

Senior Living Explored in New NCARB Monograph

by Laura Barnitz

Did you know that the over-65 age group makes up the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population? In fact, by 2030 the number of Americans over age 65 will reach 70 million while those over age 85 will reach 9 million.

NCARB's newest Professional Development Program monograph, *Senior Living*, which will be available in late fall 2005, focuses on the unique housing needs and preferences of the diverse over-65 constituency. Monograph authors, Bradford Perkins, J. David Hogle, Douglas King, and Eric Cohen, are affiliated with Perkins Eastman Architects, a New York-based architectural, interior design, and planning firm well known for its senior living and care facilities.

Senior Living originally was published as part of Wiley's "Building Types Basics" series. Stephen A. Kliment, series founder and editor, explains that housing for the elderly has greatly improved since the 1980s. Design professionals now recognize that older people need and want housing choices—and that such choices cannot be limited to one set of design solutions.

Design Opportunities

Senior Living describes eight major building types that outline residential design options for the aging, including

- **Assisted Living Residencies:** a catch-all name for a variety of programs balancing housing with support for daily personal activities.
- **Dementia/Alzheimer's Care:** a specialized residential setting for people with thought, perception, and memory impairment.

- **Independent/Residential Living Apartments/Congregate Housing:** housing with a menu of services, such as one meal a day, housekeeping, and activities.

- **Continuing Care Retirement Community:** retirement housing that provides a full spectrum of services and living accommodations according to senior residents' needs.

- **Active Adult Communities:** a variety of lifestyle housing models that are linked to active recreation, entertainment, health care providers, continuing education options, and other services.

Design Challenges

Numerous design challenges may surround senior living projects based on residents' changing needs. For example, a person who moves into an active adult community at age 65 may not wish to change residences at age 75, even though she may need more health care support. For many senior citizens and their families, security is an important concern; design professionals will need to meet these challenging expectations with the latest technology.

Continuing Education for You

Current NCARB Council Record holders can earn CEU's in health, safety, and welfare topics for less than \$15 per unit. Factor in portability and convenience, and the NCARB monograph series is one of the best bargains around. Payment covers the monograph, quiz, scoring process, and one free retest if needed. NCARB also reports passing scores to the AIA at no extra cost. Design professionals who pass the *Senior Living* quiz will earn 10 CEU's in health, safety, and welfare. See the back cover for a full listing of NCARB's 18 monographs or visit www.ncarb.org to order a monograph quickly and easily. **DC**



More Jurisdictions Add CE Requirement

Among the 55 NCARB member boards, 35 of them require evidence of lifelong learning when architects apply for registration renewal. (Three jurisdictions—Missouri, Ohio, and Hawaii— will be rolling out CE requirements in the 2006 renewal cycle, January 2006 and April 2008 respectively.) The following chart provides basic details about current CE requirements. Questions about this information should be directed to the specific state board.

Jurisdiction	Requirement
Alabama Annual	12 contact hours (all HSW)
Arkansas Annual	12 contact hours (all hours must be structured; 8 hours must be HSW)
Delaware Biennial	16 contact hours
Florida Biennial	20 contact hours (16 hours must be in technical and professional subjects related to safe-guarding life, health, property and promoting the public welfare. A minimum of two (2) of the 20 hours must be obtained by completing an approved provider's specialized or advanced course, approved by the Florida Building Commission, on the Florida Building Code, relating to the architect's respective area of practice.)
Georgia Biennial	24 contact hours (16 hours must be in public protection subjects acquired in structured education activities)
Hawaii (beg. 4/30/08) Biennial	16 contact hours (all HSW)
Idaho Annual	8 contact hours (all HSW)
Illinois Biennial	24 contact hours (16 hours must be HSW)
Indiana Biennial	24 contact hours (not to be reported until the 2007 renewal cycle; no accruing of CE hours prior to July 1, 2005)
Iowa Biennial	24 contact hours (16 hours must be HSW)
Kansas Biennial	30 contact hours
Kentucky Annual	12 contact hours (8 hours must be HSW)
Louisiana Annual	12 contact hours (all HSW)
Maryland Biennial	24 contact hours
Massachusetts Annual	12 contact hours (a minimum of 8 hours must be in HSW)
Minnesota Biennial	24 contact hours
Mississippi Biennial	24 contact hours (all HSW)
Missouri (beg. 2006 renewal cycle) Biennial	24 contact hours (16 hours must be HSW; hours not to be reported until the 2006 renewal cycle; no accruing of CE hours prior to January 1, 2005)

Jurisdiction	Requirement
Nebraska Biennial	24 contact hours (all hours must be in architectural-related learning with a minimum of 16 hours in HSW; registrants also may meet the requirement by satisfying any state's mandatory architectural CE requirement for the Period of Education (POE) or by complying with the AIA's CE requirements for membership during the POE or by successfully completing two NCARB monographs during the POE.)
New Jersey Biennial	24 contact hours (a minimum of 16 hours must be in HSW; the remaining hours shall be in educational activities that are directly related to the practice of architecture)
New Mexico Biennial	24 contact hours
New York Triennial	36 contact hours (only 12 of these hours may be in non-course activities; pending legislation would permit one-half of the total hours of CE for architects to consist of non-course activities as long as 24 hours are in HSW)
North Carolina Annual	12 contact hours (all must be HSW and earned during a calendar year)
Ohio (beg. 1/1/06) Biennial	24 contact hours (a minimum of 16 hours must be in HSW; credits earned by architects licensed in another jurisdiction also will be accepted provided that jurisdiction accepts Ohio's requirements)
Oklahoma Biennial	24 contact hours (all HSW)
Oregon Annual	12 contact hours (a minimum of 8 hours may be in HSW and a maximum of 4 hours must be practice related)
Puerto Rico	Contact board
Rhode Island Biennial	24 contact hours (16 hours must be in HSW or compliance with another jurisdiction's CE requirements)
South Carolina Annual	12 contact hours (a minimum of 8 hours must be in HSW)
South Dakota Biennial	30 contact hours
Tennessee Biennial	24 contact hours (a minimum of 13 hours must be in HSW and/or technical competency)
Texas Annual	8 contact hours (all hours must include HSW subjects; 1 hour must be in barrier-free design)
Vermont Biennial	24 contact hours (all HSW)
West Virginia Annual	12 contact hours (a minimum of 8 hours must be in HSW)
Wyoming Biennial	16 contact hours (all HSW)

Several state boards recognize CE hours earned in another jurisdiction PROVIDED THAT the second jurisdiction will accept CE hours earned in the first jurisdiction. Ohio, for example, already has established a policy of reciprocal recognition for continuing education hours. Please contact the state boards for more details.