

COLUMNS

Newsletter of the Ohio Board of Examiners of Architects

Winter 2001

It's Your Duty

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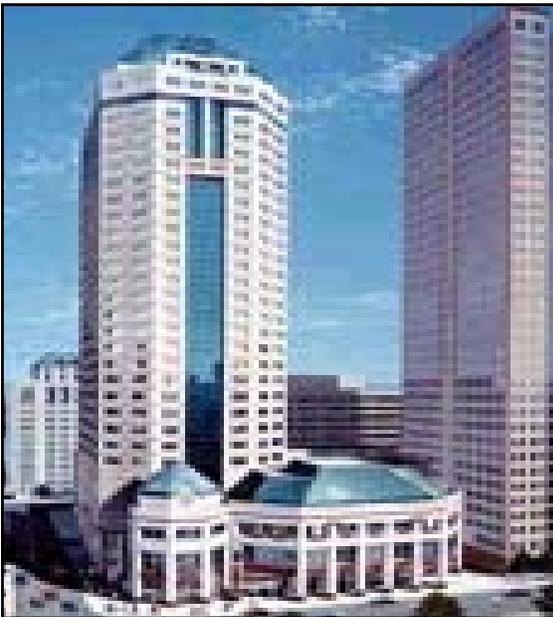
The legislature of the state of Ohio in 1931, enacted statutory regulations for the profession of architecture in order to give members of the public some assurance that those with whom they deal in regard to architectural services will have at least some minimal level of competence and integrity. Today nearly 6500 architects maintain active registration in this state.

While the Board of Examiners has wrestled with the idea of mandatory continuing education (MCE) as a prerequisite to license renewal, it is not required at this time. Compared to other licensed professions in the State of Ohio, architects and engineers are in the minority when it comes to required continuing education. Attorneys, Accountants, Doctors, Barbers, Beauticians, Real Estate Professionals are all required to maintain a minimum level of continuing education.

The State has also mandated required continuing education for Building Department Personnel charged for enforcing the states commercial building codes. Their increased knowledge and awareness of the relevant code provisions have created a dichotomy amongst design professionals and building departments when it comes to building permit reviews.

Ohio's building officials have expressed concerns to the Board on the overall competence level of architects when it comes to building code compliance. Submission of non compliant plans causes additional work load for departmental staff who will ultimately have to review a resubmission to correct the deficiencies. Building owners and tenants become frustrated due to the length of review time as well as rejection of applications. The Board of Examiners has seen increasing numbers of complaints being filed for incompetence of architects as it relates to building code compliance. Some of these are coming from the building officials. Will you be next?

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The Verne Riffe Center For Government and the Arts
Board of Examiners of Architects - 16th Floor

Aiding and Abetting

Chapter 4703.15 of the Ohio Revised Code states the Board can take disciplinary action against an architect's certificate of qualification if satisfactory proof is presented for certain violations of the law. One of the violations set forth in the statutes is aiding and abetting. Just what is aiding and abetting? Aiding and abetting has a legal definition that pertains to many situations. Simply stated, when a person assists another in committing a violation of the law, that person has aided abetted in the violation.

While not limited to the following scenario, the Board frequently issues charges of aiding and abetting when an architect has deliberately placed his or her seal on documents not prepared by the architect over which the architect has not had jurisdiction as evidenced by a contract between the architect and the client and where the architect has

(See Aiding on page 7)

(Duty, continued from page 1)

As design professionals we walk a delicate line balancing client desires, aesthetic endeavors and the protection of public health, safety and welfare that may arise from poor design or construction. While the contract may be with the client, the architect has a duty to design a reasonably safe environment in which the public may congregate for work, play or other societal endeavors.

The development of building codes is by far a very complex process based upon research, fire loss, emerging technologies and other factors. The purpose of building codes is to provide a set of regulations which represent a minimum level of safety for the general public by establishing maximum acceptable levels of risk to life and property. The law requires that architects act with reasonable care and competence and shall apply the technical knowledge and skill which is ordinarily applied by architects of good standing practicing in the same locality (OAC 4703-3-07). As licensed architects we are under a duty to take into account all applicable state and municipal building laws and regulations. (OAC 4703-3-07(A)(1)) We are also, by law, required to report violations or decisions taken by our clients, or our employers which are contrary to applicable building laws or regulations which materially affect adversely the safety to the public of the finished project (OAC 4703-3-07(C)(3)).

By failing to apply building code regulations to their

projects, whether intentionally or not, architects are exposing themselves to increased liability that may result from claims for damages or injuries sustained by persons which are caused by the breach of the architects duty to use its ordinary and reasonable skill and care to design in accordance with the building codes. If its done intentionally, you may loose insurance coverage also.

Do building codes go too far? For some projects and some situations, perhaps. In developing model codes you cannot address each and every situation or project but by knowing the purposes behind which the particular provisions were established you as an architect can be creative in proposing alternative criteria or methods which can achieve the same purposes and presenting this to building officials and appeals boards. By knowing and using the code as a tool rather than an obstacle, you can find creative ways to achieve the projects goals and perhaps save the client money.

Take the time to educate yourself on the building codes, keep up to date on their changes, get involved in the code development process. Its your DUTY, and a very costly one to neglect.

Mr. McCash is a practicing architect, attorney and building official in Columbus. The Board appreciates his contribution to this publication.

Building Code Help

2001 Certification Review Courses

The Columbus Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) is now accepting registrations for the 2001 CDT & CCS Study Courses. These classes are taught by certified professionals and are essential for those who wish to further their professional development within the construction industry. Courses are designed to assist examination candidates in reviewing the source materials, which include CSI's *Manual of Practice*, AIA and EJCDC documents.

The Construction Document Technology (CDT) study course covers the construction process, contractual relationships, and the use of construction documents. The Certified Construction Specifier (CCS) study course covers contractual relationships, document organization, and document preparation.

CSI certification offers practitioners a competitive advantage with professional credentials and industry recognition. Separate registration is required for the April 7, 2001 exams. Visit www.csinet.org or contact CSI's Member/Customer Service Department at 800-689-2900 for an exam application form. Early discounted exam registration ends December 1, 2000. Final exam registration ends January 31, 2001.

Classes will be held Thursday evenings, from January 25 through April 5 from 6:00 to 8:00 P.M. at Braun

& Steidl Architects, 234 North Fifth Street in the Columbus Warehouse District. There is a \$100 registration fee with a 50% discount for CSI members, and a 25% discount for AIA members. To register, contact Lane Beougher at 614-224-9555 or lbeougher@bsa-net.com.

More Help

Cleveland State University, Department of Continuing Education, offers programs each year in many areas related to Building Codes. Many of the courses are approved by the Board of Building Standards for building officials. Edward H. Swick of Edward H. Swick and Associates, Architects has been one of the instructors for the Code sessions for the past eight years. More information can be obtained by contacting the university at (216)687-4850 or their web site at www.conted.csuohio.edu/ce/.

Even More Help

The Ohio Design Professionals & Code Analysts, Inc. (ODPCA) periodically offers courses on the Ohio Basic Building Code. If you would like to know more about their programs or membership please contact Denise at Meacham & Apel Architects at (614)764-0407 for dates, costs and registration information.

New Registrants

The following is a list of architects who have become registered as a result of having passed the Architect Registration examination since the publication of the last newsletter. Congratulations to each of you.

Cert. No. 12439
Howard M. Blaisdell

Cert. No. 12440
Eileen D. Trimbach

Cert. No. 12445
Christopher P. Meyers

Cert. No. 12446
Christopher D. Smith

Cert. No. 12450
Amador Gonzalez

Cert. No. 12451
Michael J. Lipowski

Cert. No. 12452
Andrew S. Maletz

Cert. No. 12453
Brenda L. Williams

Cert. No. 12478
David Beatty

Cert. No. 12479
Cherie Hayek

Cert. No. 12488
Jason Boltz

Cert. No. 12489
Kimberly Mikanik

Cert. No. 12490
Darlene A. Brady

Cert. No. 12491
Sean R. Thompson

Cert. No. 12493

Ronald J. Frissora

Cert. No. 12527
David A. Aulger

Cert. No. 12528
Donald Dispenza

Cert. No. 12529
Darin Rankin

Cert. No. 12530
Andrew Rosenthal

Cert. No. 12544
Janice L. Hoffa

Cert. No. 12545
Matthew C. Scanlon

Cert. No. 12552
Cheryl J. Armstrong

Cert. No. 12553
James B. Riggs

Cert. No. 12555
Chi C. Chen

Cert. No. 12556
Karl J. Gieseke

Cert. No. 12557
Michael J. Kress

Cert. No. 12574
Paul R. Beegan

Cert. No. 12575
William Hollenkamp

Cert. No. 12576
Indera P. Jauhari

Cert. No. 12577
Daniel Rich

Cert. No. 12588
Diane S. Faridad

Cert. No. 12589
Andrea L. McBride

Cert. No. 12590
Ronald E. Reitz, Jr.

Cert. No. 12591
Yuen-Wa C. Wong

Cert. No. 12607
Donald W. Alexander

Cert. No. 12608
Willie D. Bickerstaff

Cert. No. 12621
William E. Ballard

Cert. No. 12622
Douglas R. Richards

Cert. No. 12628
Frank M. Castrovillari

Cert. No. 12629
Edward T. Hohmann

Cert. No. 12653
David C. Bagnoli

Cert. No. 12654
Suzanne J. Meltzer

Cert. No. 12655
Richard E. Piloseno

Cert. No. 12656
Dennis J. Wilkins

Cert. No. 12668
Jeffrey W. Broderick

Cert. No. 12669
Nicholas J. Palladino

Cert. No. 12680
Earl M. Staffan

Cert. No. 12681
Jason D. Smith

Cert. No. 12683
Timothy E. Welsh

Cert. No. 12684
Michael S. Ruetschle

Cert. No. 12705
Rebecca L. Kleinbaum

Cert. No. 12706
David C. Molnar

Cert. No. 12722
Jason B. Downey

Cert. No. 12723
Matthew B. Ebersole

Certificate of Authorization - Who needs it?

Every architectural firm providing services in the state of Ohio is required to hold a Certificate of Authorization if it is a corporation, partnership or limited liability company. It makes no difference whether the organization is located in Ohio or elsewhere. An architect practicing as a sole proprietor is not required to obtain a Certificate of Authorization. There are also two classes of organizations that are exempted from being required to obtain a Certificate of Authorization. A general corporation formed before August 14, 1947 is exempt. A partnership or corporation legally doing business in Ohio prior to November 15, 1982 is also exempt. Prior to the enactment of this law in 1983, a general corporation could not provide professional services. The only corporate form through which architects could practice was a professional corporation which required that all shareholders be licensed professionals in one or more of the following professions - architecture, landscape

architecture, engineering or surveying. The law requiring the Certificate of Authorization changed the law by permitting some professional services to be offered through general corporations and to allow unlicensed people to be shareholders in corporations or to hold interest in partnerships. Certain restrictions do apply.

More than half of the shareholders, partners or managers must be licensed in Ohio as architects, landscape architects, engineers, surveyors or some combination thereof. Those Ohio licensed professionals must hold more than half the shares issued or interest in the firm. The board of directors of a corporation must meet the same requirements. There must be at least one architect designated as being in responsible charge of the firm's architectural activities and decisions and at least one designated architect must be a member of the board of directors.

Application materials can be obtained by contacting

International Practice • An Editorial

The issue of international practice raises many questions. As many of you know, NCARB and its Canadian counterpart, CCAC entered into an Inter-recognition agreement in 1994. That agreement set forth conditions upon which Canadian architects could qualify for NCARB Certification and the conditions under which US architects would qualify for registration in Canada. For the agreement to become operational, a Letter of Undertaking must be signed by the state or province. To date, forty of the fifty-five jurisdictions have signed the agreement and all of the Canadian provinces have signed the agreement. Some of the states and all of the provinces have signed with some contingencies attached.

One would expect that any such agreement would establish a means for determining equivalent qualifications. That is not necessarily the case, however, according to this agreement. For US architects, NCARB determines if an architect is or is not qualified for Certification. For Canadian architects, each province determines whether or not the architect is qualified. As a result, there are Ohio architects who are not qualified

for Certification who have met higher standards than many of the Canadian architects who have received Certification. Some Canadian architects have been denied licensure in Ohio on the basis of their qualifications. There have been Ohio architects who hold NCARB Certification who have been denied Canadian licensure only because Ohio has not signed the Letter of Undertaking. We believe there are Ohio architects who should be granted NCARB Certification but the states, unlike the Canadian provinces, cannot make that determination.

There seems to be something inherently wrong with a system that respects an agreement over the qualification of the practitioner. The Ohio Board is looking for a remedy to this problem and is suggesting that other Boards be aware of the qualifications of the Certificate holders who may not meet the requirements of their state laws. We feel it is important that a solution be found which recognizes the experience qualifications as well as the entry level qualifications without weakening the licensing process.

Address Change?

It's never been easier. Maintaining current addresses for nearly 7,000 architects is not easy, and we like to keep in touch with you from time to time. You can help us out by simply going to our web site at www.state.oh.us/arc and clicking on "Address Change" and fill out the information and click on "submit".

IDP WORKBOOK SIMPLIFIES DOCUMENTATION

Ask any intern what they need to improve their IDP experience and the response is usually "Less paperwork!" Recording daily experiences in the 16 IDP Training Areas can be time-consuming if done using a paper-and-pencil approach. This can lead to documentation delays that only compound the problem when IDP Training Unit Reports are due.

NCARB has created a record keeping tool designed to simplify the paperwork. The IDP Training Unit Workbook uses an Excel spreadsheet format for recording hours on a daily basis. The Workbook converts hours into Training Units and cumulatively tracks time daily, weekly and multi-weekly. This provides an at-a-glance way for interns and their supervisors to assess strong and weak training areas. Each Workbook consists of 18 weekly Training Unit Logs—with a total of 10 Workbooks this provides enough space to record an entire internship!

The Workbook may be downloaded directly from the NCARB web site: www.ncarb.org/idp/idpworkbook.html.

Enforcement Activities

The Board has taken action concerning the following individuals and firms. Although every effort is made to ensure that the information is correct, before making any specific decision based upon this information, you should check with the Board office to ensure accuracy. The listing may not reflect a change occurring near or following the publication date. Further, the listing does not reflect pending appeals for hearing or rehearings.

File No. 99-09

Robert J. Bregar, Cert. No. 2165

Chagrin Falls, Ohio

Mr. Bregar was found guilty of felony crimes in Lorain County Court of Common Pleas in connection with architectural services that he provided for the residence of a Lorain County School administrator. As a result of this conviction, Mr. Bregar was sentenced by the court to serve two years in prison and pay a \$5,000 fine. As a result of his felony conviction, the Board *revokeD* the license of Mr. Bregar for a period of *two years*.

File No. 99-15

Louie M. Tomaro

Tomaro Architecture

Manhattan Beach, California

Mr. Tomaro, a California architect not registered in Ohio; allegedly engaged in the unlicensed practice of architecture by providing architectural services for an addition to an office building in North Royalton, Ohio. An Ohio architect was then engaged to illegally seal the documents designed by Mr. Tomaro so that a building permit could be issued. A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby Mr. Tomaro will cease and desist from such practices. The Ohio architect has been disciplined for his involvement.

File No. 99-15

Joseph A. Tamulewicz, Cert. No. 3086

JAT Associates Architects

Parma, Ohio

The Board *suspended* Mr. Tamulewicz's license for six (6) months to be followed by an additional six (6) month period of *probatio* for sealing drawings of which he was not the author, and of which he was not in responsible charge of their preparation and which he did not have direct professional knowledge and direct supervisory control. Mr. Tamulewicz was also found to have aided and abetted an unlicensed person in the practice of architecture. This project involved the addition to an office building in North Royalton, Ohio.

File No. 99-23

Stephen D. Brown, Cert. No. 10058

Stephen Brown Architects

Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. Brown allegedly sealed construction drawings of which he was not the author, and of which he was not in responsible charge of their preparation and which he did not have direct professional knowledge and direct supervisory control. Mr. Brown also allegedly aided and abetted unlicensed persons in the practice of architecture. Mr. Brown entered into a *settlement agreement* whereby he accepted a *letter of reprimand*. The project involved drawings for a commercial exhaust hood for a restaurant in the Cincinnati,

Ohio area.

File No. 99-24

Clements C. Koehler, Cert. No. 5425

Carrollton, Texas

Mr. Koehler entered into a *settlement agreement* and accepted a *letter of reprimand* for allegedly "failing to comply with the registration laws and regulations governing his or her professional practice in any United States jurisdiction", namely the state of North Carolina.

File No. 99-30

Douglas E. Seadin

Oasis Home Improvements, Inc.

Cleveland, Ohio

Alleged to have engaged in the unlicensed practice of architecture by providing architectural services for an addition to the "Ohio Dept. of MRDD, Warrensville Developmental Center" in the Warrensville. Additionally, "Oasis" did not possess a certificate of authorization to provide or offer architectural services. A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby "Oasis" will cease and desist from such practices.

File No. 99-31

Christian J. Lessard, Cert. No. 10191

The Lessard Architectural Group

Vienna, Virginia

The Board approved and confirmed the

findings of fact, conclusions of law of the hearing officer, but modified the recommendation of the hearing officer to the extent that it issued a *reprimand* to Mr. Lessard for his actions. Mr. Lessard was found to have "failed to comply with the registration laws and regulations governing his or her professional practice in any United States jurisdiction", namely the states of Virginia and South Carolina.

File No. 99-32

Olnie C. Helton

Beavercreek, Ohio

Alleged to have engaged in the unlicensed practice of architecture by offering to provide design services to the "Evangelical Church of God" in the Dayton, Ohio area. Mr. Helton also was alleged to have held himself out to the public as an "Architectural Designer". A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby he will cease and desist from such practices.

File No. 99-34

Christopher A. Williams, Cert. No. 10637

Columbus, Ohio

Mr. Williams allegedly sealed construction drawings of which he was not the author, and of which he was not in responsible charge of their preparation and which he did not have direct professional knowledge and direct supervisory control. Additionally, Mr. Williams allegedly aided and abetted an unlicensed person in the practice of architecture, did not seal construction documents properly or possess a written contract for architectural services. Mr. Williams entered into a *settlement agreement* whereby he accepted a *letter of reprimand*. The project involved drawings for a commercial building in the Chillicothe, Ohio area.

File No. 99-36

Patrick J. Farrell, Cert. No. 7289

Rocky River, Ohio

Mr. Farrell allegedly aided and abetted an unlicensed firm in the practice of architecture by providing architectural services through a firm that was not an architectural firm or a design/build firm. Additionally, Mr.

Farrell did not properly sign, seal and emboss his construction documents. Mr. Farrell entered into a *settlement agreement* whereby he accepted a *letter of reprimand*. The project involved architectural services for a B. P. Oil station in Akron, Ohio.

File No. 99-37

Raymond E. Studer, Cert. No. 3140

Canton, Ohio

Mr. Studer allegedly sealed construction drawings of which he was not the author, and of which he was not in responsible charge of their preparation and which he did not have direct professional knowledge and direct supervisory control. Mr. Studer allegedly aided and abetted unlicensed persons in the practice of architecture. Mr. Studer entered into a *settlement agreement* whereby he accepted a *letter of reprimand*. The project involved mechanical drawings for a B. P. Oil station in Akron, Ohio.

File No. 99-39

Daniel R. Brooks, Cert. No. 5692

D. R. Brooks Architects

Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. Brooks' certificate of qualification had been lapsed during the time period of January 1996 through November 1999. During that period, it was discovered that Mr. Brooks had engaged in the practice of architecture. Mr. Brooks reinstated his license and entered into a *settlement agreement* whereby he accepted a *letter of reprimand* that will be placed in his board file.

File No. 99-41

Todd A. Younkin

The Kitchen Station

Lockbourne, Ohio

Alleged to have engaged in the unlicensed practice of architecture by offering to provide design services through an Ohio architect for a commercial building in the Chillicothe area. A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby he will cease and desist from such practices. The Ohio architect has been disciplined for his involvement.

File No. 99-44

Joseph Schickel

File No. 99-48

David L. Morrow

Progressive Group Builders, Inc.

East Cleveland, Ohio

Alleged to have affixed an architect's seal to design documents without the architect's involvement, knowledge or consent for the purposes of obtaining a zoning permit. The project involved an apartment building in Cleveland, Ohio. A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby he will cease and desist from such practices.

File No. 00-02

Arne F. Goldman

Marous Brothers Construction.

Willoughby, Ohio

Alleged to have advertised himself as a "Project Architect" through business marketing material and correspondence without Ohio registration. A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby he will cease and desist from such practices.

File No. 00-03

John H. Corak

Corak Design & Builders

East Liverpool, Ohio

Alleged to have engaged in the unlicensed practice of architecture by offering to provide design services through an Ohio engineer for a commercial building in the Wellsville, Ohio area. A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby he will cease and desist from such practices.

File No. 00-16

Kevin B. West

K. B. West Co., Inc.

Zoar, Ohio

Alleged to have affixed the registration seal of an architect to design documents without the architect's knowledge or consent for the purposes of expediting the building permit and plan review process. The project involved a new office building in Canton, Ohio. A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby he will cease and desist from such practices.

File No. 00-21

Carlos G. Brezina, Cert. No. 6886

Brezina Design Services

Newark, Ohio

Mr. Brezina allegedly sealed construction drawings which he neither authored nor was he in responsible charge of their preparation and which he did not have direct professional knowledge and direct supervisory control. Additionally, Mr. Brezina allegedly aided and abetted an unlicensed person in the practice of architecture, did not possess a written contract for architectural services or possess a certificate of authorization for his firm. Mr. Brezina entered into a *settlement agreement* whereby he accepted a *letter of reprimand*. The

project involved drawings for a restaurant in the Upper Arlington, Ohio area.

File No. 00-22

C. J. Heintz

C. J. Heintz & Assoc.

Mentor, Ohio

Alleged to have advertised the providing of "architectural services" via the firm's titleblock while not being a legitimate architectural firm. A *settlement agreement* was entered into whereby he will cease and desist from such practices.

File No. 00-25

Richard S. Hunter, Cert. No. 5705

Creative Shelter Architects

Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. Hunter allegedly aided and abetted an unlicensed firm in the practice of architecture by providing architectural services through a firm that was not an architectural firm or a design/build firm. The project involved architectural services for alterations to a restaurant in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Hunter entered into a *settlement agreement* whereby he accepted a *letter of reprimand*.

File No. 00-27

Fernando Alcocer

Dayton, Ohio

Alleged to have held himself out as an "architect" on company business cards while not being licensed as an architect in Ohio. Mr. Alcocer destroyed all business cards

Rule Changes

At its May meeting, the Board adopted amendments to six rules of the Administrative Code which became effective on June 5, 2000. A summary of the changes follows.

Rule 4703-1-03 Certificates

Provides authority to require an architect applying for reinstatement of a lapsed license to meet with the Board. Without this provision, the Board had no legal means to meet with the architect unless disciplinary charges were filed.

Rule 4703-1-04 Fees

Increased the maximum fee for reinstatement of a lapsed license to \$500.

Rule 4703-2-03 Education requirements and credits

Deleted experience-based requirements for

education under syllabus in effect prior to 1994.

4703-2-04 Training requirements

Deleted experience requirements prior to 1994 with provisions for foreign-trained applicants.

4703-3-05 Interstate practice

Provides opportunity for any non-resident architect meeting Ohio's requirements for registration by reciprocity to seek architectural commissions in the state without first becoming registered. Generally considered to be an architectural "fishing license".

4703-3-09 Written contracts

Clarifies and simplifies the language and adds a provision that the contract must designate the location of the project.

The full text of these changes can be accessed through the Board's web site.

(Aiding, continued from page 1)

had no direct involvement with the client or the development of the design and construction documents. A person, not an architect, rendering architectural services to another party is in violation of Chapter 4703. of the Revised Code. It is required under Section 3791.04 of the Revised Code that documents submitted for the purpose of obtaining a building permit be sealed by an architect or engineer. If an architect seals the documents, which would indicate they were prepared by him or under his direct supervision when they were not, the architect has probably aided and abetted an unlicensed person in performing an illegal act.

Inclusive in the definition of the practice of architecture is "providing or offering to provide" architectural services. An unlicensed person, therefore, cannot provide a third party with architectural services even though the person did not render the architectural services. This is regarded by the Board as 'brokering' architectural services and is not legal. An architect agreeing to render services through the unlicensed person is enabling the unlicensed person in an unlawful act and is, therefore, aiding and abetting.

No Architect is an Obelisk

Just as no man is an island unless, of course, one chooses to be, there is no need for an architect to assume he or she is adrift alone out there. Architects tend to be creative, free-thinking individuals but we all know it's difficult to go it alone. Most new firms start out as one or two person ventures. That means tending to the business of running a business, marketing your practice, practicing architecture and seeing your projects through construction. That's a lot of stuff to have on one's plate at one time. But, Alas!, all is not beyond help. The Young Architects Forum is out there waiting for you to contact them. Finding out that you're not the first to ever experience this problem or that one is reassuring. More important is knowing there are other architects who have been there and done that, made the mistakes and paid for them who are willing to share their experiences and their solutions. Talking to one another can be a big help. Contact your local AIA Chapter for more information about the YAF in your area.

Meeting Schedule

January 5	Board Meeting	June 20-23	NCARB Annual Meeting
March 9-10	Regional Meeting	July 20	Board Meeting
March 30	Board Meeting	October 10	Board Meeting
May 11	Board Meeting	November 16	Board Meeting

Times and locations of meetings can be obtained by calling the Board office.

Special meetings may be called from time to time for the purpose of conducting public hearings or for other reasons requiring the Board's immediate action. Contact the Board for updates.



State of Ohio

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