

# Licensing News

ARCHITECTURE

INTERIOR DESIGN

LANDSCAPE  
ARCHITECTURE

SPRING 2022



**TEXAS Board of**  
**Architectural Examiners**  
Architects • Landscape Architects • Registered Interior Designers

## CHAIR'S COLUMN

**Debra Dockery, FAIA**  
Chair



To begin the most recent Board meeting in February, I spoke to my fellow members, visitors, and TBAE staff about a topic I care about deeply: volunteerism. In this case, naturally, my focus was on the importance and the impact of volunteer opportunities within and affecting the design professions.

Your TBAE Board Members have always volunteered and participated on various committees of their respective national councils—NCARB, CLARB, and/or CIDQ—and still do. Many committees of the national councils are open to practicing professionals. You need not be a TBAE Board Member to serve. These committees write exam questions, recommend experience criteria, and address other issues of licensure. While the national councils are critical parts of the regulatory system, they are by no means the only places to find volunteer opportunities. There are many other opportunities to volunteer for the good of your profession and for the welfare of the people living, working, and playing in our built environment.

Closest to home, most municipalities have committees or other entities that could benefit from the expertise of design professionals like you. Consider reaching out to the local development or building code advisory committees in cities in which you live and/or work, where you might share the wisdom born of your experience. Similarly, a nearby university, college, or community college might have a curriculum advisory committee, building code or development committee seeking expertise. Further afield, the International Code Council invites design and construction professionals to serve on its committees, or simply to provide comment on its proposals and projects. If you look around and have the desire to contribute, volunteer opportunities are there to find.

But volunteerism doesn't begin and end with serving on a committee, council, or purpose-built entity. It includes individual mentoring, too, of students, interns, and emerging professionals who are in every sense the future of your profession. A local high school may have a program such as the Architecture, Construction, and Engineering (ACE) Mentoring Program looking for help. And closest to home any young professional in your firm might be highly interested in learning from you via mentorship, whether formal or not.

Encouraging volunteerism in a professional capacity makes us better professionals by staying on top of issues affecting the built environment, while also contributing to the development of future professionals. Our professions are strong and well-regarded by people everywhere, and giving back to our professions and their futures is a wonderful way to keep the edge razor sharp. I hope you'll consider sharing your expertise, for the benefit of everyone.

## IN THIS ISSUE:

- **Avoiding Pitfalls at Annual CE Certification**
- **Sealing Scenarios**
- **Emeritus and Inactive Statuses**

**and more...**



## INSIGHT FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

**Julie Hildebrand**

Executive Director

No organization can operate effectively without reliable, timely, accurate information. It's true of this agency, and the national councils that produce and refine the registration examinations, and each stakeholder group. TBAE relies on accurate information shared by the national councils about each candidate for registration, for instance, in order to ensure that each applicant has met all the criteria for registration. That single information vector is a large part of what we do, which is in simplest terms to ensure that each registrant has met his or her criteria for initial registration, and that he or she continues to meet ongoing requirements.

But the information flows in all directions, not just into this agency. The Council for Interior Design Qualifications (CIDQ), for instance, recently completed an analysis of practice, alternately known as a Job Task Analysis (JTA). CIDQ sought information from practitioners across North America about their professional practices, then used that valuable information to update and improve its exam for future professionals.

An analysis of practice or JTA is essential not just to the design professions, but to any regulated profession. So it is worthwhile to know a little bit about what they are and how they work. A JTA validates licensing examinations by providing a link between job performance and examination content. Results from the JTA define

the domain of relevant knowledge, skills, and abilities needed for competent entry-level practice and form the backbone of the exam blueprint. A JTA should address all of the issues inherent in establishing a single set of credentialing standards that can apply to all practitioners. The JTA is analyzed and the results summarized, mapped and documented in a formal report. Additional analyses exploring task differences across years of experience and types of practice are highlighted and mapped. In short, the job of a JTA is to ensure that the licensing examination asks the right questions of candidates for registration, even as the profession evolves. The day-to-day tasks of a design professional change over time, and the exam needs to keep pace.

And very recently, both the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) and the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) performed the same practice analysis with the same goal of improving and updating their registration exams. A well-crafted, thorough licensing examination leads to great design professionals. And great design professionals leads to a safer built environment in Texas. That's our goal, and that's why we encourage you to participate in future practice or task analyses undertaken by your national council.

*For the latest news and updates, visit: [www.tbae.texas.gov](http://www.tbae.texas.gov)*

# Avoiding Pitfalls at Annual CE Certification

For a lot of us, our perception of time has seemed to shift since the beginning of the pandemic. On one hand, it is hard to believe that more than two years have passed since our regular routines were first impacted. On the other, you may have dealt with periods in which time crept to a standstill, whether it was due to illness, recovery, quarantine, home schooling, or the like. With these interruptions, it might be understandable that some folks may have forgotten to do their CE last year (despite TBAE's efforts to remind registrants of CE requirements multiple times throughout the year).

Unfortunately, during the early months of 2022 (in which renewal applications are submitted along with attestations certifying CE compliance for 2021), we have seen several registrants submit their applications and certify that they *are not* in compliance with CE requirements. It is important to understand that individuals who certify noncompliance are automatically drawn into the CE audit and will be subject to administrative penalties of \$100 for every missing hour of CE for the previous year. Thankfully, there is a better option than certifying noncompliance with CE requirements, *even if you didn't complete any CE last year*. That is because recent rule changes allow registrants to "make up" for missing CE credits in the previous calendar year.



For an illustration of how this process works, consider the case study of architect registrant Jane Doe. Jane has a May birthdate. By the end of May 2022 (the renewal deadline is the end of each registrant's birth month), Jane will need to certify that she is in compliance with continuing education requirements for the previous calendar year—2021. So, she checks her records,

transcript, etc., and realizes she only did nine hours in calendar year 2021! Since the annual requirement is twelve hours, she is wondering, "What do I do now???" The answer is that, prior to renewing her registration in 2022, Jane should complete the missing 3 hours for 2021, complete an additional 12 hours to apply to 2022, and then renew and certify "yes" that she is in compliance with CE requirements. Under the following excerpt from Board Rule 1.69(h), certification of compliance in this situation is correct:

"(h) When renewing his/her annual registration, an Architect shall complete an attestation regarding the Architect's compliance with minimum continuing education requirements. An Architect may attest to compliance and shall be considered compliant with continuing education requirements if:

- (1) The Architect fulfilled minimum continuing education program requirements during the immediately preceding calendar year according to the requirements of this Section; or
- (2) The Architect failed to fulfill minimum continuing education program hours during the immediately preceding calendar year, but prior to renewing his/her registration in the current calendar year, the Architect:
  - (A) Completed sufficient qualifying CEPH to correct any deficiency for the prior calendar year (which will be applied to the previous calendar year and cannot be applied to the current calendar year requirement); and
  - (B) Completed 12 hours of qualifying CEPH to be applied to the current calendar year requirement."

Identical provisions can be found in Rule 3.69 and Rule 5.79 for landscape architects and registered interior

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## Avoiding Pitfalls at Annual CE Certification

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designers, respectively. With these amended CE rules, it's a little bit like you can go back in time and apply CE credits to a previous calendar year that's already come and gone.

So, if you ever realize after the fact that you're short some hours for the previous calendar year, simply follow these steps **before renewing**:

1. Do NOT renew your registration until you are compliant with CE requirements, as follows.
2. Complete qualifying CE credits to cover any deficiency for the previous calendar year.
3. IN ADDITION to covering the deficiency for the previous calendar year, complete the full 12-hour requirement for the current calendar year. Your

total for the current and past calendar year now should be 24 CE hours.

4. Renew your registration and safely certify that you have completed the required hours.

If you follow these steps, you will be able to truthfully and correctly certify compliance with continuing education requirements when you renew your registration.

One more note. If you find yourself in a similar position to Jane, what you should absolutely **not** do is certify compliance with CE requirements without making up the deficiency for the previous year. If you do certify without making up the deficient hours, you'll be subject to an additional \$500 administrative penalty, in addition to \$100 per missing CE credit, as well as notation in the agency newsletter that you falsely certified compliance with CE requirements.

## Additional Notes on CE

- The basics, which haven't changed since 2012: Each calendar year, from January 1 through December 31, a registrant shall earn 12 hours of CE directly relating to health, safety, and welfare (HSW) of the public. One hour must be in accessibility/ADA/barrier-free, and one must be in sustainable or energy-efficient design.
- It is a best practice to choose and attend courses designated as HSW in their course descriptions; doing so maximizes the chances for a quick and seamless audit, if you are chosen for one.
- At least eight of your 12 hours each calendar year must be "structured" courses, also known as classroom courses. How can you tell whether a course is structured? A structured course may be delivered by direct, in-person contact or through distance learning methods such as online, but it must result in the issuance of a certificate or other record of attendance by the provider. Note that some course providers work with transcript services (e.g. AIA, LACES, or IDCEC) and provide a certificate directly to the transcript service itself. It is acceptable to use a transcript from these services as a record of attendance in lieu of a certificate. If you attend a virtual webinar or lunch and learn, please ask for a certificate of attendance or e-mail from the sponsor verifying you were in attendance. An e-mail invitation or copy of your calendar entry will not count.
- Four of the 12 hours may be claimed as self-directed study activities. Self-directed study material must relate to your profession and to HSW but does not qualify as structured course study. [Learn more from the CE section of our Web site.](#)
- Maintaining documentation of your CE activities is critical—keep those course completion certificates and/or transcripts updated and available for at least five years after the end of the calendar year for which credit is claimed. Consider storing your records on your own hard drive or cloud storage space, rather than your employer's, so that you can access them easily even if you change jobs. For similar reasons, consider providing TBAE with your personal, permanent email address rather than your work email.



# Sealing Scenarios

By Steve Ramirez, Investigator

"I need to make sure I'm following the rules..." is a common refrain we hear during our conversations with registrants who contact the Board seeking information about rules applicable to a particular situation they've encountered in their practice. Our common reply to this is, "far better for you to contact us about the rules, than the other way around," to which the caller always agrees.

It may be surprising to learn that a good many of the inquiries we receive from registrants concern the appropriate use of their seal, the Dos and Don'ts, if you will. One such exchange goes something like this, and we'll note that these examples apply the same for all three professions regulated by TBAE:

**Architect:** "I received a call from an owner regarding his building project. He's parted ways with the original Architect and needs another Architect to take over to make final changes. I'm considering taking on the project, but...I need to make sure I'm following the rules."

**TBAE:** "Are the plans sealed?"

**Architect:** "Yes, they are."

**TBAE:** "Well then, you and the owner are in luck. What you're describing is allowed, provided you comply with Rule 1:104(d) & (e). And here's what that rule says:

- (d) An Architect may not modify a document bearing another Architect's seal without first:
  - (1) taking reasonable steps to notify the sealing Architect of the intent to modify the document; and
  - (2) clearly indicating on the document the extent of the modifications made.
- (e) Once a Construction Document bearing an Architect's seal is issued, the seal may not be removed"

Here's another common conversation.

**Architect:** "I received a call from a building designer (non-registrant) whose plans were rejected by the City's



permit center. The City is requiring an architects' seal on the project. The designer wants to hire me to review the plans, make any necessary changes to comply with code and seal the documents. If I thoroughly review the plans and make sure everything aligns with Code, am I allowed to seal the plans?"

**TBAE:** "HEAVENS, NO!!!"

Okay, so we in the TBAE Investigations unit don't actually shout like that, but we do remind the architect that Rule 1:104(a) states:

- (a) an Architect may not affix or authorize the affixation of his/her seal to any document unless the document was **prepared by the Architect or under the Architect's Supervision and Control.**

...and that the definition of **Supervision and Control** found in the rules is:

- (62) **Supervision and Control**—The amount of oversight by an architect overseeing the work of another whereby:
  - (A) the architect and the individual performing the work can document frequent and detailed communication with one another and the architect has both control over and detailed professional knowledge of the work.

The "HEAVENS, NO!!!" exclamation from above is only meant to convey a note of caution about this particular issue. The action described by the architect would be a classic example of what's commonly known as "plan stamping," which is a major violation. As one would guess, a major violation typically results in a major penalty, as well as the dreaded appearance of the violator's name in the "Disciplinary Actions" section of this very newsletter. Nobody wants that. (By the way, publication of the Disciplinary Actions section is

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## Sealing Scenarios

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required by Texas statute, and we follow our rules as closely as we hope you follow yours.)

Sadly, over the course of the pandemic we in Investigations have noticed, anecdotally, an unfortunate uptick in a specific and deeply unfortunate scenario. Namely, when the architect on a project becomes ill and passes away unexpectedly prior to completing and sealing the construction documents. The design work is pretty far along or nearly complete and there's been a significant outlay of time and money by the now-distressed owner. The architect who's just been contacted by the owner, asks if the rules allow an architect to "take over" the **unsealed** work of another from the point where the original architect left off. (Again, the key factor in this scenario is that the original, partly- or nearly-finished construction documents have not been sealed.) Though the circumstances between this scenario and the two scenarios previously described are quite different in their own ways, the fact remains the architect inquiring did not prepare the documents nor have any supervisory role over the preparation of

the documents. As in the previous example, we have no choice but to inform the architect that the rules do not allow what they are proposing. As much as the architect may want to help, the only way to do so would be to inform the owner they could do so only by starting from the beginning with their own design. The only exception to this suggested path forward would be if the second architect was employed by the deceased architect or is employed in the same architectural firm and had maintained responsible charge over the project. Responsible Charge is defined as: That degree of control over and detailed knowledge of the content of technical submissions during their preparation as is ordinarily exercised by registered architects applying the applicable architectural standard of care.

In some circumstances, the exception does not apply and the inquiry ends with: "Well, that's not what I was hoping to hear, but I needed to check to make sure I'm following the rules...." We couldn't agree more.

\*Again, examples are applicable to all three TBAE registrant types: Registered Interior Designers, Landscape Architects, and Architects.

## Rule changes for Landscape Architect registrants and candidates

In 2021, the Board updated some rules regarding landscape architecture in Texas. These changes were suggested by the Governor's office and accepted by the Board. Here's what Landscape Architects and candidates need to know.

### **Foreign educated applicants do not need to obtain an additional year of experience to qualify for registration.**

Under the previous rule, graduates of qualifying foreign programs (which are not accredited by the Landscape Architecture Accreditation Board) were required to complete three years of experience. However, because successful foreign-educated applicants are required to have the program evaluated by an acceptable credentialing organization, the rule was amended to require the same two-year experience requirement for both domestic and foreign-educated applicants.

**Experience will be reported and evaluated in hours, rather than in years/months as previously.** The previous rule measured experience in years and months, with the result that shorter-duration internships were not eligible for credit. The updated rule will measure experience by the hour. Note that the quantity of the underlying experience requirement is comparable to the previous rule. Applicants are required to complete 3,640 hours of experience, which is equivalent to the two-year requirement under the previous rule.

**Experience towards early exam eligibility and licensing can be obtained prior to graduation.** Previously, TBAE rule only permitted credit for experience obtained after college graduation. Under the revised rule, applicants may claim credit for experience gained after the date the applicant successfully earned a high school diploma or completed an established equivalent.

## Emeritus and Inactive Statuses

### *Everything you need to know*

Every TBAE registrant starts as an Active Status registrant. But there are other registration statuses a Texas design professional might want to know about, so read on for everything you need to know about Emeritus and Inactive Statuses.

#### ***What is Emeritus Status?***

In the early 2000s, the State of Texas passed legislation creating a new registration status for TBAE registrants: Emeritus Status. You may have heard the word “emeritus” used in other settings, such as academia, and its meaning in terms of your registration is similar here. In plain terms, Emeritus Status is an honorific marking one’s retirement or semi-retirement—and just as important, duly noting impressive longevity. As one might expect regarding retired or semi-retired status, there are implications for scope of practice, title usage, cost, and more. Read on to learn all about it.

#### ***Who is eligible?***

A TBAE registrant with 20 or more years of registration—in Texas or in another jurisdiction—and is 65 or more years of age is eligible for Emeritus Status.

#### ***What are the title and practice restrictions for Emeritus registrants?***

An Emeritus Architect may use the title “Emeritus Architect” or “Architect Emeritus.” An Emeritus Landscape Architect may use the title “Emeritus Landscape Architect” or “Landscape Architect Emeritus.” An Emeritus Interior Designer may use the title “Emeritus Interior Designer” or “Interior Designer Emeritus.”

Regarding the extent to which an Emeritus registrant may practice his or her profession, the answer depends on the profession of which he or she is a member. Let’s start with architecture. In practical terms, an Emeritus Architect may practice architecture to the same extent that a non-registrant may practice architecture. For example, an Emeritus Architect may prepare architectural plans for a single-family home, but not for an office tower or public elementary school. That is the

plain-English way to summarize the scope of practice, but it is useful to check back to the actual text of the rule, 1.67(b), for all the specifics:

- (b) An Emeritus Architect may engage in the Practice of Architecture as defined by §1051.001(7)(D) - (H) of the Texas Occupations Code and may prepare architectural plans and specifications for:
  - (1) the alteration of a building that does not involve a substantial structural or exitway change to the building; or
  - (2) the construction, enlargement, or alteration of a privately owned building that is:
    - (A) a building used primarily for farm, ranch, or agricultural purposes or for the storage of raw agricultural commodities;
    - (B) a single-family or dual-family dwelling or a building or appurtenance associated with the dwelling;
    - (C) a multifamily dwelling not exceeding a height of two stories and not exceeding 16 units per building;
    - (D) a commercial building that does not exceed a height of two stories or a square footage of 20,000 square feet; or
    - (E) a warehouse that has limited public access.

The practice restriction for an Emeritus Landscape Architect, as laid out in regulations, is similar to the restriction for an Emeritus Architect. Again in practical terms, an Emeritus Landscape Architect may practice to the extent that a nonregistrant may practice landscape architecture. Here’s how Rule 3.67 spells it out:

- (b) An Emeritus Landscape Architect may engage in the Practice of Landscape Architecture to the extent that a person who does not hold a certificate of registration as a landscape architect may under §1052.003(a) of the Texas Occupations Code.

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## Emeritus and Inactive Statuses

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Finally, for an Emeritus Interior Designer, there are no additional practice restrictions compared to a registered interior designer.

### *How much does Emeritus Status cost?*

Renewal of an Emeritus Status registration is \$10 per year, for both in-state and out-of-state registrants. (There is a nonrecurring fee to change from your current registration status to a new status: \$65 in-state and \$95 out-of-state.)

### *Is continuing education required of Emeritus registrants?*

No. While on Emeritus Status, a registrant has no continuing education requirements. Note that if in the future you choose to switch back to Active Status, you'll need to make up continuing education for each of the years you were Emeritus Status.

### *How do I apply for Emeritus Status?*

Changing to Emeritus Status is simple. Just download and fill out a Request for Emeritus Status form corresponding to your profession, and mail the form to the Board along with the appropriate payment (detailed on the form). You're also welcome to scan and email your request form, or fax it to 512-305-8900, and we will contact you for next steps. Once received and approved, we will post the fee to your online account for electronic payment. Give us a call at 512-305-9000 for additional assistance.

### *Is it possible to switch back to Active Status?*

Yes! The process to change back to Active Status—or from any status to a new one—is similar to what is described above. In addition, an emeritus registrant going back to Active Status is required to A) submit proof that he/she has completed or made up all continuing education requirements for each year the registration has been on Emeritus Status or B) successfully complete all sections of the current Architect Registration Examination during the five years immediately preceding the return to Active Status.

### *OK, but what about Inactive Status?*

Inactive Status is another option for TBAE registrants, but its intent is very different and the regulations surrounding it are very different too.

### *Tell me more about Inactive Status then.*

OK! Inactive Status is a sort of “placeholder” status that might be helpful for registrants in certain circumstances. Essentially, if you're completely sure that you won't be practicing your profession for an extended period (up to a maximum of five years!), Inactive Status could be an option for you. For instance, if you're taking an around-the-world vacation in a sailboat for two years, or taking off to raise a child full-time, or something of that nature, Inactive Status may be an attractive option.

### *Restrictions while on Inactive Status?*

Glad you asked, because yes, there are some serious restrictions while on Inactive Status—remember, after all, it's intended as a temporary placeholder while you're not practicing your profession. While on Inactive Status, a registrant may not practice his or her profession. That even includes, for architects, projects that fall below the threshold requiring a registered architect, such as single-family residences—there's simply no practice allowed. Similarly, a Landscape Architect or Registered Interior Designer on Inactive Status may not practice those professions. There are, on the other hand, no restrictions on using your professional title while on Inactive Status.

### *What's this five-year maximum you mentioned?*

A registrant can be on inactive status for up to five years. At the end of that time, he or she would need to become Active status again for at least one registration renewal, and then he or she may choose to change back to Inactive for the next renewal. Note that if a registrant is returning to Active status after being Inactive, he or she will need to make up the usual 12 hours of continuing education for each year on Inactive Status.

### *And you mentioned it's lower-cost. Tell me more.*

Texas resident Inactive renewal is \$25 (architects pay an additional \$3 for the ARE Grant fund), and nonresident Inactive renewal is \$125. The same status-change fee of \$65 would apply for this or any other change from one status to another.





# DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

The following cases were decided during TBAE Board meetings in June, August, and November, 2021. Each case is based on the applicable rule in effect at the time of the violation, and was considered by Enforcement staff and the Board in light of its unique facts.

In order to ensure compliance with continuing education (CE) responsibilities, TBAE staff selects a random sample of its registrants to be audited. All continuing education enforcement cases stem from the random audit program. The most common violations include:

(1) failing to complete adequate continuing education hours during a program year, (2) failing to maintain continuing education records and verification of participation in CE activities for a period of five years, (3) falsely certifying, at the time of renewal, compliance with continuing education responsibilities, and/or (4) failing to respond to a request for information within 30 days. Each continuing education infraction is subject to a standard administrative penalty.

## Registrant/Non-Registrant Cases

**DePasquale, Peter John** \$500  
*Architect Stonybrook, NY*

By failing to affix the date of signing on his seal to construction documents, Respondent violated Board Rule 1.103(a)(1)&(2).

By signing construction documents in a manner that obscured the name and registration number on his seal, Respondent violated Board Rule 1.103(a)(2).

**Lurie, Scott** \$3,000  
*Architect Oradell, NJ*

By affixing his architectural seal to construction documents that were not prepared by Respondent or under Respondent's supervision and control, Respondent violated 22 Tex. Admin. Code §1.104(a).

**McKinney, James** \$4,000  
*Non-Registrant Austin, TX*

By creating a replica of an architect's seal and affixing the seal to architectural plans for his personal home, Respondent violated Tex. Occ. Code 1051.702 and 22 Tex. Admin. Code 1.104(c).

**Shin, Chong Ho** \$4,000  
*Architect Austin, TX*

By issuing plans that were neither sealed nor marked as being not for regulatory approval, permitting or construction, Respondent violated Board Rule 1.101 and/or 1.103(a).

By placing his seal on architectural plans that were prepared outside of his supervision and control,

Respondent violated Tex. Occ. Code §1051.752(1) and Board Rule 1.104(a).

**Tabrizi, Massoud** \$3,000  
*Non-Registrant Houston, TX*

By supervising and controlling the preparation of and issuing architectural plans and specifications for the regulatory approval, permitting, and/or construction of a four-story multifamily dwelling, Respondent engaged in the unregistered practice of architecture in violation of Texas Occupations Code Sections 1051.701 and 1051.801 and Board Rule §1.211.

**Thompson, Sterling Wayne** \$1,000  
*Architect Waco, TX*

By failing to submit plans and specifications on a project for accessibility review no later than 20 days after issuance, Respondent violated Texas Occupations Code §1051.752(2) and Board Rule 1.170(a).

**Whitwell, Allen** \$15,000 and additional sanctions  
*Architect McKinney, TX*

By repeatedly registering projects with TDLR in order to secure an Architectural Barriers Project Registration Confirmation Page, thus enabling the project to be permitted, but then failing to submit plans and specifications for review by a Registered Accessibility Specialist at any time prior to construction of the projects, Respondent demonstrated a pattern of conscious disregard for compliance with the accessibility review requirements in Government Code Chapter 469 and 16 TAC Chapter 68.

By repeatedly registering architectural projects he designed with the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation to obtain a project registration number and then failing to submit the architectural plans to a registered accessibility specialist for TAS review prior to construction, Respondent engaged in a pattern of reckless practice of architecture regarding five separate projects.

This conduct violates Texas Occupations Code §1051.752(1)&(5) and 22 Tex. Admin. Code §1.143.

\$15,000 administrative penalty; mandatory attendance at TDLR Academy within 1 year of Order; a three (3) year probationary period with submission of architectural projects on a quarterly basis to the Managing Investigator.

## Continuing Education Cases

**Alford, Gordon B.** \$1,200  
RID Ft. Worth, TX

Failure to timely complete CE requirements.

Falsely reporting completion of CE requirements in order to renew registration.

**Barker, Jena K.** \$1,000  
RID Dallas, TX

Failure to timely complete CE requirements.

Increased penalty due to second continuing education offense.

**Contros, Christina Marie** \$700  
Architect Austin, TX

Failure to maintain a detailed record of her continuing education for 5 years.

**Fry, Casey** \$700  
RID Dallas, TX

Falsely reporting completion of CE requirements in order to renew registration.

**Harris, Robert Mark** \$700  
Architect Colorado Springs, CO

Failure to maintain a detailed record of his continuing education for 5 years.

**Haggard, Jud Ross** \$700  
Architect Bellaire, TX

Failure to maintain a detailed record of his continuing education for 5 years.

**Kelsey, Rachel Rae** \$700  
RID Houston, TX

Failure to maintain a detailed record of her continuing education for 5 years.

**Mattocks, Todd W.** \$500  
Architect Austin, TX

Failure to timely complete CE requirements.

**Peck, Erick Karl** \$1,200  
Architect Dallas, TX

Failure to timely complete CE requirements.

Falsely reporting completion of CE requirements in order to renew registration.

**Pickel, James R.** \$700  
Landscape Architect Santa Clarita, CA

Falsely reporting completion of CE requirements in order to renew registration.

**Toldan, Joe Clark** \$1,200  
Architect Carrollton, TX

Failure to timely complete CE requirements.

Falsely reporting completion of CE requirements in order to renew registration.

For the latest news and updates, visit:

**www.TBAE.Texas.gov**

## Change of Address

Please make sure that we have your current mailing and email address so we may send your renewal notice to you in a **timely fashion**. You may update your own record by logging in to your online account on our Web site, [www.tbae.texas.gov](http://www.tbae.texas.gov). You can also mail or fax **512.305.8900** the address change along with your signature. We will send renewal reminders to registrants at the e-mail address on file with TBAE, so be sure to keep your valid and unique email address updated.

## Upcoming Board Meetings

- Thursday, June 2, 2022
- Thursday, August 25, 2022
- Thursday, November 17, 2022

## Executive Director

**Julie Hildebrand**

## Board Members

**Debra Dockery, FAIA**

Chair, Architect Member; Term ends 1/31/23

**Tim A. Bargainer, PLA, ASLA, CLARB**

Vice-Chair, Landscape Architect Member; Term ends 1/31/25

**Darren La Marr James, FAIA**

Secretary-Treasurer, Architect Member; Term ends 1/31/25

**Robert Scott "Bob" Wetmore, AIA - Architect Member;**

Term ends 1/31/27

**Jennifer Walker, AIA - Architect Member;** Term ends 1/31/27

**Rosa G. Salazar, RID - Registered Interior Designer Member;**

Term ends 1/31/23

**Joyce Smith - Public Member;** Term ends 1/31/23

**Fernando Trevino - Public Member;** Term ends 1/31/25

**Lauren Taylor - Public Member;** Term ends 1/31/27

The mission of the Texas Board of Architectural Examiners (TBAE) is to serve the State of Texas by protecting and preserving the health, safety, and welfare of the Texans who live, work, and play in the built environment through the regulation of the practice of architecture, landscape architecture, and interior design.

[www.tbae.texas.gov](http://www.tbae.texas.gov)



# ATTESTATION OF SELF-DIRECTED CREDIT HOURS EARNED

## TBAE newsletter, *Licensing News*

I certify that I read the \_\_\_\_\_ [Month/Season, Year as found on page one] issue of TBAE's *Licensing News* for one (1) hour CEPH credit on \_\_\_\_\_ [date].

This continuing education hour will count for self-directed Health/Safety/Welfare study for the calendar year in which it was earned. I understand that up to four continuing education hours of the required 12 per calendar year may be earned via self-study.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Your name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

*Please keep this Certificate for your records, and submit it if you receive an audit letter from TBAE, along with all additional certificates for the specified calendar year.*



**TEXAS Board of  
Architectural Examiners**  
Architects • Landscape Architects • Registered Interior Designers

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