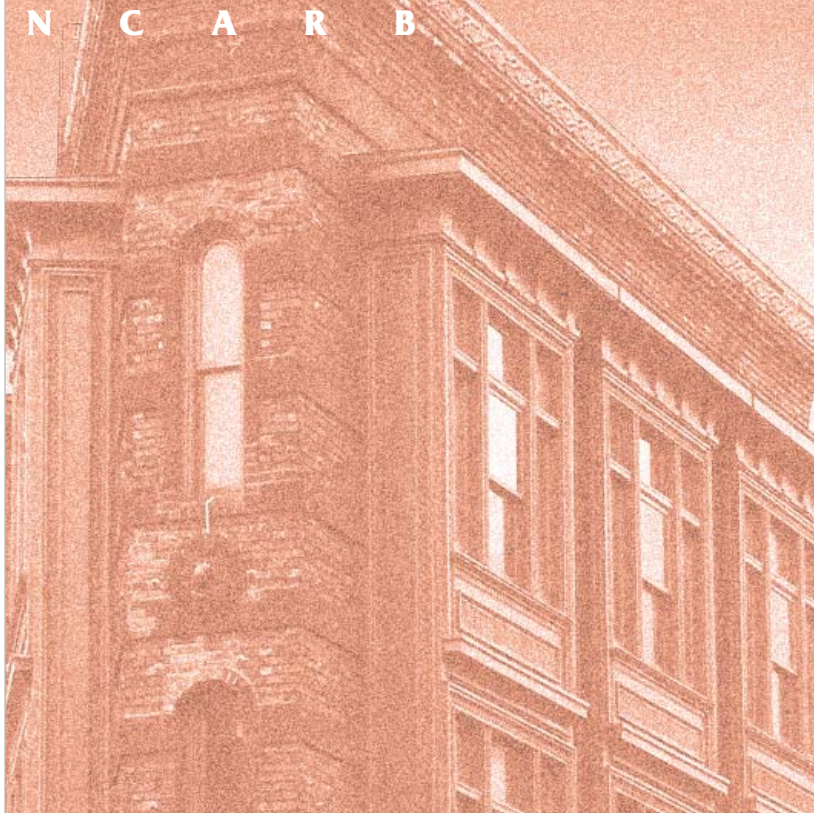


N C A R B



The History of NCARB

The History of NCARB

MISSION STATEMENT

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) is a nonprofit corporation comprising the legally constituted architectural registration boards of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as its members.

The mission of NCARB is to work together as a council of Member Boards to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public and to assist Member Boards in carrying out their duties. Pursuant thereto, the Council shall develop and recommend standards to be required of an applicant for architectural registration; develop and recommend standards regulating the practice of architecture; provide to Member Boards a process for certifying the qualifications of an architect for registration; and represent the interests of Member Boards before public and private agencies, provided that the Council shall not purport to represent the interest of a specific Member Board without that Member Board's approval.

The History of NCARB
National Council of Architectural Registration Boards
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The History of NCARB

NCARB's Evolving Mission	1
How NCARB Works	2
Sources of Revenue	7
International Affairs	9
Accomplishments	13
The Three-Legged Stool	17
Ensuring Interstate Practice: A Review of the NCARB Certificate	27
Health, Safety, and Welfare: NCARB's CE Resource	29
Conclusion	30



Emil Lorch, first NCARB Chairman

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards is a nonprofit corporation comprising the legally constituted architectural registration boards of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as its members. NCARB's mission is to work together as a council of member boards to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public, and to assist member boards in carrying out their duties.

NCARB'S EVOLVING MISSION

In May 1919, during an American Institute of Architects (AIA) convention in Nashville, TN, 15 architects from 13 states came together to form an organization that would become the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB). Emil Lorch of Ann Arbor, MI, and Emery S. Hall of Chicago, IL, initially were elected chairman and secretary, respectively, at this first meeting. One year later, on May 6, 1920, Lorch was elected NCARB's first president and Hall its first secretary. At this meeting, registration board members were joined by officials of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and the American Association of Engineers.

As expressed by its founding members, NCARB's stated goals were

- to facilitate the exchange of information on examining, licensing, and regulating architects;
- to foster uniformity in licensing and practice laws;
- to facilitate reciprocal licensing;
- to discuss the merits of various examining methods as well as the scope and content of licensing examinations; and
- to strive to improve the general educational standards of the architectural profession in the United States.

These goals have been modified only twice in NCARB's history.

Today, NCARB's mission is to work as a council of member boards to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public and to assist member boards in carrying out their duties. NCARB develops and recommends standards to be required of applicants for architectural registration; develops and recommends standards regulating the practice of architecture; provides a certification process and architect registration requirements to member boards; and represents the interests of member boards before public and private agencies.

NCARB was founded in May 1919 by 15 architects representing 13 states. The Council's first chairman was Emil Lorch of Ann Arbor, MI.

Fifty-five architectural registration boards now comprise NCARB's membership. All 50 states are represented as well as the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The History of NCARB

HOW NCARB WORKS

NCARB functions as a quasi-public organization because the power to guard the health, safety, and welfare of the people is reserved to the individual state as established by the U.S. Constitution. Therefore, regulating the profession of architecture and registering (or licensing) practitioners are not accomplished nationally; rather, they are functions of an individual state or territory of the United States.

NCARB is a nonprofit corporation, having incorporated initially on March 26, 1921 under the Illinois nonprofit laws and in September 1940 under the provisions of the Iowa Nonprofit Corporation Act. Its membership, the 55 legally constituted architectural registration boards, formulate the policies, rules, and regulations of NCARB, and elect its officers and directors.

At the turn of the 20th century, only three states had laws regulating the practice of architecture: Illinois, the first in 1897, California, and New Jersey. By 1920, 17 more states had adopted laws regulating the practice of architecture and licensing of individuals as architects. Table 1 lists each state and the year in which its licensing laws were first adopted.

NCARB's mission is two-fold:

- to work as a council of member boards in order to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public and
- to assist member boards in carrying out their duties.

In order to accomplish this mission, NCARB

- develops and recommends standards for those seeking architectural registration;
- develops and recommends standards regulating the practice of architecture;
- provides a certification process and architect registration requirements to member boards; and
- represents the interests of member boards before public and private agencies.

1897	Illinois	1921	Arizona	1938	Texas
1901	California	1921	Minnesota	1939	Alaska
1902	New Jersey	1921	Tennessee	1939	Arkansas
1909	Colorado	1921	West Virginia	1941	Massachusetts
1910	Louisiana	1923	Hawaii	1941	Missouri
1911	Utah	1924	District of Columbia	1945	Maine
1913	North Carolina	1925	Oklahoma	1948	New Hampshire
1915	Florida	1925	South Dakota	1949	Kansas
1915	Michigan	1927	Iowa	1949	Nevada
1915	New York	1927	Puerto Rico	1951	Vermont
1917	Idaho	1928	Mississippi	1951	Wyoming
1917	Montana	1929	Indiana	1956	Canal Zone
1917	North Dakota	1930	Kentucky		(dropped from rolls by
1917	South Carolina	1931	Alabama		Congressional
1917	Wisconsin	1931	Ohio		action in
1919	Georgia	1932	New Mexico		1978)
1919	Oregon	1933	Connecticut	1960	Guam
1919	Pennsylvania	1933	Delaware	1968	Virgin Islands
1919	Washington	1935	Maryland	1984	Northern
1920	Virginia	1936	Rhode Island		Mariana
		1937	Nebraska		Islands

Table 1

Adoption of Regulations Concerning the Practice of Architecture

NCARB’s Organizational Structure

The Council’s organization, functions, and processes are governed by bylaws. Originally, NCARB had both a constitution and bylaws, which were first adopted on November 19, 1920. In 1958, NCARB adopted a new constitution and bylaws that expanded and refined its services to architectural registration boards and to members of the architectural profession. This change established a more active Board of Directors and a strong committee system, both of which continue to this day. In June 1979, NCARB distilled its organizational and operational documents into a single bylaws document.

Initially, NCARB was directed by a president, one vice president, and a secretary/ treasurer. As the organization grew, at-large directors were elected and additional executive officers were named. A conscious effort was made to choose officers and directors from various sections of the United States, so that no single region would be able to exercise undue influence on the work of the organization.

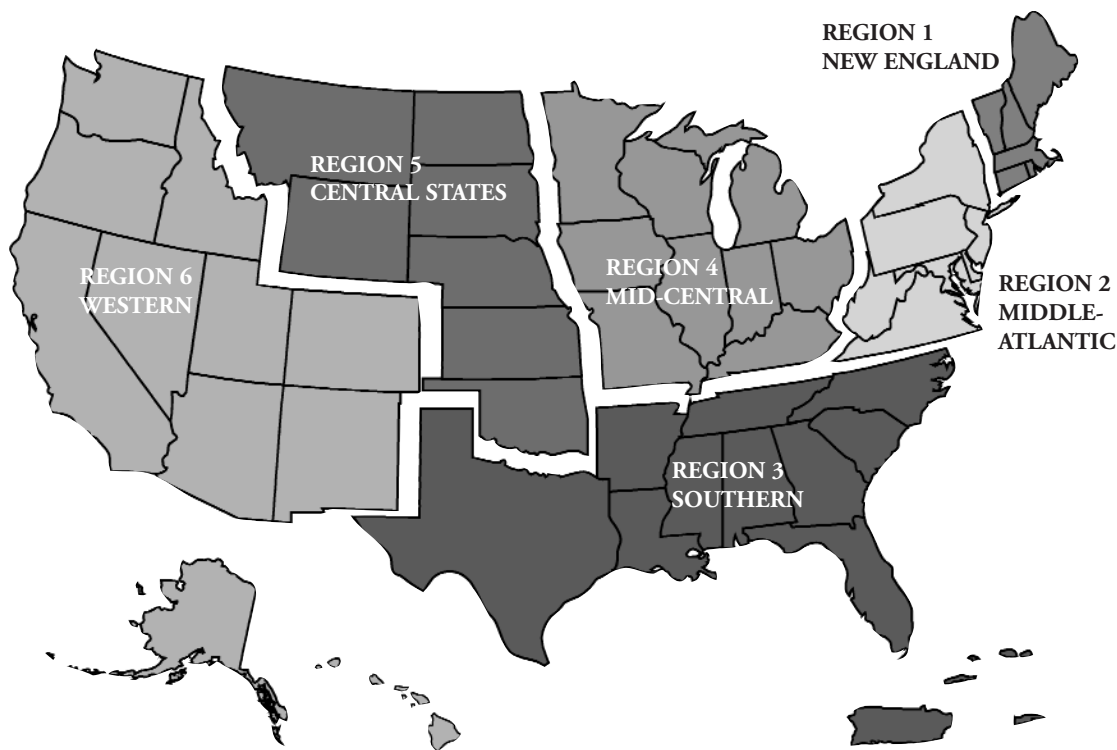


Figure 1

Region 1: New England Conference: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. *Region 2: Middle-Atlantic Conference:* Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia. *Region 3: Southern Conference:* Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virgin Islands. *Region 4: Mid-Central Conference:* Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin. *Region 5: Central States Conference:* Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming. *Region 6: Western Conference:* Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Northern Mariana Islands, Oregon, Utah, Washington.

NCARB is guided by a set of bylaws that is consistently reviewed by its 55 member boards.

The History of NCARB

As member boards began to recognize that their own interests were inseparable from many issues of registration on a national scale, groups of states began to form regional conferences. The western states formed the first regional group and strongly urged the formation of other regional groups. Three other regional groups were subsequently organized, and in June 1964 NCARB officially agreed to create six regional conferences. States and territories were assigned to regions on the basis of geography as well as existing professional, economic, and commercial ties. After this development, the Board of Directors was restructured in July 1968 to include six executive officers and six directors—one director from each region. The officers now comprise a president, two vice presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an immediate past president. These officers also constitute NCARB's Executive Committee.

To be a member of NCARB, registration boards are required to be members of a regional conference. Each of the six regional conferences is responsible for its own method of organization, objectives, meetings, finances, and officers. Figure 1 on the previous page shows the allocation of jurisdictions to each regional conference.

Early Leaders Were on the Move

The first NCARB secretary/treasurer, Emery Stanford Hall, was the prime catalyst for developing an organization that would respond effectively and continually to the concerns of architectural registration boards and of the architectural profession. Hall drafted the first constitution and bylaws, and saw to the proper incorporation of NCARB as an organization not-for-pecuniary-profit in Illinois. Under his leadership, the standards for reciprocal registration were developed and implemented, as were the guidelines and content of NCARB examinations for registration and reciprocity. He was also responsible for the effort to advance uniformity among various state registration and practice laws. Hall also contributed to the development of the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB), whose purpose is to accredit education programs leading to professional degrees in architecture (*see page 23 for more information about NAAB*).

In its early years as interest in the Council grew rapidly, NCARB's headquarters were located in the offices of Emery Hall in Chicago, IL. The office officially opened on January 3, 1921, with Louise E. Durham as the first executive secretary. Forty-five transfers of individual architect qualifications for reciprocal registration were processed during that first year. By the Council's third year of operation, requests for reciprocity had nearly doubled, and additional staff was needed to meet the growing workload.

The NCARB office remained in Chicago with Hall continuously serving as the Council's secretary/treasurer until his death in 1939. William L. Perkins, having completed a year as president, assumed the secretary's position and moved NCARB's headquarters from Chicago to his office in Chariton, IA.

Perkins advanced the work of Hall and oversaw efforts to increase the degree of uniformity in the content and administration of the NCARB examination processes. The Council's office remained in Iowa until 1958, when it was moved to Oklahoma City, OK. At this time the first executive director, Joe E.

Although NCARB hopped from Chicago to Iowa to Oklahoma during its early years, the Council has called Washington, D.C., home since 1962.

The Council office currently is located on K Street, in the heart of downtown Washington and just six blocks from the national headquarters of the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

Smay, was named to manage the Council's daily affairs. Smay became an officer in the Council shortly thereafter, and the Board named James Sadler as the Council's executive director. Sadler served in that capacity until 1965. During his tenure, the Council office was moved again, this time from Oklahoma City to Washington, D.C. In January 1962, NCARB opened its District of Columbia office, which was staffed by Sadler and four employees who had made the transfer from Oklahoma. Two weeks later, three of those four employees left the Council and returned to Oklahoma.

Sadler resigned in 1965 and was replaced by Charles Wood. In 1967, Wood was replaced by James Rich, who served as executive director on a provisional basis until 1968. Hayden P. Mims, the only non-architect to head NCARB, was then named executive director. In July 1979, Samuel T. Balen, FAIA, was named executive director following the retirement of Mims. In 1990, Balen's title was changed to executive vice president. After Balen retired in 1997, Lenore M. Lucey, FAIA, became the Council's executive vice president.

See page 31 for a complete listing of NCARB presidents.

The NCARB Foundation

In September 1962, the Council created the NCARB Foundation that reflected its interest and concern in matters of qualification, especially in regard to architectural education. Individuals, architectural firms, architectural construction materials suppliers, and any other persons or firms were encouraged to contribute to the Foundation in an effort to advance the uniformity in standards for registration, examinations, and regulation. The Foundation's primary activities during its existence were providing funds to NAAB and developing examination questions for use by member boards when developing individual state examinations. This last effort was carried forward to advance uniformity in the content of registration examinations among all boards. The Foundation was incorporated in the District of Columbia and functioned until 1966 when its purposes and assets were transferred to NCARB.



SOURCES OF REVENUE

Historically, NCARB's operations were funded by dues paid by member boards. Active membership in NCARB was reserved to legally constituted state registration boards, although associate or sustaining memberships were encouraged in the early years. Materials suppliers and architectural firms were listed as sustaining members as were individual AIA chapters. After reconfiguring its sources of finance, NCARB began to emphasize its services in certifying the qualifications of architects and in transmitting the records of individual architects for reciprocal registration. In conjunction with these activities NCARB began producing the examination used by all boards.

Today, NCARB's revenues come from five sources. First, individual architects pay for services that include the compilation of an NCARB record, maintenance of that file, and transmittal of the file to state registration boards for reciprocal registration. Second, NCARB prepares the Architect Registration Examination (ARE) taken by all candidates who pay for each exam division taken. Third, NCARB prepares and sells monographs investigating health, safety, and welfare topics, and ARE Study Guides. Fourth, NCARB charges each of its member boards annual membership dues and also collects registration fees for the Annual Meeting and Conference. Finally, NCARB earns investment and dividend income.

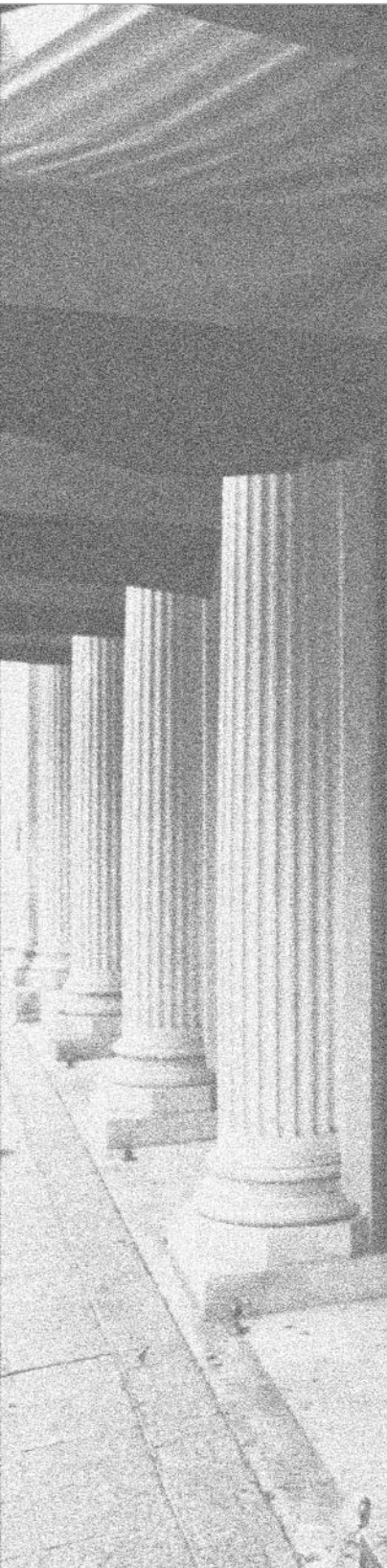
Member Boards Guide the Council

Although the Board of Directors and the executive vice president direct NCARB's affairs, the ultimate control of the organization rests with the member boards. Among their most important duties, member boards elect the officers and directors and, through the committee process, establish the standards, rules, and procedures under which the Council operates.

NCARB annually funds committees to study architectural registration and the regulation of architectural practice. These committees initially report to the Board of Directors, and their recommendations are brought to the membership in the form of resolutions to be acted on at NCARB's Annual Meetings. Often, these proposals are first discussed at regional conference meetings, and suggestions on proposals are returned to the committees before a final proposal for action is offered to the membership. Individual member boards or a regional conference may also offer proposals for modifications to current procedures, standards, and policies, or new proposals on these subjects.

Member boards, regional conferences, and the NCARB Board of Directors are linked together when member board members serve on national committees and when boards share information with one another. Member boards regularly share information and exchange ideas during regional meetings and the Annual Meeting and Conference. The communications network is further expanded through the mailing (and e-mailing) of reports, newsletters (including the biannual publication of *Direct Connection*), press releases, special papers, and unique publications to all member board members and regional and national officers. Certificate holders, Record holders, members of the profession, and collateral organizations also receive some of these mailings in order to broaden their understanding of NCARB and its activities.

NCARB's funding is derived from five primary sources: Council Record services; examination fees; monograph and *ARE Study Guide* sales; member board dues and registration fees; and investment and dividend income.



The History of NCARB

NCARB assists its member boards by monitoring public and professional attitudes, positions, and needs. Through standing and special committees, the Board of Directors studies issues and recommends changes to existing standards or implementation of new standards in education, examination, licensing, internship, and professional conduct following licensing. Further, NCARB assists member boards by developing guidelines dealing with enforcement of board rules and regulations and the procedures to be used in disciplining architects who violate them.

On behalf of member boards, Council officers work with other national associations of professional regulatory bodies through the Interprofessional Council on Registration (ICOR). Members of ICOR consist of the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES), the National Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB), and NCARB. NCARB is also a member of the Federation of Associations of Regulatory Boards (FARB), an organization whose membership consists of associations that regulate diverse professions and occupations.

Responses to Sunset Reviews

Throughout its history, NCARB has been dedicated to strengthening state laws, rules, and regulations in regard to protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Its initial objective was two-fold:

- to facilitate the adoption of laws regulating the practice of architecture in all U.S. jurisdictions and
- to ensure the uniformity of these laws so that movement among jurisdictions by individual architects could be facilitated.

In the 1970s, many state legislative bodies were adopting “sunset laws” that required regulatory boards to demonstrate their effectiveness in protecting the public interests. Such laws also assessed the need to continue the board as a regulatory agency of the state government. NCARB developed responses to these “sunset” inquiries for use by its member boards; as architectural boards were evaluated, many came away with stronger rules and regulations and commendations for the work performed, in part because of responses to sunset questions developed by NCARB committees and legal counsel.

During this period of legislative investigation, many boards were instructed to designate one or more board members as public members—that is, persons who were not registered in the profession regulated by the board. NCARB supported this recommendation; and advised that public members should not constitute a majority of the board.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NCARB is primarily concerned with the standards, rules, and procedures as they apply to domestic applicants for licensing and subsequent NCARB certification. Due to increased ease of travel and opportunities for practice on an international scale, however, many foreign architects approached member boards inquiring about the processes whereby qualifications and license from their home country might be accepted for reciprocal registration. NCARB investigated this matter on behalf of member boards and forwarded its recommendations to them; the recommendations have been used effectively.

Essentially, NCARB recommended a process whereby a foreign architect's education could be assessed and given credit toward meeting the U.S. education standard. Additionally, NCARB studied foreign practice and recommended that foreign architects acquire at least one year of acceptable practical experience in the offices of practicing U.S. architects before being admitted to the written examinations for licensing.

NCARB entered into inter-recognition agreements with the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom (ARCUK) in 1970 and the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACAA) in 1973. These agreements provided a procedure and process whereby architects registered in their home country could apply for recognition in the other country on the basis of the qualifications and standards required for their initial registration. In September 1986, the agreement with AACAA was terminated, and in February 1990, the agreement with ARCUK was terminated.

Canada

Over the years, NCARB has discussed with the Canadian provinces matters related to regulatory issues. In 1989, NCARB and its Canadian counterpart, the Committee of Canadian Architectural Councils (CCAC), agreed to study the similarities and differences in education, examination, and training standards for architects in the United States and Canada. This study, which resulted in drafting criteria and procedures for mutual recognition of qualifications for architects for registration, facilitated the intent of the Free Trade Agreement signed by the governments of both countries.

Subsequent deliberations between NCARB and CCAC resulted in passing resolutions by both organizations to establish standards and procedures for the inter-recognition of an architect's qualifications for registration. In 1991, the Council's member boards unanimously approved these standards, which all 10 Canadian provinces had earlier approved. Further, the Council authorized the Board of Directors to enter into an agreement with the CCAC if in its final form, it was substantially equivalent to that then presented.

Under the terms of the agreement, NCARB acts as the clearinghouse for architects from both countries seeking registration to practice in either country. NCARB compiles records of architects' qualifications; if the qualifications meet Council standards, NCARB issues a Certificate. A separate schedule of certification standards for Canadian architects was jointly developed by NCARB and CCAC, and the NCARB Certificate comprises the basis for registration in either country—just as it does for registration among the 55 U.S. jurisdictions. At NCARB's Annual Meeting and Conference held in 1994, the delegates

NCARB participates in international-level discussions and negotiations only when approached by foreign trade and registration authorities. The Council's international presence is guided by its leadership, which is drawn from the 55 member boards.

The Council currently is working with registration authorities from the following countries and regions:

- Canada
- Mexico
- China
- The Czech Republic
- Australia
- New Zealand
- The Architects' Council of Europe (ACE), representing the member countries of the European Union
- The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), representing the Pacific Rim economies

The History of NCARB

approved the final version of the agreement. The CCAC had previously approved the agreement and on July 1, 1994, architects from the U.S. and Canada were able to acquire registration and practice in each other's country.

Mexico

Under the Tri-National Committee, architectural registration authorities from the United States, Canada, and Mexico have been steadily crafting a system that will benefit architects from the three countries. This work first began in 19xx. In June 2003, delegates at the NCARB Annual Meeting ratified the Tri-National Memorandum of Intent and Understanding, which will guide future negotiations among the three countries.

After being approached in the late 1980s, NCARB and Canadian representatives from the CCAC began discussions with the Federación de Colegios de Arquitectos de la República Mexicana (FCARM) and the Asociación de Instituciones de Enseñanza de la Arquitectura (ASINEA), respectively, Mexico's regulatory and architectural education authorities. All parties are continuing to fine tune guidelines that will govern the movement of architects from country to country.

Practice in a Host Nation

China

In 1993, NCARB sent two delegates to China to attend a seminar on the future of the architectural profession in China. As a result of the meeting, NCARB entered into a three-year cooperation agreement to assist the Architectural Society of China (ASC) and the National Administration Board for Architect Registration (NABAR) in their development of registration examinations and registration procedures to be modeled after those of NCARB.

During this three-year window, registration authorities in both countries gradually developed a working relationship that has resulted in a Mutual Cooperation Agreement and a Bilateral Accord. Under the Bilateral Accord, an interim step toward full mutual recognition, each organization has set-up a roster comprising architects who wish to practice in their non-native country. Thus, "foreign" architects, whether U.S. or Chinese, may practice architecture under specified conditions and "in affiliation with a local architect."

The Czech Republic

In 1999, the Czech Chamber of Architects approached NCARB in regard to negotiating the mutual recognition of architects from between the two countries. Since then, NCARB's 55 member boards ratified a Protocol for Practice in a Host Nation with Czech authorities during the June 2001 Annual Meeting and Conference.

Australia

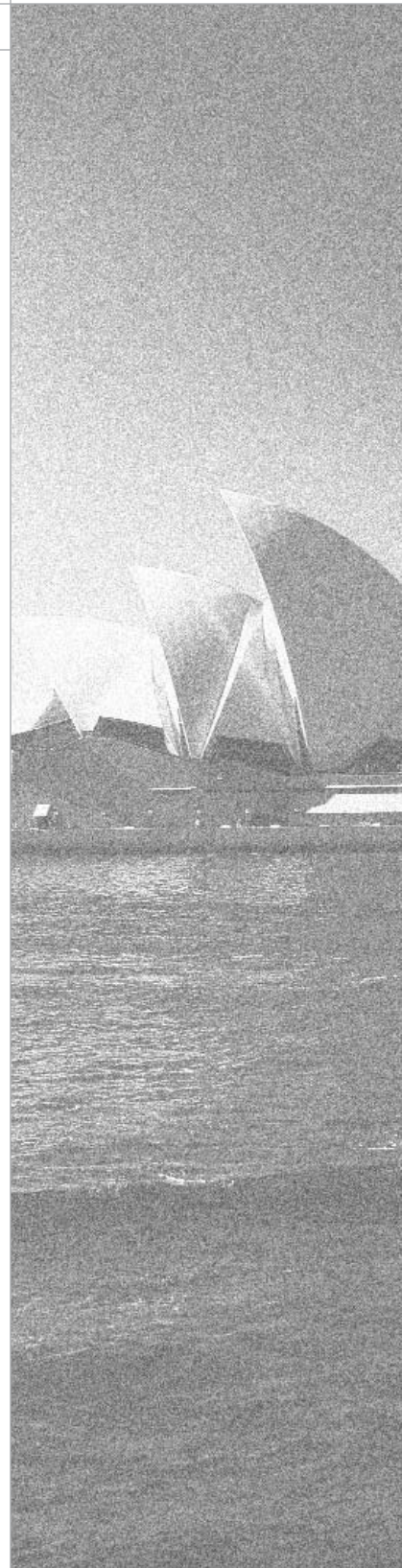
More recently, NCARB's member boards have ratified a similar Protocol for Practice in a Host Nation (PHN) with the Architects Accreditation Council of Australia (AACA). Based on the affirmative vote taken in June 2003, U.S. and Australian representatives are working toward a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA). Under the existing PHN, architects in Australia and U.S. architects holding the NCARB Certificate will be able to practice in one another's country while in association with a licensed architect. When fully negotiated, the MRA will provide for complete mobility of architects between the two countries.

New Zealand

In June 2002, NCARB also ratified a Protocol for Practice in a Host Nation with the registration authority of New Zealand. The Council and the Architects Education and Registration Board continue to work toward implementing the PHN.

TEP, APEC, and Other International Endeavors

Against the back drop of its efforts to meet the requests of individual foreign architecture associations, NCARB has gradually been taking part in larger, more regional efforts to establish cooperative agreements. NCARB representatives have contributed to initiatives affecting European and Asian-Pacific architects, as represented by the Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEP) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), respectively.





ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Laws, Rules, and Regulations

During its early years, NCARB concentrated on the development of uniform laws, rules, and regulations for use by its member boards. Nearly 20 boards had laws regulating the practice of architecture at the time of NCARB's founding. The remaining 35 jurisdictions adopted registration laws, as well, a development accelerated by the boards' collective work. Although NCARB developed model laws and offered standardized definitions, inconsistencies among board regulations, statutes, and standards warranted an ongoing need for uniformity.

For several years, this topic was addressed in great detail, leading to the development of a model law and model regulations. These model documents are restricted to the most crucial issues concerning professional regulation.

The model law on architecture addresses the following:

- Definitions
- Fees
- Registration qualifications
- Registration renewal
- Certificate of registration
- Seals
- Disciplinary powers
- Disciplinary procedures
- Registration
- Prohibitions
- Exceptions
- Enforcement
- Penalties

This model law is contained within NCARB's Legislative Guidelines and Model Law. The term "guidelines" is used because each existing state law contains unique language, organization, and ancillary provisions; introducing exact statutory language into existing statutes would have been disruptive and confusing. The guidelines set forth provisions adopted by the member boards in seven critical areas of state regulation. The model registration statute illustrates how the guideline principles fit into a statutory framework.

When developing these guidelines, NCARB was concerned with statutory enactment on one hand and board rules or regulations on the other. The board has power, by statute, to issue regulations to clearly define its statutory authority. These regulations, however, may not contradict the statute. Often, statutory changes are difficult to achieve due to timing, mobilization of legislative support, or postponement by the legislature itself. In contrast, regulations typically may be adopted by a board after notice and appropriate hearings.

What distinguishes a statute from a regulation are those public policy questions that should be decided by the legislature. Consequently, a board's rules—which represent changing perspectives—are found in its regulations and not in its statute. In response to this distinction, NCARB developed a set of model regulations for architectural registration boards that follow the principles noted above.

In summary, NCARB's Legislative Guidelines leave flexibility and discretion to individual boards as they align their statutes and regulations with developing national standards for architectural registration. Such flexibility is generated by placing responsibility for regulation with the board and leaving general statutory policies to the legislature.

The History of NCARB

Rules of Conduct

In July 1975, following a directive from delegates at its Annual Meeting, NCARB began to develop rules on professional conduct that it could recommend to member boards. At the 1977 Annual Meeting, member boards approved the recommended rules. The need to deal with this issue was intensified by the challenge to the AIA Code of Ethics in the landmark Mardirosian suit against the AIA and subsequent investigations by the U.S. Department of Justice. Many boards were using the AIA Code of Ethics as the basis for their rules of conduct, and having it challenged caused NCARB to quicken its pace in drafting its own recommendations.

NCARB responded to the implications of this professional conduct issue in several ways. Over a two-year period it undertook a study of the conduct rules of other learned professions, held in-depth interviews with leading consumer affairs advocates and carried out other research inquiries. These efforts led to the formation of the current NCARB Rules of Conduct. Their substance was drawn from the following series of considerations.

- The Rules of Conduct, which will become the basis for the policing and disciplining of architects, should be “hard-edged” rules and should not include those predatory injunctions, which often comprise professional obligations.
- The rules shall have as their objective the protection of the public and not the advancement of the interests of the profession of architecture.
- The architect should not be burdened unfairly with rules of conduct that are unreasonable to expect. The public, however, expects to find an architect or engineer in a leadership position on a construction project to protect its interests. Consequently, while the architect is enjoined to serve his or her client in a fiduciary way, he or she also has a supervening duty to the public.
- The rules are intended to set out those areas of behavior for which an architect risks being disciplined by his or her state registration board.

As a result of these considerations the NCARB Rules of Conduct, as approved and recommended to its member boards who have the authority to promulgate such rules, center on five areas: competence, conflict of interest, full disclosure, compliance with laws and professional conduct.

Seal Requirements

An architect's seal is one of the most visible symbols of professional registration. Initially, the concept of sealing is quite basic. A registration board establishes a design, usually a stamp of some sort, for its seal. Architects licensed in that jurisdiction then apply the seal, which identifies them and their respective registration number, to technical submissions (such as construction drawings, specifications, and preliminary designs).

When Does An Architect Seal?

The rules and conditions surrounding the act of sealing technical submissions can be more complicated. Of course, it is expected that an architect will seal documents for non-exempt buildings that he or she designed. Questions arise, however, when architects consider sealing documents that they have not originally prepared, a situation which has long plagued registration boards.

NCARB first addressed this issue in 1986 by modifying its Legislative Guidelines and Model Law/Model Regulations. More than 18 years later, the Council continues to refine sealing rules, especially in terms of "responsible control." This concept describes an architect's amount of control over and detailed knowledge of the content of technical submissions during their preparation as are ordinarily exercised through applying the required professional standard of care.

Under conditions defined by NCARB, an architect may sign and seal technical submissions only if the technical submissions are

- prepared by the architect;
- prepared by persons under the architect's responsible control;
- prepared by another architect registered in the same jurisdiction if the signing and sealing architect has reviewed the other architect's work and either has coordinated the preparation of the work or has integrated the work into his/her own technical submissions; or
- prepared by another architect registered in any United States jurisdiction and holding an NCARB Certificate if (a) the signing and sealing architect has reviewed the other architect's work and has integrated the work into his or her own technical submissions; and (b) the other architect's technical submissions are prototypical building documents.

An architect may also sign and seal drawings, specifications, or other work that is not required by law to be prepared by an architect if the architect has reviewed such work and has integrated it into his or her own technical submissions.

For the most up-to-date information about sealing matters, check the current edition of NCARB's *Legislative Guidelines*, which can be accessed via the Council web site (www.ncarb.org).



THE THREE-LEGGED STOOL

Evaluating the qualifications of an architect is a challenging task. NCARB and its member boards meet this challenge by broadly dividing preparations into three categories: education, experience, and examination. And it is on this “three-legged stool” that architectural registration rests. In reverse order, these components are discussed below.

Understanding Architectural Examination

Examining applicants for architectural registration is NCARB’s most intense, time-consuming, and costly responsibility. From the beginning, immeasurable time and energy have been expended by hundreds of people to determine examination content, administration methods, consistency, scoring/retake criteria, and many other testing aspects.

The earliest examinations were written and scored by each individual state board. Practicing architects, educators, and specialists in other disciplines were organized to prepare and score these tests. As long as each state prepared its own test specifications and test questions and set its own passing standard, there was little chance for uniformity among the boards on examination; no effective reciprocity system; and no equal protection for the public across the nation.

As NCARB grew, it organized members of its member boards into working groups during Annual Meetings to address the problems of exam uniformity. Their efforts eventually led to agreement on a syllabus of written examination subjects. Subsequently, the length of each test and the dates for administration were agreed on, and this concurrence served to achieve the goal of greater consistency in examination questions and their scoring.

Senior and Junior Exam Classifications

A serious question persisted over how best to reconcile the varied backgrounds of applicants for NCARB certification and subsequent reciprocal registration. For architects registered without having passed a written examination, NCARB developed a two-part “senior classification” examination: an interview and the submission of exhibits to a panel of interviewers who evaluated the architect’s conformance to the competency standards required at that time. The other test developed was called the “junior classification,” which was the written examination all candidates were required to pass for NCARB certification. State boards could give this test in addition to the regular state test or to satisfy both the state’s licensing and NCARB’s certification requirements. All jurisdictions quickly saw the advantage to abandoning the concept of dual written examinations and adopting NCARB’s “junior” examination.

Building a Common Examination

While NCARB was working intensely to unify the examination process, groups of states began to work together to prepare a common examination for use among themselves. This development occurred initially among a number of western states; as a result of this collaboration, the Western Conference of Architectural Registration Boards came into being. Having taken the lead, the western states were soon sharing their successes with other states. NCARB began to collect and disseminate test questions to all its member boards for use

The Council’s “three-legged stool” is a convenient symbol for the three components of registration: education, experience, and examination.

NCARB member boards establish, revise, and fine-tune these components. It is important to note, however, that each board may have jurisdiction-specific requirements.

The History of NCARB

in individually prepared state examinations. This process worked well for about eight years.

By the late 1950s, standardized testing was making impressive progress. Hope for a uniform examination system seemed warranted when a few states, New York in particular, converted their structural technology tests to the multiple-choice format. The NCARB examination committees studied these latest test development techniques and methodologies, and converted the Professional Administration Sub-test from its seven-part test syllabus to a multiple-choice format. The trial runs of this new format were successful, and in 1963 NCARB administered this same test in a multiple-choice format for all member boards. With this first success, NCARB converted the remaining test sections to the multiple-choice format. The only tests not converted were the building design and site planning tests, which required graphic responses.

The conversion of all tests to the objective multiple-choice test format was completed and implemented by 1968. The two graphic tests were being developed by a national committee, including grading criteria for examinee solutions. While the objective tests were machine-scored and passing standards were established on a national basis, the graphic examinations were evaluated by each individual board.

In an effort to generate more uniformity in the assessment of graphic solutions, the regional conferences set up a two-step procedure. Solutions from all states within a regional conference were first assessed by one of its boards. Then, following a regional review, the solutions were again assessed by the examinees' home boards. While this procedure was established to enhance reciprocity, differing opinions about evaluation criteria continued to affect the degree of uniformity and consistency for the passing standard for graphic solutions.

In 1977, an attempt to nationalize the evaluation process was undertaken when members from boards in NCARB's Western, Central, and Middle-Atlantic Regions assembled in their respective regions to evaluate graphic solutions. The graders were first trained in applying the evaluation criteria; they also benefited from thoroughly discussing the design problem requirements. This successful regional approach was duplicated the next year when regions were grouped into three grading sessions with each session having approximately the same number of solutions to evaluate. After refinements were made in the process each year, the grading criteria and procedures were accepted by all member boards.

A Two-test Sequence

Individuals without the accredited architectural education were required to demonstrate a level of knowledge, skill, and ability, normally acquired in accredited programs, by passing a series of tests covering the history of architecture, technology, and design. After completing the academic examination, examinees proceeded to take the professional examination. These two test forms became known as the Equivalency Examination and the Professional Examination, respectively. The two-test format was finally adopted in June 1972. The first Equivalency Examination was administered in June 1973 and the first Professional Examination in December 1973. In 1976, the

Originally, state boards developed their own exams for architects seeking registration.

The current version of the Architect Registration Examination (ARE) is built on decades of development and testing—not to mention a wealth of knowledge from architects who have served as exam writers and graders.

Equivalency Examination was renamed the Qualifying Test, to more accurately reflect how member boards used this test.

The Equivalency Examination (Qualifying Test) was a 20-hour examination that covered academic subjects of architectural history and theory, as well as the technical subjects of structures, mechanical equipment, statics, and strength of materials. Also included was a single test on site planning and building design. The Professional Examination was 16 hours long and addressed environmental analysis, building programming, design and technology, and construction.

A transition procedure was developed for examination candidates from the previously used seven-part examination. They were given credit for parts passed in that examination, similar to those in the Equivalency and Professional Examinations. The seven-part format was eventually dropped in all jurisdictions by 1978.

Analyzing Exam Content

In the midst of evolutionary changes to examination delivery and scoring, in 1968 NCARB's leadership undertook a major analysis of education, training, and examination standards, criteria, and direction, which resulted in a fundamental change in examination philosophy. Whereas the examination had previously tested for the knowledge normally acquired in school, the 1968 analysis recommended a revised format that emphasized the judgmental aspects of architectural practice. Framers of this recommendation strongly believed that graduates of accredited programs in architecture had already demonstrated competence in certain technical aspects of architecture and adequately understood the theory and principles of structure, building design, etc. Therefore, they needed to be tested on their ability to apply this knowledge when confronting the professional, day-to-day issues of architectural practice.

By the late 1970s, critics were urging that all credentializing examinations for vocational qualifications be related to the job performed. Many exams, they charged, tested candidates on unrelated and extraneous knowledge and skills, NCARB's among them. In 1979, NCARB appointed a special committee whose primary responsibility was two-fold. First, the committee assessed the knowledge, skills, and abilities used by professionals in day-to-day practice. They then linked these aspects to the testing of examinees for minimum competency in those areas of architectural service most critical to the safeguarding of public health, safety, and welfare.

The committee completed the study in 1981 and reported that while the NCARB examinations were reasonably related to professional practice and the public concerns, they could be improved. In 1982, another NCARB committee studied the recommendations of the earlier group and concluded that the examinations needed reorganization. It also urged that all applicants, regardless of academic background, take the same written examinations for registration.

The ARE Comes of Age

NCARB adopted these recommendations as well as an outline for a nine-division, 3½-hour examination—known as the Architect Registration Examination (ARE)—to be administered each June on four consecutive days. The first ARE was administered in June 1983. All state boards adopted both



The History of NCARB

the ARE and the recommended transition procedures for candidates who were taking portions of either the Qualifying Test or the Professional Examination. The transition was accomplished in one year, and the ARE has been the only test administered since that time.

Working With California

In 1986, the California Board of Architectural Examiners (CBAE), now the California Architects Board (CAB), chose to prepare its own examination rather than administering the ARE. CBAE delivered the California Architect Licensing Examination (CALE) to its candidates for the first time in July 1987.

Because NCARB bylaws require that all member boards administer the ARE (in order to further the organization's historic reciprocal registration goals), it was anticipated that those candidates who only passed the CALE would encounter serious impediments when seeking registration in other jurisdictions. In September 1987, the California Legislature passed a law restricting reciprocal licensing to only those architects whose home state of registration declared the ARE and the CALE equivalent. A survey of all state registration boards indicated that such a declaration was not possible. Consequently, reciprocity for architects with California did not exist, and California architects registered on the basis of the California examination also had no reciprocity with the other 54 NCARB jurisdictions.

In 1988, after successful mediation efforts, an agreement between NCARB and CBAE was reached, and California began administering the ARE again in June 1990. The agreement established provisions for architects registered via the CALE who wished to acquire NCARB certification, which facilitates registration in other jurisdictions. (*Read more about certification on page 29.*)

Canada Joins the Fold

In 1986, two Canadian provinces began using several ARE divisions to examine their applicants for registration. Sensing the potential for the remaining Canadian provinces to use the exam, NCARB sought the involvement of Canadian architects in the ARE development process. As a result, the ARE was drafted to where it became fully acceptable for use in the United States *and* Canada. By 1991, the English-speaking provinces were using all divisions of the ARE for registering their applicants. Because Quebec is a French-speaking province, its laws require that registration exams be administered in French. NCARB agreed to allow the ARE to be translated or rewritten into French to facilitate Quebec's use of the examination, which began in 1995.

Computerized Delivery and Scoring

In 1985, a committee was formed to explore the various testing methodologies that would benefit NCARB's exam program. After integrating new methodologies, NCARB changed its test construction procedures and explored the potential for delivering the ARE on computer. With the assistance of the Chauncey Group International, NCARB's test development consultant, field tests were conducted in 1988-89 using computerized delivery and scoring methods. By 1997, all nine ARE divisions (six multiple-choice and three graphic) were delivered and scored by computer. Using the new computer-delivered methodology, NCARB now offers ARE divisions on a daily basis

throughout the year—unlike the once or twice annual administration for the paper-and-pencil-based exams.

Preparing the ARE for a New Century and Beyond

NCARB and its volunteer committees continue to maintain exam content and perfect the computerized delivery of the ARE. In 1999, the Council organized an *Architectural Practice Analysis Study* in order to identify the tasks and skills representing the competent performance of recently registered architects. The *Practice Analysis*, published in 2001, verified the effectiveness and validity of the ARE, and also identified areas where the exam could be expanded. In February 2004, the Council introduced ARE Version 3.0, taking the first of several steps toward implementing these findings.

Exam committees continue to investigate ways to improve the computerized delivery of ARE divisions. Their efforts have included redesigning screen shots and adding interactive features such as drop-down resources (i.e., building codes and other specifications). This work is focused on adding practice-based characteristics to the exam.

Building a Better Architectural Internship Mentoring Informs the Process

Long before there were schools of architecture, there was mentoring. Under the tenets of this classical method of learning, professionals worked with apprentices and introduced them to architectural practice. Unfortunately, as professional demands grew, principal architects had less time for providing on-the-job training. Architects increasingly supported the creation of schools dedicated to the education and training of future architects. Eventually, schools of architecture grew in number and in size, and filled the need for formal education.

And, yet, fledgling architects were not ready to become licensed professionals, as they still needed to complete a practical training period. Once again, professional architects were asked to provide opportunities for graduates to acquire first-hand exposure to the real-life complexities of practice and to learn how to apply the knowledge, skills, and abilities acquired in school. Architectural internship was born.

Quantifying Experience

Over the years, various attempts were made to structure internship. Registration boards usually determined its length and nature, typically requiring interns to log three years of practical training in the employ of architects before qualifying for examination and eventual registration. What constituted acceptable experience varied considerably among NCARB's member boards for many years.

A debate over what specifically constituted acceptable experience in an internship setting lasted for decades. In 1973, during a meeting of representatives from the four collateral organizations—AIA, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture (ACSA), NAAB, and NCARB—the group concluded that internship was unstructured, lacked definition, and had no clear path for its successful accomplishment. It acknowledged the profession's efforts to promote structured internship, most recently in the 1960s, when a "log book" concept for recording training experience was tried and failed.

State registration requirements establish the minimum criteria for legally practicing architecture. The most broadly accepted training requirements are encompassed in the Intern Development Program (IDP).

IDP is a profession-wide, comprehensive program that contributes to the development of competent architects who can provide exemplary architectural services.

A comprehensive internship program is necessary to acquire and reinforce the discipline, integrity, judgment, skills, knowledge, and quest for learning that must serve the registered architect for a lifetime.

The History of NCARB

The Intern Development Program

In the mid-1970s, NCARB appointed committees in conjunction with the AIA to study this matter. They were charged with developing a definition, a process, and a program that would give architectural internship the same importance to the profession enjoyed by education, examination, and practice. In response to the charge, the assigned committees developed the Intern Development Program (IDP), which is sponsored by NCARB and the AIA.

Five objectives underpin the program:

- define areas of architectural practice in which interns should acquire basic knowledge and skills;
- encourage additional training in the broad aspects of architectural practice;
- provide the highest quality information and advice about educational, internship, and professional issues and opportunities;
- provide a uniform system for documentation and periodic assessment of internship activity; and
- provide greater access to educational opportunities designed to enrich training.

Interns must complete specific periods of training in four major categories—design and construction documents, construction contract administration, management, and related activities (professional and community service)—which are then subdivided into 16 training areas. IDP prescribes the amount of time to be dedicated to each of the areas and defines the competencies that an intern should acquire.

NCARB maintains the records of interns who participate in IDP. After an intern satisfies IDP requirements, the Council typically forwards a complete copy of the intern's records to the registration board in the state where the intern will take the registration examination. This record of IDP activity confirms the intern's compliance with the state's practical training requirement. After the intern passes the examination and becomes registered in a state, this same Council record substantiates the individual's qualifications for NCARB certification. Forty-nine (49) states now stipulate that only through IDP participation and documentation can interns comply with their required practical training standard. The profession now recognizes its responsibility in making opportunities for exposure to the IDP's areas of practice. Practitioners, having seen the program's benefits, are eager to volunteer as supervisors and mentors to interns.

Educating Architects

Among NCARB's original purposes was the desire to improve the general education standards of the architectural profession in the U.S. The Council dedicates a great deal of energy to architectural education, primarily as it relates to the architect's ability to competently provide services to the public. In its early years, NCARB was as much concerned with raising the level of professionalism as it was with raising the standards of competency. But as more states enacted registration laws and as conditions of practice changed, the need

The education of architects has been carefully defined by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB), an organization initially created by NCARB, the AIA, and the ACSA.

NAAB establishes validation criteria that all architectural programs seeking accreditation must meet.

for improving the quality of architectural education became apparent not only to NCARB but also to the profession as a whole.

NAAB Founded as Accrediting Authority

The validation of architectural education programs was left largely to the ACSA; a program was likely to be deemed acceptable after applying for ACSA membership. Practitioners and registration board officials frequently contacted architecture schools, either directly or through the school's graduates, but these contacts seldom guaranteed that a program was as good as it should be. A formal procedure for recognizing educational programs was needed.

The first step toward an accreditation system was taken in the late 1930s at a joint meeting of the AIA, NCARB, and ACSA. Education needed to satisfy three goals for architectural programs—the profession's concern for competency, the public's concern for competency, and the entry-level architect's right to a comprehensive professional education.

This joint meeting recommended that a fourth organization be created, with the three founding organizations providing organizational and financial resources to start and subsequently maintain the new organization. At its meeting in May 1939, NCARB unanimously passed a resolution supporting the creation of the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB). In 1945, NAAB began its work in earnest. The three founding bodies each nominate representatives to serve on the NAAB Board of Directors and annually fund, in equal shares, NAAB's operation. The American Institute of Architectural Students (AIAS) also joined the other collaterals and now contributes to NAAB's funding.

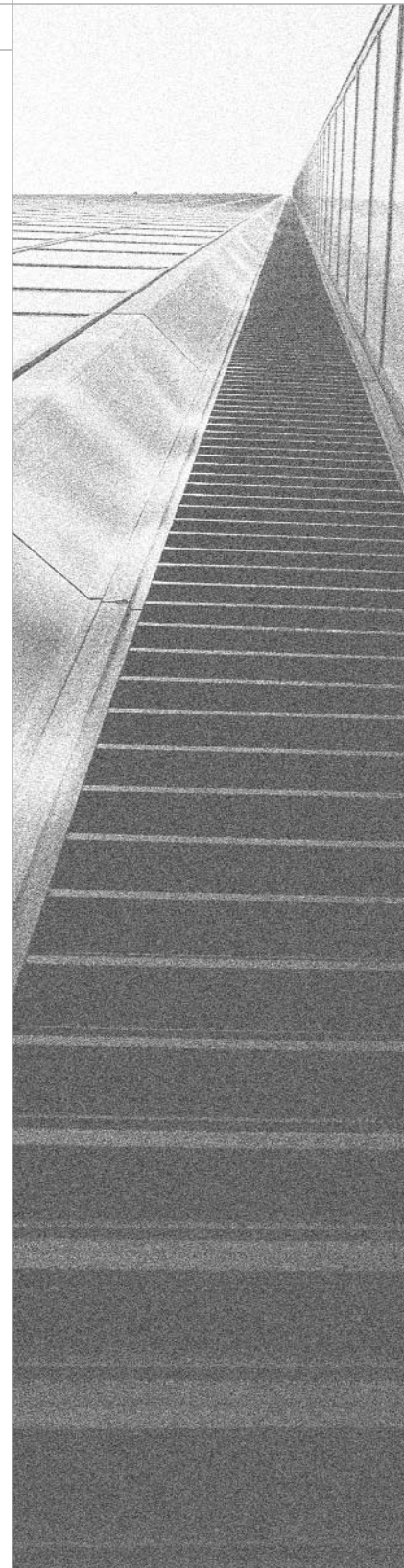
Realizing an Education Standard

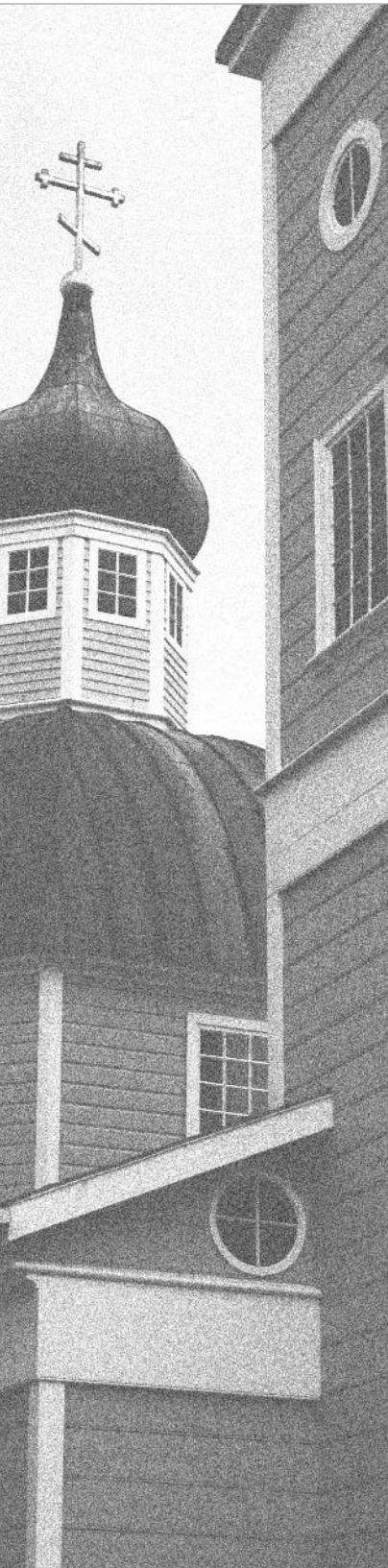
Applicants for the ARE and subsequent registration must meet certain education, training, and examination standards. Beginning in the late 1940s, the education standard required applicants to hold an architecture degree approved by the board or to have such other education and experience as the registration board deemed "equivalent." (Boards developed various formulas to equate experience to education.) Thus, some applicants with only a high school diploma could meet the education requirement by substituting practical experience for formal education.

As the complexity of architectural practice increased, schools of architecture were asked to broaden their scope to encompass more architectural content and liberal arts studies. To many, the old formulas that considered the high school graduate adequately educated were no longer good enough. Gradually, as the emphasis on education increased, greater reliance was placed upon architecture schools to prepare students to meet the growing demands.

The Degree Requirement

Inevitably, the growing complexity of both architectural practice and education triggered adjustments in the registration process, primarily in the examination content. Delegates to NCARB's 1967 Annual Meeting moved to establish a higher educational standard for future candidates for registration and NCARB certification. They adopted the professional degree in architecture, from programs accredited by NAAB, as the education standard. Just one year later,





The History of NCARB

however, the delegates reversed their decision and returned to old positions, which not only recognized an accredited degree, but also allowed practical training in many instances to count as education; the issue was far from settled.

In 1974, the degree requirement was introduced once again, and an NCARB committee spent another year assembling facts to present at the 1975 Annual Meeting. The debate to adopt the resolution that would establish an accredited first professional degree in architecture as the standard for NCARB certification—and for registration by those boards that wished to follow the NCARB lead—was long and heated. The resolution to implement the degree requirement was defeated by a vote of 60 percent.

The NCARB Board of Directors let the matter rest for five years. In 1980, it offered a resolution once again to raise the formal education standard for the NCARB Certificate from its then-current high-school-or-equivalent requirement to a four-year baccalaureate degree in any discipline. When this proposal was placed before the delegates, an amendment was offered to change the language from a four-year bachelor's degree to a professional degree in architecture from an NAAB-accredited program. The amended resolution narrowly passed and was to take effect on July 1, 1984. Each subsequent year, resolutions were offered to rescind the 1980 action but each failed by an increasing margin.

Recognizing the Broadly Experienced Architect

As a counterpoint to the degree requirement, NCARB was encouraged to develop a process through which registered architects who did not hold an accredited degree could still satisfy the education requirement by meeting alternate criteria. The Broadly Experienced Architect (BEA) process has since been implemented and offers an alternate pathway to NCARB certification.

The BEA process is based on a standard comprising six areas of architectural education linked to specific content and durational settings. These areas of study, listed below, parallel NAAB student performance criteria for accreditation:

- General education—English, humanities, mathematics, natural sciences, and social sciences;
- History, human behavior, & environment;
- Technical systems—structural systems, environmental control systems, and construction materials and assemblies;
- Practice—project process, project economics, business management, and laws and regulations;
- Design; and
- Electives.

Registered architects who qualify for the BEA designation are then evaluated according to the following criteria:

- If the architect holds a pre-professional degree in architecture that is a component of an NAAB-accredited, CACB-accredited, or CACB-accredited professional degree program, he or she must demonstrate six years of practice; or
- If the architect holds any other baccalaureate or higher degree, he or she must demonstrate eight years of practice; or

- If the architect holds no degree, he or she must demonstrate 10 years of practice.

Once an architect's eligibility for BEA has been determined, he or she must obtain an evaluation of post-secondary education, if any, from NAAB, which administers the Education Evaluation Services for Architects (EESA) program. By comparing an architect's education with the NCARB education requirements, NAAB identifies deficiencies. A candidate for BEA is then asked to compile a dossier that explains how learning acquired from experience offsets the identified area(s) of deficiency. During the next step, the BEA Committee evaluates the dossier. If the candidate has demonstrated the required learning, he or she is interviewed by the committee in order to verify dossier content. Should the candidate successfully complete the interview, he or she will receive the NCARB Certificate, assuming all other requirements have been met.

A related process is being developed for foreign architects who are seeking NCARB certification. Candidates with foreign educational backgrounds would be assessed by NAAB as part of EESA. This evaluation then identifies those areas in which candidates' educations comply with, or are deficient in meeting, the prescribed standards. Candidates would fulfill the requirements in a manner prescribed by the EESA assessment.



**ENSURING INTERSTATE PRACTICE:
A REVIEW OF THE NCARB CERTIFICATE**

NCARB and its member boards are guided by two complimenting goals: protecting the public while facilitating interstate practice opportunities for registered architects. Balancing the responsibilities associated with these goals is a challenging endeavor, especially when one considers that each jurisdiction must establish its own set of rules and regulations, as required by the U.S. Constitution.

Aware of the sometimes conflicting standards held by different jurisdictions, the Council's member boards created a unique qualification known as the NCARB Certificate. Architects who qualify for the Certificate have earned NCARB's recommendation that they be granted registration in other states without having to meet any additional requirements. Thus, in some ways, the NCARB Certificate is similar to a national license, although technically speaking the United States does not offer a national license for architects.

Throughout the early 1930s, NCARB member boards carefully built the original model for the Certificate, discussing and arguing the merits of such a qualification. The first Certificate was awarded in 1938 to Nelson S. Spencer of Chicago. At that time, the awarding of the Certificate was specifically linked to the passage of state-level examinations. In spite of its limited scope, the original NCARB Certificate shares with its current incarnation an emphasis on verifying an architect's qualifications to practice across state lines.

All registered architects are eligible to apply for the NCARB Certificate and must meet education, experience, and examination standards. Any changes to these standards must be approved by an absolute majority of the Council's member boards.

The NCARB Certificate simplifies the process of seeking reciprocal registration in other jurisdictions; signifies that certified architects have met the profession's most objective standards of competence; and demonstrates support of NCARB's mission to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

More than 33,000 architects in the United States currently hold the NCARB Certificate for national reciprocity.



HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE: NCARB’S CE RESOURCE

In 1976, NCARB began to consider developing a professional competency program for registration renewal that would satisfy individual member board requirements. NCARB proposed a monograph series, originally called the Architect Development Verification Program (ADVP), where architects would complete the study of a relevant subject and then pass a related examination.

In 1978, field tests proved successful. By 1992, member boards were asking NCARB to proceed with implementation of the series. NCARB worked to meet the expectations of the public that architects continue learning throughout their careers. Concurrently, it recognized that compliance with the program must not become burdensome and expensive. The Council’s health, safety, and welfare-enriched monographs meet both objectives. The series fulfills the continuing professional development aspect and provides the verification element that the public demands by including a quiz on the subject of the monograph. The monographs deal with a wide range of timely topics that relate to new and evolving aspects of architectural technology, technical systems, and regulation.

In 1993, NCARB published its first monograph. Since then, the Council has produced more than a dozen additional monographs for use nationwide. In addition, sample provisions to assist member boards wishing to adopt continuing professional development programs were presented at the 1994 Annual Meeting and Conference. By 2004, 28 member boards now require that architects renewing their registration demonstrate continuous learning.

NCARB currently offers numerous titles in its health, safety, and welfare-enriched monograph series, among them:

- Building Envelope*
- Cracking the Codes*
- Design Within a Community Context*
- Energy-Conscious Architecture*
- Fire Safety in Buildings*
- Getting to Smart Growth*
- Improving Building Performance*
- Indoor Environment*
- Low-Slope Roofing I*
- Low-Slope Roofing II*
- Professional Conduct*
- Seismic Mitigation*
- Subsurface Conditions*
- Sustainable Design*
- Why Buildings Fail*
- Wind Forces*

New monographs will cover topics such as preventing mold and moisture problems.

CONCLUSION

As U.S. jurisdictions have progressively adopted registration laws over the years, registration standards and the regulation of architectural practice have become increasingly more sophisticated and explicit. While such generic terms as education, experience, and examination have not changed categorically as they apply to the registration process, their meanings have gained many nuances.

Approximately 450 people serve on state boards. Almost all state board members are appointed by their governors. These members serve for varying terms, but as they gain an understanding of board duties, each serves with a growing sense of responsibility. Each learns to see registration issues and concerns from the perspectives of both the state board and NCARB.

Council leadership is drawn from state boards. While their duty is to their respective state boards, they strive to establish standards and procedures that are fair, uniform, and workable at the national level. Through these efforts, they have enabled NCARB to achieve the enviable goal of a reciprocity system among the states that is unequaled by any other profession in the United States.

NCARB and its member boards are always concerned about the standards for initial licensing, minimum competency, and reciprocity all directed at public health, safety, and welfare. However, they are equally concerned about architects' professional conduct and continuing professional competence.

Legislators, when inquiring about the necessity of regulating the architectural profession and the practice of architecture, have repeatedly stated their belief that the practice and the profession must be regulated on behalf of the public. Moreover, they have endorsed and commended the work of these boards.

NCARB provides a positive and effective service to the profession and the public. As an organization devoted to the public interest, NCARB must maintain a "long-arm" relationship with professional associations. However, the Council often joins in discussions with professional groups when such cooperation advances the work of its member boards in their responsibilities to the public or when it enhances the services NCARB provides to the profession.

The History of NCARB

Emil Loch (1920-22) <i>Michigan</i>	Chandler C. Cohagen (1962) <i>Montana</i>	Theodore L. Mularz, FAIA (1986) <i>Colorado</i>
Arthur Peabody (1923-24) <i>Wisconsin</i>	Paul W. Drake, FAIA (1963) <i>New Jersey</i>	Robert L. Tessier, FAIA (1987) <i>Massachusetts</i>
Miller I. Kast (1925) <i>Pennsylvania</i>	Ralph O. Mott, FAIA (1964) <i>Arkansas</i>	Walter T. Carry, FAIA (1988) <i>Georgia</i>
W. H. Lord (1926-27) <i>North Carolina</i>	C. J. "Pat" Paderewski, FAIA (1965) <i>California</i>	George B. Terrien (1989) <i>Maine</i>
George D. Mason (1928) <i>Michigan</i>	Earl L. Mathes (1966) <i>Louisiana</i>	Herbert P. McKim, FAIA (1990) <i>North Carolina</i>
Clarence W. Brazer (1929-30) <i>Pennsylvania</i>	George F. Schatz, FAIA (1967) <i>Ohio</i>	Charles E. Garrison, FAIA (1991) <i>Illinois</i>
James M. White (1931-32) <i>Illinois</i>	Howard T. Blanchard (1968-69) <i>Kansas</i>	Robert H. Burke Jr., AIA (1992) <i>Florida</i>
A. L. Brockway (1933) <i>New York</i>	Dean L. Gustavson, FAIA (1970) <i>Utah</i>	Harry G. Robinson III, FAIA (1993) <i>District of Columbia</i>
A. M. Edelman (1933) <i>California</i>	William J. Geddis, FAIA (1971) <i>Massachusetts</i>	Robert A. Fielden, FAIA (1994) <i>Nevada</i>
Joseph W. Holman (1934-35) <i>Tennessee</i>	Daniel Boone, FAIA (1972) <i>Texas</i>	Homer L. Williams, FAIA (1995) <i>Missouri</i>
Charles Butler (1936-37) <i>New York</i>	Thomas J. Sedgewick, FAIA (1973) <i>Michigan</i>	Richard W. Quinn, FAIA (1996) <i>Connecticut</i>
William Perkins (1938-39) <i>Texas</i>	E. G. Hamilton, FAIA (1974) <i>Texas</i>	Darrell L. Smith, FAIA (1997) <i>Oregon</i>
Mellen C. Greeley (1940-41) <i>Florida</i>	John (Mel) O'Brien Jr. (1975) <i>Tennessee</i>	Ann R. Chaintreuil, FAIA (1998) <i>New York</i>
Louis J. Gill (1942-44) <i>California</i>	William C. Muchow, FAIA (1976) <i>Colorado</i>	Susan May Allen, FAIA (1999) <i>Indiana</i>
Solis Seiferth (1945-46) <i>Louisiana</i>	Charles A. Blondheim Jr. (1977) <i>Alabama</i>	Joseph P. Giattina Jr., FAIA (2000) <i>Alabama</i>
Warren D. Miller (1947-49) <i>Indiana</i>	Paul H. Graven, FAIA (1978) <i>Wisconsin</i>	Peter Steffian, FAIA (2001) <i>Massachusetts</i>
Clinton H. Cowgill (1950) <i>Virginia</i>	Lorenzo D. Williams, FAIA (1979) <i>Minnesota</i>	C. William Bevins, FAIA (2002) <i>West Virginia</i>
Roger C. Kirchoff (1951) <i>Wisconsin</i>	John R. Ross (1980) <i>California</i>	C. Robert Campbell, FAIA (2003) <i>New Mexico</i>
Charles E. Firestone (1952-53) <i>Ohio</i>	Dwight M. Bonham, FAIA (1981) <i>Kansas</i>	Robert A. Boynton, FAIA (2004) <i>Virginia</i>
Fred L. Markham (1954-55) <i>Utah</i>	Thomas H. Flesher Jr., AIA (1982) <i>Oklahoma</i>	
Edgar H. Berners (1956-58) <i>Wisconsin</i>	Sid Frier, FAIA (1983) <i>Arkansas</i>	HONORARY PAST PRESIDENT: William Wiese II (1993) <i>Vermont</i>
Walter F. Martens (1959-60) <i>West Virginia</i>	Ballard H. T. Kirk, FAIA (1984) <i>Ohio</i>	PAST EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT: Samuel T. Balen, FAIA <i>Virginia</i>
A. Reinhold Melander (1961) <i>Minnesota</i>	Robert E. Oringdulph, FAIA (1985) <i>Oregon</i>	

Table 2

Historical Listing of NCARB Presidents