



ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

IN THE MATTER OF THE *PROFESSIONAL GOVERNANCE ACT*
S.B.C. 2018, C. 47

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A CONSENT ORDER BETWEEN:

MICHAEL JAY PENAROYO INTERN ARCHITECT AIBC

AND

THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CONSENT ORDER

The *Professional Governance Act* (“PGA”) authorizes the AIBC to propose resolution by consent order on matters that may otherwise be dealt with at a Discipline Hearing. Section 73 of the *PGA* and current AIBC Bylaws 7.16 through 7.20 provide the specific processes and procedures by which the AIBC and a Registrant may reach agreement.

1.0 BACKGROUND AND AGREED FACTS

- 1.1 The parties agree that the relevant facts and circumstances leading to the investigation and this Consent Order (the “Order”) are set out below.

A. Overview

- 1.2 On February 10, 2023, the AIBC transitioned to the authority of the *Professional Governance Act* (the “PGA”) which replaced the repealed *Architects Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 17 (the “Act”). The Act and the AIBC Bylaws (March 25, 2021) made under the Act are no longer in force; however, they are relevant in cases where complaints and investigations were initiated before the transition date, such as this matter.
- 1.3 The AIBC’s Investigations Committee (the “Committee”) conducted an investigation into a complaint about Michael Jay Penaroyo Intern Architect AIBC (the “Respondent”) with respect to non-compliance with the AIBC’s Continuing Education System (“CES”) requirements for the period ending June 30, 2022 (the “Fifteenth Reporting Period”).
- 1.4 Following its investigation, the Committee recommended that the matter proceed to a disciplinary inquiry for determination of whether the Respondent breached certain sections of the Act, the AIBC Bylaws made under the Act, and the applicable council rulings in the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct effective March 25, 2021 (the “Code of Ethics”), and former council rules in AIBC Bulletin 80: *Mandatory Continuing Education System* (March 2021) (“AIBC Bulletin 80”).
- 1.5 Following this determination, the Committee exhausted its powers and function under the Act.
- 1.6 The file was then referred to the new PGA Investigation Committee who followed the discipline process prescribed under the PGA and current AIBC Bylaws.
- 1.7 The newly established PGA Investigation Committee has broader powers and functions than the previous Committee, including determining discipline resolutions, which were not available under the Act.
- 1.8 Following a review of the file, the PGA Investigation Committee proposed this Order as a resolution to the matter.

B. Background – AIBC Continuing Education System

- 1.9 In 2001, architects and honorary members of the AIBC voted to adopt AIBC Bylaw 30.2 made under the Act (“Bylaw 30.2”) which became effective as of July 2001, and established the requirements for architects to undertake and report on continuing professional education.
- 1.10 AIBC council thereafter formally adopted CES which is administered by the AIBC’s Professional Services department.

- 1.11 The requirements for CES are formalized in the AIBC Bylaws made under the *Act* and AIBC Bulletin 80. Typically, CES requirements follow a two-year reporting period which runs from July 1 to June 30 of the second following year.
- 1.12 Bylaw 30.2 and AIBC Council Rules 6: Designation and Admission Qualifications for AIBC Associates establishes that CES requirements apply to registered architects and architectural technologists and, as of July 1, 2020, also included intern architects registered with the AIBC (together the “CES Participants”).
- 1.13 CES Participants were required to earn and report 36 learning units (“LUs”), including a minimum of 16 “Core” LUs, by June 30, 2022. Each LU represents one hour of eligible educational activity.
- 1.14 AIBC Bulletin 80, Rule 17 states that CES Participants registered with the AIBC during the first year of a reporting period are required to become CES compliant by earning and reporting a minimum of 18 LUs, of which a minimum of eight must be Core LUs by the end of current reporting period.
- 1.15 CES Participants who failed to earn and report the required LUs by the June 30, 2022, deadline, were issued an administrative fine mandated by AIBC council. For the Fifteenth Reporting Period, the fine amount for Intern Architects AIBC was \$246.00 plus 5% GST.
- 1.16 Non-compliant CES Participants received additional reminders to pay the administrative fine and earn and report deficient LUs before September 30, 2022, and were notified that if the fine was not received by that date, the fine would be increased and they could be subject to a complaint of unprofessional conduct.

C. Michael Jay Penaroyo Intern Architect AIBC

- 1.17 The Respondent was first registered as an Intern Architect AIBC on April 26, 2021, and has maintained their registration since that time.
- 1.18 The Respondent is employed at Architecture Panel Inc., a corporation which holds a certificate of practice.
- 1.19 The Respondent qualified for prorated LUs under section 3.24 of Bulletin 80 (Rule 17) for the Fifteen Reporting Period, given their initial registration date of April 26, 2021. As a result, they were only required to obtain and report 18 LUs, of which eight must be Core LUs.

D. The Complaint

- 1.20 On October 31, 2022, the AIBC’s Professional Services department submitted a complaint against the Respondent for failing to comply with the CES requirements for the Fifteenth Reporting Period, in accordance with Bylaw 30.2 and AIBC Bulletin 80 (the “CES Complaint”).
- 1.21 On December 21, 2022, the Respondent was asked to provide a reply to the CES Complaint, and the Committee initiated an investigation.

E. The Investigation/Agreed Facts

- 1.22 The investigation involved a review of the material provided by the AIBC's Professional Services department and the response submitted by the Respondent. The agreed facts in paragraphs 1.23 to 1.31 below are based on material reviewed during the investigation.
- 1.23 The CES Complaint stated that:
- a. All AIBC registrants receive regular updates and reminders about approaching CES deadlines from the Institute. In particular, during the last year of the Fifteenth Reporting Period, the AIBC regularly communicated with CES Participants regarding the approaching CES deadline.
 - b. Beginning in July 2021, eight reminders were published on the AIBC's website and distributed to CES Participants through the AIBC newsletter, *AIBC Connected*.
 - c. From April 26, 2021, three targeted *AIBC Notices* were sent to intern architects advising of the June 30, 2022, CES deadline.
 - d. On September 29, 2021, a broadcast was also sent to newly registered CES Participants, including intern architects, with a reminder of the deadline and a breakdown of each of their outstanding CES requirements.
 - e. Two following broadcasts were sent to all CES Participants with the CES deadline reminder on February 10, 2022, and June 16, 2022. A separate broadcast was also sent to all non-compliant CES Participants on March 17, 2022.
 - f. On May 30, 2022, a further targeted *AIBC Notice* was sent to all CES Participants one month before the deadline.
 - g. Further personalized email messages were sent to all non-compliant CES Participants from the AIBC's Professional Services department on September 16 and September 22, 2022.
 - h. The Respondent did not report the requisite LUs (18 LUs, which included a minimum of eight Core LUs) prior to the June 30, 2022, deadline.
 - i. On August 18, 2022, the Respondent was issued the administrative fine because they were not CES compliant by the June 30, 2022, deadline.
 - j. The Respondent was informed that they were required to earn and report all outstanding LUs and pay the administrative fine by September 30, 2022, to avoid incurring an increased fine and potentially further penalty through the professional conduct process.
- 1.24 The Respondent paid the applicable fine by the September 30, 2022, deadline but failed to obtain and/or report the required LUs.
- 1.25 On December 21, 2022, the Respondent was provided with notice of the CES Complaint.

- 1.26 On January 23, 2023, after receiving no reply, the Respondent was notified that an extension was granted to February 6, 2023.
- 1.27 On February 1, 2023, the Respondent provided a response stating that over the past couple of years they were navigating parenthood and working on their career, and lost track of time and failed to obtain the required LUs.
- 1.28 The Respondent also stated that they are willing to take the necessary steps to become CES compliant and to make the necessary adjustments to better manage time so that this situation is not repeated.
- 1.29 The Respondent had not reported the outstanding LUs but had paid the council-mandated fine at the time the Committee reviewed the investigation material.
- 1.30 The Committee decided to refer this matter to discipline, and subsequently exhausted its powers and function under the *Act*. A notice of inquiry has not been issued.
- 1.31 On December 1, 2023, the Respondent became LU compliant.
- 1.32 The matter, now in the discipline stage, was referred to the *PGA* Investigation Committee for consideration.
- 1.33 Following its review of the file, the *PGA* Investigation Committee proposed this Order as a resolution to the matter.

F. Relevant Professional Standards

- 1.34 Bylaw 30.2 and council rules in AIBC Bulletin 80 are relevant to the CES Complaint against the Respondent.
- 1.35 Bylaw 30.2 states:

Bylaw 30.2 **In order to better serve the public, and in keeping with the architect’s declaration set out in Bylaw 9.0 and the obligation of the architect set out in Bylaw 30.1, an architect shall undertake continuing education and shall report on that continuing education to the Institute, in accordance with the rules for mandatory continuing education established by Council.**

Refer to Bulletin 80 for council rules relating to compliance.

**It is important to note that while the word “architect” is used throughout the former Bylaws and Code of Ethics for ease of reference, the Bylaws and the Code of Ethics also apply to architectural firms, licensees and associates of the Institute. The only exceptions occur where the nature of the Bylaw, council ruling and commentary – or the type of conduct at issue – may be specific to one or more type of AIBC registration category.*

[Code of Ethics, page 3]

1.36 The relevant sections of AIBC Bulletin 80 with accompanying council rules state:

2.1 CES Participants are designated as architects and architectural technologists registered with the AIBC. As of July 1, 2020, and thereafter, the CES Participants category includes Intern Architects AIBC. All CES Participants must satisfy the requirements of the mandatory CES as per Bylaw 30.2. **Rule 1**

...

3.16 A reporting period is two years long and runs from July 1 to June 30, on the even years. **Rule 11**

CES Obligations

3.17 The minimum number of LUs that must be earned and reported by the end of each reporting period is 36, of which a minimum of 16 must be Core LUs. **Rule 12**

3.18 All LUs must be earned and reported by the deadline of the reporting period in which they are earned. **Rule 13**

...

3.23 CES Participants registered with the AIBC during the first year of a reporting period are required to become CES compliant by earning and reporting a minimum of 18 LUs, of which a minimum of eight must be Core LUs by the end of current reporting period. **Rule 17**

...

6.0 Consequences for CES Bylaw Non-Compliance and Authority

6.1 CES Participants will be deemed non-compliant should they fail to meet their CES obligations, as set out in these rules, namely CES Rule 12 and 13.

6.2 A non-compliant CES Participant will be required to pay an AIBC council-mandated fine, as set out in Bulletin 1, *and* to earn and report the deficient LUs no later than September 30 after the end of the reporting period. **Rule 27**

6.3 Should a CES Participant remain non-compliant beyond September 30, a complaint of unprofessional conduct against the member will be made to the director of professional conduct. This may result in disciplinary action, to and including suspension and/or removal from the register **Rule 28**

2.0 ADMISSIONS

2.1 The Respondent acknowledges and admits that they contravened AIBC Bylaw 30.2 and the rules established by council in AIBC Bulletin 80 by failing to earn and report the requisite LUs by the specified deadline.

3.0 PENALTY ORDER

3.1 The following penalty and terms have been agreed upon by the Respondent and the AIBC:

3.1.1 A reprimand to be recorded against Michael Jay Penaroyo Intern Architect AIBC.

4.0 COSTS

4.1 The Respondent agrees to pay costs for this Order, fixed at an amount of \$1,500, payable to the AIBC within 90 days after this Order has been executed.

4.2 The parties acknowledge that costs are not intended as a punitive measure reflecting the conduct that is the subject of this Order. The assessment of costs against the Respondent is an acknowledgement of the AIBC's partial costs resulting from the consent order process.

4.3 The parties have referred to current AIBC Bylaws Schedule S: Costs Administrative Guidelines in agreeing on the amount of costs.

5.0 PUBLICATION

5.1 This Order, including the attached penalty schedule must be published by the AIBC on its website, pursuant to Section 73 of the *PGA* and current AIBC Bylaw 8.15, and distributed to all registrants of the AIBC, in a manner that the AIBC deems fit in the public interest.

5.2 An explanatory notation of and/or a link to this Order will also be included in the AIBC register pursuant to current AIBC Bylaw 8.5.8.

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Order may be executed and delivered in one or more counterparts, whether by facsimile transmission or other electronic means, with the same effect as if all parties had signed and delivered the same document and all counterparts.

Michael Jay Penaroyo acknowledges that they have been given adequate opportunity to seek legal or other professional advice with respect to the negotiation, execution and consequences of this Order and has taken such advice or freely elected not to do so.

The facts and terms of this Consent Order are acknowledged and agreed to by Michael Jay Penaroyo Intern Architect AIBC and the Investigation Committee. The Order was signed on January 31, 2024.

SCHEDULE – REASONS FOR PENALTY

TO

CONSENT ORDER

BETWEEN

MICHAEL JAY PENAROYO INTERN ARCHITECT AIBC

AND

THE ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

1.0 REASONS FOR PENALTY

- 1.1 Michael Jay Penaroyo Intern Architect AIBC (the “Respondent”) and the AIBC agree that, in light of the agreed facts and admissions, the proposed penalty is proportionate, fair, and consistent with the public interest. A detailed analysis follows.

A. The Public Interest and Principles of Sentencing (Sanctions)

- 1.2 Pursuant to Section 73 of the *PGA*, the *PGA* Investigation Committee may, before the commencement of the discipline hearing, propose in writing to the person who is the subject of an investigation, that a consent order be made for the voluntary resolution of one or more matters that may otherwise be dealt with at the discipline hearing. Under current AIBC Bylaw 7.17, the *PGA* Investigation Committee makes a final determination as to whether all terms of the consent order have been satisfied.
- 1.3 The role of a reviewing panel was discussed in *Law Society of BC v. Rai*, 2011 LSBC 2. In that case, a panel was considering an agreement between a lawyer and the regulator on agreed facts and disciplinary action. The panel conducted an analysis of its role in determining whether to accept the agreement as proposed. The discussion in that case is relevant to the AIBC’s process. The panel stated:

[6] This proceeding operates (in part) under Rule 4-22 of the Law Society Rules. That provision allows for the Discipline Committee of the Law Society and the Respondent to agree that professional misconduct took place and agree to a specific disciplinary action, including costs. This provision is to facilitate settlements, by providing a degree of certainty. However, the conditional admission provisions have a safeguard. The proposed admission and disciplinary action do not take effect until they are “accepted” by a hearing panel.

[7] The Panel must be satisfied that the proposed admission on the substantive matter is appropriate. In most cases, this will not be a problem. The Panel must also be satisfied that the

proposed disciplinary action is “acceptable”. What does that mean? This Panel believes that a disciplinary action is acceptable if it is within the range of a fair and reasonable disciplinary action in all the circumstances. The Panel thus has a limited role. The question the Panel has to ask itself is, not whether it would have imposed exactly the same disciplinary action, but rather, “Is the proposed disciplinary action within the range of a fair and reasonable disciplinary action?”

[8] This approach... protects the public by ensuring that the proposed disciplinary action is within the range of fair and reasonable disciplinary actions. In other words, a degree of deference should be given to the parties to craft a disciplinary action. However, if the disciplinary action is outside of the range of what is fair and reasonable in the circumstances, then the Panel should reject the proposed disciplinary action in the public interest.

[Emphasis added]

- 1.4 As stated above in *Rai*, it is important to note that there will be a *range* of fair and reasonable outcomes in any particular file. The complexity of sentencing does not admit to only one appropriate outcome.
- 1.5 This principle was well-articulated in the case of *Peet v. The Law Society of Saskatchewan*, 2014 SKCA 109 where the Chief Justice wrote for a unanimous panel of the Court of Appeal:

[84] All of this is significant because sentencing of any sort, including sentencing for professional misconduct, is a difficult business. There is no single “right answer”. This is so because the sentencing authority must consider, balance, and reconcile a number of different considerations...

- 1.6 The parties submit that the penalty proposed in this case appropriately balances the mitigating and aggravating factors, and is consistent with previous decisions and the public interest in professional disciplinary matters.

B. Ogilvie Factors

- 1.7 In determining an appropriate penalty, professional regulatory bodies in B.C. have often referred to the factors considered in the case of *Law Society of British Columbia v. Ogilvie* [1999] LSBC 17 (known as the “*Ogilvie* Factors”).
- 1.8 This involves an assessment of whether the *Ogilvie* Factors apply and if so, whether they are aggravating or mitigating. The *Ogilvie* Factors include the following:
 - (a) the nature and gravity of the conduct proven;
 - (b) the age and experience of the respondent;
 - (c) the previous character of the respondent, including details of prior discipline;
 - (d) the impact upon the victim;
 - (e) the advantage gained, or to be gained, by the respondent;
 - (f) the number of times the offending conduct occurred;

- (g) whether the respondent has acknowledged the misconduct and taken steps to disclose and redress the wrong and the presence or absence of other mitigating circumstances;
 - (h) the possibility of remediating or rehabilitating the respondent;
 - (i) the impact upon the respondent of criminal or other sanctions or penalties;
 - (j) the impact of the proposed penalty on the respondent;
 - (k) the need for specific and general deterrence;
 - (l) the need to ensure the public's confidence in the integrity of the profession; and
 - (m) the range of penalties in similar cases.
- 1.9 The *Ogilvie* Factors were subsequently consolidated and streamlined in the case of *Edward Dent (Re)*, 2016 LSBC 5. In that case the hearing panel acknowledged that the *Ogilvie* Factors are not all applicable in every case, and will overlap in many cases.
- 1.10 The panel in *Dent* consolidated the *Ogilvie* Factors into four broad categories:
- (a) Nature, gravity and consequences of conduct;
 - (b) Character and professional conduct record of the respondent;
 - (c) Acknowledgment of the misconduct and remedial action; and
 - (d) Public confidence in the profession, including public confidence in the disciplinary process.
- 1.11 Since the decision was issued in *Dent*, the consolidated framework (informed by the complete list from *Ogilvie*) has become the preferred approach in Law Society disciplinary proceedings. However, the jurisprudence acknowledges that the simplified approach may not be appropriate in every case. For example, the Law Society returned to the full *Ogilvie* analysis in a case that was “very difficult” [and] “unlike any previous discipline hearing”: *Sabota (Re)*, 2017 LSBC 18. The AIBC has also employed it in a recent case that was novel and complex.
- 1.12 The parties agree that the consolidated *Ogilvie* Factors are appropriate in this case. They are reviewed in detail below.
- (a) The nature, gravity and consequences of the conduct**
- 1.13 The AIBC's CES program, which has been in place since 2001, is a foundational professional practice expectation. As of July 1, 2020, and thereafter, the CES Participant category includes intern architects. CES Participants registered with the AIBC during the first year of a reporting period are required to become CES compliant by earning and reporting a minimum of 18 LUs, of which a minimum of eight must be Core LUs by the end of current reporting period.
- 1.14 The importance of continuing education requirements in the regulated professions, and the need for compliance with them, was discussed by the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of *Green v. Law Society of Manitoba*, 2017 SCC 20.

- 1.15 In *Green*, a lawyer was challenging his suspension for non-compliance with the Law Society's mandatory continuing education requirements. He was unsuccessful. On behalf of the majority of the Court, Justice Wagner (as he then was) stated:

The Law Society is required by statute to protect members of the public who seek to obtain legal services by establishing and enforcing educational standards for practising lawyers. CPD [continuing professional development] programs serve this public interest and enhance confidence in the legal profession by requiring lawyers to participate, on an ongoing basis, in activities that enhance their skills, integrity and professionalism. CPD programs have in fact become an essential aspect of professional education in Canada.

...

To ensure that those standards have an effect, the Law Society must establish consequences for those who fail to adhere to them. As a practical matter, an unenforced educational standard is not a standard at all, but is merely aspirational.

- 1.16 Similar reasoning applies to the AIBC and its CES program.
- 1.17 The AIBC's Professional Services department devotes extensive time and effort to communicating with CES Participants to promote compliance. A CES Participant who was non-compliant during the Fifteenth Reporting Period would have received no less than **fifteen** separate communications reminding them of the need to earn and report their LUs and pay the council-mandated fine. Intern architects received three additional communications since this was their first CES Reporting Period.
- 1.18 CES has been a requirement for all architects in British Columbia for almost 20 years, and for intern architects since July 1, 2020. This requirement is thoroughly communicated to registrants. It is foundational to the public's confidence in the profession. There is simply no excuse for non-compliance. For the public to have confidence in the profession and in the AIBC's ability to regulate the profession, timely and complete compliance is required.
- 1.19 Correspondingly, as stated in *Green*, non-compliance must have consequences. The AIBC, through the council rules established in AIBC Bulletin 80, has established a framework whereby the consequences escalate depending on the type of non-compliance. In a typical reporting period, CES Participants who fail to meet the June 30 deadline receive a fine and a three-month extension to achieve compliance. If either of those requirements is not fulfilled, a professional conduct investigation follows.
- 1.20 In this case, the Respondent was not LU compliant by the deadline and was assessed a fine. At the time of signing this Order, the Respondent has become CES-compliant for the Fifteenth Reporting Period and has paid the council-mandated fine.
- 1.21 By comparison to other CES non-compliance cases, this misconduct is modest.
- 1.22 Each of the CES rules, including the reporting requirements, represents a clear standard for the profession. The Respondent's non-compliance following numerous reminders is unacceptable and merits regulatory sanction.

(b) Character and professional conduct record of the respondent

- 1.23 The Respondent is 33 years old and has been registered as an intern architect for two years. As is the case for all other intern architects, this is their first CES Reporting Period.
- 1.24 The Respondent does not have a prior professional conduct record with the AIBC.

(c) Acknowledgement of the misconduct and remedial action

- 1.25 Upon notification of the CES Complaint, the Respondent stated that personal circumstances in the last couple of years took time away from their ability to meet the CES requirements. The Respondent indicated that they are willing to take the necessary steps to become CES compliant.
- 1.26 By entering into this Order, the Respondent has acknowledged that they have committed a disciplinary violation, which is a mitigating factor.

(d) Public confidence in the profession, including public confidence in the disciplinary process

- 1.27 This involves an analysis of whether there is sufficient specific or general deterrence in the proposed disciplinary action, whether the proposed disciplinary action upholds the public's confidence in the AIBC's ability to regulate its registrants in the public interest, and whether the proposed disciplinary action is appropriate when compared to similar cases.
- 1.28 'Specific deterrence' means deterring the respondent from repeating the conduct in question. In this case, the Respondent and the AIBC are of the view that the combination of the investigation and discipline process, and a reprimand, should deter the Respondent from non-compliance with future CES requirements.
- 1.29 'General deterrence' is a sentencing objective promoting reduction of improper conduct in the community by the example, message or influence established by the penalty in the present matter. General deterrence is important for CES files. The CES requirements apply to all architects, intern architects and architectural technologists registered in British Columbia. The CES rules are not mere suggestions. There is simply no excuse for non-compliance, and responding to non-compliance absorbs significant AIBC time and resources. The profession must understand that non-compliance will result in sanctions, and repeat non-compliance will result in increasingly serious sanctions.
- 1.30 The public has the right to expect that architects, intern architects and architectural technologists registered with the AIBC will know and comply with all applicable professional standards and demonstrate that they have undertaken educational programming to remain current in accordance with established deadlines and procedures. The public also has the right to expect that the AIBC will address instances of misconduct by its registrants through a process that is fair, proportionate and consistent.
- 1.31 While no two CES files are identical, the penalties for non-compliance with CES requirements have been relatively consistent in past reporting periods, with the severity of the penalty increasing with the number of breaches of Bylaw 30.2. Typical penalties for breaches of Bylaw 30.2 have been:

- First breach: reprimand (see, for example, AIBC file 17.01, a grouped file of non-compliant CES participants from the Twelfth Reporting Period, where registrants who were not CES compliant for the first time received a reprimand);
- Second breach: reprimand and fine (see, for example, AIBC file 18.18, where the registrant who was not CES compliant for the second time received a reprimand and a \$1,000 fine); and
- Third breach: reprimand and increased fine (see, for example, AIBC file 15.03, a grouped file of non-compliant CES participants from the Eleventh Reporting Period, where a registrant who was not CES compliant for the third time received a reprimand and an increased fine in the amount of \$1,500).

1.32 The Respondent and the AIBC submit that, based on the penalty review above, and upon a careful review of the consolidated *Ogilvie* Factors, the proposed penalty is fair and consistent with the range of sanctions that have been imposed for similar conduct in the past.

2.0 PUBLICATION

2.1 This Order will be published as required by the *PGA* and the current AIBC Bylaws, including website publication, distribution to registrants of the AIBC, and inclusion on the register.

2.2 Publication helps fulfill the important transparency expectation that the public has of professional regulators and enhances the public's confidence in the integrity of the profession as a self-regulated entity. Publication to registrants acts as a further deterrent and as an educational message with respect to ethical and professional conduct matters.

3.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Schedule may be executed and delivered in one or more counterparts, whether by facsimile transmission or other electronic means, with the same effect as if all parties had signed and delivered the same document and all counterparts.

Michael Jay Penaroyo acknowledges that he has been given adequate opportunity to seek legal or other professional advice with respect to the negotiation, execution and consequences of this Schedule and has taken such advice or freely elected not to do so.

The facts and terms of this Schedule – Reasons for Penalty to Consent Order are acknowledged and agreed to by Michael Jay Penaroyo Intern Architect AIBC and the Investigation Committee.

For further information on the AIBC's discipline process, please contact the Professional Conduct and Illegal Practice department at complaints@aibc.ca.