safety, and Welfare

ICOR – Interorganizational Council on Regulation

ME – Mechanical and Electrical Engineers

NCARB – National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

NCEES – National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

- Basic sciences, humanities or business practices
- Don't raise regulatory concerns
- No definitions included

GROUP 1: NOT REGULATED OR NO OVERLAP

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

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

- When two or more professions routinely work together
- Doesn't present issues for regulation
- Includes general and profession-specific definitions
- Summary of overlap

GROUP 2: AREAS OF COLLABORATION

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

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

- Most complex section
- Areas that require clear boundaries to protect the public
- Includes general definition, profession-specific definitions, and detailed section on overlap:
 - Where collaboration is acceptable
 - Where responsibilities should remain clear

GROUP 3: AREAS WITH PRACTICE BOUNDARIES

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

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

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

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

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

31. Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management

Overview

Definition of Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management

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

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

Architect

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

Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

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

Landscape Architect

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

Surveyor

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

Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

Acceptable Overlap

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

Architect & Landscape Architect

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

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

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

Landscape Architect & Surveyor

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

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

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

Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

Acceptable Overlap

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

Architect & Landscape Architect

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

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

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

Landscape Architect & Surveyor

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

Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management Definitions

General definition	Architect	Engineer	Landscape architect	Surveyor
• The manipulation and modification of land surfaces to achieve desired slopes, elevations, and drainage patterns to ensure proper water flow, erosion control, universal accessibility, and site functionality.	• The design of new grading and topography necessary to accommodate a building based on an analysis of the project site. Architects must facilitate the flow of rainwater in a specific direction, understanding the direction of the surface flow of rainwater across the land to facilities that control the rainwater runoff from a site.	• A site-focused practice that involves the manipulation and modification of land surfaces to achieve desired slopes, elevations, and drainage patterns, considering factors such as soil characteristics, topography, and project specifications to mitigate unforeseen circumstances.	• The comprehensive and systematic analysis and design of land contours to achieve desired slopes, ADA accessibility, stormwater management, and overall site functionality. Landscape architects are responsible for evaluating the site's topography, soil mechanics, and surrounding watershed, and designing solutions that effectively manage the adverse effects of stormwater runoff, such as erosion, flooding, and water pollution.	• A site-focused practice that involves the manipulation and modification of land surfaces to achieve desired slopes, elevations, and drainage patterns, considering factors such as soil characteristics, topography, and project specifications to mitigate unforeseen circumstances.

31. Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management

Overview

Definition of Grading, Drainage, and Stormwater Management

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

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

Architect

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Engineer (Civil, Construction, Environmental, and Geotechnical)

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26. Design

Overview

Definition of Design

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

Profession-Specific Definitions of Design

Architect

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

Engineer

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

Interior Designer

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

Landscape Architect

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

Group 3 Exception

26. Design

Surveyor

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

Summary of Overlap and Boundaries

Acceptable Overlap

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

Overlap and Boundaries

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

Questions



Benefits and Implications



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What This Resource IS / ISN'T

- Non-binding regulatory guidance
- Consensus-based
- Grounded in licensure standards
- A legal mandate
- A scope expansion tool
- A substitute for statutes or rules



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Value for Licensing Boards

- Provides a consistent framework across professions
- Reduces reliance on interpretation or ad-hoc decisions
- Grounded in national standards
- Builds credibility and fairness across jurisdictions
- Helps resolve disputes with building officials on plan stamping



Value for Professionals



- Clarifies where professional responsibilities overlap and where boundaries matter
- Supports safer, more confident practice and reduces professional risk
- Strengthens interdisciplinary coordination on complex projects
- Reduces confusion for code officials, clients, and project teams
- Reinforces competency-based decision-making across jurisdictions

Value for Landscape Architects

- Clarifies acceptable overlap
- Reduces professional risk
- Strengthens interdisciplinary collaboration
- Reinforces the credibility of landscape architecture licensure



Your Turn



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Scenario #1



- A licensed landscape architect prepares the design and construction documents for a mixed-use development that includes pedestrian plazas, parking areas, site grading, bioretention facilities, stormwater conveyance, planting areas, and site lighting. The project also includes revisions to curb lines, drainage patterns, and utility coordination necessary to accommodate the proposed site improvements.
- During plan review, a complaint is filed alleging that portions of the work—including grading, stormwater management, drainage design, and certain site layout elements—constitute the practice of civil engineering and therefore exceed the scope of landscape architecture.
- The landscape architect responds that these design elements are integral to the overall site design, are within their education, experience, and competency, and were prepared in accordance with the state's landscape architecture practice act. No structural design, bridge design, public roadway design, or other engineering systems beyond those associated with the site improvements were included.
- As the regulatory board reviews the complaint, members recognize that the applicable practice acts contain broad and, in some areas, overlapping language regarding site design, grading, drainage, and stormwater management. **The board must determine whether the activities at issue fall exclusively within one profession's scope of practice or represent areas of recognized overlap where either licensed professional may be authorized to perform the work, provided they are competent and practicing within state law.**

Report out

- Which topic areas were relevant to provide guidance?
- What are your “board’s” determination and why?
- Was the landscape architect at fault?

Next Steps



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Ongoing Refinements



Collect user feedback from boards and professionals



Establish a process for ongoing updates



Build toward Version 2.0: Digital/online resource



Ensure the guidance remains current, credible and defensible

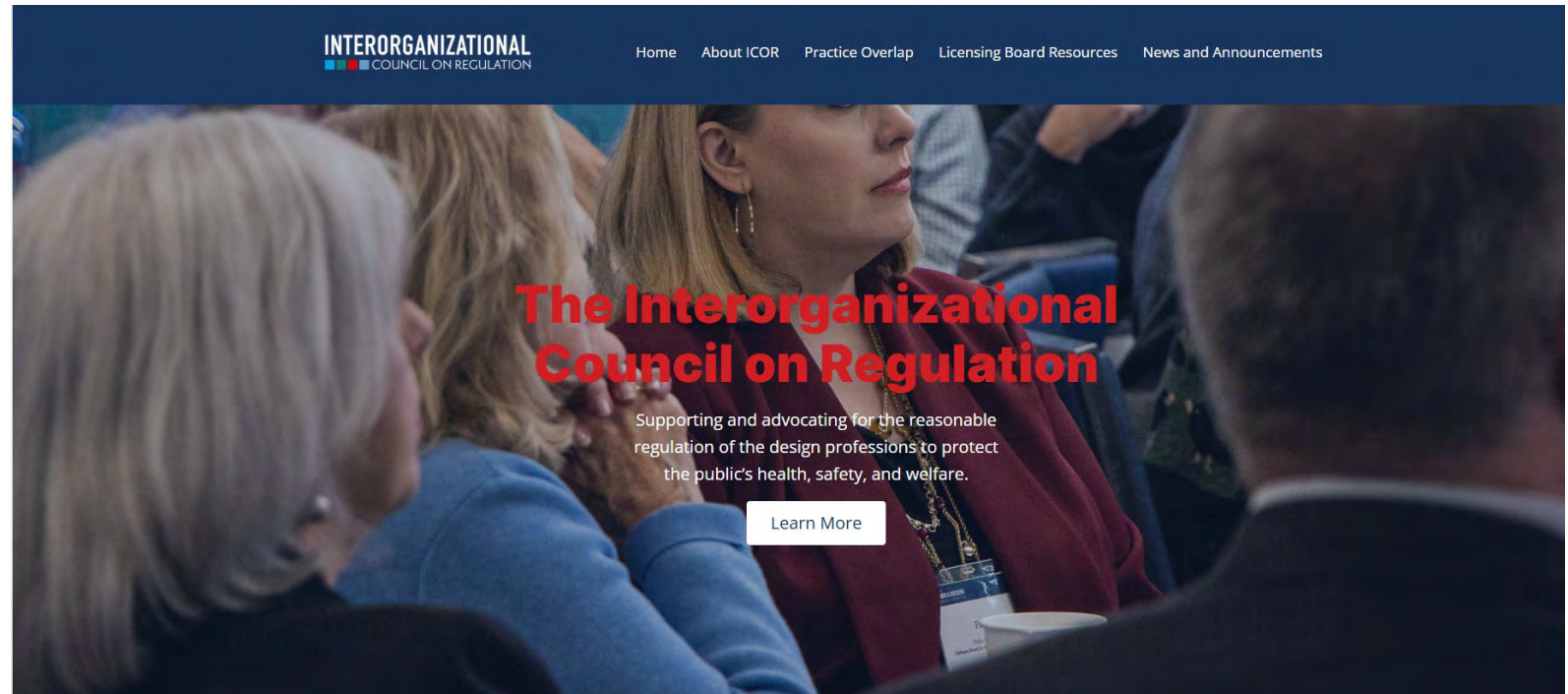
What We're Asking of You

- Partner with CLARB to communicate and share the guidance with members
- Help reinforce consistent messaging on intent, use, and limitations
- Encourage real-world use and share feedback to inform future updates



Available Resources and Tools

- The guidance document
- Feedback form
- FAQs



www.icor-reg.org

Summary

- **Landmark collaboration** across five regulated design professions
- Grounded in **shared licensure-based standards**
- Establishes a **credible, defensible framework** for addressing overlap
- Improves **clarity, fairness, and consistency** across jurisdictions
- **Reinforces the value of licensure** and professional accountability
- **Strengthens public confidence** in regulated practice

Questions?





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Behind the Standards

The Next Evolution of LAAB Accreditation

August 27, 2026



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Weimin Li, PhD, ASLA

**Professor & Graduate Coordinator
Cal Poly Pomona**

LAAB Chair



Lea Ann Macknally, ASLA

**President
Macknally Land Design**

CLARB Rep to LAAB



Kris Pritchard, Hon. ASLA

**Accreditation Director
LAAB / ASLA**



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Agenda

01

WHO? About LAAB

02

HOW? About LAAB Standards

03

Revisions: 2025-2026 LAAB Standards Revision

04

CLARB Connection: How does this work support licensure boards?

WHO?

About the Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB)



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Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB)

Mission: The mission of LAAB is to evaluate, advance, and advocate for the quality of professional landscape architecture education.

LAAB is the accrediting organization for landscape architecture degree programs. As such, LAAB develops standards to evaluate landscape architecture degree programs objectively and judges whether a school's landscape architectural degree program is in compliance with its accreditation standards.

Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB)

LAAB is vested with its authority by the ASLA Board of Trustees (Bylaws, Section 916) enacted as follows:

There shall be a Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB). LAAB shall consist of twelve (12) members, including:

- one (1) appointed by the Society
- one (1) appointed by CELA
- one (1) appointed by CLARB

The remaining members shall be appointed according to procedures established by LAAB.

LAAB Board Members

Educators

Weimin Li, Ph.D., ASLA, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona, CA, Chair

Daniel Ortega, ASLA, University of Nevada Las Vegas, Las Vegas, NV

Allan Shearer, Ph.D., FASLA, FCELA, University of Texas, Austin, TX

Practitioners

Michael Grove, FASLA, PLA, Sasaki, Boston, MA

Mark Hough, FASLA, Duke University, Durham, NC, Chair-Elect

Susan Jacobson, FASLA, PLA, Chicago, IL, Secretary

Public Members

Derrek Niec-Williams, Howard University, Washington, DC

Chelina Odbert, Hon. ASLA, Kounkuey Design Initiative, Los Angeles, CA

David Yellen, University of Miami School of Law, Miami, FL

Representatives from:

ASLA – Bill Estes, ASLA, PLA, LEED AP, MIG, Seattle, WA

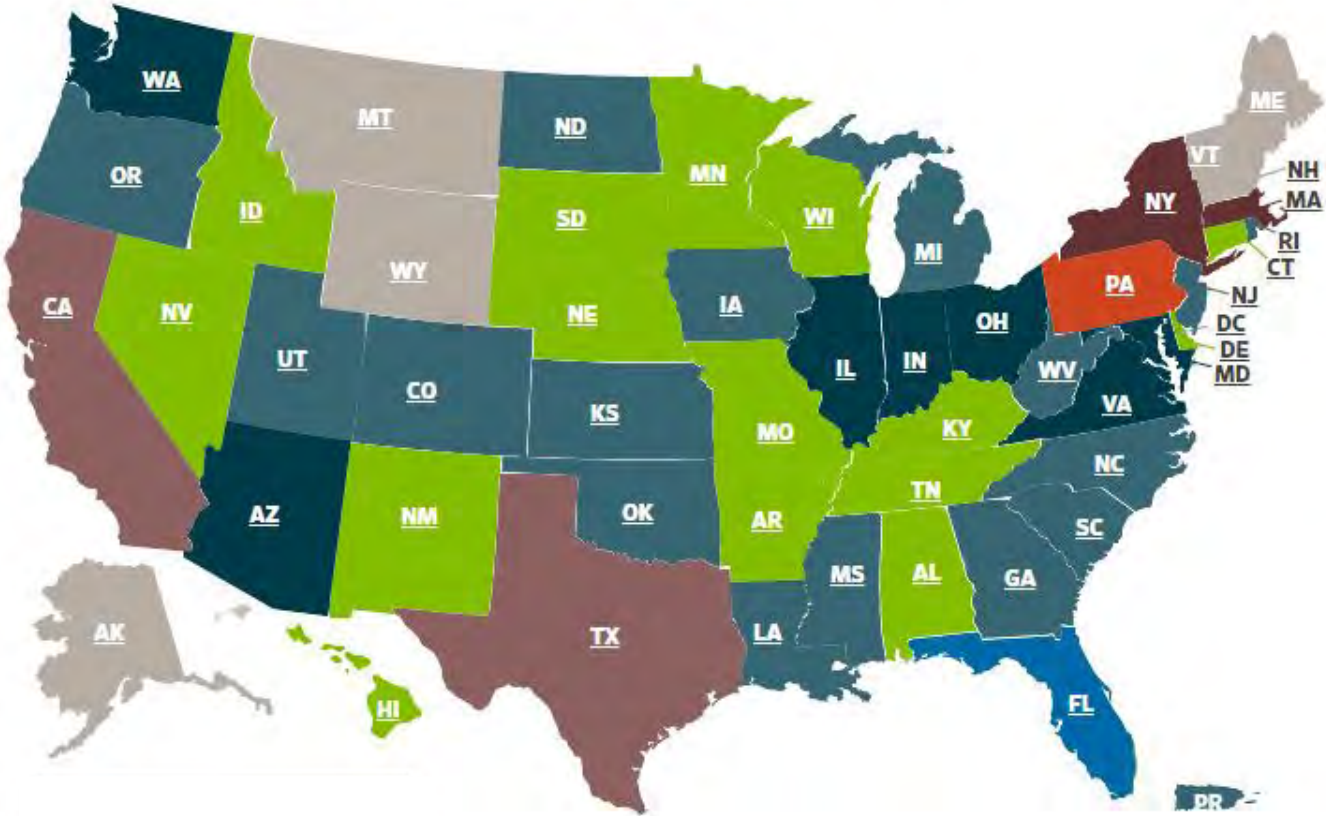
CELA – Mary Pat McGuire, ASLA, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL

CLARB – Lea Ann Macknally, ASLA, PLA, Macknally LandDesign, Birmingham, AL

2026 LAAB Accredited Programs

One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight No Programs

To Narrow Your Options, Uncheck: ☒ Undergraduate ☒ MLA ☒ Non-BA MLA



50 Undergraduate
56 Graduate
106 Programs in 77 Institutions

Landscape Architectural Accreditation Board (LAAB)



**A CHEA-recognized
Accrediting Organization**



**Association of Specialized
& Professional Accreditors**

HOW?

About the LAAB Standards

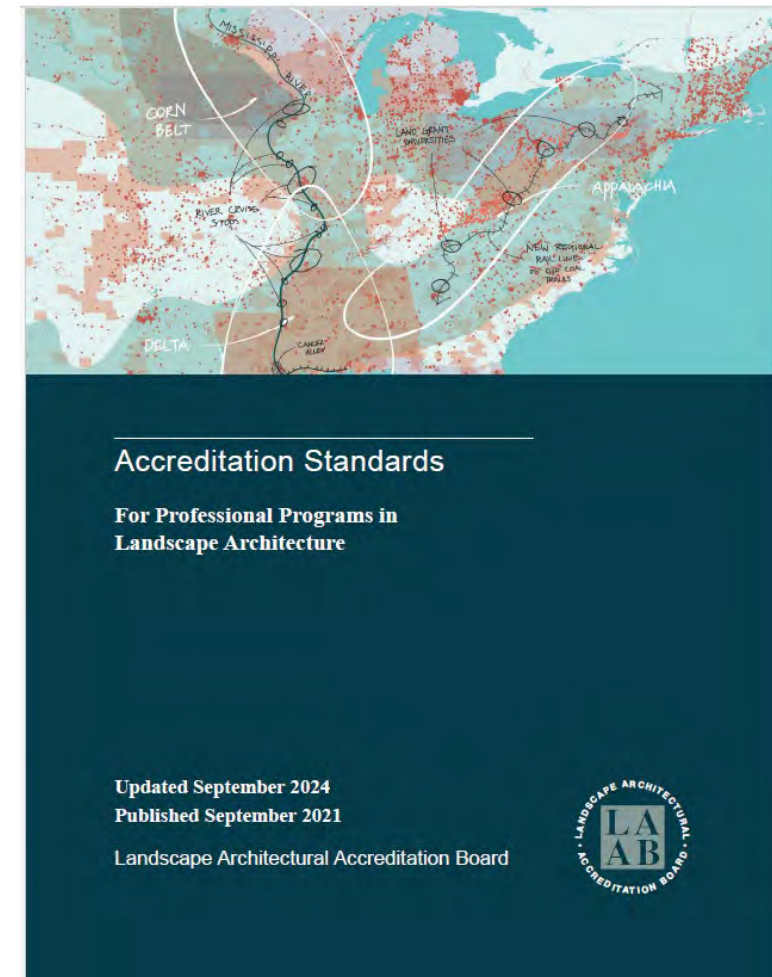
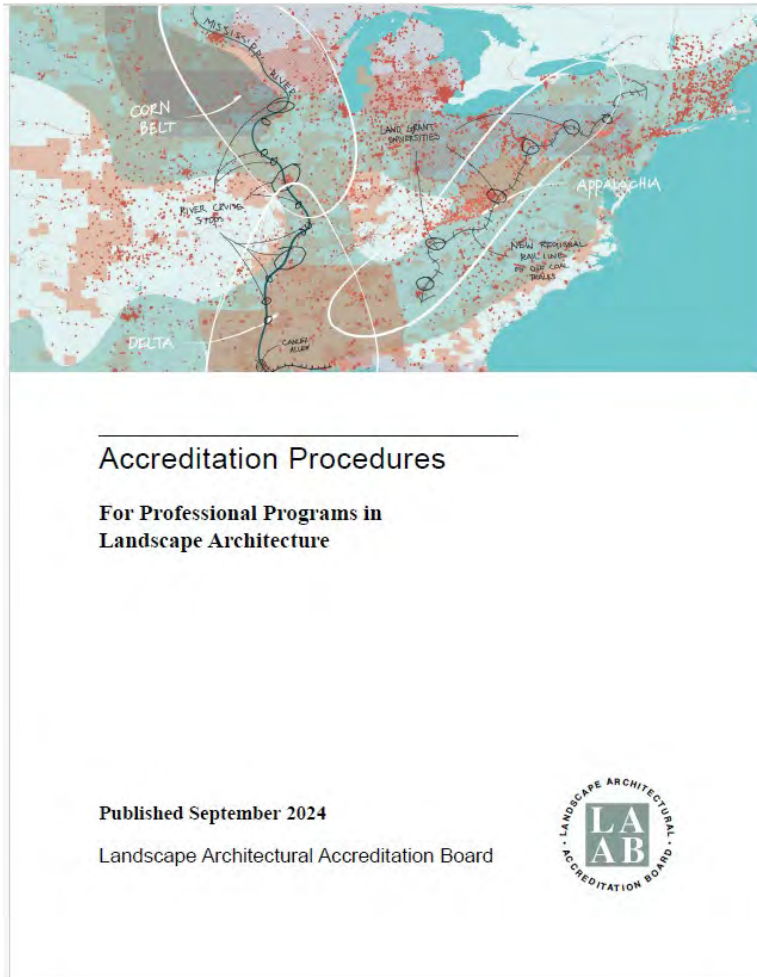


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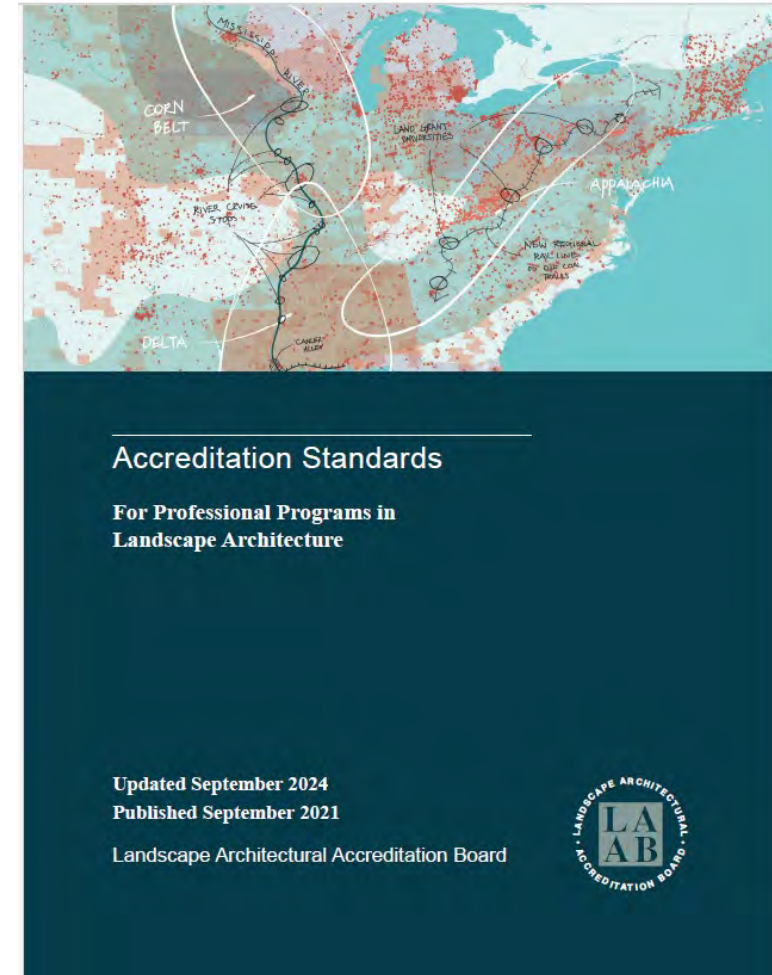
LAAB Accreditation Standards



LAAB Accreditation Standards

Accreditation Standards

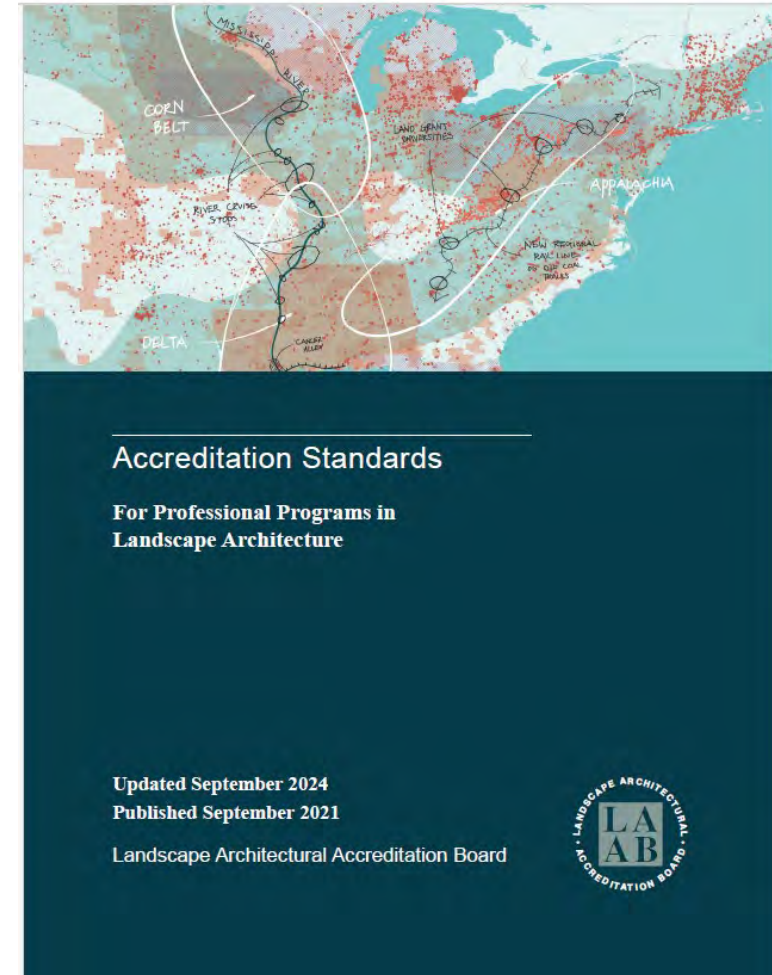
- Quantitative and qualitative statements of essential conditions and outcomes which a program must meet
- Used by ROVE to objectively evaluate programs and judge if the program(s) is complying



LAAB Accreditation Standards

Accreditation Standards

1. Program Mission and Goals
2. Program Autonomy, Governance, and Administration
3. Professional Curriculum
4. Student Outcomes and Experiences
5. Faculty
6. Outreach to the Institution, Communities, Alumni, and Practitioners
7. Facilities, Equipment, and Technology



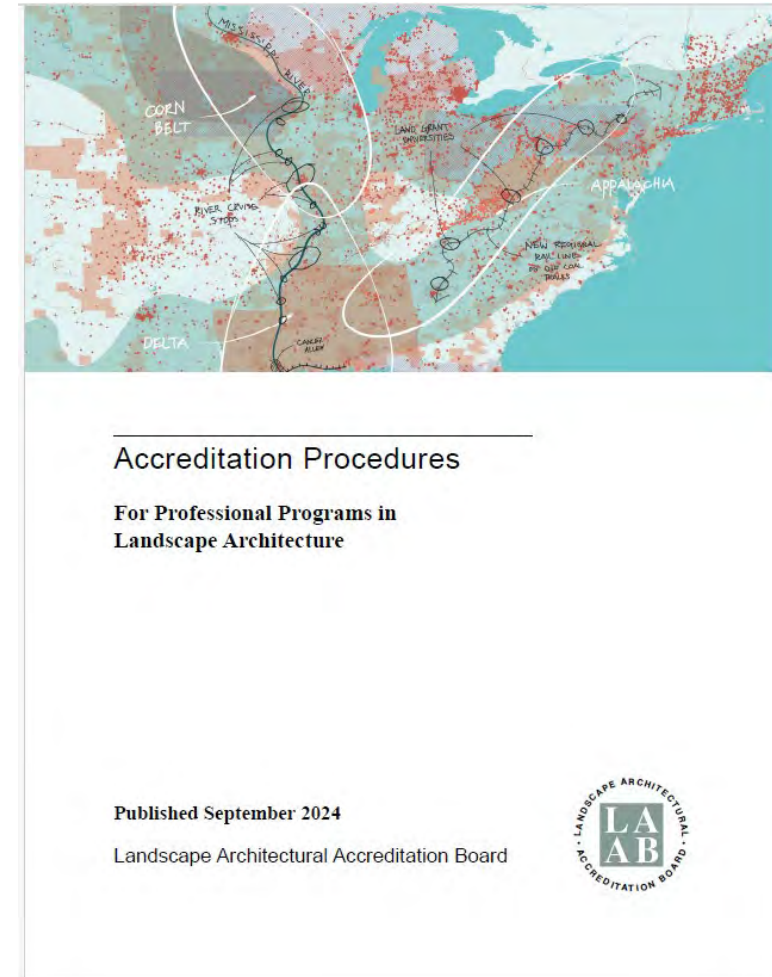
LAAB Accreditation Standards

Revision to the Standards

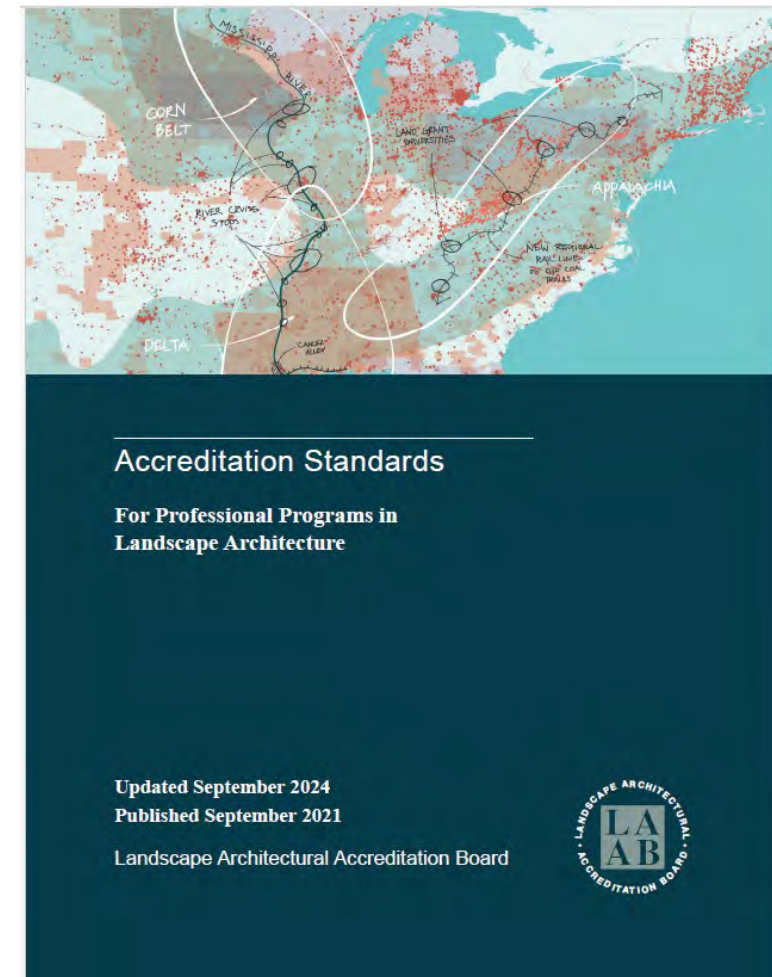
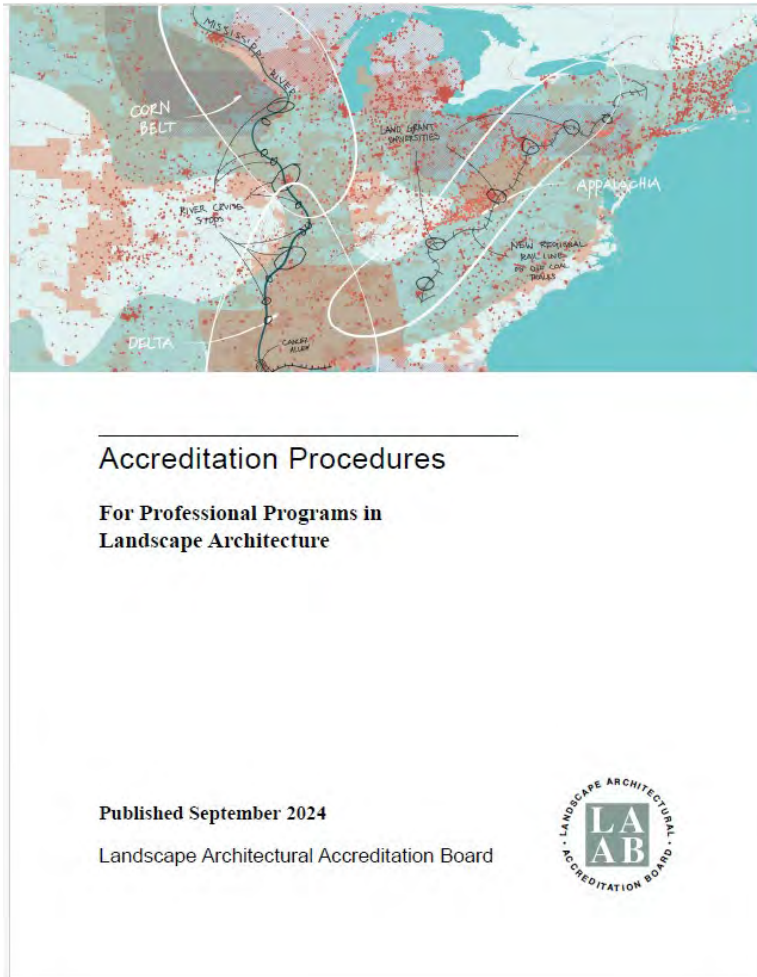
“LAAB addresses the need for purposeful change, strategic governance, and necessary improvement by reviewing the Accreditation Standards every five years, at a minimum.”

LAAB revises the Standards using the following process:

- LAAB provides the current Standards to the community of interest for a 30-day comment period to initiate the revision process.
- LAAB considers comments, drafts revisions, and approves draft revisions.
- LAAB provides the draft revisions to the community of interest for a 30-day comment period.
- LAAB considers comments and finalizes revisions.
- LAAB approves final revisions by full vote of the Board.



LAAB Accreditation Standards



Revisions

2025-2026 LAAB Standards Revision



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Standards Revision (2025-2026)

Major Areas of Review and Revision

- Identify and remove redundancy in the Current Standard (2024)
- Initiate a conversation on Artificial Intelligence literacy within landscape architecture education
- Develop outcome-based faculty sufficiency standards that serve program of various sizes and educational modes
- Conduct a consultative dialogue on the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion and Cultural Competence Standards to gather perspectives and inform Standards Revision

Standards Revision (2025-2026)

Process and Timeline

- February 2025: The Board Launch Internal Process for Standard Revision
- March 2025 – July 2025: Preparatory Phase
- Formal Announcement to the Public – September 16th, 2025
- Fall 2025: Outreach Phase
- February 2026: Board Update and Initial Revision Direction Approval
- Spring 2026: Revision and Editing Phase
- Summer 2026: Revised Standards Review and Final Approval of Direction
- **Fall 2026: Public Hearing Phase** 
- December 2026: Revision Completion and Adoption

Standards Revision (2025-2026)

Preparatory Phase - Initial inquiry and research

- Standard revision task force establishment and process planning
- Regulatory monitoring and policy analysis
- Early outreach efforts to peer accreditors, legal counsels, program representatives, etc.
- Data collection and fact-finding on accreditation trends on DEI, cross-program analysis, and accreditation outcome review
- Initial engagement strategies development

Outreach Approaches

2025-2026 LAAB Standards Revision



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Standards Revision Stakeholder Outreach Phase

Outreach Approaches

- Survey launched on Nov 1st and due on Dec 15th, 2025 (45 days)
- Written Feedback/Response to the Revision Call – since September 16th
- Program Chair Round Table Meeting (ASLA Conference, NOLA, Oct. 12th)
- Four Online Townhalls (December 10th and 11th, 2025)
- Special Consultation Sessions (by request only)
- Other

Outreach Approaches

Online Survey Focus and Response

Survey open Nov 1st - Dec 15th, 2025 (45 days)

100 survey responses received by the due date on the following areas:

1. The overall quality and flexibility of the LAAB Accreditation Standards;
2. Standard criteria on faculty sufficiency;
3. Standard criteria addressing diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI);
4. The influence of emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) on landscape architecture education; and
5. Personal and background information of participants.

Outreach Approaches

LA Program Chairs Meeting at ASLA Conference – NOLA, Oct. 12th 2025

More than 60 participants joined round table discussion on topics below:

- 1. Coordinators introduce context/backgrounds and share prompt questions**
- 2. Challenges of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Standards**
 - How are recent legal changes affecting programs' ability to meet DEI standards, and how should the Board address DEI in its Standards Revision to uphold core values while ensuring legal compliance?
- 3. Faculty Sufficiency Standards (FSS)**
 - Do current FSS criteria reflect differences in program size, teaching load, and scholarly expectations? How should faculty sufficiency be measured across accredited programs?
- 4. Impact of AI in Landscape Architecture Education**
 - How is AI influencing landscape architecture education, and what implications should this have for accreditation standards?

Outreach Approaches

Written Feedback/Responses since September 16th

- Formal/informal letters received from program administrators, individual faculty, and professionals in peer organizations.

Online Townhalls (December 10th and 11th, 2025)

- ASLA Affiliate Groups, e.g., BlackLAN, WxLA, PRIDExASLA
- Student Representatives and Emerging Professionals
- Practitioners
- Faculty (Non-Program Administrators)

Standards Revision (2025-2026)

Online Town Hall (45 minutes) – Participant Activities Details

- Opening, context, and objectives
- Discussion on each of the focused topics
 1. Coordinators introduce context/background and the three prompt questions
 2. Participant are invited to share their input, questions, and comments verbally
 3. Provide your input for each prompt question via Collaborative Whiteboard
 4. Participants can also ask questions via Zoom Chat
 5. Moderator shares and summarizes Zoom chat questions and comments
- Open questions, addition feedbacks, and closing remarks

Outreach Findings – Survey Questionnaire

2025-2026 LAAB Standards Revision



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Summary of Key Questionnaire Findings

General Quality and Flexibility of Standards

1. A majority of respondents expressed satisfaction with the overall quality of the Standards, while others indicated there is room for improvement.
2. Respondents identified a need for greater flexibility in the Standards and an improved capacity to accommodate the diverse needs of different academic programs.
3. Participants noted the potential for a stronger and more explicit connection between academic programs and professional practice.

Faculty Sufficiency Standards

1. Among respondents expressing an opinion (excluding neutral responses), 46% reported overall satisfaction with the Standards' requirements regarding the number of faculty, compared to 34% who expressed dissatisfaction.
2. In contrast, a higher level of satisfaction (64%) was reported for faculty qualifications, workload, and opportunities for professional development, compared to 15% who expressed dissatisfaction.

Summary of Key Questionnaire Findings

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Standards

1. Participants affirmed that diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) remain important to academic programs in landscape architecture and should continue to be reflected in the Standards.
2. Participants noted that the enforceability of DEI-related Standards has been affected by recent legal developments nationwide.
3. A substantial proportion of participants (48%) support amending the Standards to help programs avoid potential legal consequences, compared to 24% who favor no change and 20% who support removal.
4. A majority of participants (53%) support removing specific target language while maintaining the intent of DEI in the Standards, while 30% oppose this approach.
5. Opinions on compliance feasibility are divided, with 44.7% of participants finding compliance feasible and 36.5% finding it infeasible.
6. Legal uncertainty and cultural or political resistance were identified as the most significant challenges to compliance.

Summary of Key Questionnaire Findings

Impact of AI and other Advanced Technologies in LA Education

1. Opinions are divided. 49% of participants use AI regularly or more extensively in their teaching, and 51% stays in minimal usage
2. Overall, participants rated the current Standards as average in the area of technology, indicating a clear need for improvement.

Approved Revisions Direction

2025-2026 LAAB Standards Revision



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Approved Revisions Direction

Faculty Sufficiency

1. Context Summary

- Numeric standards protect faculty lines **and** strain programs.
- One-size-fits-all approach widely criticized.
- Faculty workload, not just headcount, is the dominant concern.
- No consensus on a single “right” ratio.

2. Options

- A. Maintain Current Numeric Standards** - Keep current FTE requirements and ratios unchanged.
- B. Introduce Scaled / Enrollment-Based Faculty Sufficiency Models** - Replace fixed thresholds with scalable ranges tied to enrollment, program type (UG/Grad), and instructional model.
- C. Maintain Numeric Floors with Workload and Role Metrics** - Keep minimum numeric standards but explicitly require documentation of workload distribution, faculty roles (teaching/research/service), and appointment security.
- D. Toward Solely Outcome-Based Faculty Sufficiency** - Evaluate sufficiency primarily through outcomes (student preparedness, placement, licensure readiness) rather than inputs.
- E. Combination of some of the above**
- F. Other**

Options where consensus is strongest and consistent with the Board's final approval of direction.

Approved Revisions Direction

Faculty Sufficiency ->

Standard 5: Faculty

A. Faculty Definition and Capacity

1. Definition
2. Faculty Capacity and Composition
3. Faculty Credential

B. Faculty Qualification

C. Faculty Development

1. Faculty Scholarly, Professional, and Service Activities
2. Faculty Evaluation

D. Faculty Retention and Resilience

1. Faculty Compensation and Support
2. Faculty Retention
3. Faculty Workload and Resilience

Relevant Changes

- Require accredited programs to include continuing faculty member(s) who hold professional licensure in landscape architecture.
- Strengthen expectations for professional practice experience among continuing faculty.
- Recognize a broad range of faculty development activities, including research and knowledge developed through professional practice beyond traditional academic research training.
- Strengthen expectations for faculty compensation and institutional support, with greater attention to workload, well-being, and long-term faculty resilience.

Approved Revisions Direction

AI and Technology

1. Context Summary

- Universal agreement: AI is important, fast-moving, and risky if mishandled.
- Strong consensus against tool-specific mandates.
- Ethics, transparency, and critical thinking dominate concerns.

2. Options

- A. Monitor Only (No Standard Change)** – Acknowledge AI/Advanced Technology but do not modify Standards
- B. Add High-level, Tool-Agnostic AI Guidance** - Integrate AI under broader technology, ethics, and information literacy expectations (no specific tools, no fluency requirements).
- C. Require Program-Level AI policy** - Require programs to document how they address AI (policies, ethics, disclosure), without mandating curricular content.
- D. Introduce AI Competency Standards** - Explicitly require AI literacy or skills.
- E. Other

Options where consensus is strongest and consistent with the Board's final approval of direction.

Approved Revisions Direction

Digital Literacy ->

Standard 3 Professional Curriculum

New Skills and Competencies Item:

d. Digital Literacy: the ability to critically evaluate, ethically develop and/or apply, and transparently document the use of digital technologies, including digital computational tools and all forms of artificial intelligence in research, design, representation, and scholarship

Relevant Changes

- Launch a new Skills and Competencies item on Digital Literacy.
- Require accredited programs to develop policies and expectations for the critical, ethical, and transparent use of digital technologies, including digital computational tools and artificial intelligence.
- Course Syllabi shall include expectation for the use of digital technologies, including digital computational tools and artificial intelligence.

Approved Revisions Direction

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

1. Context Summary

- Strong cross-stakeholder consensus that **DEI values matter**.
- Deep division and legal risk tied to **explicit DEI language**, not substance.
- Programs in some states face **real threats** (funding, accreditation, closure).
- Standards are viewed as both **protective** and **exposing**, depending on context.

2. Options

- A. Reinstate current Standards** - Restore DEI Standards in their current form and reaffirm them as required accreditation criteria.
- B. Replace DEI Language While Retaining DEI Intent** - Revise DEI Standards to remove or minimize explicit “DEI” terminology while upholding core values, learning outcomes, curriculum, and assessment (e.g., *belonging, access, inclusive design, environmental justice, community engagement*)
- C. Make DEI a Conditional/Context Sensitive Requirement** - Retain DEI Standards, but allow formal waivers, alternative compliance pathways, or contextual justification based on legal environment.
- D. Suspend DEI Standards Indefinitely** - Maintain suspension until legal clarity improves.
- E. Other

Options where consensus is strongest and consistent with the Board's final approval of direction.

Approved Revisions Direction

Core Value - retaining the original value

Standard 1: Program Mission and Goals

- Replace **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion** with **Inclusive Professional Culture and Practice**
- Strengthen programs' role in fostering inclusive culture through operations and educational practice.
- Require opportunities for students to engage effectively with diverse stakeholders and communities
- Revise languages to support legal and regulatory compliance across programs.

Standard 3: Professional Curriculum

- Update Knowledge – **Histories and Theories**
- Update Skills and Competencies – **Communication**
- New Skills and Competencies – **Inclusive Engagement**
- Revise languages to support legal and regulatory compliance **CLARB** across programs.

Standard 4: Student Outcomes and Experience

- Revise languages to support legal and regulatory compliance across programs.

Standard 5: Faculty

- Revise languages to support legal and regulatory compliance across programs.

Standard 6: Outreach to the Institution, Communities, Alumni, and Practitioners

- Strengthen programs' role in engaging their network to support an inclusive culture through outreach practice
- Revise languages to support legal and regulatory compliance across programs.

CLARB Connection

How does this work support licensure boards?



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CLARB + LAAB Partnership

Licensure Standards – Education Standards

- Inform each other
- Competency



Standards Revisions

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

- Focus on intent



Standards Revisions

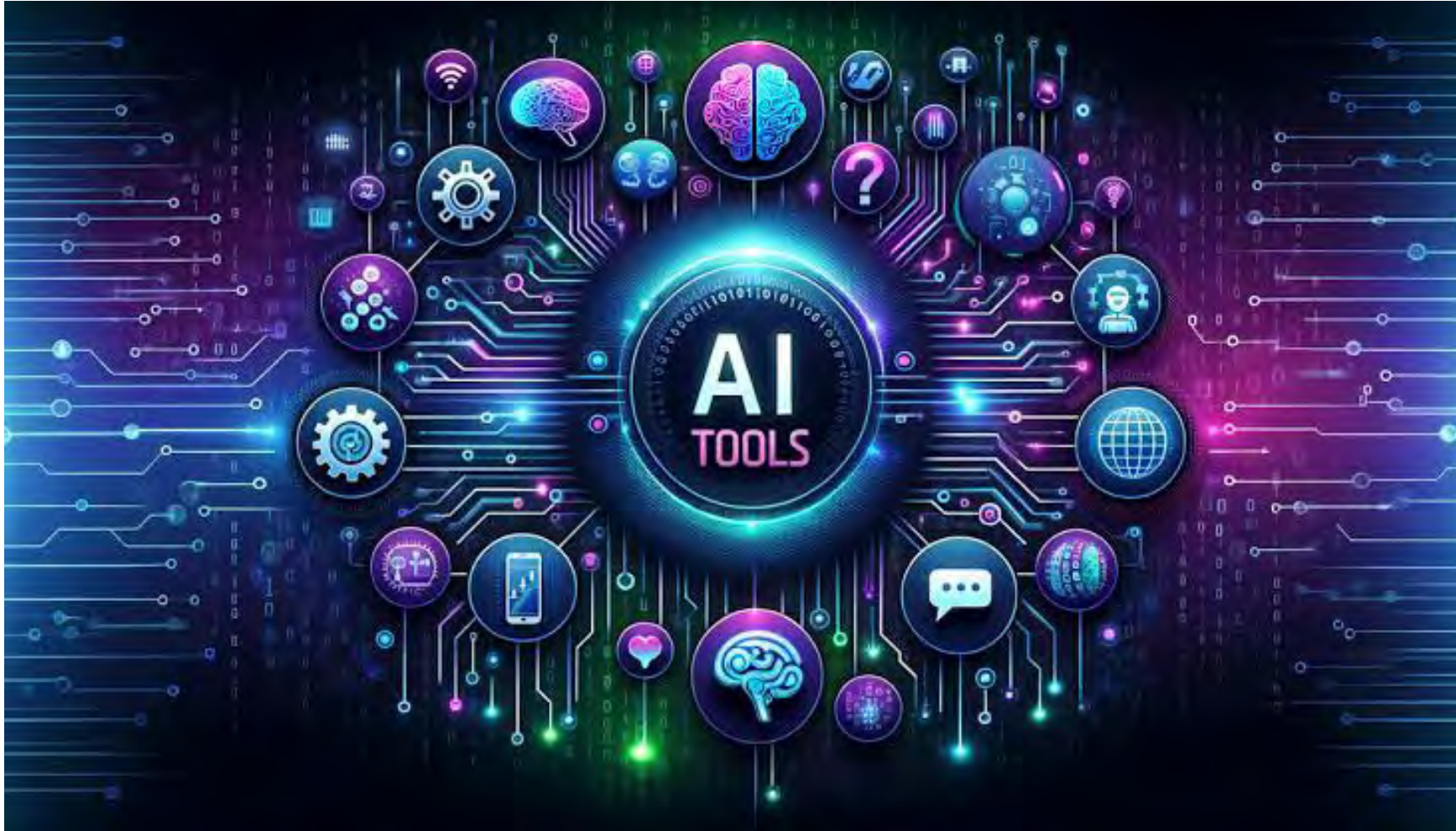
Faculty Sufficiency

- CLARB Input
- Remove Barriers
 - CELA + CLARB Faculty Licensure Advancement Program
- Opportunities for Program Support



Standards Revisions

AI and Technology



ICOR

Overlap of
Practice

CLARB



INTERORGANIZATIONAL
COUNCIL ON REGULATION

PRACTICE
OVERLAP
GUIDANCE

November 2025

LAAB International Activity



Education and Academic Affairs Committee EAA-IFLA AR

Standards Revision (2025-2026)

Process and Timeline

- February 2025: The Board Launch Internal Process for Standard Revision
- March 2025 – July 2025: Preparatory Phase
- Formal Announcement to the Public – September 16th, 2025
- Fall 2025: Outreach Phase
- February 2026: Board Update and Initial Revision Direction Approval
- Spring 2026: Revision and Editing Phase
- Summer 2026: Revised Standards Review and Final Approval of Direction
- **Fall 2026: Public Hearing Phase** 
- December 2026: Revision Completion and Adoption



Questions?

Thank You!



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Defending Licensure, Shaping Reform

Strategies, Successes & Proactive Solutions

August 27, 2026

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Defending Licensure, Shaping Reform

Strategies, Successes & Proactive Solutions

August 27, 2026



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Zach Druga

**Member Relations and Advocacy
Manager**

CLARB

CLARB



Bradley Rawls

**Director, State Government
Affairs**

American Society of Landscape
Architects (ASLA)



Ryan Noakes

Executive Director

The British Columbia Society of
Landscape Architects (BCSLA)



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Ryan Noakes

Executive Director

The British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects (BCSLA)

Agenda

01

Professional Regulation in Canada

02

Provincial & Territorial Updates

03

BCSLA and the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*

04

So You Want to Work in BC/Canada?

05

Questions?

Professional Regulation in Canada



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Professional Regulation in Canada

- Most professions are regulated by the **provinces** under **s. 92(13) (Property and Civil Rights)** of the ***Constitution Acts, 1867***.
- Courts interpret s. 92(13) broadly to support licensing, standards, and professional discipline.
- Canada has relatively **few truly federal professions**. Even where Parliament has jurisdiction over a sector (such as banking, aviation, telecommunications, and navigation), professional licensing itself often remains provincial.

Sources:

[The constitutional distribution of legislative powers - Canada.ca](#)

[THE CONSTITUTION ACTS 1867 to 1982](#)

[Key Term: Property and Civil Rights - Centre for Constitutional Studies](#)

Professional Regulation in Canada



CSLA | AAPC

Canadian Society of Landscape Architects
Association des architectes paysagistes du Canada

Role of the CSLA

- National professional association for landscape architects in Canada.
- Accredits Canadian landscape architecture degree programs (through LAAC).
- Supports national standards, professional mobility, advocacy, and professional development.
- **Does not license or discipline practitioners.**

Source:

[About CSLA | CSLA](#)

CLARB



* landscape architects residing or working in the Yukon are not represented by a territorial component association



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Not Goodbye... Just See You Around



- CSLA Executive Director, Michelle Legault, will leave this fall to focus on the Landscape Architecture Canada Foundation (LACF).
- LACF is a national charitable organization established in 1988, provides grants and scholarships.
- Announcement about the new hire will be made soon.

Sources:

[Board & Staff | CSLA](#)

[Welcome | LACF](#)



Michelle Legault,
CSLA Executive Director

Provincial & Territorial Updates

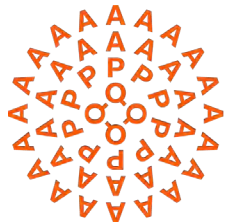


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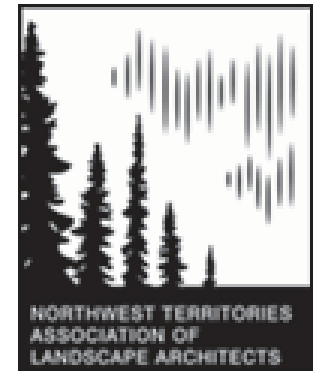
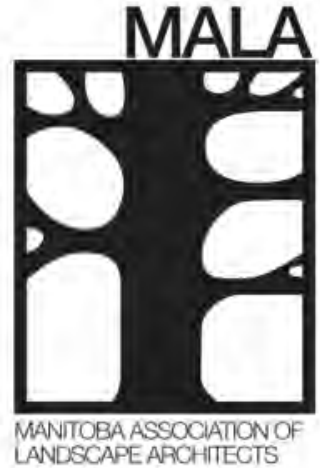


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Provincial & Territorial Updates



**Association des
architectes paysagistes
du Québec**



BCSLA and the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*



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BCSLA and the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*

What is the PGA?

- Introduced following the **2018 Professional Reliance Review**.
- Establishes a consistent governance framework for regulated professions.
- Strengthens public confidence through enhanced accountability, transparency, and oversight.
- Created the **Office of the Superintendent of Professional Governance (OSPG)** to provide independent government oversight.
- Gives government authority to regulate individuals and firms.

Why the PGA?

- The **2014 Mount Polley tailings dam failure** exposed weaknesses in BC's professional reliance system.
- A design failure released approximately **25 billion litres (6.6 billion U.S. gallons)** of toxic water and mine waste into nearby lakes and waterways.
- The disaster triggered extensive reviews of professional oversight and regulatory accountability.
- Cleanup, remediation, and monitoring costs exceed **\$70 million CAD (~\$51 million USD)**, with economic and environmental impacts to this day.

Sources:

[Professional Governance Act](#) | [Office of Professional Governance](#)

BCSLA and the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*

Before



July 29, 2014

After



August 5, 2014

Image credit: United States Geological Survey

BCSLA and the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*



Mount Polley Tailings Dam Failure, 2014
Image credit: Canadian Broadcasting Corporation



Ironworkers Memorial Bridge collapse in North Vancouver, 1958
Image credit: North Vancouver Museum Archives



Don-Foods collapsed in Burnaby, 1988
Image credit: Government of BC

BCSLA and the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*

Which Professions are Affected?

- Initial group was mandated by government in 2018:
 - Applied Science Technicians and Technologists of BC
 - BC Institute of Agrologists
 - College of Applied Biologists
 - Engineers and Geoscientists of BC
 - Forest Professionals of BC
- The Architectural Institute of BC was mandated to join in 2023
- BCSLA is the first profession to voluntarily apply for and be recommended for inclusion
 - Regulatory Review Task Force created in 2018
 - Application was submitted in 2021; accepted in 2022
 - Expected transition in early 2027

Sources:

[Professional Governance Act | Office of Professional Governance](#)

[British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects | BCSLA](#)

Why the PGA?

BCSLA and the *Professional Governance Act* (PGA)

Short Answer: Greater Professional Recognition

- Risk in overlapping practice areas not identified in regulation
 - Regulated and Reserved Practices
- Building Code challenges
- Defining overlapping practice for an era of design
- Delays in appointments to the Board of Examiners
- Long-term pursuit of other legislative changes afterwards

BCSLA and the *Professional Governance Act (PGA)*

What is Changing?

- Primarily, how BCSLA is governed and operates
 - Board of Directors to now include appointed lay persons
 - Committees must include at least one lay person; Board members not allowed
 - Stronger enforcement mechanisms (dues, CE, complaints and discipline)
 - Overall, greater accountability to the public
- Relatively little effect on members (registrants)
 - Still need to pay annual dues
 - Still need to report annual CE
 - Reserved title: from **RLA** to **PLA**
 - Now includes Duty to Report (with repercussions)

Sources:

[British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects | BCSLA](#)

[Duty to Report to Regulatory Bodies | Office of Professional Governance](#)

So You Want to Work in BC/Canada?



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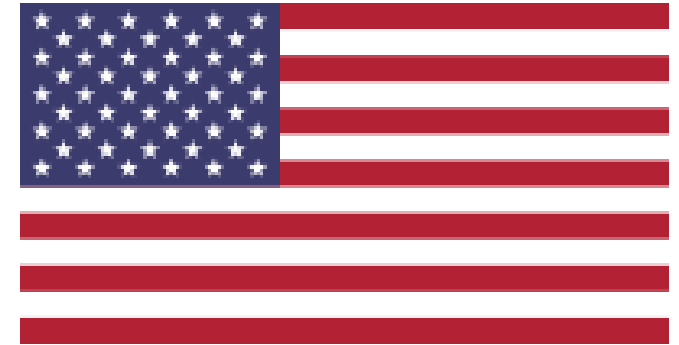
So You Want to Work in BC/Canada?

Reciprocity (Canada/U.S./Mexico)

- Application forms and fees
- Character references
- Letter of Good Standing
- Proof of academic qualifications
 - LAAB-accredited degrees are recognized in Canada
- Proof of L.A.R.E results
- Board of Examiners (jurisprudence exam) – *BC only*

CLARB Record is less common in Canada than in the U.S.

Each province/territory may require additional or fewer steps



Ryan Noakes
BCSLA Executive Director
office@bcsla.org



Questions?

2026 U.S. Legislative Activity, Reform Trends & Proactive Solutions



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Bradley Rawls

Director, State Government Affairs

American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA)

The reform narrative is shifting — from “barriers to work” to “government inefficiency.”

01 Board consolidation

Specialized boards may be considered for consolidation into broader regulatory structures.

02 Board elimination or deregulation

Reform may seek to reduce or remove profession-specific oversight.

03 Executive / agency efficiency review

Efficiency initiatives can examine board operations, cost, speed, and accountability.

04 Task forces and review committees

Broader licensing reviews can reopen questions about a board’s authority, structure, and value.

Reform framing informed by ARPL 2026 observations; legislative examples on following slide from CLARB/ASLA tracking.

**2026 examples
show how
reform
pressure
reaches boards
through
different policy
vehicles.**

Deregulation

- Michigan — HB 4879

Task-Force / Broader Reform Review

- Montana — Governor's Occupational Licensing Reform Task Force

Board Reauthorization & Sunset Review

- Illinois — SB 3897
- Alaska — HB 314
- Oklahoma — SB 1455

Practice Act & Scope Modernization

- Maryland — HB 485 / SB 256
- Virginia — HB 1254

KEY TAKEAWAY: The policy vehicle shapes the response—but any legislative pathway can become a test of licensure's value.

The public is with us—if boards get to them first.

59%

say current licensing standards are effective and should not change

Only 3%

favor eliminating licensing standards

Only 10%

claim to have heard much about board “reform”

~25%

of voters become more likely to oppose board reform after reading one plain-language paragraph on how boards work

Source: ARPL 2026 research — three-phase study: focus groups, AI-enhanced message optimization, and a 1,300-voter survey (March 2026).

Whoever defines the issue first largely decides it.

ARPL research shows a substantial advantage when pro-licensing voices establish the frame before opponents do.

FIRST MESSAGE VOTERS RECEIVE

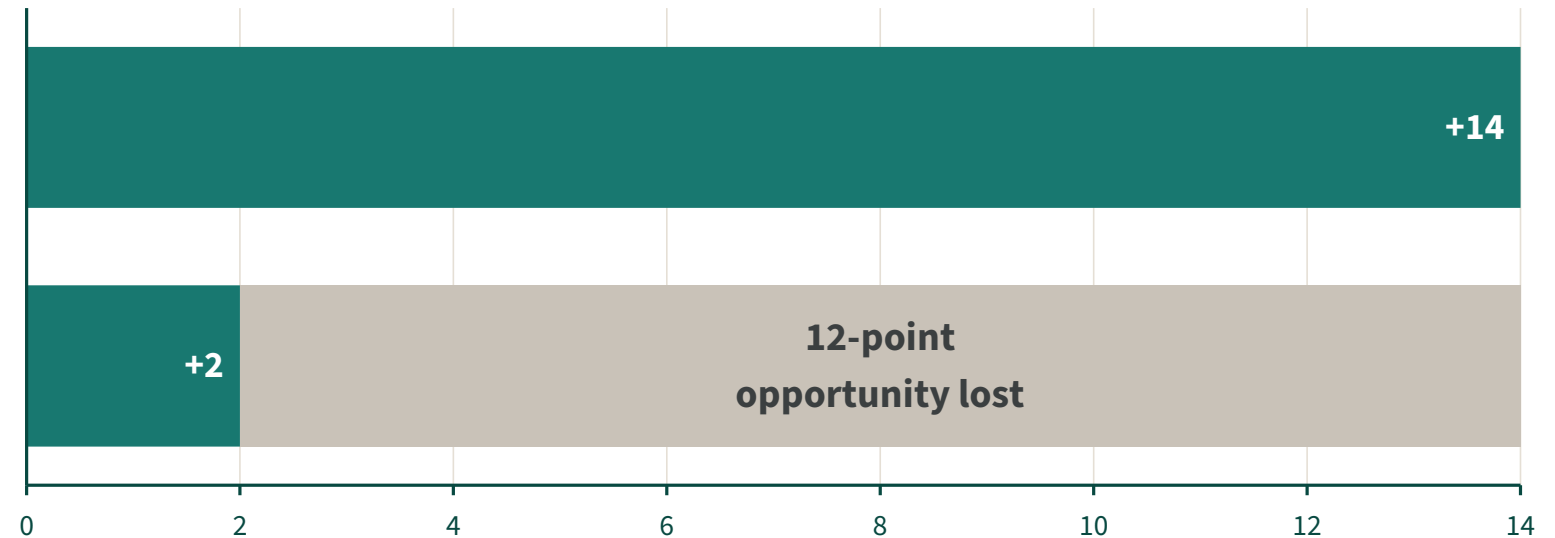
Pro-licensing message first

We get there first

Anti-licensing message first

Opposition gets there first

MOVEMENT TOWARD THE ANTI-REFORM POSITION (POINTS)



Muted span = opportunity forfeited when pro-licensing voices respond second.

Source: ARPL 2026 research on message-order effects.

Proactive Education in Action: The Montana Campaign

Establishing the public protection narrative before the legislature convenes.

THE STRATEGY & ASSETS

Multi-Market Reach Billboards in Helena, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, and Kalispell—plus statewide digital display and social ads.

Clear Public Focus Plain-language messages connect qualified professionals to the built environment and public safety.

Equipping Local Partners State chapters and allied professions receive local media toolkits and ready-to-use digital assets.

CAMPAIGN MESSAGES IN MARKET

“Buildings You Can Trust”

Billboard message • five major Montana markets

“Structurally Sound Infrastructure”

Digital message • “Things that matter”

CAMPAIGN LEADS THE POLICY CALENDAR

PHASE 1 | JULY 2026

Campaign goes live

Establish the pro-licensing message first (+14 pt advantage)

PHASE 2 | SEPTEMBER 2026

Task Force report

Governor’s Licensing Task Force issues recommendations

PHASE 3 | JANUARY 2027

Legislative session

Session convenes with an informed baseline

Connecting licensure to places people value.

Before you shared it, a licensed professional designed it.

ARPL Alliance for Responsible Professional Licensing
Sponsored · 🌐

Behind Montana's most photographed places are licensed professionals who designed them to be as safe as they are scenic.

BEFORE YOU INSTAGRAMMED IT, SOMEONE DESIGNED IT.
THANK YOU PROFESSIONAL LICENSING.



ARPL Advocate for Responsible Professional Licensing

RESPONSIBLELICENSING.ORG

Professional licensing matters [Learn more](#)

Learn how it keeps us safe

👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share



ARPL Alliance for Responsible Professional Licensing
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Our best outdoor spaces don't just happen. Licensed landscape architects design them to be as safe as they are beautiful.

BEFORE YOU INSTAGRAMMED IT, SOMEONE DESIGNED IT.
THANK YOU PROFESSIONAL LICENSING.



ARPL Advocate for Responsible Professional Licensing

RESPONSIBLELICENSING.ORG

Professional licensing matters [Learn more](#)

Learn how licensing works

👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share

The goal is not to resist every change — it is to help shape reforms that work.

01

See the Signal

Monitor legislation, reviews, task forces, and agency-reform conversations across all five policy pathways

02

Explain the Value

Make specialized expertise, accountability, and public protection understandable — ideally before the debate begins

03

Lead Improvement

Support modernization that strengthens clarity, consistency, mobility, and public confidence

The legislative examples show why boards need to be prepared for reform conversations. ARPL's research and tools offer one cross-profession approach to communicating and engaging early. CLARB's Uniform Standard initiative is an important example of how this profession can advance concrete, board-centered modernization while preserving the safeguards that make licensure meaningful.

What are We Watching in 2027?

Reform opportunities—and risks—often become visible before legislation is filed.

01

Sunset review or board reauthorization

A scheduled review can reopen foundational questions about a board's authority, structure, and value.

02

Executive, agency, or task-force activity

Broader government-efficiency initiatives can quickly become occupational-licensing reform efforts.

03

Legislative vehicle or allied-profession initiative

A related bill can create an opening for aligned modernization—or introduce unintended consequences.

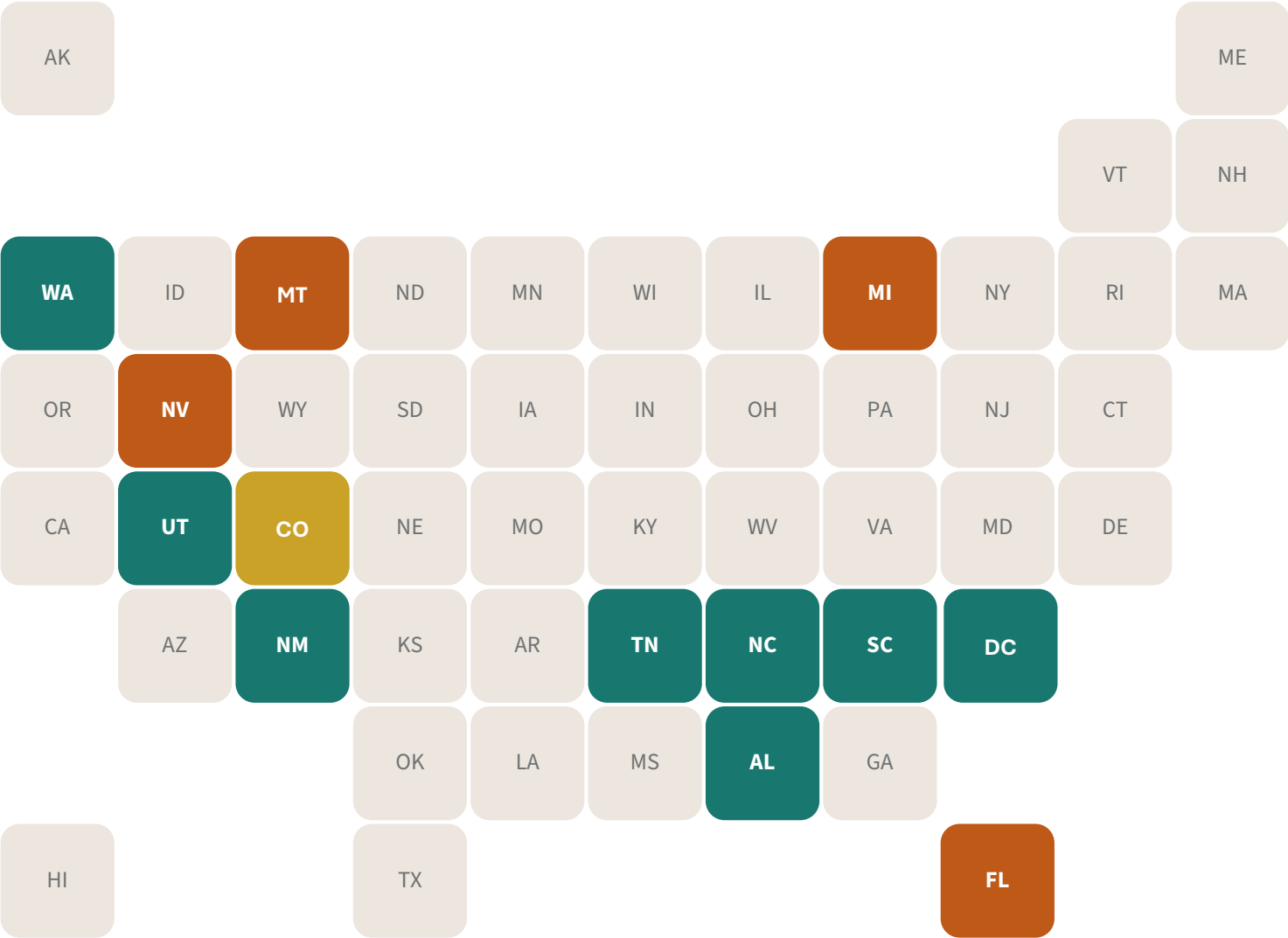
04

Stakeholder readiness

Board, chapter, agency, legislative, and allied-partner alignment often determines whether an opportunity can move forward.

2027 Outlook: Jurisdictions to Monitor

Looking ahead: Where could 2027 activity emerge?



-  Potential 2027 Uniform Standard Activity
-  Jurisdictions of Concern for Licensure Reform
-  2027 Sunset Review Activity

2026 Uniform Standard Recap

- Colorado
- Hawaii
- Oklahoma
- Rhode Island

2027 Uniform Standard Look Ahead

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



Questions?



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Enhancing Regulatory Integrity

Modern Approaches to Enforcement

August 27, 2026

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Shilo Tooze

Deputy Registrar

College of Veterinarians of Ontario

Board Member, Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation



Shilo Tooze

Deputy Registrar

College of Veterinarians of Ontario

Board Member, Council on Licensure, Enforcement and Regulation

Agenda

01

Key Considerations

02

Trends in Regulatory Investigations and Hearings

03

Group Exercise

04

Investigation Best Practices

05

Group Exercise

Key Considerations in Regulatory Investigations & Hearings

- Maintaining Public Trust
- Risk
- Right Touch Regulation
- Fairness and Due Process
- Reasonable and Adequate Investigations

Key Considerations in Regulatory Investigations & Hearings

- Maintaining Public Trust
- Risk
- Right Touch Regulation
- Fairness and Due Process
- Reasonable and Adequate Investigations

Trends in Regulatory Investigations & Hearings

- Just Culture & Remediation
- Efficiency
- Artificial Intelligence
- Compassion
- Trauma-Informed Processes
- Outsourced Disciplinary Tribunals

Trends in Regulatory Investigations & Hearings

- Just Culture & Remediation
- Efficiency
- Artificial Intelligence
- Compassion
- Trauma-Informed Processes
- Outsourced Disciplinary Tribunals

Let's Talk:

Are there any of the trends that you have already incorporated into your investigation and hearing practices or that you want to consider adopting?

Best Practices in Conducting Regulatory Investigations

- Be unbiased
- Maintain confidentiality
- Avoid conflicts of interest
- Know your authorities
- Develop an investigation plan and adapt it as needed
- Maintain good records/evidence
- Record your interviews
- Check in with your legal team as needed

Let's Self-assess:

What are you currently doing well in your investigations?

What areas could be improved?

Wrap Up

It is important to have strong enforcement practices in place to ensure accountability and credibility in today's regulatory environment.



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Happy to answer questions

stooze@cvo.org

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Designing the Eau Claire District

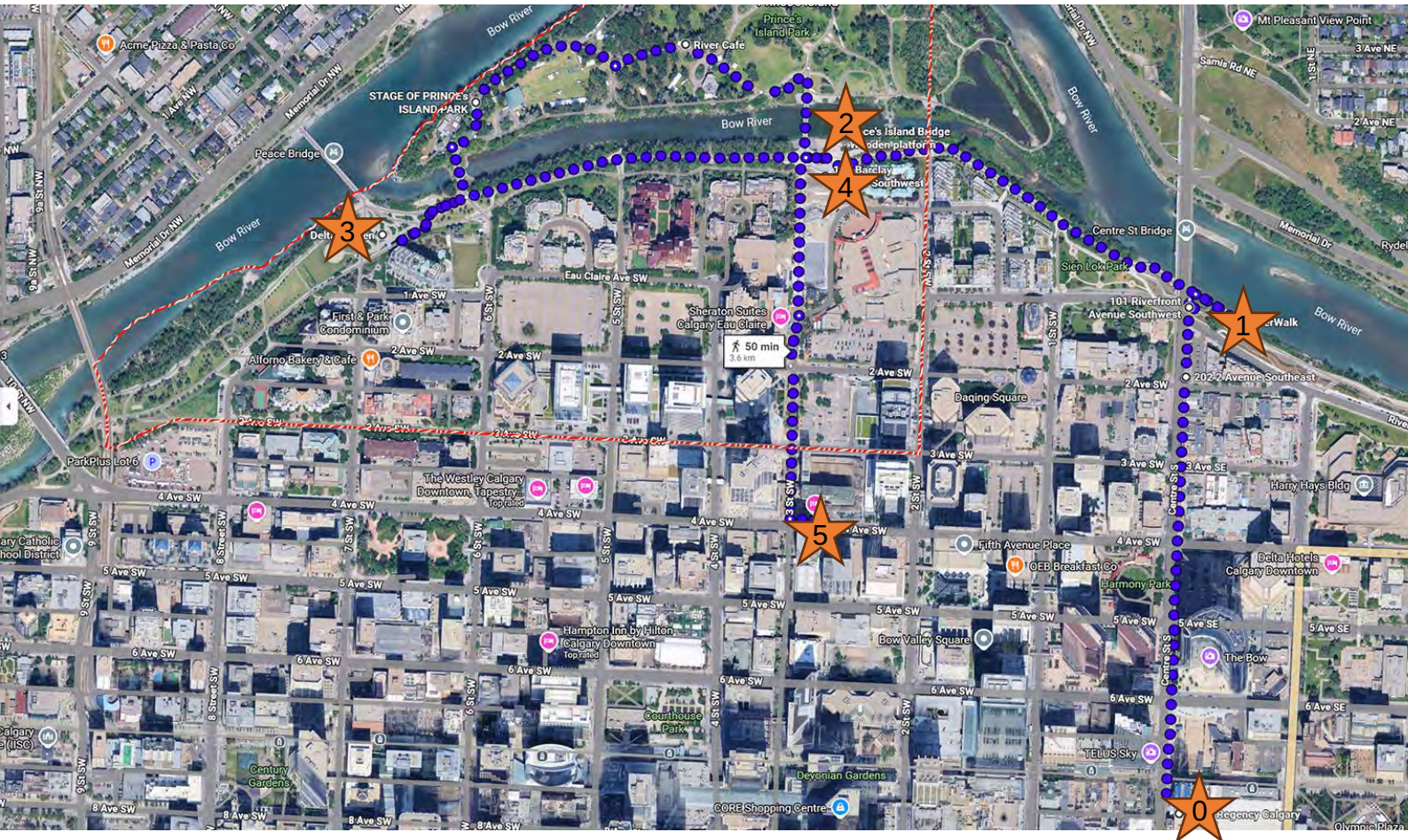
Crystal Fountains Walking Tour

August 27, 2026



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Designing the Eau Claire District: The Walking Tour



3.3 km (+/-2 miles) route / minimum 50-minute continuous walking route:

-  Destination #1: **Downtown Flood Barrier** (Andrew Forsyth, CoC)
-  Destination #2: **Lagoon Dock** (Sara de Korte, O2)
-  Destination #3: **Delta Garden** (Matt Williams, O2)
-  Destination #4: **Curving Wood Bench @ Eau Claire Plaza** (Rob Mikula, CF)
-  Destination #5: **Brix & Barrel Restaurant** (MAGLIN Social Event)

★1 Downtown Flood Barrier



Andrew Forsyth

Planning Engineer, River Engineering Group, P.Eng

City of Calgary

★2 Lagoon Dock



Sara de Korte

Senior Associate, Landscape Architect AALA, CSLA

O2 Planning & Design Inc

★3 Delta Garden



Matt Williams

Principal, Landscape Architect AALA, OALA, CSLA

O2 Planning & Design Inc

★4 Eau Claire Plaza



Robert Mikula

Director of Creative Design, Landscape Architect OALA, CSLA

Crystal Fountains Inc

Eau Claire District History



Eau Claire District History



Over 140 years of evolving relationships between people and the Bow River:

- **Calgary's Lifeline:** The Bow River shaped Calgary's history and identity, serving as an Indigenous travel corridor, transportation route, power source, and today, one of the city's defining public landscapes.
- **Early Industry:** Founded in 1886, the Eau Claire & Bow River Lumber Company transformed the area into Calgary's early industrial hub and a key driver of the city's growth.
- **An Evolving Urban Waterfront:** Once defined by sawmills, rail yards, and industry, Eau Claire has evolved into a vibrant urban waterfront centered on recreation, culture, and public life.
- **A Resilient Waterfront:** The 2013 flood became a catalyst for change, transforming Eau Claire into a safer, more vibrant waterfront where flood resilience, landscape architecture, and public life are seamlessly integrated.

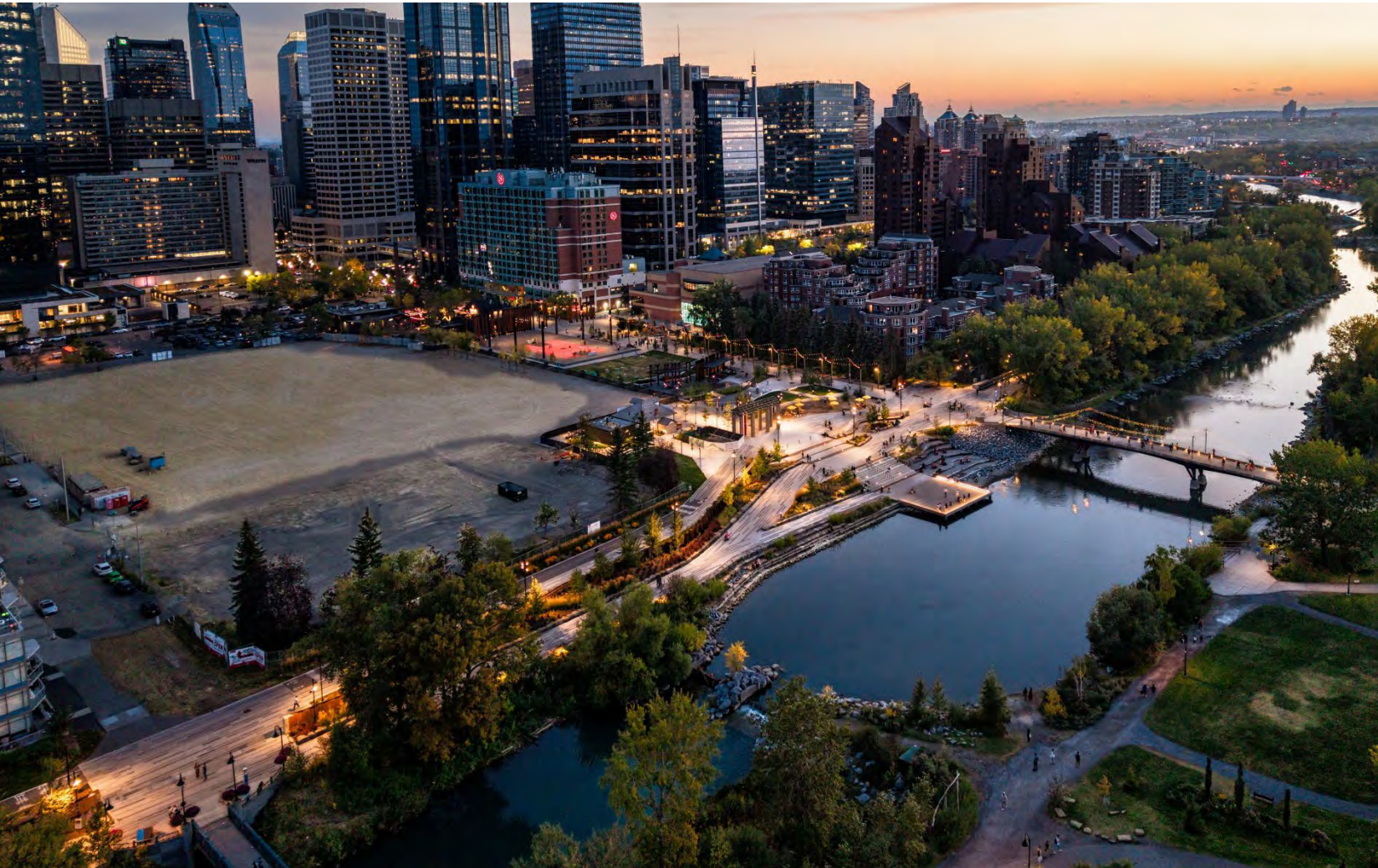
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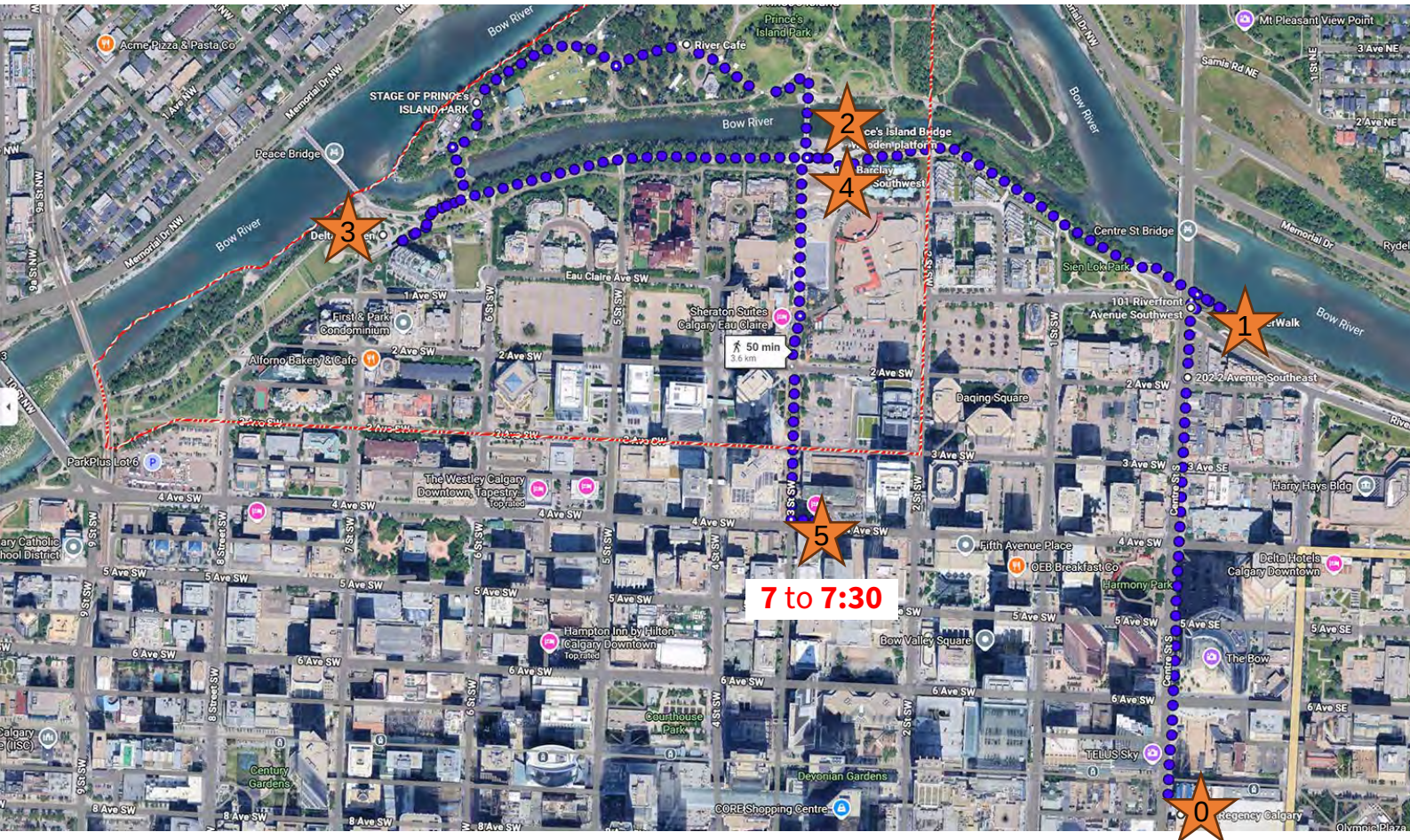
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The Field Session Map



3.3 km (+/-2 miles) route / minimum
50-minute continuous walking route:

- ★ Destination #1: **Downtown Flood Barrier** (Andrew Forsyth, CoC)
- ★ Destination #2: **Lagoon Dock** (Sara de Korte, O2)
- ★ Destination #3: **Delta Garden** (Matt Williams, O2)
- ★ Destination #4: **Curving Wood Bench @ Eau Claire Plaza** (Rob Mikula, CF)
- ★ Destination #5: **Brix & Barrel Restaurant** (MAGLIN Social Event)

5:15 & 5:35 Departures

★ Destination #1: Downtown Flood Barrier



- **The Need:** Developed in response to Calgary's devastating 2013 flood, the Downtown Flood Barrier is a key part of the City's long-term flood resilience strategy.
- **The Solution:** A 2 km (1.2 miles) continuous barrier along the Bow River protects the downtown core from a 1-in-200-year flood while preserving riverfront access and views.
- **The Project:** Detailed design began in 2019, construction started in 2021, and the barrier and Eau Claire Promenade improvements were completed in 2023.



Andrew Forsyth
Planning Engineer, River
Engineering Group, P.Eng
City of Calgary

★ 2 Destination #2: Lagoon Dock



- **Design Intent:** Integrate functional flood protection with welcoming public spaces that support year-round recreation and community use. Stronger connections to the water's edge in summer. Public skating activates in the same space during the winter months.
- **Project Context:** Delivered as part of Phase 3 of the broader Eau Claire Park and Downtown Flood Barrier Project, completed in September 2023.
- **Community Engagement:** Informed by detailed site analysis and extensive public consultation to reflect community needs while respecting the park's natural and cultural heritage.
- **Key Features:** Lagoon platform deck, cliffstone terraces, scenic outlooks, and seamlessly integrated flood-mitigation infrastructure.



Sara de Korte
Senior Associate, Landscape
Architect AALA, CSLA
O2 Planning & Design Inc

★ 3 Destination #3: Delta Garden



- **Inspiration:** The form and flow of a river delta.
- **Community Engagement & Artistic Collaboration:** Extensive public engagement and artistic collaboration shaped the masterplan, ensuring community needs and creative input informed key design strategies, public spaces and features such as Delta Garden, creating a distinctive riverfront that reflects local identity and a strong sense of place.
- **Design and Construction Collaboration:** Included multiple consultants, including landscape architects, structural, civil, hydrotechnical, and public art specialists.
- **Flood Mitigation Integration:** A flood barrier was woven into the park without disrupting its character, featuring earthwork terracing, a flood wall, and sculptural benches.



Matt Williams
Principal, Landscape Architect AALA,
OALA, CSLA
O2 Planning & Design Inc

★4 Destination #4: Eau Claire Plaza

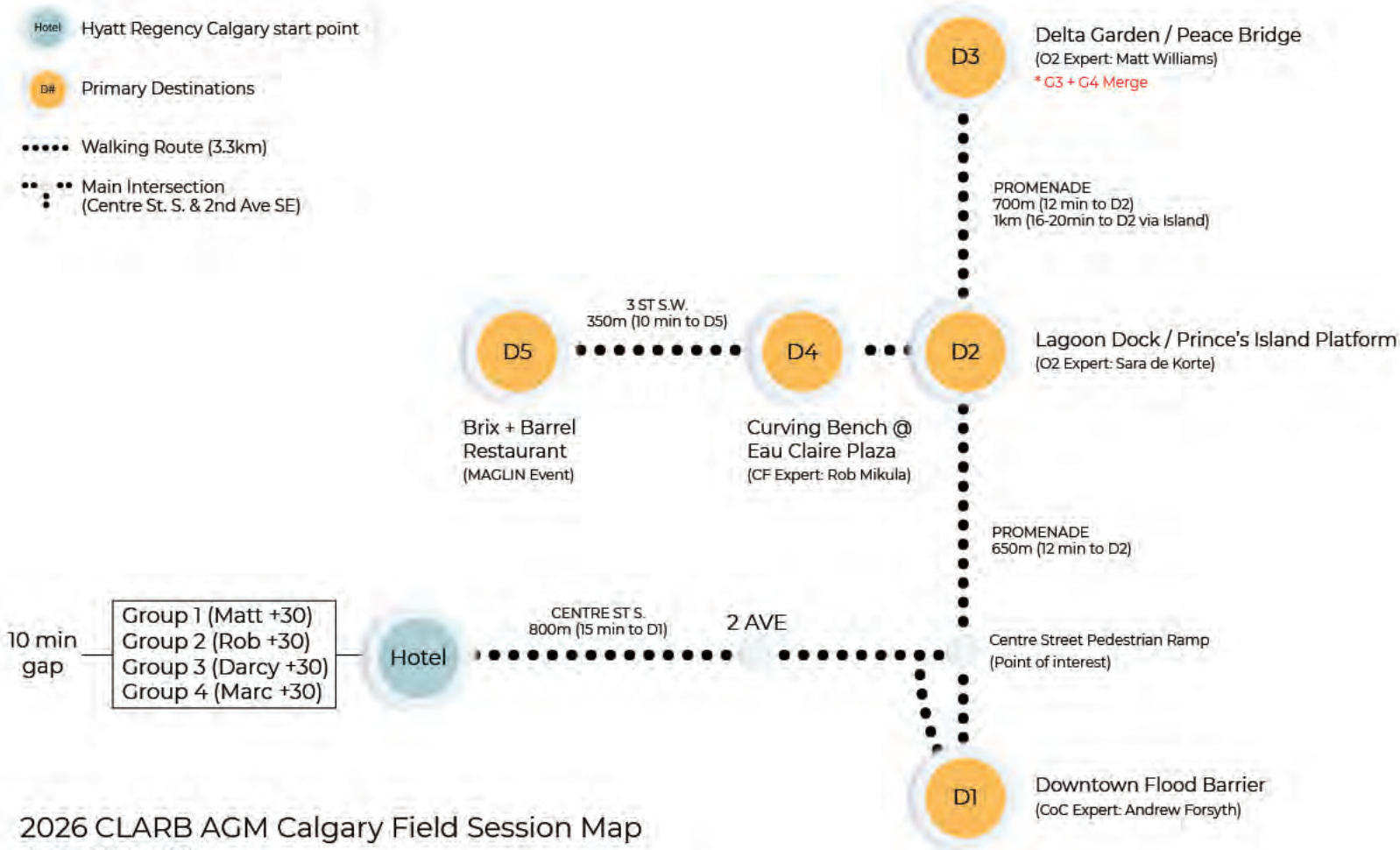


- **Design Story:** A civic landmark where nature and culture intersect, connecting downtown Calgary to the Bow River through a flexible elevated plaza.
- **Outdoor Rooms:** The public realm space organized into a series of flexible spaces including, Urban Podium (4000 people), Play Plaza, Central Green, Misting Plaza and Urban Beach.
- **The Spine:** An accessible 160m (525ft) Promenade organizes movement and connects downtown, RiverWalk, and the park network.
- **Heritage Gateway:** A timber gateway and preserved historic elements celebrate Eau Claire's lumber-mill legacy and civic heritage.
- **A Four-Season Public Space:** Intentionally designed for year-round use.



Robert Mikula
Director of Creative Design,
Landscape Architect OALA, CSLA
Crystal Fountains Inc

Field Session Organization & Notes



2026 CLARB AGM Calgary Field Session Map
Aug 27, 2026

DIVIDE INTO FOUR GROUPS:

- **Group #1 Yellow** led by Matt Williams (O2) with Sara de Korte (O2), Andrew Forsyth (CoC) & Danielle Hall (Eagle Lake Nursery) departs at 5:15 p.m.
- **Group #2 Blue** led by Rob Mikula (CF) with Albert Harris (mmcite) departs at 5:15 p.m.
- **Group #3 Orange** led by Darcy L'Heureux (CF) with Candace Dillingham (CLARB) departs at 5:35 p.m.
- **Group #4 Green** led by Marc Cote (CF) with Veronica Meadows (CLARB) departs at 5:35 p.m.

NOTES:

- Each destination will include a 10-minute talk including Q&A
- Exercise caution along the walking route
- Arrive at Brix & Barrel Restaurant between 7 – 7:30 p.m. for the MAGLIN Event



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STRENGTH**

ANNUAL MEETING 2026

THANK YOU

CLARB

COUNCIL OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL
REGISTRATION BOARDS



5:15 p.m.



5:30 p.m.

Thomsons Social Hub
Hyatt Lobby Level



**Take a pic
of this slide**



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ANNUAL MEETING 2026



COUNCIL OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL
REGISTRATION BOARDS



MAGLIN™

Site Furniture

Cocktails & Connection with Maglin

7:30–10:00 p.m.

Brix and Barrel

351 4 Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2P 0H9





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ANNUAL MEETING 2026



COUNCIL OF
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL
REGISTRATION BOARDS