



2012/13 AIBC COUNCIL INITIATIVE

ASSOCIATE OPTIONS

PRESENTATION
+
DISCUSSION

JUNE 1, 2013

An aerial photograph showing a city skyline in the distance, viewed across a large body of water. In the foreground, a dense forest covers a hillside that slopes down towards the water. A road or path is visible winding through the trees. The sky is clear and blue, suggesting a bright day.

*Self-regulation is a form of participatory democracy.
When it works, it is the best option. When it fails,
everyone including the public is left with second-best.*

RICHARD STEINECKE
- a leading Canadian self-regulatory authority

Good afternoon -

On behalf of council, I am pleased to start the long-delayed consultation to resolve the Associates Issue. This year was very demanding, but, given what we have accomplished, very rewarding. We did a huge amount of work; the seeds of which, will hopefully flourish with the next council.

Before I bring you up to date and outline the course that council has proposed I would like to introduce the hard working members of the Task Force: Paula Grossman, Architect AIBC, Vice President and Chair of the Governance Committee, Chip Barrett, Architect AIBC Registrar and Chair of the Strategic Planning Committee, Steven Simons, Lieutenant Governor Appointee, Gordon Richards, Architect AIBC and Past President and Scott Kemp Architect AIBC and council's representative to the Registration Board).

The Task Force has relied on AIBC staff for support throughout its work cycle, and we thank them for all of their efforts. Thank you as well to all of my fellow councilors. Council as a whole insisted that the Task Force's work be done in time and that it be done with a defensible process, one that was deliberate, methodical and evidence-based.

Council hopes that, once you hear about and start to understand the scope of what council has achieved this year, you will share our hope for the future as the AIBC gets on to the business of ensuring the robust regulatory regime and contributing to a vital profession as is expected by the public. I would be pleased to take questions at the end of the presentations – please allow me to complete the entire presentation to help ensure we are all as informed as possible. As you will hear in more detail, your council and the Task Force were methodical and deliberate in carrying out its review of the 'associates issue'. We considered the 2012 member engagement survey very seriously. We took one of the most complex and divisive issues to face the organization in some time and realized we had an entire landscape to consider, not a few compass points and positions and arguments. We reviewed the Architects Act and bylaws and the legislation and bylaws from other regulators. We made sure to consult external legal counsel and internal legal counsel to ensure that we developed policy supported by legal analysis and opinions. We considered the demographics of the profession, our operating environment as a self-regulating profession and considered the future. Our 'guiding principles', adopted by AIBC council earlier in May, are forward-looking. They chart a direction for a much more sensible regulatory scheme for all associates, in the public and profession's interest. As I hope you will appreciate once the presentation is complete, the guiding principles will move us much closer to our regulatory core: the regulation of the profession of architecture in the public and profession's interest.

SLIDE 3)

To start off let's set the stage with some basic facts about the practise of architecture in British Columbia and its regulation.

Every architect or honorary architect, all associates, firms and licensees are on the AIBC's register and are regulated by the AIBC. Decorum and compliance with the Architects Act, AIBC Bylaws and Code of Ethics are required of each of and every one of them. Of course, being registered with the AIBC does not make everyone a registered professional. Being registered does not entitle those, other than architects, to represent themselves as a certified, registered and licensed professional who may offer to or practice the profession of architecture under any other designation other than that of an architect working under a certificate of practice.

Secondly, since the public interest is paramount the regulatory regime is expected to be clear, transparent and robust; council's duty, in addition to basic oversight and duties required by the Act and Bylaws, is to ensure the long-term interests of the organization and the public interest are sustained; staff implement policy and carry out the necessary operational duties under the Act and bylaws, in an efficient, effective manner. (SLIDE 4)

Statistics can help give a snapshot of the profession of architecture in the province of British Columbia.(These statistics have been updated since the *Associates Options Task Force's Summary Report* to council was published)

As of this month there are 817 active certificates of practice, 1761 Architects, 502 Interns and 841 other associates. 80% of all registered architects are employed under a certificate of practice, 60% of all registered interns and 11% of all other associates. Of the total number of people, 5378 as of this month, employed under a certificate of practice 66% are non AIBC-registered employees. (SLIDE 5)

You could say that small firms constitute the heart and soul of the profession. As is typical in the [country, firms of between 1-10 employees represent 85% of all certificates of practice, with 66% of all BC registered architects being employed in one and two person firms. (SLIDE 6)

Out of the original 78 building and residential designers, who, in 2008, transferred into the AIBC from BDIBC, 36 remain. For the most part the Building Designers and Residential Designers provide design services independently and obviously without a certificate of practice and oversight of a professional - 5 of the 36 are employed in architectural firms. On the other hand 62% of Architectural Technologists are working under the supervision of an architect.

EVERY REGISTERED PERSON AND ENTITY ON THE AIBC REGISTER IS REGULATED BY THE AIBC

Members

- Architects
- Honorary Members

Associates

- Retired Architects
- Previously Registered Architects
- Intern Architects
- Architectural Graduates
- Architectural Student
- Syllabus Student
- Architectural Technologists
- Technologist Students
- Intern Architectural Technologists
- Building Designers

Holders of Certificates of Practice

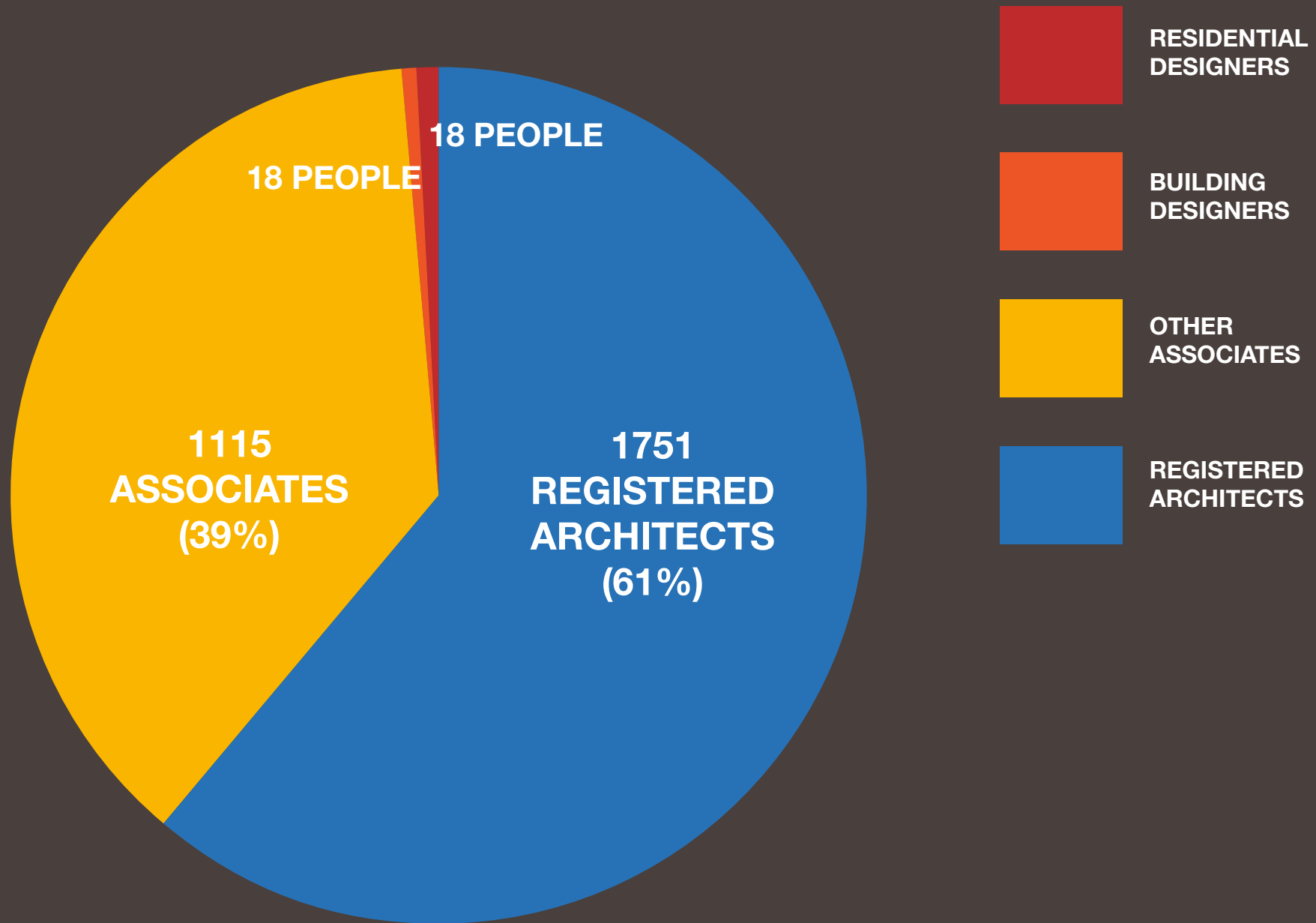
- Corporations
- Partnerships
- Sole Proprietorships
- Certificate of Joint Practice
- Temporary Licensees

BEING LISTED ON THE
AIBC REGISTER **DOES NOT**
CONNOTE “*REGISTERED*
PROFESSIONAL” STATUS
NOR OTHER PROFESSIONAL
ACCREDITATION;

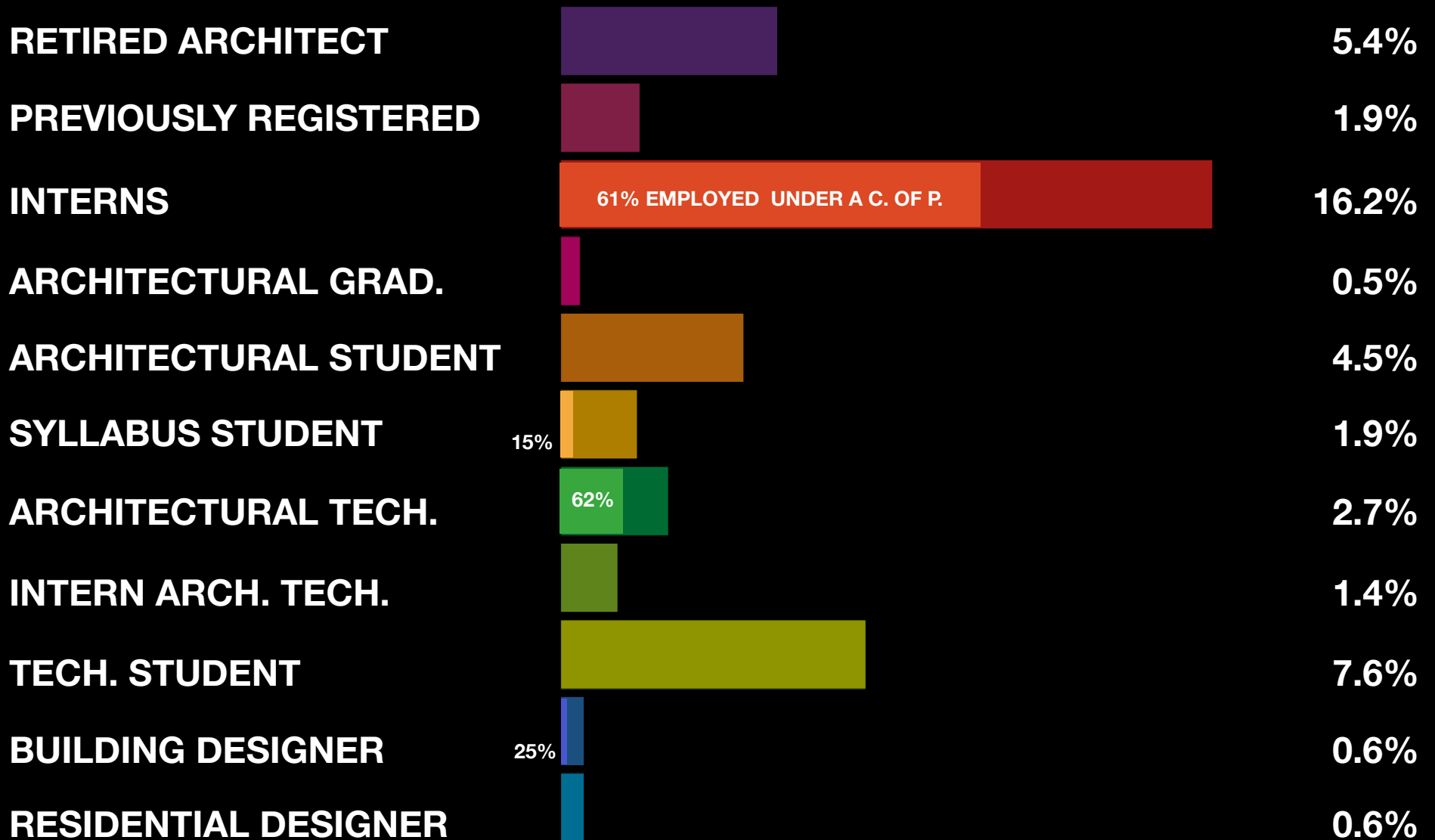
ONLY ARCHITECTS ON
THE REGISTER ARE
AUTHORIZED TO PRACTICE
INDEPENDENTLY AND
TO BE HELD OUT AS
“*ARCHITECTS*”.

(ARCHITECTS ACT)

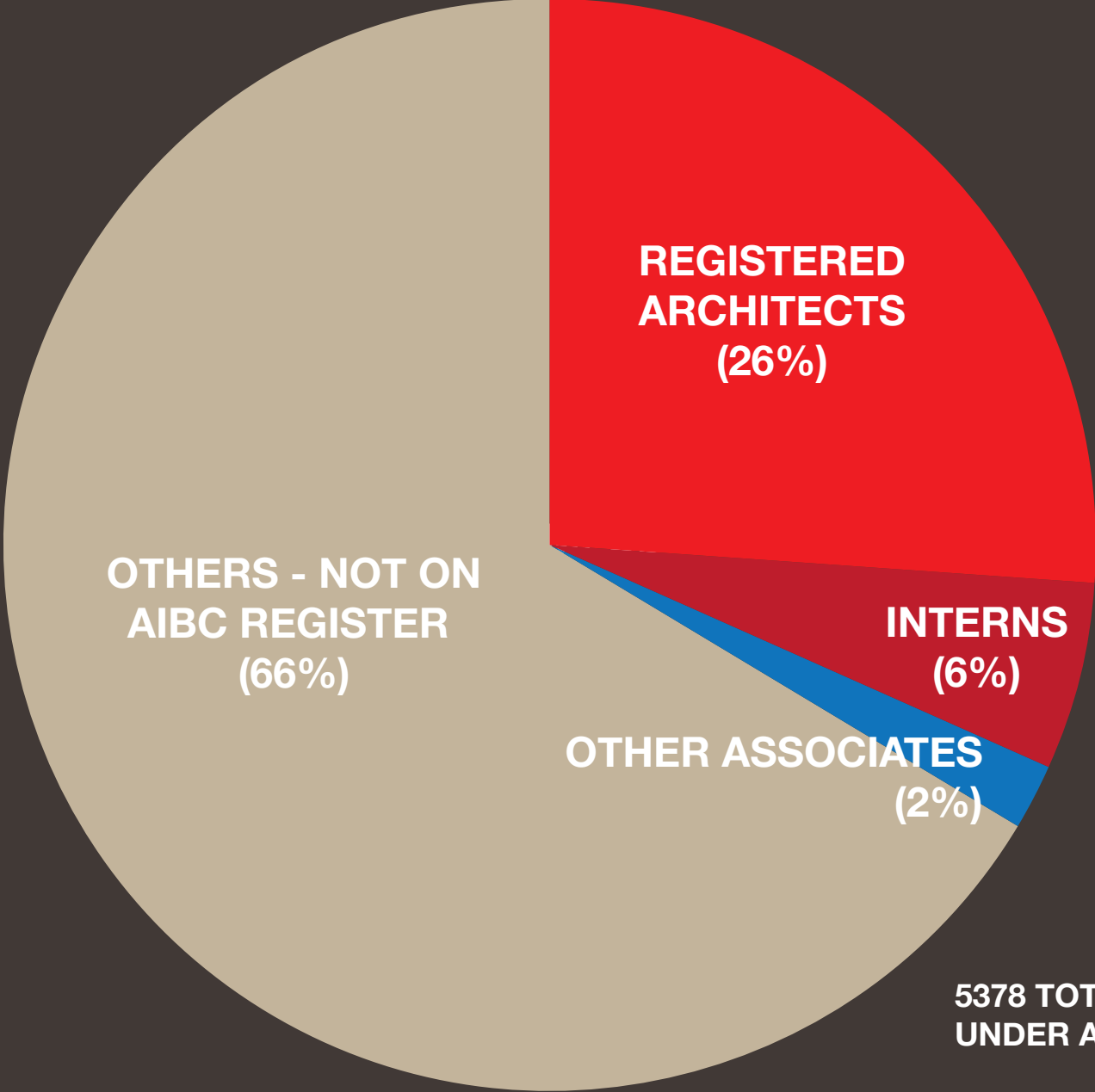
THE PERCEPTION OF THE AIBC ASSOCIATE ISSUE



ASSOCIATES BY CLASS AND BY CATEGORY



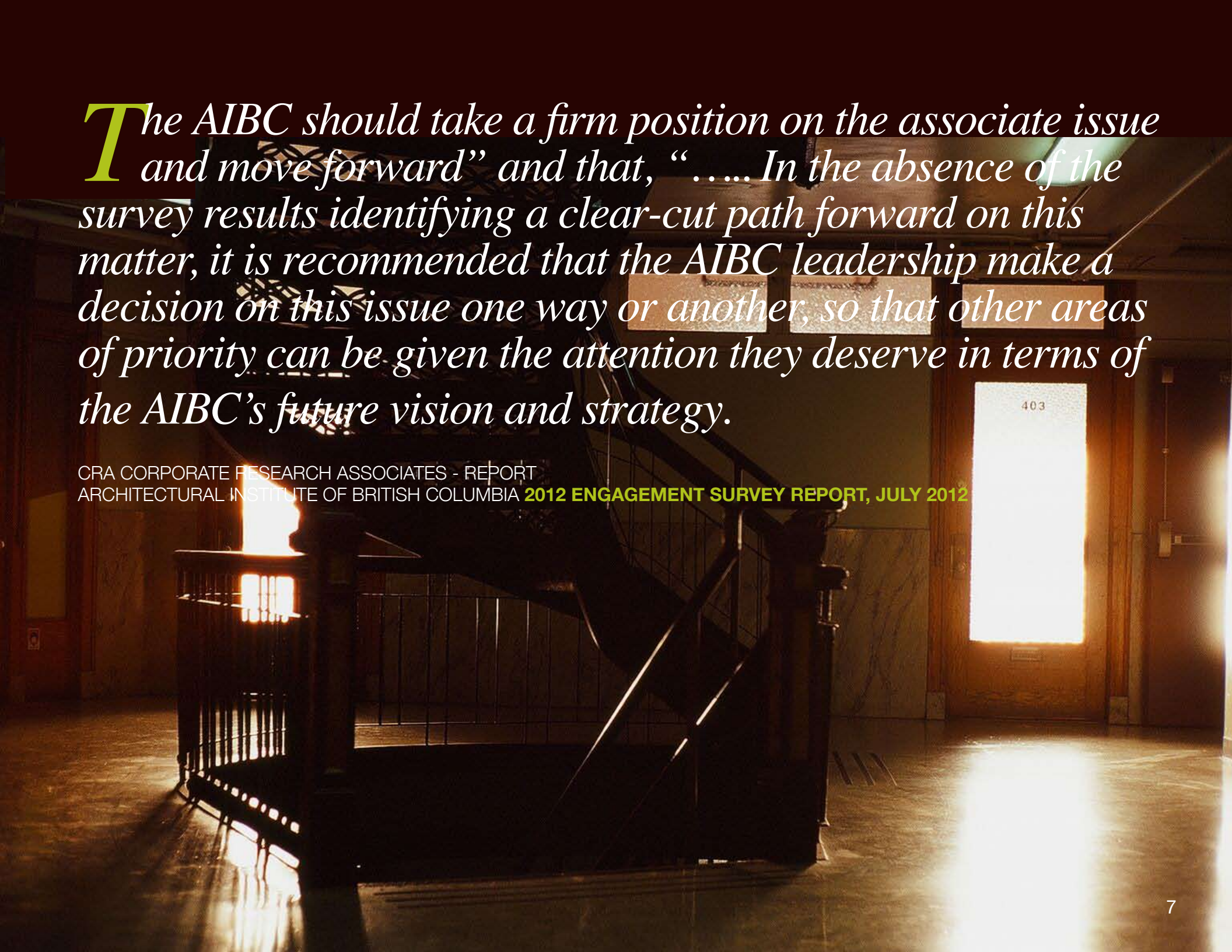
EMPLOYED UNDER A CERTIFICATE OF PRACTICE



There are over 500 interns in the AIBC, which might sound good, except that on average only twenty-five of them enter the profession each year, take an average of seven years to do it, and some never do, AND currently only 305 are working under a certificate of practice. A tsunami of architects will be retiring in the next few years, suggesting the number of registered architects will decline rapidly given the current rate of entry to the profession.

The primary object and core mandate of the organization is to regulate architects and the practice of architecture as set out by the Architects Act.

With these facts in mind let's now get back to the topic at hand - the associates issue. Again, I request that you keep your questions to the end and invite you all to submit your comments and observations in writing to assist in the development of the next stage of work. You may wish to keep track of your thoughts and comments on the comment sheet provided. We would very much like to receive them.



The AIBC should take a firm position on the associate issue and move forward” and that, “..... In the absence of the survey results identifying a clear-cut path forward on this matter, it is recommended that the AIBC leadership make a decision on this issue one way or another, so that other areas of priority can be given the attention they deserve in terms of the AIBC’s future vision and strategy.

CRA CORPORATE RESEARCH ASSOCIATES - REPORT
ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA **2012 ENGAGEMENT SURVEY REPORT, JULY 2012**

The 2012-13 council year started with a bang with the presentation of the 2012 Engagement Survey Report. The consultant states, in their report, that:

“The AIBC should take a firm position on the associate issue and move forward” and that, ***“.....In the absence of the survey results identifying a clear-cut path forward on this matter, it is recommended that the AIBC leadership make a decision on this issue one way or another, so that other areas of priority can be given the attention they deserve in terms of the AIBC’s future vision and strategy.”***

I don’t think I need to tell you that the associate issue has been one of the most difficult, divisive and complicated internal matters the Architectural Institute of British Columbia has had to deal with in recent history.

We know that maintaining the status quo is not an option – the members have spoken. The 2012/13 council was elected on May 12, 2012. We commenced immediately to work on the matter of the associates. One year and two days later council passed the motion approving the Associates Options Task recommendations as outlined in the Framework known as APPENDIX A and accepted the Task Force’s report.

During the year we identified problems and developed ideas as to how to address the complex issues at hand. We engaged in an evidence-based, consultative process with no end in mind. Council conducted itself in a diligent, productive, orderly and timely manner within council. We are here this afternoon to review the process, the framework and to initiate the start of the consultation process.
(SLIDE 8)

As a first step, Council developed a set of core concepts over the course of the council retreat and several facilitated meetings held over the summer:

- AIBC associate classes to reflect the life-cycle of an architect
- Existing associate registrants to be treated in a fair, ethical, responsible and compassionate way
- Return to the core mandate of the regulation of architects



4 STEPS TO ARRIVE AT THE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CORE CONCEPTS
2. LEGAL ANALYSIS
3. ESTABLISH THE ASSOCIATES
OPTIONS TASK FORCE
4. AOTF PROCESS TO ARRIVE AT
RECOMMENDATIONS

1 STEP TO STAKEHOLDERS

1. COUNCIL'S MOTION MAY 14, 2014
CONSULTATION FOLLOWS.



STEP 1 CORE CONCEPTS

- **AIBC associate classes to reflect the life-cycle of an architect**
- **Existing associate registrants to be treated in a fair, ethical, responsible and compassionate way**
- **Return to the core mandate of the regulation of architects**

We agreed that the AIBC:

1. Would return to being an Institute that continues to license only Architects
2. Would collaborate with other professions and associations engaged in the built environment:
3. Could assist other organizations in developing their own certification processes and regulation
4. Would review its standards and policies on internship with a view to providing incentives for trained architectural candidates to complete internship and qualify as members. (SLIDE 9)

Our second step was to obtain legal analysis from both an external legal counsel with strong credentials in the area of professional regulation and from AIBC's in-house counsel. This analysis provided insight into the scope and boundaries for the policy direction available to us in regulating AIBC associates.

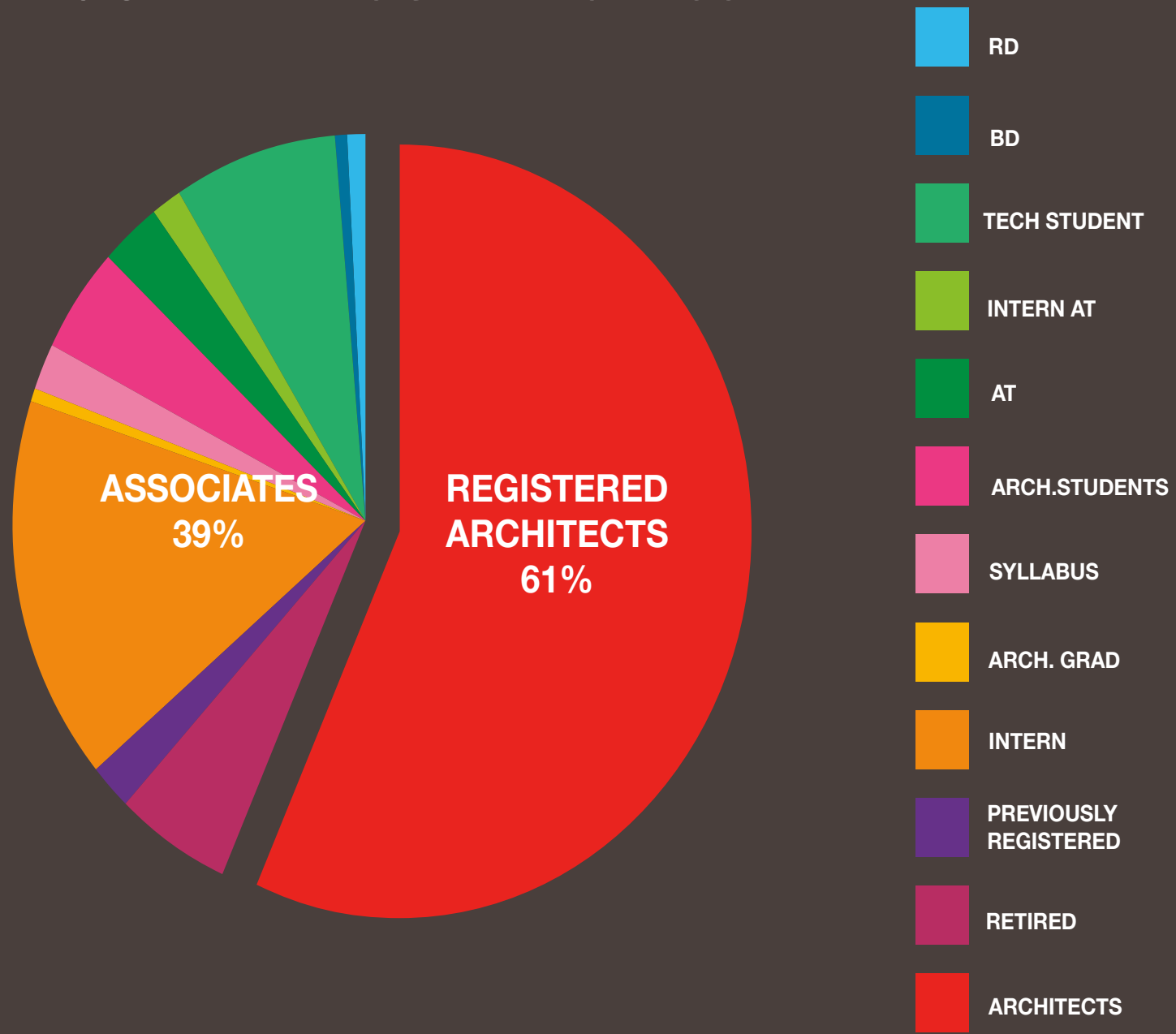
Whereas in the summer and early fall council thought we were only dealing with the independent practice of some associates, the legal analysis revealed the issue was much larger. We began to appreciate that the associates issue is bigger than the Building Designer/Residential Designer issue which had become the focus of much conversation and discourse. Many know the original purpose of the recent expansion of associates (that is, the addition of Building Designer and Residential Designer classes in 2008) was a strategic undertaking and that it was predicated on new legislation, which didn't happen.

What is not generally known is that the proliferation, over time, of the number of different classes of associates has:

- created an unnecessary burden and confusion within the organization;
- undermined the effective operation and regulatory function of the AIBC,
- and, has resulted in a confusing associate regulatory regime.

SLIDE 10, 11, 12?

AIBC REGISTER BY REGISTRANT CATEGORY



STEP 2 LEGAL ANALYSIS

- **An unwieldy and confusing number of associate classes**
- **A significant lack, or no regulation, for each class of associate (i.e. bylaws)**
- **Lack of standards and clear legislative authority for allowing independent practice of associates in “exceptions”**
- **A lack of clarity as to who are AIBC accredited, certified, registered and licensed professionals - not in the public interest**
- **The need for the regulator to regulate by clear authority, i.e. by the Architects Act and AIBC Bylaws**
- **The need to review and revise the existing Architects Act**



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A SELF-GOVERNING PROFESSION?

The regulation of professional practice through the creation and the operation of a licensing system, then, is a matter of public policy; it emanates from the legislature; it involves the creation of valuable rights; and it is directed towards the protection of vulnerable interests.

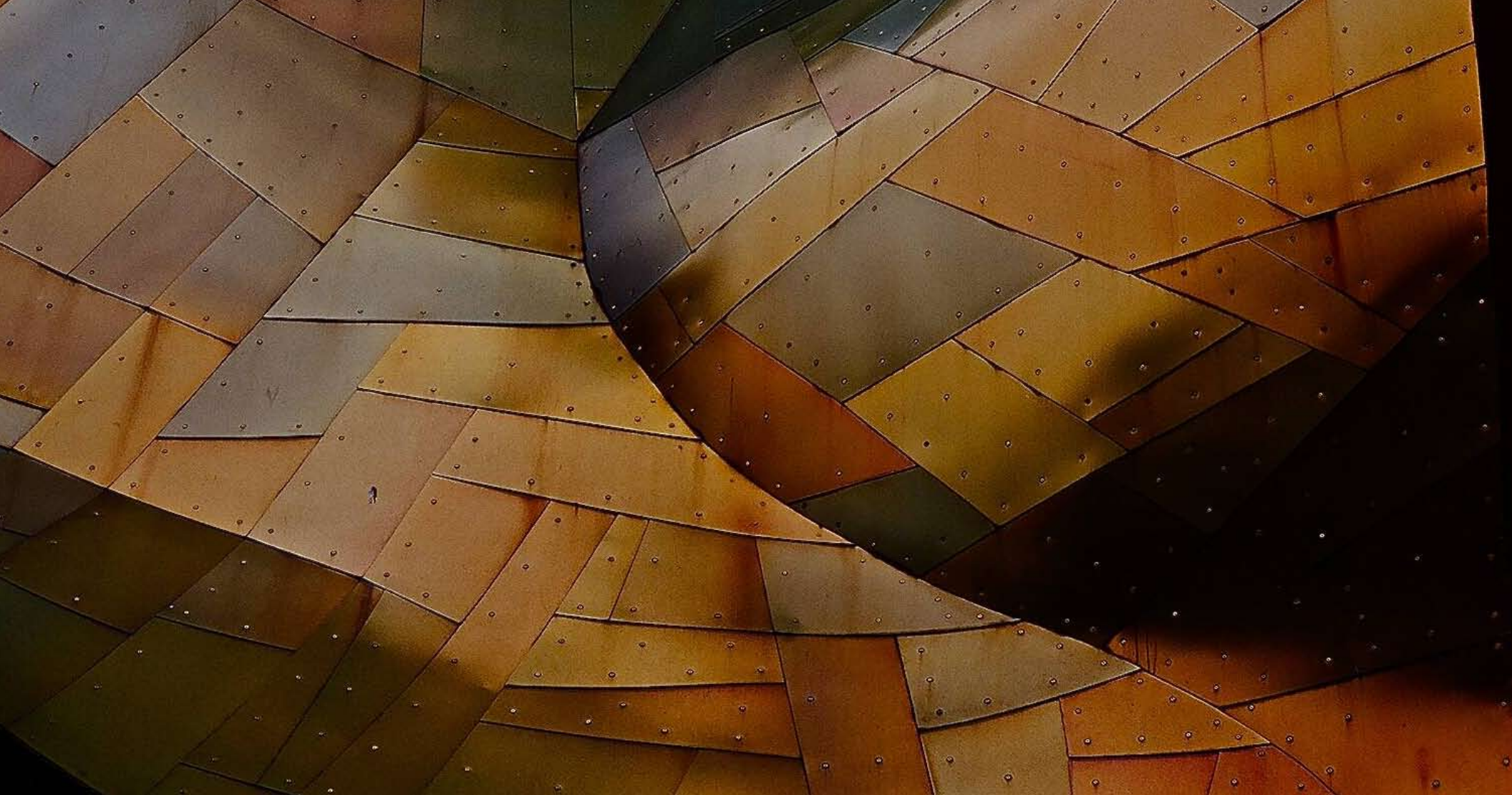
J.T. CASEY • “Regulation of the Profssions in Canada”

In fact, as it stands now, there are:

- an unwieldy and confusing number of associate classes – nine in total including one class with three subcategories
- a significant lack, or no regulation for each class of associates (i.e. bylaws)
- lack of standards and clear legislative authority for allowing independent practice of associates in the “exceptions”
- A lack of clarity as to who are AIBC accredited, certified, registered and licensed professionals. This is definitely not in the public interest.

There is the need for the regulator, the Architectural Institute of British Columbia to regulate by clear authority, that is, by the Architects Act and AIBC Bylaws. Council has recognized the need for more and better bylaws to regulate associate classes, and, as we have heard before, the need for a review of the Architects Act and legislative updating.

The legal analysis we received has helped us ensure that the policy direction we are proposing is consistent with the institute’s authority to regulate associates as set out in the Architects Act.



STEP 3 TASK FORCE MANDATE

- **Outline a recommended course of action and rationale in regards to the categories of Associates for council's review and decision. Time of the essence.**

STEP 4 ASSOCIATE OPTION TASK FORCE PROCESS

- Review legal analysis • internal and external
- Document and analyse AIBC's existing regulatory regime for every registrant (Number registered, how long in existence, application requirements, qualifications, education, experience, examinations, ongoing requirements for competency, disciplinary processes, rights, oaths, practice responsibilities, obligations, annual review
- Research other organizations, meet with representative stakeholders, research other provincial regulators of the profession of architecture's regulatory regimes
- Discuss findings and find a fair and reasonable balance
- Recommend the number and type of associate classes, qualifications and limitations and conditions.

Council then took the third step in the process, establishing the Associate Options Task Force in January 2013.

The Task Force was asked to review the much more complex situation of all the Associate Classes and to determine recommendations for consideration by council. Council asked the Task to complete its work in time for it to be presented at this Annual Meeting. This meant weekly meetings, 15 in total, and much work being done in between. The process started with research and gathered facts, including receiving and reviewing additional advice from in-house counsel.

Clearly a regulator serves the public interest by way of the clear and transparent accreditation, certification, registration and licensure of its practitioners.

In the AIBC there are the members –

Architect and Honorary Member, and nine different classes of associates, three categories in one class, on the AIBC Register: Intern Architect, Retired Architect, Previously Registered Architect, Architectural Graduate, Architectural Technologist, Intern Architectural Technologist, Building Designer, Residential Designer, Syllabus Student, and Architectural and Technologist Students. It is important to remember that Architects are certified, registered and licensed and that each architect has to practice architecture through a certificate of practice

In addition to reviewing the existing regulatory regime for AIBC Associates the Task Force met with representatives of some of the key associate classes who would be impacted by changes; APEGBC's Registrar to learn about their P. Technologist initiative; and, we also compared the regulations and bylaws pertaining to associates of each and every regulator across Canada. The AIBC regulation of associates, we discovered, is sparse at best.

STEP 4 CONSIDERATIONS

- **THE 2012 AIBC ENGAGEMENT SURVEY**
- **LEGAL ANALYSIS**
- **THE ACT AND BYLAWS**
- **REGULATOR'S CORE PUBLIC INTEREST RESPONSIBILITIES**
- **AIBC OPERATING ENVIRONMENT**

ALL TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT TO DEVELOP AN OPTION THAT FOCUSES ON THE ORGANIZATION'S CORE MANDATE

THE OPTION CONSIDERS ALL THE INPUT AND IS WITHIN THE AUTHORITY OF COUNCIL AND THE ORGANIZATION



CORE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REGULATOR

- REGISTRATION** The inclusion on a register or list of individuals and other entities. The least involved and weakest form of regulation - **does not amount to licensure or certification.**
- ACCREDITATION** the process of determining and certifying the achievement and maintenance of appropriate standards of education for professionals. **Accreditation establishes the educational standards that must be met by the educational program.**
- CERTIFICATION** refers to the issuance of a certificate by a public or a private governing body attesting to a person's attainment of specific knowledge and skill...**the focus of certification is on an individual's credentials and his or her eligibility to practise a profession.**
- LICENSURE** refers to the issuance of a license by a publicly mandated governing body granting the right to engage in the activities of a given occupation. It attests to an individual's attainment of a degree of competency required to ensure protection of the public's health, welfare and safety (Macdonald and Adachi n.d.2). **Licensure moves past the attainment of qualifications or eligibility into the realm of accountability. Whereas certification is designed to protect the profession, licensure is designed to protect the public. A proper licensure system should be transparent and available to the public.**
- Licensure is the critical difference between the operations of a private, non-legislated professional body, and the responsibilities of a legislated, self-governing professional body.**

SLIDE 15, 16

At the end of the research and analysis phase the Task Force had documented and outlined the core regulatory activities for the profession of architecture by which the public interest is served, and had charted each registrant, including architects and the honorary members against the activities required of the regulator.

The Task Force reported its findings to council.

The final phase of the AOTF's work encompassed the period of discussion and debate necessary to establish the recommendations as to the number and type of associate classes and the limitations and conditions for each class.

The Framework is a sketch. The Task Force asked a great many questions and what ifs as part of its process, as did council. The next stage will examine each class in more detail. What is important is council has established a direction, and given a clear signal that we want to put limits and conditions on independent practice. It has also said that the regulator needs to regulate only those people who understand and can commit to the fact of being regulated. The question as to why an intern would want to become an architect when they might work quite nicely in the exceptions might also be said of an architect – why would she or he want or need to stay an architect – the concept that being an architect is something worth earning, and that we architects make a commitment to the public and to the profession is really part of the equation.

The Task Force sought an approach that would be practical and fair, 'forward focused' with a view of establishing a community of common purpose at the AIBC. With council's core concepts and the legal analysis in mind and animated dialogue at the table, the Task Force set out the framework of recommendations that formed the motion council approved May 14th, 2013.

Slide 17

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Whether or not the admission and regulation of independent practitioners in the exceptions is in accordance with the statute and the object and purposes of the organization, it is generally recognized and accepted that this action has compromised the functionality of the organization and put the reputation of the AIBC at some risk. In addition:

- The survey provided real evidence of the need to rebuild trust with the members
- The number of classes of associates is unwieldy and unlike any other regulator of the profession of architecture across Canada, the United States and other western countries.
- Whatever the number and type of classes of associates the institute settles on, stronger bylaws are needed to set out the classes, the qualifications and limitations and conditions for each class. They do not all have to be the same. This is the next phase of work.
- Good governance practice also requires the continuing establishment and revision of regulation within the profession on an ongoing basis.
- Relevant clauses in the Architects Act need to be read all together, in particular.
- “a person must not practise or offer to practise the profession of architecture unless the person is a) a holder of a current certificate of practice or, b) practises as authorized by this Act through and architectural firm that is a holder of a current certificate of practice. A certificate of practice is held by an architectural firm, member, or licensee.” (S. 27)



THE ARCHITECTS ACT

- Enables the AIBC to regulate architects, and where permitted non-architects practising architecture as employees working for, and under the supervision of an architect.
- Requires a certificate of practise for all architectural services.

FRAMEWORK FOR THE REGULATION OF ASSOCIATES

Existing Associate Class	Proposed Class & Designation	Registered (registered and subject to discipline)	Qualifications	Professional Development (AIBC courses) + AIBC Exam	May only practice architecture under the supervision (1) of an architect and in a firm with a Certificate of Practice AIBC	May work independently in the exceptions as an associate of AIBC	Required to do Continuing Education	Right to newsletters/publications from the Institute BL 13.2	Right to attend General meetings under the supervision (1) of an otherwise direct BL 13.2	Eligible to sit on committees BL 13.2	Right to speak at General meetings by permission of the assembly (RONT)	Eligible to become members of Chapters, equal rights as Architects except the right to vote and hold office BL 13.3	Liaison representation to council shall	Need changes to legislation required in addition to bylaws	Considerations required (2)	
Intern Architect - Associate	INTERN ARCHITECT ASSOCIATE	<p>✓</p> <p>Must meet all national Intern Architect Program standards (degree from accredited university program, minimum two years of apprenticeship supervised by an architect and a mentor with proscribed experience, EXAC or NCARB examinations and AIBC specific courses and AIBC Oral Examination)</p>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ACT to conform to IAP standards - 2years minimum or no. of hours needs to replace the current 3 year requirement in the Architects Act. Bylaw update as well	Consider an Inactive Class, i.e. a holding option and rules with time limits on reentry for unemployment, career interns, childbearing and family commitments,	
		<p>AND</p> <p>Advanced level of the Syllabus program</p>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Retired Architect Associate, Previously Registered Architect	RETIRED ARCHITECT ASSOCIATE	Return seal, may reregister at any time per existing AIBC rules		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Need to redefine bylaw as to what retired means so it is non prejudicial as well as adding other rules	Retirement means the cessation of practice. Bylaws needed regarding reentry to profession, currently in operational procedures	
Architectural Technologist-Associate	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST ASSOCIATE	<p>✓</p> <p>Category 1 Application- Graduation from accredited two year technology diploma program + BCIT and letter of employment demonstrating two years of work experience with minimum 1 year under direct supervision of an architect with C. of P.</p> <p>Category 2 Application- Graduation from accredited one year technology diploma program + BCIT and letter of employment demonstrating five years of work experience with minimum 3 years under direct supervision of an architect with C. of P.</p> <p>Category 3 Application- letter of employment demonstrating seven years of related work experience under the direct supervision of an architect with a Certificate of Practice</p>	✓	✓		per employer or individual choice	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Bylaws and rules for this new associate class needed	BCIT's architectural technology program has not been accredited though may be soon. Existing Architectural technologists may not be able to belong to ASTTBC. • The designation Architectural Technologist is held by the AIBC. • Graduates of architectural technology from other institutions programs which are accredited might join ASTTBC for the title Technologist or Technician.	
Existing Building Designer-Associate, Residential Designer Associate	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGIST ASSOCIATE	<p>✓</p> <p>Grandfathered as part of the transfer to this Associate Class</p>													SEE ABOVE	Transition from one Associate Class to another to be part of notice. • Some of the current Building and Residential Designers are members at ASTTBC as well as associates at the AIBC.

The Task Force Recommendations and now AIBC Council's approved policy direction in regards to the classes of associates, designation, qualifications, and rules are summarized in the table Framework for Associates and Affiliates, dated May 1, 2013 (Appendix A). In summary they are:

1. A reorganization of the current range of associate classes to a total of three for an effective and efficient organization:
 - a. Intern Architect Associate - a temporary state on the way to becoming a registered and licensed practitioner
 - b. Retired Architect Associate (to be comprised of current retired architect and previously registered member classes); - an honorary state to maintain the professional title architect in retirement (no practice other than for oneself or for one's family as permitted by the Architects Act)
 - c. Architectural Technologist Associate (comprised of current architectural technologist, intern architectural technologist, building designer and residential designer classes) - an ongoing state for persons interested and involved in the profession of architecture employed under a certificate of practice, whose work is supervised by an architect.
 - 1) Discontinuation of the architectural graduate and student associate classes of associates (student associate class includes the subcategories architectural students, syllabus students and technologist students) - neither they nor the AIBC should want to regulate these individuals.
 - 2) Replacement of all '.AIBC' designations with the three associate class designations in (a) above, and the establishment of guidelines, including bylaws, necessary for the use of these designations; such that there is no confusion of creditation and licensure by the public
- and
- 3) Establishing limitations and conditions, through bylaw creation and enforcement, of any independent practice by AIBC associates, to conform with the expectation that any work conducted by associates in the Architects Act exceptions occurs under the supervision of an architect.

The recommendations are made in recognition that, for the organization, the public interest is paramount. The basic requirements of regulation - accreditation, certification, registration and licensure - must be met by the regulator. Licensure is what the public relies on the organization for. This is how the organization provides the public with the assurance that the architect is qualified to practice architecture and will take responsibility for the work. The recommendations are made with the recognition that a robust regulatory regime is fair, clear and transparent and knowing council's basic fiduciary duty is to ensure the organization is effective and efficient. Council, in approving the framework, still holds the view of creating a community of common purpose in which relationships are maintained.

The Framework in APPENDIX A outlines proposed limitations and conditions for each associate class in addition to defining the recommended classes and qualifications. The start of work for the new Task Force will be the setting out of a transition and consultation processes, and the timeline for implementation of guiding principles. It is expected that this work will proceed with associate representation. Setting out the limitations and conditions in the bylaw process will also involve consultation with the members and associates (S. 5, 24). In other words – and I can't stress this enough – while council has set a clear and strong direction for associate regulation, built on an analytical foundation, there is much work to be done, including much consultation with members and associates, to take it to the next stage. The quest is for clarity, simplicity, order and fairness. Each class of associates may in the end have different limitations and conditions – this conversation is the next stage of work.

The work of the Task Force has defined the 'core mandate' of the AIBC and reaffirmed the principles shared by all of self-regulating professions.



ADOPTION OF THE PRINCIPLES WILL:

- **Create structure and order in the AIBC associate classes**
- **Recognize the lifecycle of the Architect**
- **Meet the basic requirements of the Architects Act**
- **Signal that the sign of competence is the architect's seal·the license to practice; the certificate of practice the vehicle of practice of architecture**
- **Increase efficiency and effectiveness of organization**
- **Demonstrate the same rules apply to everyone - clear to the public and in the public interest.**
- **Harmonize with the regulation of the profession of architecture across Canada**

In summary, the proposed changes to the regulatory regime of all associates:

- 1) Recognizes the lifecycle of an architect, council's vision developed over many meetings at the start of this council year and reinforces the importance of becoming an architect - the ability to practice with the title one has earned and does the work to maintain, as well as the the ongoing duty to the profession and its regulation.
- 2) Meets the basic requirements of the Architects Act, as provided by the government such that:
 - a. The practice of architecture is provided by a holder of a certificate of practice (S. 27, 36)
 - b. Any non-holder of a certificate of practice, whether a member, an associate or non-associate, may only practice the profession of architecture as an employee. (S. 27, 41)
 - c. A person not licensed under the Act must not be held out or implied to be licensed under the Act. (S. 63)
- 3) Reduces, reorganizes and simplifies the classes of associates
- 4) Creates a more efficient and effective organization
- 5) Sets out rules that are shared and fair. Same rules apply to everyone - clear to the public and in the public interest.
- 6) Harmonizes with the regulation of the profession of architecture across Canada - no provincial regulator of the profession of architecture is regulating associates in the practice of architecture in the scope of work which is available to the public.

Council recommends that the work by on the regulation of associates will continue based on the principles and framework proposed . **Consultation must follow.**



MOVING FORWARD

Council recommends that the work by council on the regulation of associates will continue based on the principles and framework proposed. If it does, we should expect to see the existing dot AIBC associate designations being replaced with revised designations by the fall of 2013 and associate bylaws being proposed at, or before, the 2014 AIBC Annual Meeting.

Focusing on the core mandate of the organization with a collective desire to work constructively in a ‘forward looking’ manner to do what is right for the organization ‘at this time’ is the foundation for positive change at the Architectural Institute of British Columbia.

The Institute has an ongoing responsibility to consult with internal and external stakeholders and government in regards to Act renewal and, for the ongoing renewal and revision of Bylaws.

To close I would personally like to say how grateful I am for the opportunity I have had this year to work on council and be engaged in an open and consultative, and which embraced the principles of good governance principles where ‘Notice’ and ‘Consultation’ are an integral part of the process of change.

This council has listened to the members; understood the need to focus on the core mandate of a regulator, and, determined a clear direction on the associate issue.

By council adopting a direction that includes consultation as an integral part of its process the organization will be able to refocus on positive and strategic relationships of affiliation. Sharing best practice information and more actively participating in the built environment community, as well as endorsing the goals of earlier councils of an expanded community.

While the ACT needs revision, governing by strong, thoughtful regulation, including stronger bylaws, and not solely by policy is the only way forward. The profession needs it and the public expects it.

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.....**FOLLOWS**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK CONSULTATION BEGINS

**INTERNAL
STAKEHOLDERS**

**EXTERNAL
STAKEHOLDERS**



Because poets are prophets I will end with a quote by the great poet, Emily Dickinson

*“Hope is the thing with feathers
That perches in the soul,
And sings the tune without the words,
And never stops at all.”*

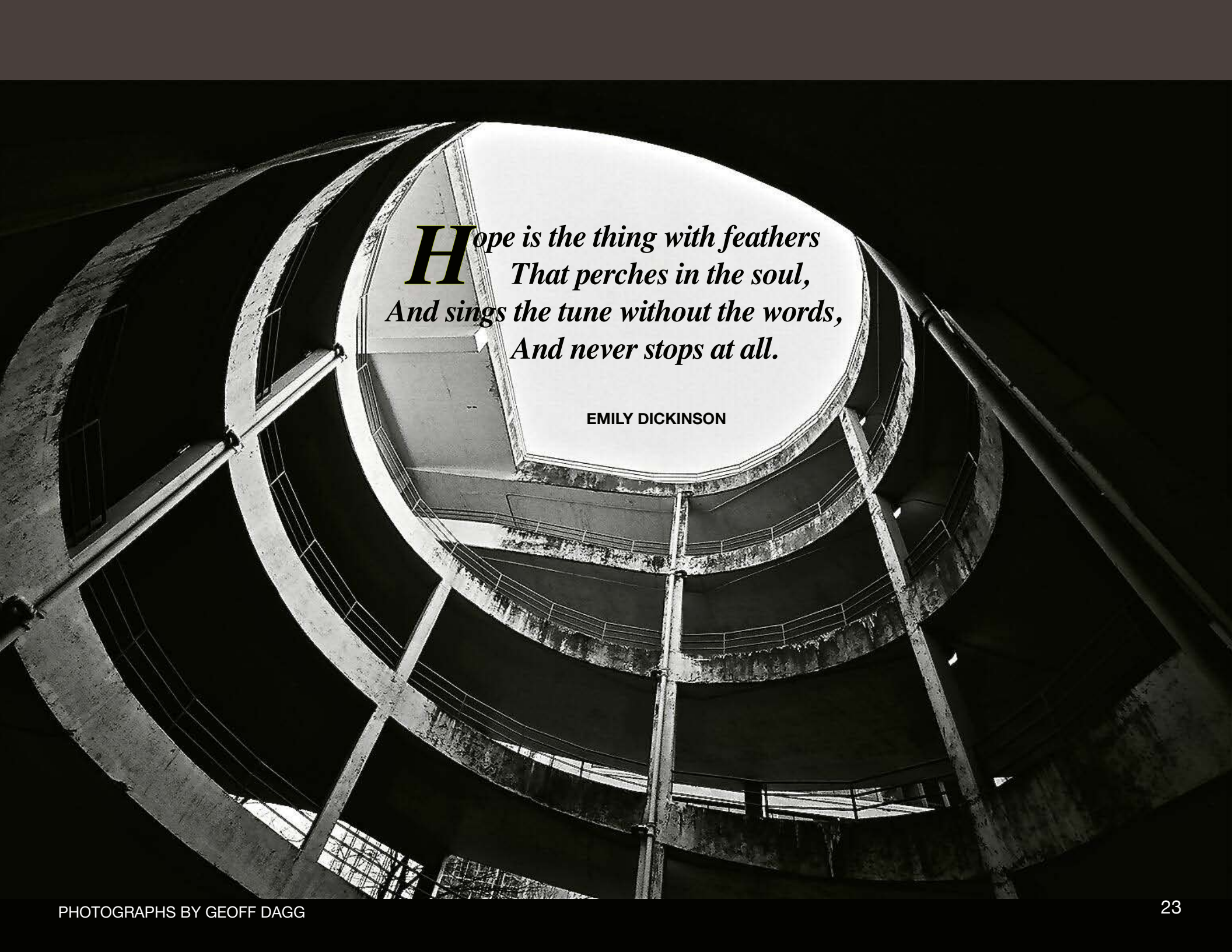
I hope we might now move forward, together.

We hope to shortly establish a stronger web site presence for the associates issue and provide regular updates as the Task Force moves implementation along. One of the first documents we intend to share is a summary of legal principles to help inform members and address concerns some may have about this policy direction.

Thank you for your time and your open ear.

We start the process of consultation and clarification here and will continue as we move forward. I turn the floor over to you for questions and also invite you to send in any thoughts or suggestions you have.

You might fill in the sheet we have here or send an email to the Executive Director addressed to council. There will be other opportunities for input as this work moves forward.



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EMILY DICKINSON