

## LATC ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

At its May 8, 2002 meeting, the LATC elected Linda Gates as Chair and David Tatsumi as Vice-Chair for fiscal year 2002/03. Officers serve a one-year term.



**Linda Gates** is a principal with David Gates & Associates, a landscape architectural firm in Danville, California. Ms. Gates has extensive experience as a Project

Manager for urban design and master planning projects in both the private and public sectors. Her experience also includes park/recreation planning, community planning, public outreach, and project administration. Ms. Gates is a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley.

Linda Gates: "I look forward to this coming year with great excitement, as I will be chairing the Landscape Architects Technical Committee, and working to promote our mission of regulating the practice of landscape architecture in a matter which safeguards the well-being of the public and the environment."

"Over the past four years with the LATC, I have continually been impressed with the high level of professionalism of each Committee member and sub-committee chairs. My colleagues, Sandra

Gonzalez, David Tatsumi, Dennis Otsuji, and Richard Zweifel have volunteered endlessly and provided valuable input into the various issues that the LATC has been asked to address. Mr. Otsuji is also serving as the chair of the Sunset Review Task Force this year."

"The LATC's partnership with the California Architects Board (Board) has been extremely beneficial. As both professions face many similar challenges, the opportunity for collaboration and sharing strategies with the Board, including those of the Sunset Review process, has been extremely valuable. This successful partnership has prompted the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) to consider similar relationships for other professional boards."

"In the past four years, the LATC has worked to implement an aggressive public communication and awareness program. This has been accomplished through Website development and management, the publication of Consumer Guides, development and distribution of licensure posters to landscape architecture programs and firms, as well as a quarterly newsletter to licensees, candidates, Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards

(CLARB) member boards, and interested parties. In addition, the LATC has conducted outreach efforts to public agencies through the distribution of guides and surveys regarding the hiring of landscape architects, as well as to students and candidates with the publication of the Candidate Handbook and presentations at

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### William P. "Chip" Winslow, III Takes Office as President of CLARB

Vienna, VA – William P. "Chip" Winslow, III, Kansas State University Professor, was appointed President of the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) on September 14th at CLARB's Annual Meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Landscape Architects Technical Committee member Sandra J. Gonzalez, of Long Beach, California, was elected Second Vice President.

## Legislative Update

Assembly Bill No. 446, Committee on Business and Professions, Chapter 306, Statutes of 2001 and Senate Bill No. 349, Committee on Business and Professions, Chapter 435, Statutes of 2001. These bills require that all accrued and unpaid license renewal fees be paid at the time

of renewal of an expired license. Effective January 1, 2002, Business and Professions Code section 5680.1 was amended authorizing the Board to collect all accrued and unpaid renewal fees within three years after a license has expired.

# Momentum Grows For Licensure Laws

By Julia Lent, American Society of Landscape Architects

Across the United States, landscape architects are successfully advocating for professional licensure. During the past two years, the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) has undertaken a new campaign to promote licensure for the profession. The purpose of the 50 by 2010 Universal Licensure Program is to establish practice act licensure in every state by the year 2010.

## Program Features –

The first year of the program was marked with development of strategy and tools for licensure advocacy. The strategy component included creation of a 10-year plan to promote licensure for the four states without any licensure law and the 18 states with the need to upgrade from a title act to a practice act. The program is also designed to provide assistance to those states that must defend their laws against sunset or other challenges. Another key strategic element involves coordination of licensure efforts with the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB) and the Council of Educators in Landscape Architecture (CELA). In July 2001, the three groups came together to form the Partnership for the Advancement of Licensure, recognizing the need to combine resources for this common goal.

Several new tools have been developed to aid states involved in licensure advocacy. In July 2001, a detailed summary of each state's licensure law was completed. The information is available to ASLA members on the Internet ([www.asla.org](http://www.asla.org)). This resource is an important tool for identifying the strengths and weakness of the laws across the country. ASLA has also compiled several case studies that demonstrate the impact of landscape architecture on the public health, safety, and welfare. The set of 12 cases document the circumstances of each incident,

and an analysis of the harm (and potential for harm) illustrated by each case.

## Licensure Summit –

In November 2001, ASLA hosted the inaugural Licensure Summit, bringing together licensure advocates representing 45 states and the District of Columbia. The event is designed as an annual session to provide advocacy training and information for licensure efforts. The room was filled to capacity for an exciting weekend full of spirited discussion, networking, and exchange of ideas and insight from the diverse group. The effect of the summit has been dramatic. At least nine states are expected to be working toward practice acts, defending sunset, or enhancing their laws in the next two years (well ahead of the comprehensive plan). Not only are states beginning work on upgrading title acts to practice acts, three of the four states without any

licensure – Colorado, Vermont, and New Hampshire – are actively looking toward legislative action.

## Success Stories –

The past two years have been highly successful for landscape architects in state legislatures. Six states have upgraded their title act to practice acts, which means that individuals may not practice landscape architecture without a license, rather than only being restricted from using the title “landscape architect.” In 2001, Oregon, Mississippi, Texas, and Missouri approved new practice acts. In 2002, Iowa and Ohio were successful in upgrading their laws to practice acts.

The success of the past few years demonstrates the surge in acceptance of licensure for landscape architects by state legislators who recognize the tremendous impact that the profession has upon the world in which we live, work, and play.

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## Enforcement Actions

The California Architects Board (Board) is responsible for investigating complaints against licensees and those engaged in unlicensed activity. The LATC assists the Board in this endeavor. The Board also retains the authority to make final decisions on all enforcement actions taken against its licensees.

Listed below is a brief description of recent enforcement action taken against a licensee who was found to be in violation of the Landscape Architects Practice Act.

Every effort is made to ensure that this information is correct. Before making any decision based upon this information, you should contact the LATC. Further information on specific violations may also be obtained by contacting the LATC at (916) 445-4954 or [latc@dca.ca.gov](mailto:latc@dca.ca.gov).

## Citations

The Board issued an administrative citation that included a \$1,000 administrative fine to Alyson Flynn, landscape architect license number LA 3074, for a violation of

# Above All, Do No Harm

By David Tatsumi, Vice-Chair LATC

Landscape architects do amazing things! They design spaces and places where people live, visit, have fun, relax, and more. They envision and create incredible spaces that delight the eye and excite the mind. They use plants, pavement, lighting, manufactured products, and virtually everything else under the sun as their creative tools for applying onto their artistic canvas...the land and the environment. Landscape architects affect the lives of a great many people and the quality of life within their communities.

Of course, certain responsibilities come with having the power to affect people and their living environment. One of the principle ethics of the physician's Hippocratic Oath is "first, **do no harm.**" Over the years, this ethic has become a cornerstone of many service-oriented professions. Unfortunately, we all know of situations where harm is done by those who are supposed to help. Sometimes it happens because of factors beyond the control of anyone, but sometimes it happens because of ignorance or negligence.

We as licensed landscape architects, have ethical, moral and legal obligations to practice our chosen profession in a manner which offers no harm to the public. Just as national, state, city and county public policies and laws are written to minimize harm to the people (such as "Driving Under the Influence" laws) the State of California's Landscape Architects Technical Committee (a program of the California Architects Board under the auspices of the California Department of Consumer Affairs) was created to administer and monitor the legal and regulatory aspects of our professional responsibilities to protect the health, safety and welfare of the

public. The primary purpose for requiring the professional license and creating the qualification process for gaining the license is to authenticate to the public that the individual possessing a license has demonstrated a minimum level of competency in his/her skills.



## Fire Protection -

Current newspaper headlines share with us the horrors of massive fires throughout the western section of the United States. While most of these fires have been isolated in wilderness areas, a handful of these fires, as well as past fires, have threatened and destroyed our "built environments" and their structures. Landscape architects can contribute to the protection of these "built environments" by creating fire-resistant landscaped buffers. Typically called "Fuel Modification," this is the application of selected fire-resistant plant materials to create around structures a buffer which is resistant to burning or will burn inefficiently. Plant selection is not the only component of fuel modification designs. Strategic placement and watering of these plants is also a part of the overall fuel modification concept. In many local jurisdictions, the incorporation of fuel modification plant materials is a requirement.

## Erosion Protection -

As we all witnessed a few years ago in Southern California, after fires or torrential rains, slopes are left bare and unstable due to lack of plant growth. This leads to another condition that landscape architects may contribute to for

public protection. Slope erosion planting is the application of plant materials to help protect and stabilize slopes and to minimize destructive erosion. Typically a combination of groundcovers and trees/shrubs are used to anchor the top horizon of the slope soil profile. Designed and executed properly, the application of plant materials on bare soil can help protect people, structures, and livable environment elements from the failure of the slopes. Again, many local jurisdictions have slope erosion control planting and irrigation requirements.

## Safety Protection -

Beyond fire and erosion protection, landscape architects contribute to the protection of the public in numerous other ways. Designing spaces that direct pedestrian traffic, which conflict minimally with the vehicular traffic, is another example of how designs can protect people. Playgrounds and recreation facilities, designed with safety features, contribute extensively to a safe community. Understanding how water collects and drains, and then accommodating for drainage, is yet another way landscape architects can contribute to safety. Incorporation of design elements which allow visual access for law enforcement also helps keep living spaces safe. And, of course, landscape architects contribute on a regular basis in developing barrier-free environments for all to enjoy.

As professionals, landscape architects have a great deal of responsibility to the public. We are entrusted with the charge of using our imagination and creativity to create inspired and exciting places for our communities. Examples of our successes can be seen throughout the world. However, it's the unseen features of our designs that help make our communities a safer place to live. Exciting designs are important...but making them safe is critical.

## An Alternative Educational Experience:

# The Landscape Architecture Certificate Program at the University of California, Berkeley (UC Berkeley Extension)

By Heather Clendenin, M.L.A., Program Director

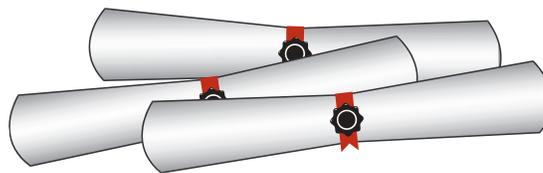
Alternative forms of professional and continuing education are receiving a lot of press these days. These non-traditional degree and certificate programs have inspired an increasing interest in the general public, as well as controversy among more traditional educational institutions.

Many such programs exist in the San Francisco Bay Area. A premier example is UC Berkeley Extension, which has provided opportunities for personal and professional growth since 1891. As the continuing education arm of University of California Berkeley, Extension offers working adults an affordable educational alternative that combines high academic standards with a practical real world approach. All courses and instructors of required courses are approved and monitored by the campus Committee on Courses, as well as by the associated academic department on campus.

It is within this context that the Landscape Architecture Certificate Program was founded in 1982. From the outset, the primary goal of the Landscape Architecture Certificate Program has been to offer students with no prior background an educational experience that will prepare them for continual achievement within the profession. Specifically, the curriculum at UC Berkeley Extension is designed to develop: 1) aesthetic sensitivity and environmental awareness; 2) a thorough awareness of historical precedent; 3) a definable and defensible design methodology; and 4) the technical knowledge and skills necessary to compete effectively for entry level jobs in both public and private sectors of landscape architecture. Yet another intention of this pre-professional curriculum is to reflect

the landscape architectural profession as it is currently practiced, as well as to anticipate changes so that our students are always well equipped to make responsible and thoughtful contributions from the outset of their career.

UC Berkeley Extension offers courses during three consecutive semesters each year. The majority of students pursue the Landscape Architecture curriculum on a part-time basis by taking one or two, very occasionally three, courses per semester for the first three semesters, followed by one course per semester for the remainder of time. A full-time course of study was instituted two years ago in response to the increasing number of student requests for such a program. In addition, a program suitable to the student visa-specific unit requirements of international students is also available.



Most part-time students finish the program in 4 to 5 years.

Our curriculum of 21 required courses has always been certified, first by the State Board of Landscape Architects in 1983, 1985, 1990, 1995 and, most recently, by the Landscape Architects Technical Committee in 2001. The visiting team consisted of Sandra Gonzalez, Robert Perry and Woody Dyke. Their insightful observations and suggestions have been integrated into the program over the last year and will ensure the continued success of this program.

Landscape Architecture Certificate students at UC Berkeley Extension come to the program already well educated. Almost 90% of our students have a bachelor's degree. Approximately 5% have a masters degree. Perhaps more importantly is the professional expertise and experience, not to mention the life experience, that our students bring with them to this program and then carry on to the profession. Not only does this result in a dynamic classroom environment, but the dedication and focus of these students is remarkable. The combination of the knowledge and skills gained in this program with previous work experience results in people who are destined to become highly valuable participants in the professional community.

Instructors in the Landscape Architecture Certificate Program are an extremely dedicated group of practicing professionals who enjoy the challenges of teaching. There are no full-time instructors, nor is there any tenure system. Our instructors are men and women who are actively involved in all aspects of landscape architecture and who want to encourage and educate the next generation of landscape architects. These individuals are able to bring many of the issues with which they deal on a daily basis directly into the classroom, resulting in a rich and effective learning experience.

As the profession of landscape architecture continues to evolve so, too, do the educational needs and desires of people. The Landscape Architecture Certificate Program at UC Berkeley Extension provides an affordable, responsive educational opportunity for those committed to effecting positive change in the built environment.

## NEW OFFICERS

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various campuses. The LATC has also worked to establish strong relationships with CLARB, and the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA). The LATC has continued to clarify procedures for various issues including rec licensure for lapsed licensees, requirements for an Approved Extension Certificate Program, facilitating the process of taking the Landscape Architect Registration Examination, as well as the California Supplemental Examination."

"Areas of interest that we hope to address in the near future include analysis of consumer complaint data, review of scope of practice issues, and preparation of a 'Frequently Asked Questions' guide to the Landscape Architects Practice Act."

### David Tatsumi

is the founding principal and CEO of Tatsumi and Partners, Inc., a landscape architecture firm in Newport Beach, California founded in 1981. Currently serving on the CLARB Model Law and Certification Committees. He has also served as president of the Southern California Chapter of the ASLA, as a Board Member for the University of California, Irvine Landscape Architecture Program, and as a Juror on several Southern California universities' Landscape Architectural Design Award Competitions. Mr. Tatsumi is a graduate of California State Polytechnic University, Pomona and has received several awards recognizing his excellence in design.

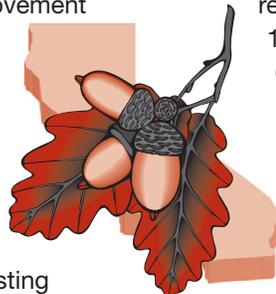


## Sudden Oak Death Disease

Provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB)

Sudden Oak Death Disease (formally known as Phytophthora canker disease) is affecting oaks and over a dozen other tree and brush species in coastal California. Earlier this year, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) issued draft compliance agreement rules that restrict the movement of infected material in 10 coastal counties, including movement to and from composting facilities. These compliance agreements would be negotiated between County Agricultural Commissioners and individual composting operations. In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently quarantined the interstate movement of infected materials and associated products, especially regarding bark chips, mulch, and nursery stock. The CDFA is required to conform its regulations to the USDA quarantine.

CIWMB currently permits 28 composting operations in the 10-county region and is aware of another dozen chipping and grinding operations. These facilities and operations processed over 1 million tons of material in 2000. Sudden Oak Death Disease and the subsequent state and federal regulatory actions have the potential to devastate composting and processing in the region.

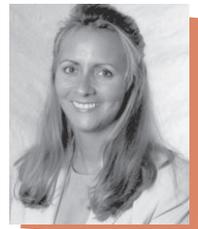


Yet, at the same time, recent University of California, Berkeley research found that composting host material infected with Phytophthora might be an effective way of dealing with Sudden Oak Death Disease. The researchers subjected host material to a composting regime of 55 degrees Celsius for 14 days (i.e., in accordance with CIWMB composting regulations), which effectively eliminated Phytophthora from the material. These preliminary results offer great promise in addressing the challenges of dealing with infected material from this epidemic. Previous CIWMB-sponsored research at UC Riverside also showed that mulch applied on avocado orchards killed another Phytophthora species and allowed healthy avocado roots to develop in previously infested soil.

The CIWMB is working with the USDA and CDFA on developing additional evidence that would demonstrate whether composting is effective in eliminating the pathogen in regulated and restricted materials. Ultimately, it is hoped that the USDA will consider allowing the movement of green waste out of the regulated area to approved composting facilities for processing.

**Sandra Gonzalez** has been a member of the LATC and the former Board of Landscape Architects since 1993. She has been recognized by the ASLA and CLARB for her leadership in serving the State of California. She is a 1984 graduate of California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. Ms. Gonzalez has also served as head of the Project Management Division for the Los Angeles County Department of Parks

and Recreation. Ms. Gonzalez currently works for the City of Long Beach as a Project Management Officer in the Administration & Planning Bureau. Ms. Gonzalez was elected 2nd Vice President of CLARB's Annual Meeting held on September 12-15, 2002 in New Orleans, Louisiana.



## Important License Renewal Information

Renewal notices are mailed to licensees 60 to 90 days prior to the license expiration date. However, a licensee is still required to renew his/her license in the event that a renewal notice is not received. Many times, the reason for not receiving a renewal notice is due to the LATC not having a current address of record on file. Please be advised that licensees are required by the Landscape Architects Practice Act to immediately notify the LATC of any and all changes of mailing address. Late notification or failure to notify is subject to a penalty. After the initial licensed period, a landscape architect's license expires every two years on the last day of the licensee's birth month.

With each renewal, the licensee will be mailed a pocket license. It is the licensee's responsibility to make sure he/she has a current and valid license at all times. Practicing landscape architecture

with an expired license is a misdemeanor and could result in disciplinary action. If a license expires, an individual has 30 days after his/her expiration date to renew his/her license before a delinquent fee of \$150 is added to the \$300 renewal fee; and any applicable accrued fees, however, practicing within these 30 days is still considered a violation.

If upon receipt, a license renewal application is incomplete, the license will not be renewed until the application has been completed. If the completed renewal notice is received after the expiration date, it will be subject to the delinquent fee. In addition, all practice rights must cease until the license is renewed.

Licensees are encouraged to mail their completed renewal application and fee as soon as possible. It may take four to six weeks to process a renewal that is completed properly.

Please also be advised that a license which is not renewed within three years after its expiration may not be renewed, restored, reissued, or reinstated thereafter, but the holder of the license may apply for and obtain a new license if the license has been expired more than three but less than five years and if certain circumstances or conditions exist. Individuals within this time frame may apply for re-licensure. The LATC will review the applicant's current knowledge and will determine if or what sections of the licensing examination must be taken before a new license is issued. Individuals with an expired license for more than five years are required to re-take the national licensing examination and California Supplemental Exam, unless they are eligible for a waiver. For more information regarding renewal or re-licensure, please contact the LATC at (916) 445-4954 or by email at [latc@dca.ca.gov](mailto:latc@dca.ca.gov).

### The LATC wants you!

We are looking for licensees to assist the LATC by serving on task forces that will help shape the future of landscape architecture in California. In the 2002 Strategic Plan, the LATC identified various areas that would be best addressed through the participation of those that are out there practicing in the field – you, our licensees!

Please be on the lookout for the different topics and task forces available in future newsletters. If you are interested in participating, please email us at [latc@dca.ca.gov](mailto:latc@dca.ca.gov) or call us at (916) 445-4954. Please note, those that participate in a task force(s) will be reimbursed for travel and per-diem by the LATC.

### Enforcement

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Business and Professions Code section 5671 (Negligence, Willful Misconduct in Practice). The action was taken based on evidence that Ms. Flynn failed to request or acquire accurate measurements, dimensions, and/or topographic information for a residential project that resulted in the incorrect excavation of a swimming pool. This failure imposed an additional monetary cost to the client in the amount of \$2,575 for correcting the swimming pool's location. Ms. Flynn appealed the citation and requested a formal administrative hearing before an administrative law judge. A stipulated settlement reducing the fine amount to \$501 was adopted by the Board at its May 31, 2002 meeting. Ms. Flynn was notified on June 25, 2002 of the Board's adoption of the stipulated settlement and paid the administrative fine on July 18, 2002, satisfying the citation.

The Board issued an administrative citation that included a \$1,500 administrative fine to David Yakish, landscape architect license number LA 3843, for violations of Business and Professions Code section 5640 (Unlicensed Person Engaging in Practice – Sanctions). The action was taken based on evidence that Mr. Yakish continued to use the title "landscape architect" and provide landscape architectural services for a residential project after his license was expired. In addition, Mr. Yakish continued to advertise in the SBC Pacific Bell SMART Yellow Pages and on the Internet search engine Yahoo! Yellow Pages as a licensed landscape architect after his license was expired. The citation became effective October 7, 2002.

## Examination News

The Landscape Architect Registration Examination (LARE) sections A, B, C, D and E were administered on June 10-12, 2002, at the Riverside Convention Center in southern California and the Sacramento California Exposition and State Fair facilities in northern California. A total of 315 candidates took the examination. Results are listed below. As a result, seven candidates have now passed all

sections and are eligible for licensure and 64 candidates will be eligible for licensure once they have passed the California Supplemental Examination

Forty-eight candidates requested either a Standard or Red-Line Review of their failed graphic sections C and/or E of the June 2002 examination. The Standard Review allows the candidate to review his/her actual

failing examination solutions against the criteria used to grade the examinations. Candidates should not expect to see any marks on their solution, nor should they expect to receive the specific reason the problem was failed. The candidate must review the evaluation criteria and determine which one or more of the specific items was lacking in the solution. The Red-line Review allows the candidate to review a "marked-up" copy of his/her failed graphic solution(s). Candidates also receive general comments on the weaknesses exhibited that caused each vignette to fail. The comments are intended to help the candidate define areas of weakness to better prepare for the next examination administration.

The review sessions will take place during mid November 2002 in northern and southern California. The date and locations have not yet been determined. Sections C and E of the LARE will be administered at the Riverside Convention Center in southern California and the Sacramento California Exposition and State Fair facilities in northern California on December 9-10, 2002. The final filing date was September 23, 2002.

### June 2002 Examination Results

#### All Candidates

Section	Section Format*	# of Candidates	#/% Passed	#/% Failed
A – Legal & Admin Aspects of Practice	MC	225	116/52%	109/48%
B – Analytical Aspects of Practice	MC	192	138/72%	54/28%
C – Planning and Site Design	G	154	65/42%	90/58%
D – Structural Considerations & Materials & Methods of Construction	MC	205	132/64%	73/36%
E – Grading, Drainage & Stormwater Management	MC	170	71/42%	99/58%

#### First Time Candidates

Section	Section Format*	# of Candidates	#/% Passed	#/% Failed
A – Legal & Admin Aspects of Practice	MC	97	59/61%	38/39%
B – Analytical Aspects of Practice	MC	93	72/77%	21/23%
C – Planning and Site Design	G	65	26/40%	39/60%
D – Structural Considerations & Materials & Methods of Construction	MC	91	60/66%	31/34%
E – Grading, Drainage & Stormwater Management	G	67	31/46%	36/54%

#### Retake Candidates

Section	Section Format*	# of Candidates	#/% Passed	#/% Failed
A – Legal & Admin Aspects of Practice	MC	128	57/45%	71/55%
B – Analytical Aspects of Practice	MC	99	66/67%	33/33%
C – Planning and Site Design	G	89	38/43%	51/57%
D – Structural Considerations & Materials & Methods of Construction	MC	114	72/63%	42/37%
E – Grading, Drainage & Stormwater Management	G	103	40/39%	63/61%

\* MC = Multiple Choice Format

\* G = Graphic Format

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### Landscape Architects Technical Committee Members

Linda Gates, Chair  
David Tatsumi, Vice-Chair  
Sandra Gonzalez

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Patricia\_Fay@dca.ca.gov

You may also contact a  
staff member by calling  
(916) 445-4954.

### Technical Expert Recruitment

Consumer complaints against landscape architects are investigated by the LATC. Some cases require the opinion of a technical expert to determine whether the landscape architect's action(s) deviated from accepted standards of practice. In an effort to update its database of qualified experts, the LATC is asking interested parties to apply by sending in a resume/vitae.

#### To qualify to serve as a technical expert a licensee must:

- Have a current, valid California landscape architect license;
- Have a minimum of five years of professional landscape architectural experience in California;

- Have knowledge of the standards of practice for landscape architects;
- Be able to interpret the Landscape Architects Practice Act and review and understand investigative documents;
- Be able to write clear, concise and organized expert opinions; and
- Be available to testify at administrative and criminal hearings.

#### Resumes/Vitae may be sent to:

Landscape Architects Technical Committee  
ATTN: Justin Sotelo  
400 R Street, Suite 4000  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
Telephone inquiries should be directed to  
Mr. Sotelo at (916) 445-6573.

### Upcoming Events

<b>November, 2002</b>	<b>LARE Review Sessions</b>	<b>Sacramento, LA</b>
<b>November 13, 2002</b>	<b>Exemptions Task Force</b>	<b>Sacramento</b>
<b>December 9-10, 2002</b>	<b>LARE</b>	<b>Sacramento, Riverside</b>
<b>December 12, 2002</b>	<b>LATC/Sunset Review Meeting</b>	<b>Sacramento</b>