

## STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND PRACTICE

### PREAMBLE

These Standards are provided further to Bylaw 1.15 of the Society, as examples of what conduct will be consistent with the Principles of the Profession under certain circumstances, but which are by no means exhaustive or complete. The Standards must be read in the context of high standards expected of professionals, and in the context of the most current information, practices, and laws.

### THE SOCIETY

A Landscape Architect is a Member of the honorable profession of landscape architecture. In British Columbia these professionals are governed by the British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects. In British Columbia, only a person who has met the educational standards, passed admissions examinations and is in good standing with the Society through compliance with its Bylaws, including the Principles and Standards may use the title "Landscape Architect". Associates of the Society are also bound by the Principles and applicable Standards of the profession.

### THE ACT

In British Columbia, the British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects is governed and sanctioned by provincial legislation, which includes the following Objects of the Society;

- (a) to uphold public health, safety and welfare as it relates to the professional practice of landscape architecture in British Columbia;
- (b) to nurture and further the professional application of landscape architectural knowledge and technique as it relates to the planning, design, development, preservation, protection, restoration, reclamation, rehabilitation, enhancement and management of the environment;
- (c) to advance landscape architectural knowledge and technique;
- (d) to further and maintain proper standards of professional Landscape Architectural practice in British Columbia."

*Architects (Landscape) Act, [RSBC 1996] c.18, s.11 [as am. November 2, 1999]*

### THE STANDARDS

These Standards are organized under two fundamental qualities expected of a Landscape Architect:

- o integrity, and
- o competence.

A concluding section deals with the importance of compliance for a self-governing organization of professionals to maintain the public trust in their profession.

The Principles of the Profession and this Standards Policy were approved by a Special Resolution on April 24, 2010 as amended from time to time.

The Registrar

## Principles of the Profession

*The following Principles of the Profession are Bylaws 1.1 through 1.14 of the Society, which entrench guiding principles of professional conduct. These Principles are to be read with the context of the obligations of a Landscape Architect which will be clarified from time to time by the profession and by law.*

### Part 1

## Protection of the Public: Principles and Standards

### Applicability

- 1.1 The Principles and Standards for the Protection of the Public apply to the following individuals and business organizations:
- (a) Registered Landscape Architects, Landscape Architects, and BCSLA Associates, and;
  - (b) a firm or corporation registered in British Columbia which includes the designations Landscape Architect, Landscape Architects, or Landscape Architecture in its name or promotional materials.

References to "Landscape Architect" in this Part include the above parties otherwise subject to all rights and restrictions described in Part 2.

## Principles of the Profession

### Duties to the Public

- 1.2 The Landscape Architect owes a duty to the governments of Canada, British Columbia and the local governments therein, to uphold the law and the public trust in the integrity of the profession of landscape architecture, and, insofar as not in conflict with such duties, also to those governments in other jurisdictions applicable to the Landscape Architect's work and practice. Under this public trust the Landscape Architect will always conduct herself or himself competently and with integrity.
- 1.3 The Landscape Architect has a duty to give due regard to the general public who will use the landscape architectural designs or other products of the Landscape Architect, and in so doing to uphold public health, safety and welfare in solutions which will improve built environments, and enhance the integration of built and natural environments for a sustainable, livable and imaginative future.
- 1.4 The Landscape Architect owes a duty to the public to uphold the public trust in the expertise and judgment of professionals, through continuing education in the art, science and skills of landscape architecture, the thoughtful consideration of the social, environmental and economic impact of their professional activities, and the exercise of learned and uncompromised professional judgment.

### Duties To The Client

- 1.5 The Landscape Architect has a duty to provide clients and employers with impartial professional judgment and undivided loyalty, with due regard to the Principles and Standards of the Profession.
- 1.6 The Landscape Architect will use due skill, care and diligence to, maintain current competency in his or her fields of consultation; recognize personal and professional limitations; obtain relevant facts, and; consider relevant principles, before providing professional services.

- 1.7** The Landscape Architect will exercise independent professional judgment and uncompromised evaluation in professional practice. The Landscape Architect should disclose to clients and employers any interest and circumstance which may influence whether or not a client will retain, or an employer will hire or retain, the Landscape Architect's services. The Landscape Architect will not act where there is a conflict of interest between the Landscape Architect and a client or employer, without the client's or employers express consent.

#### **Duties To The Environment**

- 1.8** The Landscape Architect must have due regard to the duties of a steward for the quality of environments, and to better integrate built and natural environments. The practice of landscape architecture must conserve and improve the quality of environments through planning and design, with expertise in physical interventions on sites, for a more sustainable, livable and imaginative future.
- 1.9** Landscape Architects will use the due skill and care of leaders in understanding ecosystem principles, and in the application of human and natural ecology in landscape architectural solutions, for the long-term health of the natural environment, and the long-term health and welfare of the public in built environments which celebrate the human experience.
- 1.10** The Landscape Architect has an obligation to use duty of care as a leader in environmental design through due diligence in continuing education, including the assessment of emerging technologies and research.  
[Amended: May 3, 2008]

#### **Duties To The Profession**

- 1.11** The Landscape Architect should always conduct himself or herself with candor, fairness, courtesy and respect, as the conduct of one reflects on all Members of the profession. This obligation includes contacts with all those associated with the profession and practice of landscape architecture, including associates, clients, contractors, consultants, employees, and the general public.
- 1.12** The Landscape Architect will assist the Society in maintaining the Bylaws of the Society. The Landscape Architect will advise the Society, without fear or favour, of apparent dishonest or unprofessional conduct of another Landscape Architect.  
[Amended: May 3, 2008]
- 1.13** The Landscape Architect will assist the Society in promoting the integrity of professional practice through open, honest, clear, considerate and accurate communication, and organized practice.

#### **Duties To Oneself**

- 1.14** The Landscape Architect has duties to herself or himself, to take pride in professional practice, to be honest and fair in assessing their own strengths, and to take time for family and friends. Bylaws of the Society, Part 1: Protecting the Public, 1.1-1.14 (2008)

## STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL POLICY AND PRACTICE

### Professional Integrity

**S1.** Integrity is reflected in many professional practices. General examples of conduct with integrity in professional life include,

- conducting oneself honestly, lawfully and fairly at all times;
- acting without discrimination on the basis of age, disability, gender, marital or family status, national or ethnic origins, race, or sexual orientation;
- being impartial and objective as an interpreter of documents, judge of performance, or chair of proceedings;
- reliably meeting scheduling and financial obligations incurred in the course of practice;
- contributing to public service through volunteer work or pro-bono professional services to not-for-profit projects;
- collaborating and co-operating among professionals in continuing education, and fostering a profession of respect and consideration for others and other views,
- providing full and honest credit to all individuals, organizations and sources of proprietary information used in the course of professional practice or related activities, and receiving prior approvals for the use of such information; and.
- using due skill, care and diligence to not engage in, or aid, counsel or assist, conduct which ought to be known as contrary to the spirit of the Principles and Standards of the profession, including criminal or other illegal activity.

Circumstances requiring specific responses of integrity include the following standards:

#### **S1.2** Errors and Omissions.

If a Landscape Architect has a reasonable apprehension that an error or omission has occurred and (a) the Landscape Architect or an associate may be responsible, and (b) the result may be damaging to the client or employer, then the Landscape Architect will promptly confirm all requirements under professional or practice insurance, and the Landscape Architect will promptly inform the client or employer of the facts (with no comment as to liability). Subject to advice from the Landscape Architect's surety or legal counsel, the Landscape Architect may need to advise a client to seek independent landscape architectural or legal counsel.

#### **S1.3** Public Statements.

- 1.3.1 In situations of any assurances or comments, the Landscape Architect must avoid,
  - (a) ill-considered, uninformed, false, or subjective criticisms and comments,
  - (b) malicious or vexatious conduct, and;
  - (c) bold and confident assurances in a world where many factors are beyond the landscape architects control.
- 1.3.2 In making formal public statements, the landscape architect will disclose at the time of making the statement if he or she was or is being compensated for work related to the public statement.

- 1.3.3 Related to the confidence of the public in a profession, is the need for all advertising, statements and promotion of services to demonstrate a respect for high standards of graphics, content and accuracy.

#### **S1.4** Financial Responsibility

- 1.4.1 Landscape Architect who is unable to meet payment obligations, wages, or other debts when due, or against whom a monetary judgment is entered, has failed to meet a minimum standard of financial responsibility and must immediately notify the Registrar in writing, including the circumstances and proposal for satisfying creditors or the judgment.
- 1.4.2 A Landscape Architect who becomes bankrupt due to willful neglect has conducted himself or herself in a manner unbecoming a professional.

#### **S1.5** Public Safety and Health Violations.

If aware of an action, intended or taken, by an employer or client which appears to violate applicable building, development, employment, or environmental laws or regulations, and such violation in the Landscape Architect's reasonable judgment is likely to materially and adversely affect public safety or environmental health, then the Landscape Architect must,

- (1) seek to clarify the circumstances of the situation and the law with the employer or client,
- (2) advise in writing against a prospective action, or to seek rectification of an action taken,
- (3) refuse to consent to such action and take reasonable steps to convince the employer or client to comply with the laws and regulations, and in the absence of prompt and appropriate response by the employer or client,
- (4) report the action in violation to the authority having jurisdiction, and
- (5) in the absence of a final and responsible resolution, terminate all services on such project.

#### **S1.6** Use of Others' Work and Intellectual Property.

If a Landscape Architect is retained to continue, enhance, or complete, or otherwise uses, the work of another Landscape Architect, designer or author, the Landscape Architect will not use such intellectual property without the written authority of the author or assignee. The Landscape Architect will be responsible for established breaches of copyright, trademarks, patents and similar rights in the Landscape Architect's work.

#### **S1.7** Business Promotion.

- 1.7.1 To Clients. The Landscape Architect must be careful in promoting work to clients which have either (a) retained another Landscape Architect, or (b) entered into a formal competition for landscape architectural services. A Landscape Architect must not interfere with work related to either existing competitions or other retained professionals. Confidence and integrity in design competitions is important for trust in the design services marketplace, and confidence in consultants is important for client trust and the effective delivery of services to clients.
- 1.7.2 Public Advertising. Advertising by a Landscape Architect will,
- 1.7.3 respect the public interest by reporting accurate and factual information that neither exaggerates nor misleads;
- (a) not impair the dignity of the profession;
  - (b) not criticize other individuals, directly or indirectly;

(c) not imply nor quote fees, and

(d) include a reference to membership in the British Columbia Society of Landscape Architects.

Criticism of existing unhealthy or unsafe landscapes, not directly attributed to the site, designers or owners by name, will not violate this standard.

### **S1.8 Preserving Confidences.**

The Landscape Architect depends upon both,

(a) the confidence of the client (or employer) for the effective provision of professional services at a project level, and

(b) upon the confidence of the public at large in the integrity of the profession as a whole for a professional standard of services in the public interest.

1.8.1 The treatment of confidential information is an important example of building these confidences; including the following contexts:

1.8.2 “Confidential information. “Confidential Information” means all information related to the business or affairs of the client, except for information in the public domain. Confidential Information includes the financial affairs, methods, processes and personal details, including identification of consultants, contractors, agents or employees, of the client or employer. In this regard, the Landscape Architect may not disclose the fact that they were consulted or retained, unless so authorized or the nature of the matter requires such disclosure on an as-needed basis.

1.8.3 Client/Employer Confidential Information. A Landscape Architect must hold in strict confidence all Confidential Information of the client or employer acquired in the course of the professional relationship with the client or employer, regardless of the source of information, and shall not divulge such Confidential Information until expressly authorized by the client or employer, or required by law. A Landscape Architect will take all reasonable steps to protect copies of the client’s Confidential Information in the Landscape Architect’s control. Duties of confidentiality do not cease with the termination of the professional relationship with a client or employer.

1.8.4 Other parties’ Confidential Information. In the context of public or private individuals, organizations or businesses generally, a Landscape Architect must hold in strict confidence all Confidential Information which the Landscape Architect has gained through a position of trust or in the course of professional practice, and which is not generally in the public domain. If unsure, a Landscape Architect will seek to clarify from the source or, if not available, from the Society whether certain information ought to be considered confidential or not.

### **S1.9 Conflicts of Interest.**

A client (or employer) has the right to expect undivided loyalty and impartial, uncompromised judgment from a professional. Conflicts of interest undermine this expectation of professionals, and will be raised based on the subjective perception of a party who feels compromised. Several situations may create the perception of a conflict of interest, including the following:

1.9.1 Client-Professional Conflicts.  
Conflicts of interests may be perceived if,

- (a) a business association,
- (b) direct or indirect financial interest, or
- (c) conflicts of beliefs or personal obligations,

is substantial enough to create a perception that the Landscape Architect's judgment about, or performance of, professional services may be influenced. A Landscape Architect must be alert to the possibility of such perceptions, fully disclose the facts of such possible conflicts in writing to the client (or employer), and receive the informed consent of the client or employer, or either withdraw from such services or settle or withdraw from the conflicting interest.

Examples of situations in client-professional relationships requiring special care include the following:

1.9.1.1 Pro-bono Services. "Pro-bono" services are those rendered, without charge, for the public good, intended for an impecunious client or not-for-profit organization who would otherwise suffer for the lack of professional expertise. Landscape Architects should seek to provide pro-bono services as part of the professions commitment to the community and benefit of others.

1.9.1.2 Contingency Fees. Contingency fees are fees which are deferred or which will not become due and payable until the occurrence of some future event. In exceptional circumstances, payment for landscape architectural planning and design services may be contingent upon,

- (a) identified standards of financing for a project, or
- (b) the issuing of shares or other equity which may be redeemed unconditionally, or at a specified share value which will be contingent on marketplace conditions.

Contingency arrangements should reflect the financial risks accepted by the Landscape Architect, and fees or potential consideration should be correspondingly higher. Contingency arrangements are not intended to provide investment opportunities, nor for projects which are realized through construction and therefore,

- (c) contingency arrangements are not available for construction documentation or field services, and
- (d) the general restrictions on project ownership as a conflict of interest apply, subject only to the limited exceptions provided above.

1.9.1.3 Design-build Services. Design-build services may be provided by the Landscape Architect providing construction management and installation services in addition to design services, construction documentation and field services, only under the following conditions:

- (a) The Landscape Architect must fully disclose in writing the scope of design-build services to be provided, to the following, at the earliest opportunity:
  - (i) parties with an ownership interest in the project,
  - (ii) authorities having jurisdiction over building, development and environmental matters, and
  - (iii) other consultants, and project or construction managers, on the project, and;
- (b) The Landscape Architect must be especially vigilant in rendering professional services to high standards of integrity and competency.

1.9.1.4 Landscape Architects, in full-time or part-time employment will not accept work,

- (a) without employer approval, nor,
- (b) work with anyone doing business on any projects

within the employer's sphere of contacts or influence.

1.9.2 Conflicts Among Clients. The Landscape Architect shall not act on matters which may be materially adverse in interest to a current or former client's interests except according to the following:

1.9.2.1 Separate Clients.

- (a) if another current client is the concern, both clients are informed that,
  - (1) the Landscape Architect would like to act in the matter,
  - (2) the matters involved are either substantially unrelated, and described as such, or areas of possible material conflict or contact are identified, and
  - (3) the Landscape Architect has no confidential information of the first client which may be prejudiced in work for the second client, and both
  - (4) clients consent in writing (or reasonably inferred), or
- (b) if a former client, reasonable efforts are made to inform the former client prior to the commencement of work that
  - (1) the Landscape Architect would like to act in the second matter,
  - (2) the matters involved are substantially unrelated, and
  - (3) that the Landscape Architect has no confidential information of the first client which may reasonably be prejudiced in work for the second client.

1.9.2.2 Conflicts of Interest with a Multiple-client Party.

A Landscape Architect may act for two or more clients jointly on a single matter only in strict compliance with the following requirements, which must be agreed to in writing by each client prior to the commencement of professional services:

- (a) a reminder of the general practice principle that a client has the right to expect undivided loyalty from the Landscape Architect, subject to the principles and standards of the profession.
- (b) an acknowledgement that for reasons of cost or time effectiveness, effectiveness in collaboration and quality of solution, or other reasons clients may choose to jointly retain a Landscape Architect;
- (c) a note about equitable distribution of confidential information related to the matter, as the Landscape Architect cannot favour the interests of one client over another when retained jointly, each client must agree that all information received by the Landscape Architect related to the matter and the retainer will be provided to each member of the multiple-client party, even if damaging or prejudicial to one or more member and even if provided by only one member;
- (d) a point about the implications if the Landscape Architect has acquired confidential information about one member of the client-party and such information in the Landscape



Architect's opinion is relevant to the multiple-client matter, then the Landscape Architect either be authorized to release such information to all other members of the multiple-client party, or, the Landscape Architect must withdraw from the multiple-client retainer (except that if in a multiple-client situation of a conflict of confidential information, all members of the multiple-client party agree, the Landscape Architect may withdraw only from the services relevant to the confidential information, and continue to provide other services to the multiple-client party);

- (e) a point about disputes or misunderstandings, as if a dispute within the scope of the work arises among the multiple-clients, with the consent of all parties, the Landscape Architect may assist in resolving the matter if a solution lies within the scope of the Landscape Architect's expertise; in the absence of such solution the Landscape Architect must withdraw from the multiple-client retainer (unless all members of the multiple-client party agree that the disputed issue can be addressed by others separately and the Landscape Architect can continue with the balance of the services under an adjusted scope to reflect the severing of the disputed matter), and;
- (f) a concluding caution that although there are advantages to a multiple-client party, there are aspects of such joint representation which could lead to potential problems, and as such each client should carefully consider the pros and cons, and seek independent counsel to clarify implications prior to proceeding.

#### 1.9.2.3 Potential Conflicts of Interest of Space Sharing.

Unless all professionals sharing a space agree not to act for clients who may be adverse in interest to an existing client of another professional in the space, then the Landscape Architect shall advise each of his or her clients in writing that,

- (a) they are sharing space with other professionals (include the names of the firms or individuals involved), and
- (b) the other professionals may have clients who are adverse in interest to the Landscape Architect's clients.

The Landscape Architect should also remind clients that he or she respects the client's trust and confidential information, and that as professionals Landscape Architects are committed and obligated to use all reasonable efforts to protect their clients' confidential information in shared-space situations.

### 1.9.3 Competition Juries and Advisory Panels

A Landscape Architect who is a juror or advisor for a competition must not subsequently provide any services to the winner or any derivative commission.

A Landscape Architect who serves on an advisory panel which reviews various projects or candidates, must,

- (a) disclose any involvement or relationship which may constitute a conflict of interest, and
- (b) withdraw from any meetings and evaluation on such matters.

### 1.9.4 Gifts and Endorsements

1.9.4.1 Gifts To. A Landscape Architect must not accept compensation, consideration or gifts from material or equipment suppliers, contractors, consultants or other parties, other than seasonal industry token-gifts and reasonable hospitality (which may include seminars and research), if such parties may be retained by or provide goods to clients, projects or other consultants related to the Landscape Architect's professional practice, or otherwise may be perceived to benefit from the Landscape Architect's influence.

Gifts From. A Landscape Architect must not offer nor provide compensation, consideration or gifts to clients or others who may be influenced in the exercise of judgment related to the professional work of the Landscape Architect, other

1.9.4.2 than those of nominal value, reasonable hospitality or public campaign contributions.

1.9.4.3 Seminars and Trips. A Landscape Architect may become educated about a product or service by attending sponsored seminars and promotional trips. Such trips should be evaluated with caution for the honest pursuit of informed professional judgment, and not commingled with personal interests.

1.9.4.4 Endorsements. A Landscape Architect will not accept compensation nor benefit from material or equipment suppliers, or service providers, in return for specifying, accepting, approving or otherwise endorsing their products or services.

1.9.4.5 Branding. A Landscape Architect may license the use of his or her name, portrait, reputation, distinguishing designs, or other intellectual property within the scope of their rights to do so, however such license must be in association with the designation "Landscape Architect", and restricted to products or services which are not used in the practice of landscape architecture, and which do not raise an inference of a conflict of interest through client or other relationships.

## **S2. Competency.**

S2.1. For each area of the Landscape Architect's substantive practice, the Landscape Architect will have the knowledge and skills to provide competent professional services. The Landscape Architect will not undertake professional work without the capacity to produce the work and ability to deal with the scope and substantive matters undertaken.

S2.2. In professional practice management, the Landscape Architect shall use due skill, care and diligence, measured by current standards, to provide conscientious, reliable and efficient services, including but not limited to the following,

2.2.1 Keeping the client reasonably informed, including,

- (a) providing an accurate statement of qualifications, scope of work and responsibilities , estimated or agreed fees and costs, and conditions for termination,
- (b) responding to all reasonable requests of the client for information,
- (c) explaining relevant background information or concepts, approaches and adjustments, and
- (d) promptly reporting as agreed with the client, but in particular at the completion of work and significant interim events.

2.2.2 Continuing responsibility to improve professional knowledge, and personal and professional skills, through continuing education in advances in the laws, materials, sciences, management skills, techniques, and technology of professional practice, and to promote the same in colleagues, associates, consultants and staff.

2.2.3 Providing reliable communications, including,

- (a) advising of availability during working hours;
- (b) promptly responding to all inquiries related to professional matters, whether by telephone, facsimile transmission, or e-mail;
- (c) keeping appointments, whether for in-person meetings, teleconference or other form, and attending such obligations promptly, or advising in reasonable time if unable to attend or delayed; and
- (d) preparing accurate documents, and other professional communications:

2.2.4 Providing timely as well as competent work production, including,

- (a) if working to a performance schedule, advising those who may be relying on such schedule as soon as reasonably possible of any delays, and provide reasonable follow-up information;
- (b) undertaking to provide work products to clients in a timely way such that the value of such products will not be diminished or lost; and
- (c) to the extent of the Landscape Architects responsibility or control, managing, or coordinating with as applicable, other project consultants and design professionals;
- (d) establishing and maintaining office systems, support and facilities adequate for the professional's practice, including establishing information management systems with filing and archiving of files, project and office records and accounts; all records should be kept for a minimum of ten (10) years.

S2.3. In the delivery of planning and design services, competent practices include the following:

- 2.3.1 Knowing applicable laws, and using due diligence to identify applicable, current laws for zoning, development, building, environmental protection or other site-use regulation.

2.3.2 Understanding professional requirements and limitations, using reasonable care to retain such consultants as necessary to provide the client with a professional standard of service, and including

- (a) avoiding the burden and distraction of liability disputes through risk management practices, using legal counsel to clarify current applicable laws, legal risks and responsibilities and liability, and using surety advisors for early advice in possible problems, and
- (b) being alert to any lack of competence or limitations related to providing services for a client or in other professional capacities, including carefully assessing the prudent path, and promptly hiring, consulting, collaborating or otherwise acquiring, or seeking relevant authorization to acquire, such competency, or qualify or withdraw from providing such services.

2.3.3 Knowing the professional and legal significance of signed or sealed documents, and not signing, stamping or sealing drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work for which the Registered Landscape Architect did not have direct control and personal supervision, unless

- (a) as a Registered Landscape Architect, he or she accepts responsibility for the work and then only if (1) the work has been prepared by consultants to the firm or agency of the Registered Landscape Architect and; (2) the work has been substantially reviewed and coordinated by the Registered Landscape Architect; or
- (b) a public sector or private industry employee, the Landscape Architect may sign or initial, but not stamp or seal, documents, along with the designation "Acknowledged" or similar reference, to indicate acceptance of delivery of work product in general conformity with the client organization's requirements, taking care not to imply substantive review or qualitative approval.

S2.4. Compensation for professional services of the Landscape Architect will be generally in accordance with a schedule of fees published from time to time by the Society. Such fee schedules are in the nature of a budget check for clients; the schedule of fees is based on complete and competent performance -- fees which are not in substantial accord with such fee schedule indicate that inadequate or incompetent services may be anticipated. Reasonable fees allow Landscape Architects to maintain the standards of competent and professional practice required by the Society, for reliable services to clients and in the public interest for competent professional work.

## STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND PRACTICE

### **S3. Professional Compliance**

Compliance with professional standards and assisting the Society in maintaining high standards is in everyone's interest: in the public interest for reliable quality of work, in clients' interests for competent professional services, and in professionals' interests for the integrity of the profession. Examples of professional compliance include:

- 3.1 A Landscape Architect shall not assist in the application for licensure, renewal or re-qualification of a person known by the Landscape Architect to be unqualified in respect to education, examination, experience or character.
- 3.2 A Landscape Architect shall be alert to indications of personal impairment to function competently, in himself or herself or other professionals, and
  - (a) if personal, will seek professional assistance, advise the Society of such status in confidence, and consider withdrawing from practice until confident and competent, and
  - (b) if related to another Landscape Architect, will advise the Society in confidence.
- 3.3 A Landscape Architect shall comply with all obligations of professional practice liability insurance, including the obligation to disclose promptly to the insurer matters of errors and omissions in professional practice.
- 3.4 A Landscape Architect may approach the Society for counsel on a no-names, hypothetical basis for advice on any matter of the application or clarification of these Standards of Professional Practice or the Principles of the Profession.
- 3.5 A Landscape Architect with direct information which leads to a reasonable belief that, or serious question whether, another Landscape Architect had committed a violation of these Standards of Professional Practice, or the Bylaws of the BCSLA, will report such information and particulars to the Society.
- 3.6 A Landscape Architect will maintain a current understanding of the Act, the Principles of the Profession, and other Bylaws, these Standards of Professional Conduct, and applicable committee and Board rulings and publications, and will comply with the requirements and intents therein.
- 3.7 A Landscape Architect will comply promptly and fully with all requests of the Society related to the professional standards of the profession.