



Appendix C:

NCARB Education Policy Resolutions to Sunset:
1960-1999

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Project Background

In FY19, Board discussions unveiled a resolution from 2000 that dictated an NCARB position on an issue/policy that, in 2020, no longer aligned with current practice or philosophy. Evaluation of the resolution was assigned to a task force for review and discussion, but led the Board to question the status of other resolutions that dictated official NCARB policy or position. Policies or positions implemented by membership vote remain active unless the membership takes a follow-up action to sunset it, provides a deadline, or includes information granting authority of future adjustments to another party in the resolution.

NCARB staff began a research project to evaluate the status of all historical NCARB resolutions, and the Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) has been asked to make recommendations to the NCARB Board of Directors on whether the resolutions should remain NCARB policy or sunset.

The resolutions are being reviewed by category, and the first set of policies were sunset in FY21. This year, the PAC conducted a holistic review of active education-related policy resolutions, including those from 1960-1999.

Additional resolutions from more categories and decades will be reviewed over the next several years as NCARB cleans up its resolution database.

Resolutions Recommended for Sunset as part of Resolution 2023-02:

Resolution 1999-15: No Sunset for Broadly Experienced Architect Alternative

“RESOLVED, that, notwithstanding Resolution 96-7 which, among other things, ended, effective July 1, 2000, the broadly experienced architect alternative to the degree requirement, a broadly experienced architect, without an accredited degree, whose qualifications are described in *NCARB Education Standard*, shall continue to be eligible for Council certification.”

Rationale: This resolution continues the alternative paths for architects without a NAAB-accredited degree. It also was intended to maintain the two-year window around NAAB accreditation when evaluating degrees (established in 1996-07, below). Sunsetting this resolution has no impact on current requirements since those are embedded in the NCARB Certification Requirements, which also require a resolution to update. However, sunsetting this resolution ensures that NCARB will not be in conflict with past policy resolutions should membership ever desire to update the education requirements.

Resolution 1996-07: Sunsetting Alternate Education Route

“RESOLVED, that, effective July 1, 2000, all applicants for Council certification, except applicants with a degree in the field of architecture granted by an academic institution outside the United States and Canada, must hold a professional degree in architecture where the degree program has been accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board (NAAB) not later than two years after graduation.”

Rationale: This resolution was intended to sunset the education alternative routes, while also establishing a two-year window for NAAB accreditation. However, this resolution seems to be in conflict with Resolution 1999-15, although both are still active. NCARB does offer alternative programs for individuals with backgrounds not included in this resolution. Sunsetting this resolution has no impact on current requirements since those are embedded in the NCARB Certification Requirements, which also require a resolution to update. Sunsetting this resolution ensures that NCARB will not be in conflict with past policy resolutions should membership ever desire to update the education requirements.

Resolution 1994-02: Sunsetting EESA For All But Foreign-Educated and Broadly Experienced Applicants

“RESOLVED, that effective July 1, 2000, all applicants for Council certification, except broadly experienced architects and foreign-educated applicants, must hold a professional degree in architecture where the degree program has been accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board not later than two years after the degree was received. The foregoing requirement shall not apply to persons seeking reinstatement of a certificate or to foreign-educated applicants who may continue to satisfy the education requirements through the Education Evaluation Services for Architects (EESA) process. Foreign-educated applicants shall mean persons holding a professional degree in architecture from an institution in a country (other than in the United States or Canada) whose regulating authority recognizes the degree. Broadly experienced architects are those applicants whose qualifications are described in Section II, Sub-section 5 of the NCARB Circular of Information No. 3.”

Rationale: NCARB does offer the alternative paths mentioned in this resolution. However, NCARB does still allow the EESA option. Sunsetting this resolution has no impact on current requirements since those are embedded in the NCARB Certification Requirements, which also require a resolution to update. Sunsetting this resolution ensures that NCARB will not be in conflict with past policy resolutions should membership ever desire to update the education requirements.

Resolution 1983-01: Certification For Applicants Without Degree Who Meet Existing Standards

“**RESOLVED**, that, notwithstanding Resolution 14 of the 1980 Annual Meeting and Resolution 3 of the 1981 Annual Meeting, applicants for Council certification who, on or before July 1, 1984, have at least 5 years of education credits in accordance with Appendix “A” to Circular of Information No. 1, released July 1983, shall be deemed to have met the educational requirements for certification.”

Rationale: This resolution updated the Circular of Information, and would have been modified by following resolutions in 1984. However, this resolution is still listed in the active resolutions index document from 2002; sunseting it would clarify that it is no longer active.

Resolution 1983-05: To Accept Alternate Education in Lieu of an Accredited Degree

“**RESOLVED**, that, notwithstanding Resolution 14 of the 1980 Annual Meeting and Resolution 3 of the 1981 Annual Meeting, applicants for Council certification, after July 1, 1984, without an accredited degree but meeting all other Council criteria, whose education is deemed by the Education Evaluation Committee to meet the Education Criteria adopted by the Council, shall be granted certification.”

Rationale: NCARB’s current Education Alternative pathways fulfill this requirement. Sunseting this resolution has no impact on current requirements since those are embedded in the NCARB Certification Requirements, which also require a resolution to update. Sunseting this resolution ensures that NCARB will not be in conflict with past policy resolutions should membership ever desire to update the education requirements.

Resolution 1980-13: Preparation of State Versions of Appendices “A” and “B”

“**RESOLVED**, That the Council Board of Directors be directed to prepare a modified version of Appendix “A” and Appendix “B” appropriate for adoption by Member Boards as their regulations describing requirements for registration, and that all Member Boards be encouraged to adopt such regulations as soon as feasible.”

Rationale: This resolution has two parts: 1) Updates to Appendix A and B, which were completed at the time, and those appendices were later incorporated into programmatic guidelines and/or retired. These appendices included suggested education, experience, and examination requirements. 2) Encouraging adoption of NCARB’s national standards. Sunseting this resolution has no impact on current NCARB requirements, but does ensure that Member Boards may maintain their current individual requirements for regulation of the profession within their jurisdiction.

Resolution 1980-14: Requirement of Bachelor's Degree for Certification

“RESOLVED, That every applicant for Council Certification who has not been registered for the practice of architecture by a Member Board by July 1, 1984, must hold a professional degree in architecture from an NAAB accredited program and that Appendices “A” and “B” be adjusted accordingly.”

Rationale: Adjustments were made by later resolutions to allow for additional options, but this policy did go into effect as the preferred education requirement for certification in 1984. Sunsetting this resolution has no impact on current requirements since those are embedded in the NCARB Certification Requirements, which also require a resolution to update. Sunsetting this resolution ensures that NCARB will not be in conflict with past policy resolutions should membership ever desire to update the education requirements.

Resolution 1979-03: All Conferences to Establish Meetings with their Educational Communities

“WHEREAS, The acceptance of a degree from an accredited school of architecture is a major consideration by Member Boards in the registration process, and thereby affects the health, safety and welfare of the public, and

WHEREAS, Through a lack of communication and understanding, a loss of confidence in the grading process had developed among the Member Boards, the Southern Conference initiated a continuing dialogue with Board members, ACSA and NAAB, and

WHEREAS, These meetings have restored confidence in the accrediting process, understanding of mutual problems and established closer ties among the Member Boards and the schools of architecture in the Southern Conference; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all Regions of NCARB make every effort to initiate similar meetings to improve communications with their educational community, to better understand the accrediting process, and to produce thereby the best possible architectural graduates to better serve the public.”

Rationale: Currently, about half of NCARB’s regions are not in compliance with this resolution (Regions 3, 4, 5, and 6 regularly hold a similar conference). Forcing regions to hold a similar conference could have a significant financial and administrative impact on regions that are not currently choosing to do so. Sunsetting this resolution ensures that regions can continue to engage with educators in their region in the way that suits their needs best.

Resolution 1978-25: Task Force to Define the Areas of Study Fundamental to the Practice of Architecture

“WHEREAS, The functional necessities of state registration boards require continual assurance that the national accreditation process includes among its principle concerns that satisfactory exposure and proficiency are required in areas of study fundamental to the practice of architecture, and

WHEREAS, Current NAAB accreditation processes do not provide such continual assurances, and

WHEREAS, There is sufficient reason to believe that such areas of study can be defined and that reasonable measures of satisfactory exposure and proficiency in such areas can be determined; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a task force of Member Board Members, educators, and representatives of NAAB be created by NCARB and charged with the responsibility of seeking a method of providing the assurance indicated above.”

Rationale: This resolution created a task force that no longer exists; the task force completed its work at the time and a recommendation was made that the 1979 Annual Meeting, resulting in future work. Now, NCARB is included in the accreditation process in a variety of ways, including with members on NAAB visiting teams. Sunsetting this resolution provides clarity that the work of the task force was completed at the time.

RESOLUTION 1969-7: Proposal to Grant the Title "Intern-Architect" or Other Title as May be Determined by the NCARB Board of Directors to Graduates of Accredited Architectural Schools and to Establish a Defined Internship Program and Record

This proposal includes:

- A. The granting (award) of a first-level professional recognition to the graduate of an accredited architectural school at the time of his receipt of his first professional degree. This recognition shall be called "Intern-Architect" and shall be awarded by the state registration board of his residency through the use of NCARB guidelines, the details of which are to be developed this coming year and presented at next year's Annual Convention for approval and implementation. It is not anticipated that this recognition will cause a statutory change in registration laws but can be accomplished by a change in each Member Board's rules and regulations. The procedures for award of this recognition should be according to a uniform NCARB procedure stated in its Circular of Information. This recognition in no way grants any degree of state registration but rather is a professional recognition of achievement in the ladder leading to professional registration.

- B. The establishment of an Internship Program of three years' duration that permits the flexibility of different kinds of experience for two years and requires one year of experience in a registered architect's office who is in private practice. This Internship Program would include the issuing, by the state registration board of his residency at the beginning of his internship and through the offices of NCARB, of an "Internship Architect Record" for the recording and verification of his experience by each of his employers. The details and structure of this procedure for implementation are to be studied this coming year by NCARB, the Member Boards and in cooperation with ALA. and reported to the next Annual Convention.

Rationale: This resolution has two parts: 1) Establishing the title "intern-architect" for graduates of NAAB-accredited programs (which NCARB is not in compliance with), and 2) Creating the experience program (which NCARB is in compliance with). Current jurisdictional requirements would not allow many of NCARB's members to enact part 1; NCARB's current policy is to encourage jurisdictions to determine their own titling per their laws and rules. Sunsetting this resolution has no impact on current requirements since those are embedded in official NCARB documents, which also require a resolution to update. Sunsetting this resolution ensures that NCARB will not be in conflict with past policy resolutions should membership ever desire to update the education requirements.

Resolution 1965: Foreign Education

"Proposal 1. That the Admissions Office of Accredited Schools of Architecture be requested to evaluate each applicant with a foreign school education in relation to its own standards.

- a. U. S. schools do this now for such candidates that want to continue or complete their education. A system of measurement is now in operation.
- b. The work to provide this evaluation would entail a cost to the school that should be borne by the applicant.
- c. A report direct from the Admissions Department to NCARB indicating full equality or partial credit in years of accomplishment will establish the individual applicants that will fit into the educational measurements in Circular of Information, No. 3-62.
- d. It is further recommended that one school in each of the same U. S. regions be enlisted to perform this service.

Proposal 2. That foreign practical training be recorded in the same manner required for applicants as indicated in Circular of Information, No. 3-62, including interpretations of 1964. That costs of translation of all records, references, etc., be borne by the applicant."

Rationale: Much of the purpose of this resolution is still in place through the EESA program. Sunsetting this resolution has no impact on current requirements since those are embedded in the NCARB Certification Requirements, which also require a resolution to update. Sunsetting this resolution ensures that NCARB will not be in conflict with past policy resolutions should membership ever desire to update the education requirements.