

A Professional Delineation : Architecture and Interior Design (Complementation or Competition?) by Arch. Armando N. ALLI, fuap, piid

<p>ARCHITECTURE (and Architectural Interiors) by Registered & Licensed Architects (RLAs)</p>	<p>ITEM</p>	<p>INTERIOR DESIGN by Registered & Licensed Interior Designers (RLIDs)</p>
	<p>A. LEGAL BASES</p>	
<p>a. Republic Act (R.A.) No. 9266 (The Architecture Act of 2004) and its 2004 Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) both published in the Official Gazette; derivative regulations;</p> <p>b. The New Civil Code (specifically Article 1723);</p> <p>c. Presidential Decree (P.D.) No. 1096 (The 1977 National Building Code of the Philippines/ NBCP), and multiple provisions under its 2004 Revised IRR;</p> <p>d. R.A. No. 9184 (Government Procurement Reform Act/ GPRA of 2003), its 2004 IRR and derivative regulations; and</p> <p>e. Executive Order (E.O.) No. 278 (of 2004), its 2004 IRR and 2005 Guidelines; derivative regulations.</p>	<p>1. Current Legal Bases</p>	<p>a. R.A. No. 8534 (The Interior Design Act of 1998), its 1999 IRR and derivative regulations such as the 2007 Guidelines published in the Official Gazette; and</p> <p><i>Very Important Note: The IRR, Guidelines or Standards are legal if these are based on provisions found in the law i.e. R.A.No. 8534.</i></p> <p>b. Sec. 302.4 of the 2004 Revised IRR of P.D. No. 1096 (The 1977 NBCP).</p>

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<p>a. R.A. No. 1581 (Amended Architecture Act of 1956) as the governing professional regulatory law (PRL) on architectural practice, its 1979 IRR (the UAP Documents) and derivative regulations; R.A. No. 545 (Organic Architecture Act of 1950);</p> <p>b. P.D. No. 1096 (The 1977 NBCP), its IRR; and</p> <p>c. The New Civil Code (specifically Article 1723).</p>	<p>2. Previous Legal Bases (prior to 1998)</p>	<p>a. circa late 1980s through 1998, the Specialty Board of Interior Design (of the Board of Architecture) and created under R.A. No. 1581 (Amended Architecture Act of 1956), its 1979 IRR (the UAP Documents) and derivative regulations; R.A. No. 545 (Organic Architecture Act of 1950); and</p> <p>b. possibly no professional regulatory law (PRL) on ID practice prior to the mid- or late 1980s.</p>
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	B. TRAINING	
<p>a. Five (5.0)-year Bachelor of Science in Architecture (B.S. Arch.); minimum of 170.0 academic units required; minimum of 40.0 – 50.0 architectural planning and design academic units (laboratory) required;</p> <p>b. mandated training on P.D. No. 1096 and its IRR and Revised IRR; P.D. No. 1185 (the Fire Code and its IRR); and Batas Pambansa (B.P.) No. 344 (The Accessibility Law) which all specifically deal with Architectural Interiors (AI);</p> <p>c. mandated study of structures and utilities which make up the base of AI works;</p> <p>d. drilled in engineering studies to help prepare the future RLA for technical coordination and service management functions;</p> <p>e. drilled in ethical professional architectural practice to help avoid disputes in the practice of the profession; and</p> <p>f. required study of sustainable/ environmental/ green architecture and tropical design.</p>	<p>1. Academic</p>	<p>a. Bachelor of Interior Design (ID)</p>

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<p>a. Two (2.0) years or its equivalent 3,840.0 hours to be eligible to take the Architect's Licensure Examination (ALE);</p> <p>b. specified number of hours of diversified training must be for purely AI work; and</p> <p>c. tested by the state for stock knowledge of/ skillsets on AI and its support disciplines i.e. structures and utilities are tested all throughout the ALE.</p> <p>Note: R.A. No. 9266 SEC. 14. Subjects for Examination. - The licensure examination for architects shall cover, but are not limited to, the following subjects: (1) History and Theory of Architecture; Principles of Planning and Architectural Practice; (2) Structural Design, Building Materials, and Architectural Specifications, and Methods of Construction and Utilities; (3) Urban Design and Architectural Interiors; and (4) Architectural Design and Site Planning.</p>	<p>2. Apprenticeship and Testing by the State (Sub-professional)</p>	<p>a. tested by the state for stock knowledge of/ skillsets on ID and its support disciplines.</p> <p>Note: R.A. 8534 Section 15. Scope of Examination. - The examination for interior design shall basically cover the following subjects: (1) Interior Design; (2) Furniture Design and Construction; (3) Materials of Decoration; (4) History of Arts and Interior Design; (5) Building Construction; (6) Professional Practice and Ethics.</p>
<p>a. Continuing Professional Development (CPD); minimum of 20.0 credit units annually (possibly to be revived in 2008 by the PRC);</p>	<p>3. Professional Training</p>	<p>a. Continuing Professional Education (CPE); minimum of 20.0 credit units annually (possibly to be revived in 2008 by the PRC);;</p>

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C.COMPARISONS		
<p>R.A. No. 9266 SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. – XXX</p> <p>4. "Scope of the Practice of Architecture" encompasses the provision of professional services in connection with site, physical and planning and the design, construction, enlargement, conservation, renovation, remodeling, restoration or alteration of a building or group of buildings. Services may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. planning, architectural designing and structural conceptualization; b. consultation, consultancy, giving oral or written advice and directions, conferences, XXX architectural and operational planning, site analysis and other pre-design services; c. schematic design, design development, contract documents and construction phases including professional consultancies; XXX e. <u>preparation of architectural plans, specifications, bill of materials, cost estimates, general conditions and bidding documents</u>; d. construction and project management, giving general management, administration, supervision, coordination and responsible direction or the planning, architectural designing, XXX, remodeling, alteration, 	<p>1. Scope of Professional Services Under Law</p>	<p>R.A. No. 8534 Section 2. <i>Definition of Terms.</i>- (a) <i>Practice of Interior Design</i> - The practice of <u>interior design</u> is the act of planning, designing, specifying, supervising and giving general administration and responsible direction to the functional, orderly and <u>aesthetic arrangement and development of interiors of buildings and residences</u> that shall contribute to the enhancement and safeguard of life, health and property and the promotion and enrichment of the quality of life. It shall embrace the following activities relative thereto:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Consultation, advice, direction, evaluation, estimates, appraisals, adjustments and operational programming; (2) Schematic designs and development, professional contract documents and construction phases; (3) Preparation of preliminary technical, economic and financial feasibility studies including preparation of specialized studies; (4) Preparation of plans, specifications, bill of materials, project cost estimates, general conditions and their contract documents; (5) Interior construction and project management: administration, supervision, coordination and direction to the planning, designing, construction, renovation, demolition, alteration, preservation or restoration of building interiors; (6) The practice of interior design shall also include all

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<p>preservation or restoration of buildings XXX, including all their components, sites and environs, intended for private or public use;</p> <p>e. the planning, architectural lay-outing and utilization of spaces within XXX such buildings XXX, architectural interiors and space planning, architectural detailing, architectural lighting, acoustics, architectural lay-outing XXX and other utility systems, equipment and fixtures;</p> <p>f. building programming, XXX;</p> <p>g. all works which relate to XXX the production of a complete XXX, whether for public or private use, in XXX; and</p> <p>h. all other works, projects and activities which require the professional competence of an architect, XXX;</p>		<p>other works, projects and activities which require the professional competence of the interior designer, including teaching of interior design subjects and computer- aided design.</p>
<p>R.A. No. 9266 Section 3. <i>Definition of Terms.</i>-</p> <p>2. "Architect" means a person professionally and academically qualified, registered and licensed under this Act with a Certificate of Registration and Professional Identification Card issued by the Professional Regulatory Board of Architecture and the Professional Regulation Commission, and who is responsible for advocating the fair and sustainable development, welfare and cultural expression of society's habitat in terms of space, forms and historical context;</p> <p>a. "Architect-of-record" means the architect registered and licensed under this Act, who is directly and professionally responsible for the</p>	<p>2. Applicable Definitions Under Law</p>	<p>R.A. No. 8534 Section 2. <i>Definition of Terms.</i>- (b) <i>Interior Designer</i> - An interior designer is a natural person who has been issued a certificate of registration and a valid professional license by the Board of Interior Design.</p>

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<p>total design of the project for the client and who shall assume the civil liability for the plans, specifications and contract documents he/she has signed and sealed;</p> <p>b. "Architecture-in-charge of construction" means an architect registered and licensed under this Act, who is directly and professionally responsible and liable for the construction supervision of the project;</p> <p>c. "Consulting Architect" means the architect registered and licensed or permitted to practice under this Act, who is professionally and academically qualified and with exceptional or recognized expertise or specialization in any branch of architecture;</p> <p>IRR of R.A. No. 9266 SECTION 3. Definition of Terms. XXX</p> <p>(18) "Architectural Documents" means architectural drawings, specifications, and other outputs of an Architect that only an Architect can sign and seal consisting, among others, XXX architectural program, perspective drawings, architectural floor plans, elevations, sections, ceiling plans, schedules, detailed drawings, technical specifications and cost estimates, and other instruments of service in any form.</p> <p>(19) "<u>Architectural Interiors</u>" means a <u>detailed planning and design of the indoor/ enclosed areas of any proposed building/ structure, including retrofit or renovation work and which shall cover all architectural and utility aspects, including the architectural lay-outing of all building engineering systems found therein.</u> XXX</p>		
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<p>(21) Architectural Plans” means two (2)-dimensional representations reflecting a proposed development/redevelopment of an enclosed/ semi-enclosed or open area showing features or elements such as columns, walls, partitions, ceiling, stairs, doors, windows, floors, roof, room designations, door and window call-outs, the architectural layout of equipment, furnishings, furniture and the like, specifications callouts, elevation references, drawing references and the like; the architectural plan is the representation of a lateral section for a proposed building/structure (running parallel to the ground) and at a height of from 1.0 – 1.5 meters above the finished floor; the term may also collectively refer to other architectural designs such as cross/ longitudinal sections, elevations, roof plan, reflected ceiling plan; detailed sections and elevations showing architectural interiors, detailed architectural designs, door and window schedules, other architectural finishing schedules and the like.</p> <p>(22) “Building” means a structure for the purpose and function of habitation and other uses.</p>		
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<p>a. architectural plans, designs and documents i.e. under the pre-design, schematic design, design development and contract document phases of architectural service; these necessarily include site analyses reports, space planning survey reports, space plans, architectural programs, architectural and architectural interior (AI) plans, designs and documents that include various versions of architectural specifications, estimates and tender documents;</p> <p>b. collateral material such as presentations, perspectives, animations, 3D renderings and computer or scale models (on a need basis); and</p> <p>c. periodic construction supervision (PCS) and related reports.</p>	<p>3. Deliverables/ Outputs</p>	<p>a. interior design (ID) plans, designs and documents i.e. under the schematic design, design development and contract document phases of the ID service; these necessarily include detailed space plans and ID plans, designs and documents that include various versions of ID specifications, estimates and tender documents;</p> <p>b. collateral material such as presentations, perspectives, animations, 3D renderings and computer or scale models (on a need basis); and</p> <p>c. periodic construction supervision (PCS) and related reports.</p>
<p>a. reprimand, suspension or revocation of the registered and licensed architect (RLA)'s registration and license if the RLA is found liable in an administrative case (filed at the PRC and heard before the PRBoA) for any, a combination of, or all of the following charges: <i>Note: R.A. No. 9266 SEC. 23. Suspension and Revocation of Certificates of Registration, Professional Identification Card or the Special/Temporary Permit. - The Professional Regulatory Board of architecture (PRBoA) shall have the power, upon notice and hearing, to suspend or revoke the validity of a Certificate of Registration/Professional Identification Card, or shall cancel a special permit granted under this Act to an architect, on any ground mentioned under Section 22 of R.A. No. 9266 for the use of or perpetuation of any fraud or deceit in obtaining a Certificate</i></p>	<p>4. Professional Responsibility</p>	<p>a. reprimand, suspension or revocation of the registered and licensed interior designer (RLID)'s registration and license if the RLA is found liable in an administrative case (filed at the PRC and heard before the PRBoID) for any, a combination of, or all of the following charges: <i>Note: R.A. 8534 Section 24. Suspension and Revocation of Certificates, Cancellation of Temporary/Special Permit.- The Professional Regulatory Board of Interior Design (PRBoID) shall have the power, upon due notice and hearing, to revoke or suspend the certificate of registration of an interior designer, or to cancel a temporary/special permit for any cause specified in the preceding section, or for the use or perpetration of any fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate of</i></p>

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<p>of Registration and Professional Identification Card or special/temporary permit; for gross negligence or incompetence; for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct; or for any cause specified hereunder: Provided, however, That such action of the PRBoA shall be subject to appeal to the PRC whose decision shall be final if he/she:</p> <p>(a) has signed and affixed or permitted to be signed or affixed his name or seal on architectural plans and designs, specifications, drawings, technical reports, valuation, estimates, or other similar documents or work not prepared by him/her or not executed under his/her immediate supervision; or</p> <p>(b) has paid money except the regular fees provided for to secure a Certificate of Registration: or</p> <p>(c) has falsely impersonated a practitioner, or former practitioner of alike or different name or has practiced under an assumed, fictitious or corporate name other than that of the registered; or</p> <p>(d) has aided or abetted in the practice of architecture (by) any person not duly authorized to practice architecture in the Philippines; or</p> <p>(e) has openly solicited projects by actually undertaking architectural services without a valid service agreement guaranteeing compensation of services to be rendered and/or has actually allowed himself/herself to be exploited by undertaking architectural services without a valid service agreement, both acts being prejudicial to other architects registered and licensed under R.A. No. 9266 and inimical to the interests of the profession; or</p> <p>(f) has violated any provision of R.A. No. 9266, its implementing rules and regulations (IRR), the Code of Ethical Conduct and Standards of Professional Practice; or</p> <p>(g) professional negligence/ incompetence/ ignorance; or</p> <p>(h) unprofessional/ unethical/ dishonorable conduct; or</p> <p>(i) immoral conduct.</p>		<p>registration, or for gross ignorance, negligence or for unprofessional, unethical or dishonorable conduct: chronic inebriety or habitual use of drugs; abetment of the illegal practice of interior design; violation of the provisions of this Act, its rules and regulations and other policies of the PRBoID and the PRC and the Code of Ethics for Interior Designers: Provided, however, That such action of the PRBoID shall be subject to appeal to the PRC, whose decision shall be final but without prejudice to the right of the aggrieved party to apply with the Court of Appeal for appropriate relief.</p>
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<p>a. Maximum of fifteen (15.0) years, generally reckoned from building occupancy/ project completion, plus ten (10.) years for the RLA to wait for the civil complaint to be filed (under Article 1723 of the New Civil Code); damages to be awarded to complainant or penalties for the RLA shall be as prescribed elsewhere under the New Civil Code; civil case against the RLA to be filed with the regular court;</p>	<p>5. <u>Civil Liability Under Article 1723 of the New (1954?) Civil Code</u></p>	<p>a. presently there is no civil liability specifically provided for RLIDs under Article 1723 of the New Civil Code</p>
<p>a. 2.0 SqM to infinity e.g. 550,000.0 SqM and over for conceptual architectural plans and designs (with or without repetition of spaces); and b. 2.0 SqM to infinity e.g. 140,000.00 SqM for detailed architectural or architectural interior (AI) plans and designs (with or without repetition of spaces).</p>	<p>6. Project Size</p>	

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	D. INTERFACES BETWEEN RLAs & RLIDs IN THE PLAN-DESIGN PROCESS	
1. Yes , interface as a possible requirement for the preparation (and conduct) of the space planning survey , the preparation of the space planning survey report , the space plans and the architectural program and the like; advanced inputs by RLIDs are required for the RLA's preparation of the space plans and the architectural program .	1. Pre-Design Services	1. Yes , interface as a possible requirement for the conduct of the pre-design services and the like by the RLA ; advanced inputs by RLIDs are required for the RLA's preparation of the space plans and the architectural program .
2. Yes , interface as a full requirement for the preparation of the schematic architectural plans and designs and the like; comments by RLIDs are elicited, synthesized with other comments and integrated into the architectural plans/ designs before the RLA proceeds to the next service phase;	2. Schematic Design (SD) Services	2. Yes , interface as a full requirement for the preparation of the schematic interior design (ID) plans and designs and the like; comments by other entities are elicited, synthesized with other comments and integrated into the ID plans/ designs before the RLID proceeds to the next service phase;
3. Yes , interface as a full requirement for the preparation of the detailed architectural plans and designs, outline specifications, preliminary estimates and the like; comments	3. Detailed Design (DD) Services	3. Yes , interface as a full requirement for the preparation of the detailed ID plans and designs, outline specifications, preliminary estimates and the like; comments by other

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<p>by RLIDs are elicited, synthesized with other comments and integrated into the architectural plans/ designs before the RLA proceeds to the next service phase;</p>		<p>entities are elicited, synthesized with other comments and integrated into the ID plans/ designs before the RLID proceeds to the next service phase;</p>
<p>4. Yes, interface as a full requirement for the preparation of the tender and contract documents including all architectural plans and designs, technical specifications, final estimates/ quantity takeoff and the like; comments by RLIDs are elicited, synthesized with other comments and integrated into the architectural plans/ designs before the RLA proceeds to the next service phase;</p>	<p>4. Contract Documentation (CD) Services</p>	<p>4. Yes, interface as a full requirement for the preparation of the tender and contract documents including all ID plans and designs, technical specifications, final estimates/ quantity takeoff and the like; comments by other entities are elicited, synthesized with other comments and integrated into the ID plans/ designs before the RLID proceeds to the next service phase;</p>
<p>5. Yes, interface as a full requirement for the conduct of tendering activities i.e. bidding, negotiation, award, contract signing, mobilization and the like.</p>	<p>5. Pre-Construction Services</p>	<p>5. Yes, interface as a full requirement for the conduct of tendering activities i.e. bidding, negotiation, award, contract signing, mobilization and the like.</p>
<p>6. Yes, interface as a full requirement for the conduct of the periodic construction supervision (PCS) activities and the like.</p>	<p>6. Construction Services</p>	<p>6. Yes, interface as a full requirement for the conduct of the periodic construction supervision (PCS) activities and the like.</p>
<p>7. Yes, interface as a full requirement for the conduct of activities related to startup, project acceptance/ turnover, building occupancy and the like.</p>	<p>7. Post-Construction Services</p>	<p>7. Yes, interface as a full requirement for the conduct of activities related to startup, project acceptance/ turnover, building occupancy and the like.</p>

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	E. IMPORTANT QUERIES	
a. the Registered and Licensed Architect (RLA) <i>Very Important Clarificatory Note: In present practice and due to the complexity, scope and size of projects, the RLA initially prepares the overall architectural solution to the plan/design problem with advanced inputs from engineers, RLIDs, landscape architects, environmental planners, project manager/s, market researchers and analysts (as the case may be), other consultants, investors, project owners, site/ physical planning and building design regulators, etc.; only after synthesizing all of these advanced inputs, can the RLA prepare the initial architectural plans and designs which are then transmitted back to the said entities for comment; the RLA's evolution through finalization of the architectural plans and designs are entirely reliant on the continuing feedback from the said entities; when such continuing feedback have been sufficiently and fully integrated into the evolving/evolved architectural plans and designs, only then can all the entities involved proceed to the detailed architectural, engineering and allied plan and design preparation.</i>	1. Who prepares the architectural plan i.e. the sole or main basis for all other/ derivative plans for a building/ project?	a. Not Applicable (NA) to RLIDs

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<p>a. the Registered and Licensed Architect (RLA)</p> <p><i>Very Important Clarificatory Note: The RLA is entirely reliant on the registered and licensed interior designer (RLID) for the interior designs (IDs) that shall give character, refine and detail the AI plans and designs; as such it is still the RLID who may alter and/or modify such generic AI plans/ designs, but only in full collaboration with the RLA, who is the sole entity who is professionally responsible/ civilly liable for the total architectural plan and design of the project.</i></p>	<p>2. Who prepares the generic plans and designs for architectural interiors (AI)?</p>	<p>a. Not Applicable (NA) to RLIDs</p>
<p>a. No, under the law, specifically R.A. No. 9266, only duly registered and licensed architects (RLAs) can prepare, sign and dry seal architectural interior (AI) plans, designs and documents;</p> <p>b. the said Sec. 302.4 of the 2004 Revised IRR of P.D. No. 1096 violates both R.A. No. 9266 and P.D. No. 1096 and their IRRs; and</p> <p>c. the said Sec. 302.4 also violates R.A. No. 8981 (The Professional Regulation Commission or PRC Modernization Act of 2000) as the DPWH, by granting the privilege of preparing, signing and sealing architectural interior (AI) documents to RLIDs, without the necessary public/ Stakeholder consultations and possibly without due consultation with the PRC and the</p>	<p>3. Is there legal basis for the Sec. 302.4 provision of the 2004 Revised IRR of P.D. No. 1096 (1977 NBCP) for registered and licensed interior designers (RLIDs) to prepare, sign and dry seal plans and designs for architectural interiors (AI)?</p>	<p>a. No, R.A. No. 8534 does not state that Registered and Licensed Interior Designers (RLIDs) can prepare, sign and dry seal architectural interior (AI) plans, designs and documents; and</p> <p>b. RLIDs prepare, sign and dry seal interior design (ID) plans, designs and documents.</p>

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<p>PRBoA, took it upon itself to possibly illegally exercise i.e. usurp, certain public functions which properly belong to the PRC and the PRBoA, collectively a distinct/ separate and semi-autonomous agency (now under the DoLE).</p>		
<p>a. under the law, specifically R.A. No. 9266, which specifically mentions architectural interiors (AI), only the Registered and Licensed Architect (RLA) can be held professionally liable by the state for AI i.e. the RLA can be administratively charged before the PRC and the Professional Regulatory Board of Architecture (PRBoA), with the penalties ranging from reprimand to suspension/ revocation of the RLA's registration and license to practice;</p>	<p>4. Who can legally assume the professional responsibility for the architectural plans (and those for the architectural interiors)?</p>	<p>a. under the law, specifically R.A. No. 8534, which does not mention architectural interiors (AI), the Registered and Licensed Interior Designer (RLID) can be held professionally liable by the state only for acts pertaining to interior design (ID) practice, not for AI i.e. the RLID can be administratively charged before the PRC and the Professional Regulatory Board of Interior Design (PRBoID), with the penalties possibly also ranging from reprimand to suspension/ revocation of the RLID's registration and license to practice;</p>
<p>a. the Registered and Licensed Architect (RLA) who prepared, signed and dry-sealed the architectural (including architectural interior) plans, designs, drawings/ details, contract/ tender documents, specifications, estimates, building permit application and the like;</p>	<p>5. Under Article 1723 of the New Civil Code, who must assume the sole civil liability for the architectural plans and designs (including those for the architectural interiors or AI)?</p>	<p>a. Not Applicable (NA) to RLIDs</p>

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	<p>6. When may the RLID assume the sole <u>civil liability</u> for the <u>interior design</u> (ID) of a project?</p>	<p>a. only if the assumption of mandatory civil liability and prescriptions of penalties for RLIDs become part of the proposed new law to govern the practice of interior design (ID);</p> <p>b. if there are other provisions under the New Civil Code that prescribe the assumption of civil liability by an RLID;</p> <p>c. if the RLID agrees to the assumption of civil liability under the service contract/ agreement (but which is a practice that is not above the law and could thus be questioned/ legally challenged); and</p> <p>d. if a professional liability insurance (PLI), secured overseas is posted by the RLID and accepted by the client.</p>
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ARCHITECTURE (and Architectural Interiors) by Registered & Licensed Architects (RLAs)	ITEM	INTERIOR DESIGN by Registered & Licensed Interior Designers (RLIDs)
F.CONCLUSION		
<p>a. automatic/ mandatory assumption of the professional responsibility for the architectural plans/ designs under R.A. No. 9266, its 2004 IRR and derivative regulations by the registered and licensed architect (RLA) who prepared, signed and sealed the architectural interior (AI) plans and designs and all other architectural documents used in planning, designing and executing the project; and</p> <p>b. additional/ separate professional responsibility is attached if the RLA packages, manages (as project and/or construction manager), develops, actually constructs (as a Constructor separately licensed by the DTI-PCAB), administers the construction (under the Design-Build mode of architectural practice) or property manages/administers the project.</p>	<p>1. Professional Responsibility for Architectural Interiors (AI)</p>	<p>a. automatic/ mandatory assumption of the professional responsibility for the interior design (ID) plans/ designs under R.A. No. 8534, its 1999 IRR and derivative regulations by the registered and licensed interior designer (RLID) who prepared, signed and sealed the ID plans and designs and all other ID documents used in planning, designing and executing the project; and</p> <p>b. additional/ separate professional responsibility is attached if the RLID packages, manages (as project and/or construction manager), develops, actually constructs (as a Constructor separately licensed by the DTI-PCAB), administers the construction or property manages/administers the project.</p>
<p>a. automatic/ mandatory assumption of civil liability for the architectural plans/ designs under Article 1723 of the New Civil Code by the registered and licensed architect (RLA) who prepared, signed and sealed the architectural interior (AI) plans and designs forming part of the architectural documents accompanying the</p>	<p>2. Mandated Assumption of Civil Liability for the Plans & Designs of Architectural Interiors (AI)</p>	<p>a. Not Applicable (NA) to RLIDs</p>

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<p>building permit application to be filed with the local Office of the Building Official (OBO); and</p> <p>b. additional/ separate civil liability is assumed if the RLA packages, develops, actually constructs (as a Constructor separately licensed by the DTI-PCAB) the project.</p>		
<p>a. Since the preparation, signing and dry-sealing of plans, designs and documents for architectural interiors (AI) clearly form part of the practice of the profession of architecture under R.A. No. 9266, its IRR and its derivative regulations, unregistered persons i.e. non-RLAs who prepare, sign and seal AI plans, designs and documents can be criminally charged with the illegal practice of architecture under multiple sections of R.A. No 9266.</p> <p><u>Very Important Clarificatory Note:</u> Even if Sec. 302.4 of the 2004 IRR of P.D. No. 1096 presently states that registered and licensed interior designers (RLIDs) may be allowed to sign and seal architectural interior (AI) documents, the said provision may be illegal as it has absolutely no basis in law i.e. neither R.A. No. 8534 nor P.D. No. 1096 state that RLIDs can prepare, sign and seal AI documents.</p>	<p>3. Criminal Liability for Preparing, Signing and Dry-Sealing Plans, Designs and Documents for Architectural Interiors (AI)</p>	<p>a. may be applicable to RLIDs on the question of the preparation, signing and sealing of architectural interior (AI) plans, designs and documents.</p> <p><u>Very Important Clarificatory Note:</u> To be absolutely certain that R.A. No. 9266 shall not be violated by the RLID, the RLID must do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1)</u> partner, network or associate with a RLA; and <u>2)</u> not employ unregistered persons with some knowledge of architectural practice such as non-RLAs e.g. enrolled/ idled B.S. Architecture students, ALE flunkers and the like who may already be illegally practicing architecture.

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<p><i>The same provision also clearly violates several sections of R.A. No. 8981 (The PRC Modernization Act of 2000) mainly because the DPWH is not empowered under law to grant the privilege to practice any portion of one state-regulated profession (Architecture) to another state-regulated profession (ID). The same may constitute a clear case of usurpation of public function by the DPWH.</i></p>		
<p>a. The RLA prepares the architectural plans i.e. the sole or main basis for all derivative plans such as those for all engineering works, for all architectural interiors (AI), for interior designs (IDs), etc.;</p> <p>b. The RLA prepares the architectural designs i.e. evolved from the architectural plans;</p> <p>c. The RLA prepares the architectural tender and contract documents i.e. evolved from both the architectural and architectural interior (AI) plans and designs; and</p> <p>d. The RLA undertakes the periodic construction supervision (PCS) during the execution of the architectural plans, designs and contract documents i.e. including PCS for AI works.</p>	<p>4. Project Roles</p>	<p>a. The RLID prepares the interior design (ID) plans i.e. a derivative plan of the architectural plan i.e. which refines and details the architectural plan and/or the generic architectural interior (AI) plans and designs;</p> <p>b. The RLID prepares the ID tender and contract documents i.e. evolved from the RLID's initially generated ID plans and designs; and</p> <p>c. The RLID undertakes the periodic construction supervision (PCS) during the execution of the ID plans, designs and contract documents i.e. including PCS for ID works.</p>

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<p>a. The registered and licensed architect (RLA) only prepares the generic plans/ layouts and designs in the form of architectural interior (AI) documents;</p> <p>b. the RLA is entirely reliant on the registered and licensed interior designer (RLID) for the interior designs (IDs) that shall give character, refine and detail the AI plans and designs; as such it is still the RLID who may alter and/or modify such generic AI plans/ designs, but only in full collaboration with the RLA, who is the sole entity who is professionally responsible/ civilly liable for the total architectural plan and design of the project;</p> <p>c. the work of the RLIDs complements the initial and partial work of RLAs and is needed to complete the building/ project; and</p> <p>d. the RLA does not compete with RLIDs for the interior design (ID) components of a project.</p>	<p>5. Complementation or Competition</p>	<p>a. The registered and licensed interior designer (RLID) prepares the refined and detailed plans/ layouts and designs for the RLA's architectural interiors (AI) in the form of interior design (ID) plans, designs and documents;</p> <p>b. the RLID is sole entity who may be tasked to give character, refine and detail the AI plans and designs; as such it is still the RLID who may alter and/or modify such generic AI plans/ designs, but only in full collaboration with the RLA, who is the sole entity who is professionally responsible/ civilly liable for the total architectural plan and design of the project;</p> <p>c. the work of the RLIDs complements the initial and partial work of RLAs and is needed to complete the building/ project; and</p> <p>d. the RLID does not compete with RLAs for the architectural interior (AI) components of a project.</p>
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Nothing follows.

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