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## PART 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

**12-120-101. Applicability of common provisions.** Articles 1 and 20 of this title 12 apply, according to their terms, to this article 120.

- **12-120-102. Definitions.** As used in this article 120, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (1) [Formerly 12-25-102 (1) and similar to 12-25-202 (1.5) and 12-25-302 (2)] "Board" means the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors, created in section 12-25-106 12-120-103.
- (2) **[Formerly 12-25-302 (12)]** "Surveyor quorum of the board" means not less than the three professional land surveyor members of the board and one of the nonengineering, non-land surveyor members of the board.

- 12-120-103. State board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors creation composition appointment of members terms meetings program director and staff subject to termination repeal of article.
  (1) Board creation. [Formerly 12-25-106 (1)] A state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors is hereby created, the duty of which shall be to administer the provisions of this article Duties of the board shall include those provided in sections 12-25-107, 12-25-207, and 12-25-307 120, INCLUDING THE DUTIES AND POWERS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 12-120-104.
  - (2) Sunset. [Formerly 12-25-106 (2)] (a) The provisions of section 24-34-104

C.R.S., concerning the termination schedule for regulatory bodies of the state, unless extended as provided in that section, are applicable to the board created by this section.

(b) This article 120 is repealed, effective September 1, 2024.

of the board shall have the qualifications outlined in section 12-25-206.

States and a resident of Colorado for at least one year.

Professional engineer members. [Formerly 12-25-106 (4)] Each

(3) Board composition. [Formerly 12-25-106 (3)] The board shall consist of thirteen

members. Four members shall be professional engineers, with no more than two of the four engaged in the same discipline of engineering service or practice; three members shall be

practicing professional land surveyors; three members shall be practicing licensed architects; and three members shall be citizens of the United States and residents of this state for at least

resident of this state for at least one year and shall have been licensed as a professional

engineer and practicing as such for at least five years. Professional land surveyor members

professional land surveyor who is a member of the board shall be a citizen of the United

land surveyor member of the board shall have been licensed as a land surveyor for at least

the board shall have a surveyor quorum of the board. as defined in section 12-25-202 (12).

The surveyor quorum shall advise the board concerning issues relating to land surveyors. THE

SURVEYOR QUORUM OF THE BOARD SHALL ELECT OR APPOINT ANNUALLY A CHAIR\_\_\_, A

Professional land surveyor members. [Formerly 12-25-206 (1)] (I)

(II) [Formerly 12-25-206 (2)] A professional land surveyor who is designated as a

(III) [Formerly 12-25-206 (3)] NOTWITHSTANDING SUBSECTION (6) OF THIS SECTION,

(c) Architect members. [Formerly 12-25-306 (1)] To be eligible for membership

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one year who have not practiced architecture, engineering, or land surveying. professional engineer member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a

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on the board, an architect shall be: (a) (I) A United States citizen and a resident of Colorado for at least one year; and (b) (II) A licensed architect in the state of Colorado and have practiced architecture for at least three years prior to their THE appointment. (5) Governor appointments. [Formerly 12-25-106 (5)] (a) Appointments to the

five years.

VICE-CHAIR\_, AND A SECRETARY.

may remove any member of the board for misconduct, incompetence, or neglect of duty.

board shall be made by the governor and shall be made to provide for staggering of terms of

members so that not more than three members' terms expire each year. Thereafter

appointments shall be for terms of four years. Each board member shall hold office until the

expiration of the term for which such THE member is appointed or until a successor has been

duly appointed and qualified. Appointees shall be limited to two full terms. The governor

12-25-206 (4)] The governor, in making appointments of professional land surveyors to the board, shall endeavor to select the highest qualified members of the profession willing to serve on the board. Staggered appointments shall be made so that not more than one PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR member's term expires in any one year, and thereafter appointments shall be for terms of four years each. Appointees shall be limited to two full terms each. Each board member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such member is appointed or until a successor has been duly appointed.

(II) [Formerly 12-25-206 (5)] In the event of a professional land surveyor vacancy on the board due to resignation, death, or any cause resulting in an unexpired term, the

Appointments of professional land surveyor members. (I) [Formerly

- (II) [Formerly 12-25-206 (5)] In the event of a professional land surveyor vacancy on the board due to resignation, death, or any cause resulting in an unexpired term, the governor shall fill the vacancy promptly to allow the surveyor quorum of the board to function.
- (c) Appointments of architect members. (I) [Formerly 12-25-306 (2)] The governor, in making appointments of architects to the board, shall endeavor to select the most highly qualified members of the profession willing to serve on the board. Staggered appointments shall be made so that not more than one member's term expires in any one year, and thereafter appointments shall be for terms of four years each. Appointees shall be limited to two full terms each. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) or (4) of this section, each board member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such member is appointed or until a successor has been duly appointed, whichever occurs first.
- (II) [Formerly 12-25-306 (3)] In the event of an architecture vacancy on the board due to resignation, death, or any cause resulting in an unexpired term, the governor shall fill such vacancy promptly.
- (d) [Formerly 12-25-106 (6)] Certificate of appointment. Each appointee shall receive a certificate of his appointment from the governor.
- (6) [Formerly 12-25-107 (1)(i)] THE BOARD shall hold at least six regular meetings each year. Special meetings shall be held at such times as the bylaws of the board may provide. The board shall elect annually a chair, a vice-chair, and a secretary. A quorum of the board shall consist of not less than seven members.
- (7) **[Formerly 12-25-106 (7)]** The director of the division of professions and occupations shall appoint a program director for the board and such other personnel as are deemed necessary for the board to perform its statutory duties, pursuant to section 13 of article XII of the state constitution.
- 12-120-104. [Formerly 12-25-107 and similar to 12-25-207 and 12-25-307] Powers and duties of the board and division. (1) General powers and duties. In order to carry into effect the provisions of this part 1 ARTICLE 120, the board shall:

1	(a) Adopt and promulgate, under the provisions of section 24-4-103, C.R.S., such
2	rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or proper to carry out the provisions of this
3	article PURSUANT TO SECTION 12-20-204; <{Redundant with general rule-making common
4	provision, 12-20-204.}>
5	(b) In Addition to Rules Adopted Pursuant to Section 12-20-204, adopt:
6	(I) Rules for disciplining licensed architects; and
7	(II) Rules of professional conduct for professional engineers, PROFESSIONAL LAND
8	SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTS under the provisions of section 24-4-103. C.R.S., which THE
9	rules of professional conduct for professional engineers shall be published, and such
10	publication shall constitute due notice to all professional engineers.
11	(c) Keep a record of its proceedings and of all applications FOR LICENSING UNDER
12	THIS ARTICLE 120. The application record for each applicant shall include:
13	(I) Name, age, and residence of the applicant;
14	(II) Date of application;
15	(III) Place of business of the applicant;
16	(IV) Education of the applicant;
17	(V) (A) FOR AN APPLICANT FOR AN ENGINEERING LICENSE, THE APPLICANT'S
18	engineering experience; of the applicant;
19	(B) FOR AN APPLICANT FOR A LAND SURVEYOR LICENSE, THE APPLICANT'S SURVEYING
20	AND OTHER APPLICABLE EXPERIENCE;
21	(C) FOR AN APPLICANT FOR AN ARCHITECT LICENSE, THE APPLICANT'S ARCHITECTURE
22	AND OTHER APPLICABLE EXPERIENCE;
23	(VI) FOR LAND SURVEYOR AND ARCHITECT APPLICANTS, THE TYPE OF EXAMINATION
24	REQUIRED;
25	(VI) (VII) Date and type of action taken by the board; AND
26	(VII) (VIII) Such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board;
27	(d) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1294, § 12, effective May 28, 2004.)
28	(e) (I) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2003, p. 1305, § 1, effective April 22, 2003.)
29	(H) (d) Make available through printed or electronic means the following:
30	(A) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1294, § 12, effective May 28, 2004.)
31	(B) (I) Statutes administered by the board FOR EACH OF THE PROFESSIONS REGULATED
32	UNDER THIS ARTICLE 120;
33	(C) (II) A list of the names and addresses of record of all CURRENTLY LICENSED
34	professional engineers, PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTS:
35 36	(D) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2003, p. 1305, § 1, effective April 22, 2003.)
36 27	(E) (III) Rules of the board;
37	(F) (IV) Such other pertinent information as the board deems necessary; AND

- 1 2
- (G) (V) The rules of professional conduct adopted pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (1) SUBSECTION (1)(b)(II) OF THIS SECTION; AND

(e) ADOPT AND HAVE AN OFFICIAL SEAL.

 (2) **Board powers and duties regarding professional engineers.** For purposes of administering part 2 of this article 120 pertaining to the regulation of professional engineers, the board shall:

(f) (a) Provide information to the public regarding the requirements for compliance with this part  $1\ 2$  OF THIS ARTICLE 120;

(g) (b) Provide for examinations OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER LICENSE APPLICANTS in the "fundamentals of engineering" and the "principles and practice of engineering". Examinations shall be given as often as practicable. The board shall ensure that the passing score for any examination is set to measure the level of minimum competency. An applicant who fails to pass the prescribed examination may be reexamined.

(h) Adopt and have an official seal;

 (i) Hold at least six regular meetings each year. Special meetings shall be held at such times as the bylaws of the board may provide. The board shall elect annually a chair, a vice-chair, and a secretary. A quorum of the board shall consist of not less than seven members. <{moved to board creation statute, 12-120-103 (6)}>

(j) (c) Participate in the affairs of the national council of examiners for engineering and surveying and send a minimum of one delegate to the national meeting annually.

(3) **Board powers and duties regarding professional land surveyors.** For purposes of administering part 3 of this article 120 pertaining to the regulation of professional land surveyors, the board shall:

(a) Require each applicant for professional land surveyor licensing to demonstrate competence by means of examination and education and may require work examples as it deems necessary and sufficient for licensing; and  $<\{$ *moved from 12-25-207 (1)(b)* $\}>$ 

(b) Provide for and administer examinations to applicants for professional land surveyor licensing to be given as often as practicable. Examinations must be identified only by numbers and anonymously graded. After reviewing and approving the examination results, the board shall record and communicate each examinee's examination results to the examinee. The board shall ensure that the passing score on surveying examinations is set to measure the level of minimum competency. The board shall publish and make available to interested applicants a list of the subjects included in the surveying examinations that are developed by the board, which subjects must be consistent with and related to the various aspects of surveying < moved from 12-25-207 (1)(a) >

ASPECTS OF SURVEYING.  $\leq \{ moved from 12-25-207 (1)(e) \} >$ 

(4)

ARCHITECTS, THE BOARD IS AUTHORIZED TO:

(a) Examine and license duly qualified applicants for architect licensure, and renew the licenses of duly qualified architects;  $<\{moved\ from\ 12-25-307\ (1)(b)\}>$ 

ADMINISTERING PART 4 OF THIS ARTICLE 120 PERTAINING TO THE REGULATION OF

Board powers and duties regarding architects. FOR PURPOSES OF

- (b) Conduct hearings upon complaints concerning the conduct of architects;  $\{\{moved\ from\ 12-25-307\ (1)(c)\}\}$
- (c) Cause the prosecution of all persons violating part 4 of this article 120 by the district attorney or by the attorney general pursuant to section 12-120-405; and  $\{$  moved from 12-25-307 (1)(d) $\}$ >
- (d) Require every licensed architect to have a stamp as prescribed by the board.  $<\{moved\ from\ 12-25-307\ (1)(e)\}>$
- (2) (5) **Division to employ investigators.** The division of professions and occupations in the department of regulatory agencies may employ at least one investigator qualified to investigate complaints relative to the provisions of this part 1 PART 2 OF THIS ARTICLE 120 AND AT LEAST ONE INVESTIGATOR TO INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS RELATIVE TO THE PROVISIONS OF PART 3 OF THIS ARTICLE 120.

12-120-105. \_\_\_\_\_Prior actions. (1) [Formerly 12-25-119 (1) and similar to 12-25-219 (1)] The board shall take over, assume, and continue all actions and requirements regarding engineers from its predecessor, the state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors. There shall be no legal discontinuity, and previously licensed engineers AND LAND SURVEYORS shall continue their licensure as professional engineers, PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTS, RESPECTIVELY.

- (2) [Formerly 12-25-119 (2) and similar to 12-25-219 (2)] The name change from the state board of licensure for professional engineers and professional land surveyors to the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors shall not be construed to change the entity. There shall be no legal discontinuity, and previously licensed engineers AND LAND SURVEYORS shall continue their licensure as professional engineers OR LAND SURVEYORS, AS APPLICABLE, and any obligations of the board or of persons to the board shall not be affected by the name change.
- (3) [Formerly 12-25-319] Any person holding a valid license to practice architecture in Colorado before July 1, 2006, shall be licensed under this part 3 4 OF THIS ARTICLE 120. All official actions of the state board of examiners of architects made or taken before July 1, 2006, are expressly ratified.

## PART 2 ENGINEERS

12-120-201. [Formerly 12-25-101] General provisions. In order to safeguard life, health, and property and to promote the public welfare, the practice of engineering is declared to be subject to regulation in the public interest. It shall be deemed that the right to engage in the practice of engineering is a privilege granted by the state through the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors, created in section 12-25-106 12-120-103; that the profession involves personal skill and presupposes a period of intensive preparation, internship, due examination, and admission; and that a professional engineer's license is solely such THE professional engineer's own and is nontransferable.

12-120-202. [Formerly 12-25-102] **Definitions.** As used in this part  $\pm 2$ , unless the context otherwise requires:

 (1) "Board" means the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors, created in section 12-25-106. <{ Moved to 12-120-102, above.}>

(2) (1) "Certificate" means the media issued by the board to evidence licensing of a professional engineer.

(3) (2) "Engineer" means a person who, by reason of intensive preparation in the use of mathematics, chemistry, physics, and engineering sciences, including the principles and methods of engineering analysis and design, is qualified to perform engineering work as defined in this part  $\pm 2$ .

(4) (3) "Engineering" means analysis or design work requiring intensive preparation and experience in the use of mathematics, chemistry, and physics and the engineering sciences.

(5) (4) "Engineering experience", in addition to the practice of engineering, as defined in subsection (1) of this section, may include:

(a) Up to four years of undergraduate engineering study, as approved by the board, in mathematics, basic science, engineering science, engineering design, and engineering practice;

(b) Up to two years of graduate engineering study as approved by the board if the study results in the award of an advanced degree;

(c) Teaching at the instructor level, or at a higher level, of courses in engineering science, design, or engineering practice at a college or university offering an engineering curriculum of four or more years which THAT is approved by the board or at a college

offering courses transferable to a board-approved college. This experience must result from a full-time position in teaching or teaching and research.

- (d) Engineering research, including that performed by a teacher at the instructor level or at a higher level. The research done by the teacher must be part of his the teacher's assigned duties in a full-time position in teaching and research.
- (6) (5) "Engineer-intern" means a person who has complied with the requirements of sections 12-25-111 and 12-25-112 12-120-210 AND 12-120-211 and is duly enrolled as an "engineer-intern".
  - (7) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1293, § 8, effective May 28, 2004.)
- (8) (6) "License" means the formal legal permission to practice engineering granted by the board.

#### (9) Repealed.

- (10) (7) (a) "Practice of engineering" means the performance for others of any professional service or creative work requiring engineering education, training, and experience and the application of special knowledge of the mathematical and engineering sciences to such professional services or creative work, including consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design, and the observation of construction to evaluate compliance with plans and specifications in connection with the utilization of the forces, energies, and materials of nature in the development, production, and functioning of engineering processes, apparatus, machines, equipment, facilities, structures, buildings, works, or utilities, or any combination or aggregations thereof, employed in or devoted to public or private enterprise or uses.
- (b) An individual practices or offers to practice "professional engineering" within the meaning and intent of this section if the individual, by oral claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in any other way, represents himself or herself to be a professional engineer, through the use of any other means implies that the individual is licensed under this part  $\pm 2$ , or performs engineering services.
- $\frac{(11)}{(8)}$  "Professional engineer" means an engineer duly licensed pursuant to this part  $\pm 2$ .
  - (12) and (13) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1293, § 8, effective May 28, 2004.)
- (14) (9) "Responsible charge" means personal responsibility for the control and direction of engineering work within a professional engineer's scope of competence. Experience may only be classified as "responsible charge" if the engineer is licensed pursuant to this part  $\pm 2$ , unless the work involves an activity exempted pursuant to section  $\pm 12$ - $\pm 120$ - $\pm$

12-120-203. [12-25-103] Exemptions. (1) This part + 2 does not affect any of the

following:

- (a) Individuals who normally operate and maintain machinery or equipment;
- (b) Individuals who perform engineering services for themselves;
- (c) Partnerships, professional associations, joint stock companies, limited liability companies, or corporations, or the employees of any such organizations, who perform engineering services for themselves or their affiliates;
- (d) Individuals who perform engineering services under the responsible charge of a professional engineer;
- (e) Work of a strictly agricultural nature which THAT is not required to be of public record;
  - (f) Professional land surveying as defined in section <del>12-25-202 (6)</del> *12-120-302 (6)*;
- (g) Individuals who are employed by and perform engineering services solely for a county, city and county, or municipality;
  - (h) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1482, § 3, effective July 1, 1994.)
- (i) (h) Individuals who are employed by and perform engineering services solely for the federal government;
- $\frac{\text{(j)}}{\text{(i)}}$  (i) Individuals who practice architecture as defined in section  $\frac{12-25-302}{12-120-402}$  (6)
- (k) (j) Utilities or their employees or contractors when performing services for another utility during times of natural disasters or emergency situations; or
- (h) (k) Individuals who practice landscape architecture as defined in section  $\frac{12-45-103}{8}$  (8) 12-130-104 (6).

12-120-204. [Formerly 12-25-104] Forms of organizations permitted to practice. A partnership, corporation, limited liability company, joint stock association, or other entity is not eligible for licensure under this part ± 2. An entity may practice or offer to practice

is not eligible for licensure under this part  $\pm 2$ . An entity may practice or offer to practice engineering in Colorado only if the individual in responsible charge of the entity's engineering activities performed in Colorado is a professional engineer licensed in Colorado. All engineering documents, plats, and reports issued by or for the entity in connection with engineering work performed in this state must bear the seal and signature of the Colorado-licensed professional engineer who is in responsible charge of and directly

responsible for the engineering work.

12-120-205. [Formerly 12-25-105] Unlawful practice - penalties - enforcement.

(1) It is unlawful for any individual to hold himself or herself out to the public as a professional engineer unless such THE individual has complied with the provisions contained in this part  $\pm 2$ .

 (2) It is unlawful for any individual, partnership, professional association, joint stock company, limited liability company, or corporation to practice, or offer to practice, engineering in this state unless the individual in responsible charge has complied with the provisions of this part  $\pm 2$ .

- (3) Unless licensed or exempted pursuant to this part  $\pm 2$ , it is unlawful for any individual, partnership, professional association, joint stock company, limited liability company, or corporation to use any of the following titles: Civil engineer, structural engineer, chemical engineer, petroleum engineer, mining engineer, mechanical engineer, or electrical engineer. In addition, unless licensed pursuant to this part  $\pm 2$ , it is unlawful for any individual, partnership, professional association, joint stock company, limited liability company, or corporation to use the words "engineer", "engineered", or "engineering" in any offer to the public to perform the services set forth in section  $\pm 12$ -25- $\pm 102$  (10) 12-120-202 (7). Nothing in this subsection (3) shall prohibit the general use of the words "engineer", "engineered", and "engineering" so long as such words are not being used in an offer to the public to perform the services set forth in section  $\pm 12$ -25- $\pm 102$  (10) 12-120-202 (7).
  - (4) Repealed.
- (5) (4) It is unlawful for any individual to use in any manner a certificate or certificate number which THAT has not been issued to such THE individual by the board.
- $\frac{(6)}{(5)}$  The practice of professional engineering in violation of any of the provisions of this part  $\pm 2$  shall be either:
- (a) Restrained by injunction <u>in an action brought by the attorney general or by the district attorney of the proper district in the county in which the violation occurs ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-20-406;</u> or < { Adding reference to injunctive relief common provision, 12-20-406.} >
- (b) (I) Ceased by order of the board pursuant to section  $\frac{12-25-109}{8.2}$  to  $\frac{8.9}{12-20-405}$ .  $<\{$ <u>Updating citation to refer to cease-and-desist orders common provision, 12-20-405.</u> $\}>$ 
  - (II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 782, § 16, effective July 1, 2006.)
- (7) (6) Any person who practices or offers or attempts to practice professional engineering without an active license issued under this part 1 commits a class 2 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S., for the first offense, and, for the second or any subsequent offense, the person commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S. 2 IS SUBJECT TO PENALTIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 12-20-407 (1)(a). <{Redundant with unauthorized practice common provision, 12-20-407.}>
  - (8) Repealed.
  - (9) (7) After finding that an individual, partnership, professional association, joint

 stock company, limited liability company, or corporation has unlawfully engaged in the practice of engineering, the board may jointly and severally assess a fine against such THE unlawfully engaged party in an amount not less than fifty dollars and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation proven by the board. Any moneys collected as an administrative fine pursuant to this subsection (9) shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit such moneys to the general fund. <{Second sentence redundant with disposition of fines common provision, 12-20-404 (6).}>

(10) (8) An individual practicing professional engineering who is not licensed or exempt shall not collect compensation of any kind for such THE practice, and, if compensation has been paid, the compensation shall be refunded in full.

12-25-106. State board of licensure - subject to termination - repeal of article. (1) A state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors is hereby created, the duty of which shall be to administer the provisions of this article. Duties of the board shall include those provided in sections 12-25-107, 12-25-207, and 12-25-307.

- (2) (a) The provisions of section 24-34-104, C.R.S., concerning the termination schedule for regulatory bodies of the state, unless extended as provided in that section, are applicable to the board created by this section.
  - (b) This article is repealed, effective September 1, 2024.
- (3) The board shall consist of thirteen members. Four members shall be professional engineers, with no more than two of the four engaged in the same discipline of engineering service or practice; three members shall be practicing professional land surveyors; three members shall be practicing licensed architects; and three members shall be citizens of the United States and residents of this state for at least one year who have not practiced architecture, engineering, or land surveying.
- (4) Each professional engineer member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state for at least one year and shall have been licensed as a professional engineer and practicing as such for at least five years. Professional land surveyor members of the board shall have the qualifications outlined in section 12-25-206.
- (5) Appointments to the board shall be made by the governor and shall be made to provide for staggering of terms of members so that not more than three members' terms expire each year. Thereafter appointments shall be for terms of four years. Each board member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such member is appointed or until a successor has been duly appointed and qualified. Appointees shall be limited to two full terms. The governor may remove any member of the board for misconduct, incompetence, or neglect of duty.

1	(6) Each appointee shall receive a certificate of his appointment from the governor.
2	(7) The director of the division of professions and occupations shall appoint a
3	program director for the board and such other personnel as are deemed necessary for the
4	board to perform its statutory duties, pursuant to section 13 of article XII of the state
5	constitution. <\Moved section to 12-120-103 and consolidated with 12-25-206 and
6	<u>12-25-306.</u> }>
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8	12-25-107. Powers and duties of the board. (1) In order to carry into effect the
9	provisions of this part 1, the board shall:
10	(a) Adopt and promulgate, under the provisions of section 24-4-103, C.R.S., such
11	rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or proper to carry out the provisions of this
12	<del>article;</del>
13	(b) Adopt rules of professional conduct for professional engineers under the
14	provisions of section 24-4-103, C.R.S., which rules shall be published. Such publication shall
15	constitute due notice to all professional engineers.
16	(c) Keep a record of its proceedings and of all applications. The application record
17	for each applicant shall include:
18	(I) Name, age, and residence of the applicant;
19	(II) Date of application;
20	(III) Place of business of the applicant;
21	(IV) Education of the applicant;
22	(V) Engineering experience of the applicant;
23	(VI) Date and type of action taken by the board;
24	(VII) Such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board;
25	(d) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1294, § 12, effective May 28, 2004.)
26	(e) (I) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2003, p. 1305, § 1, effective April 22, 2003.)
27	(II) Make available through printed or electronic means the following:
28	(A) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1294, § 12, effective May 28, 2004.)
29	(B) Statutes administered by the board;
30	(C) A list of the names and addresses, of record, of all professional engineers;
31	(D) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2003, p. 1305, § 1, effective April 22, 2003.)
32	(E) Rules of the board;
33	(F) Such other pertinent information as the board deems necessary;
34	(G) The rules of professional conduct adopted pursuant to paragraph (b) of this
35	subsection (1);
36	(f) Provide information to the public regarding the requirements for compliance with

this part 1;

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- (g) Provide for examinations in the "fundamentals of engineering" and the "principles and practice of engineering". Examinations shall be given as often as practicable. The board shall ensure that the passing score for any examination is set to measure the level of minimum competency. An applicant who fails to pass the prescribed examination may be reexamined.
  - (h) Adopt and have an official seal;
- (i) Hold at least six regular meetings each year. Special meetings shall be held at such times as the bylaws of the board may provide. The board shall elect annually a chair, a vice-chair, and a secretary. A quorum of the board shall consist of not less than seven members.
- (j) Participate in the affairs of the national council of examiners for engineering and surveying and send a minimum of one delegate to the national meeting annually.
- (2) The division of professions and occupations in the department of regulatory agencies may employ at least one investigator qualified to investigate complaints relative to the provisions of this part 1. < Moved section to 12-120-104 and consolidated with 12-25-207 and 12-25-307.}>
  - 12-120-206. [Formerly 12-25-108] Disciplinary actions grounds for discipline.
- (1) The board has the power to deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license and certificate of licensure or enrollment of, MAY TAKE DISCIPLINARY OR OTHER ACTION AS AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 12-20-404 AGAINST, OR limit the scope of practice of, or place on probation, any professional engineer or engineer-intern for: <{ Redundant with disciplinary actions common provision, 12-20-404.}>
- (a) Engaging in fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit in obtaining or attempting to obtain a license or enrollment;
- (b) Failing to meet the generally accepted standards of engineering practice whether through act or omission;
- (c) A felony that is related to the ability to practice engineering; except that the board shall be governed by the provisions of section SECTIONS 12-20-202(5) AND 24-5-101 C.R.S., in considering such THE conviction or plea. A certified copy of the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction of such THE conviction or plea shall be presumptive evidence of such THE conviction or plea for the purposes of any hearing under this part + 2. A plea of nolo contendere, or its equivalent, accepted by the court shall be considered as a conviction.
  - (d) (Deleted by amendment, L. 88, p. 504, § 4, effective July 1, 1988.)
- (e) (d) Violating, or aiding or abetting in the violation of, the provisions of this part † 2, any rule or regulation adopted by the board in conformance with the provisions of this part 1 OF THIS ARTICLE 120 OR THIS PART 2, or any order of the board issued in conformance

with the provisions of this part  $\pm 2$ ;

- (f) (e) Using false, deceptive, or misleading advertising;
- (g) (f) Performing services beyond one's competency, training, or education;
- $\frac{\text{(h)}}{\text{(g)}}$  Failing to report to the board any professional engineer known to have violated any provision of this part  $\pm 2$  or any board order or rule;
- (i) (h) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of alcohol, controlled substances, or any habit-forming drug;
- (j) (i) Using any schedule I controlled substance, as set forth in section 18-18-203; C.R.S.;
- (k) (j) Failing to report to the board any malpractice claim against such THE professional engineer or any partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or joint stock association of which such THE professional engineer is a member, that is settled or in which judgment is rendered, within sixty days of the effective date of such THE settlement or judgment, if such THE claim concerned engineering services performed or supervised by such THE engineer;
  - (h) (k) Failing to pay any fine assessed pursuant to this article PART 2;
- $\frac{\text{(m)}}{\text{(l)}}$  Violating any law or regulation governing the practice of engineering in another state or jurisdiction. A plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent accepted by the board of another state or jurisdiction may be considered to be the same as a finding of guilty for purposes of any hearing under this part  $\pm 2$ .
- (n) (m) Using in any manner an expired, suspended, or revoked license, certificate, or seal, practicing or offering to practice when not qualified, or falsely claiming that the individual is licensed.
- (2) (a) When a complaint or investigation discloses an instance of misconduct that, in the opinion of the board, does not warrant formal action by the board but that should not be dismissed as being without merit, The board may issue and send a letter of admonition by first-class mail to the A professional engineer or engineer-intern at his or her last-known address UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES SPECIFIED IN AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-20-404 (4).
- (b) When the board sends a letter of admonition to a professional engineer or engineer-intern, the board shall advise the professional engineer or engineer-intern that he or she has the right to request in writing, within twenty days after receipt of the letter, that formal disciplinary proceedings be initiated to adjudicate the propriety of the conduct upon which the letter of admonition is based.
- (c) If the request for adjudication is timely made, the letter of admonition shall be deemed vacated and the matter shall be processed by means of formal disciplinary proceedings. <{ Redundant with letter of admonition common provision, 12-20-404 (4).}>

- (3) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1486, § 8, effective July 1, 1994.)
- $\frac{(4)(a)}{(2)}$  In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed pursuant to this article 120, the board may fine any professional engineer violating any provision of this article 120 or any rule promulgated pursuant to this article 120 OR SECTION 12-20-204 not less than fifty dollars and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation proven by the board.
- (b) All fines collected pursuant to this subsection (4) shall be credited to the general fund. <{Redundant with disposition of fines common provision, 12-20-404 (6).}>
- (5) (4) The board may issue a letter of concern to a professional engineer or an engineer-intern based on any of the grounds specified in subsection (1) of this section without conducting a hearing as specified in section 12-25-109 (4) 12-120-207 when an instance of potentially unsatisfactory conduct comes to the board's attention but, in the board's judgment, does not warrant formal action by the board. Letters of concern shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed to members of the public or in any court action unless the board is a party.

**12-120-207.** [Formerly 12-25-109] Disciplinary proceedings - injunctive relief procedure. (1) Section 12-20-403 applies to investigations and hearings under this section. <{ Adding reference to disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403.}>

- (1) (2) The board upon its own motion may, and upon the receipt of a signed complaint in writing from any person shall, investigate the activities of any professional engineer, engineer-intern, or other person who presents grounds for disciplinary action as specified in this part  $\pm 2$ .
  - (2) Repealed.

- (3) All charges, unless dismissed by the board, shall be referred to an administrative hearing by the board within five years after the date on which they were filed.
- (4) Disciplinary hearings shall be conducted by the board or by an administrative law judge appointed pursuant to part 10 of article 30 of title 24, C.R.S., and shall be held in the manner prescribed in article 4 of title 24, C.R.S. <{ Redundant with disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403.}>
  - (5) and (6) Repealed.
- (7) (a) The board or an administrative law judge shall have the power to administer oaths, take affirmations of witnesses, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all relevant papers, books, records, documentary evidence, and materials in any hearing, investigation, accusation, or other matter coming before the board pursuant to this part 1.
- (b) Upon failure of any witness to comply with such subpoena or process, the district court of the county in which the subpoenaed person or licensee resides or conducts business,

upon application by the board or director with notice to the subpoenaed person or licensee, may issue to the person or licensee an order requiring that person or licensee to appear before the board or director; to produce the relevant papers, books, records, documentary evidence, or materials if so ordered; or to give evidence touching the matter under investigation or in question. Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court. <{Redundant with disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403.}>

- (8) (4) (a) The board is authorized to apply for injunctive relief in <a href="the manner provided by the Colorado rules of civil procedure">the Colorado rules of civil procedure</a>, ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-20-406

  To enforce the provisions of this part + 2 or to restrain any violation thereof. In such proceedings, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove either that an adequate remedy at law does not exist or that substantial or irreparable damage would result from the continued violation thereof. The members of the board, its staff, and the attorney general shall not be held personally liable in any such proceeding. <{Redundant with injunctive relief common provision, 12-20-406.}>
- (b) (1) If the board has reason to believe that any individual has engaged in, or is engaging in, any act or practice which THAT constitutes a violation of any provision of this article PART 2, the board may initiate proceedings to determine if such a violation has occurred. Hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of title 24, C.R.S. <{Last sentence is redundant with disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403.}>
  - (II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 782, § 17, effective July 1, 2006.)
- (c) In any action brought pursuant to this subsection (8) (4), evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited by this article 120 shall be sufficient to justify the issuance of an injunction or a cease-and-desist order.
- (8.2) (a) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence as presented in a written complaint by any person, that a licensee is acting in a manner that is an imminent threat to the health and safety of the public or a person is acting or has acted without the required license, the board may issue an order to cease and desist such activity. The order shall set forth the statutes and rules alleged to have been violated, the facts alleged to have constituted the violation, and the requirement that all unlawful acts or unlicensed practices immediately cease.
- (b) Within ten days after service of the order to cease and desist pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (8.2), the respondent may request a hearing on the question of whether acts or practices in violation of this part 1 have occurred. Such hearing shall be conducted pursuant to sections 24-4-104 and 24-4-105, C.R.S.
- (8.4) (a) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence as presented in a written complaint by any person, that a person has violated any other portion of this part 1,

 then, in addition to any specific powers granted pursuant to this part 1, the board may issue to such person an order to show cause as to why the board should not issue a final order directing such person to cease and desist from the unlawful act or unlicensed practice.

- (b) A person against whom an order to show cause has been issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (8.4) shall be promptly notified by the board of the issuance of the order, along with a copy of the order, the factual and legal basis for the order, and the date set by the board for a hearing on the order. Such notice may be served by personal service, by first-class United States mail, postage prepaid, or as may be practicable upon any person against whom such order is issued. Personal service or mailing of an order or document pursuant to this subsection (8.4) shall constitute notice thereof to the person.
- (c) (I) The hearing on an order to show cause shall be commenced no sooner than ten and no later than forty-five calendar days after the date of transmission or service of the notification by the board as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (8.4). The hearing may be continued by agreement of all parties based upon the complexity of the matter, number of parties to the matter, and legal issues presented in the matter, but in no event shall the hearing commence later than sixty calendar days after the date of transmission or service of the notification.
- (II) If a person against whom an order to show cause has been issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (8.4) does not appear at the hearing, the board may present evidence that notification was properly sent or served upon such person pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (8.4) and such other evidence related to the matter as the board deems appropriate. The board shall issue the order within ten days after the board's determination related to reasonable attempts to notify the respondent, and the order shall become final as to that person by operation of law. Such hearing shall be conducted pursuant to sections 24-4-104 and 24-4-105, C.R.S.
- (III) If the board reasonably finds that the person against whom the order to show cause was issued is acting or has acted without the required license or has or is about to engage in acts or practices constituting violations of this part 1, a final cease-and-desist order may be issued directing such person to cease and desist from further unlawful acts or unlicensed practice.
- (IV) The board shall provide notice, in the manner set forth in paragraph (b) of this subsection (8.4), of the final cease-and-desist order within ten calendar days after the hearing conducted pursuant to this paragraph (c) to each person against whom the final order has been issued. The final order issued pursuant to subparagraph (III) of paragraph (c) of this subsection (8.4) shall be effective when issued and shall be a final order for purposes of judicial review.
  - (8.5) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence presented to the board,

that a person has engaged in or is about to engage in any unlicensed act or practice, any act or practice constituting a violation of this part 1, any rule promulgated pursuant to this part 1, any order issued pursuant to this part 1, or any act or practice constituting grounds for administrative sanction pursuant to this part 1, the board may enter into a stipulation with such person.

- (8.7) If any person fails to comply with a final cease-and-desist order or a stipulation, the board may request the attorney general or the district attorney for the judicial district in which the alleged violation exists to bring, and if so requested such attorney shall bring, suit for a temporary restraining order and for injunctive relief to prevent any further or continued violation of the final order.
- (8.9) A person aggrieved by the final cease-and-desist order may seek judicial review of the board's determination or of the board's final order as provided in subsection (10) of this section.
- (5) The board may issue cease-and-desist orders under the circumstances and in accordance with the procedures specified in section 12-20-405. <{Redundant with cease-and-desist order common provision, 12-20-405.}>
  - (9) Repealed.
- (10) (6) The court of appeals shall have initial jurisdiction to review Section 12-20-408 GOVERNS JUDICIAL REVIEW OF all final actions and orders OF THE BOARD that are subject to judicial review. of the board. Such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with section 24-4-106 (11), C.R.S. <{Redundant with judicial review common provision, 12-20-408.}>
- (11) When a complaint or an investigation discloses an instance of misconduct that, in the opinion of the board, warrants formal action, the complaint shall not be resolved by a deferred settlement, action, judgment, or prosecution. <{ Redundant with no deferment common provision, 12-20-404 (2).}>
- (12) (7) When a complaint or investigation discloses an instance of conduct that does not warrant formal action by the board and, in the opinion of the board, the complaint should be dismissed, but the board has noticed indications of possible errant conduct by the licensee that could lead to serious consequences if not corrected, The BOARD MAY SEND a confidential letter of concern may be issued and sent to the A licensee UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 12-20-404 (5). <{Redundant with confidential letter of concern common provision, 12-20-404 (5).}>

12-120-208. [Formerly 12-25-109.5] Reconsideration and review of board action. The board, on its own motion or upon application, at any time after the imposition of any discipline as provided in section 12-25-109 12-120-207, may reconsider its prior action and

reinstate or restore such THE license or terminate probation or reduce the severity of its prior disciplinary action. The taking of any such further action, or the holding of a hearing with respect thereto, shall rest in the sole discretion of the board.

- 12-120-209. [Formerly 12-25-110] Application for license. (1) The board shall prescribe and furnish the means by which a person may apply for licensure. All applications must be made under oath and accompanied by the appropriate fee. Each application must contain a statement indicating whether the applicant has ever been convicted of a felony in this or any other state, or has ever had a license to practice engineering revoked or suspended in this or any other state. Applications that are not complete are defective and may not be accepted by the board. The board shall take no action on defective applications, except to give notice to the applicant of defects. The board shall retain all fees submitted with applications, whether or not the applications are acted upon.
- (2) No new application shall be required of any individual requiring reexamination by the board, and <del>any such</del> THE individual shall be notified when the next examination will be held.
- (3) When considering applications, personal interviews may be required by the board only if the application fails to demonstrate that the applicant possesses the minimum qualifications necessary to qualify to take the written examination.
- (4) Whenever the board is reviewing or considering the conviction of a crime, it shall be governed by the provisions of section SECTIONS 12-20-202 (5) AND 24-5-101. C.R.S.
- (5) No individual whose license or enrollment has been revoked shall be allowed to reapply for licensure or enrollment earlier than two years after the effective date of the revocation. <{Redundant with waiting period common provision, 12-20-404 (3).}>

**12-120-210.** [Formerly 12-25-111] Eligibility for engineer-intern. To be eligible for enrollment as an engineer-intern, an applicant shall provide documentation of such THE applicant's technical competence.

- 12-120-211. [Formerly 12-25-112] Qualifications for engineer-intern. (1) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as an engineer-intern by endorsement if such THE applicant is enrolled in good standing in another jurisdiction requiring qualifications substantially equivalent to those currently required of applicants under this part  $\pm 2$  or if, at the time of initial enrollment in such THE OTHER jurisdiction, such THE applicant met the requirements for enrollment then in existence under Colorado law.
- (b) Upon completion of the application and approval by the board, the applicant shall be enrolled as an engineer-intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section

#### <del>12-25-111</del> *12-120-210*.

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- (2) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as an engineer-intern by graduation and examination if such THE applicant passes the fundamentals of engineering examination.
- (b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) SUBSECTION (2)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant must:
- (I) Have graduated from a board-approved engineering or engineering technology curriculum of four or more years; or
- (II) Have senior status in a board-approved engineering or engineering technology curriculum of four or more years.
- (c) Upon passing the examination and the submission of official transcripts verifying graduation or impending graduation, the applicant shall be enrolled as an engineer-intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-111 12-120-210.
- (3) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as an engineer-intern by graduation, experience, and examination if such THE applicant passes the fundamentals of engineering examination and possesses a total of six years of progressive engineering experience, of which educational study may be a part.
- (b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (3) SUBSECTION (3)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant must:
  - (I) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1295, § 13, effective May 28, 2004.)
- (II) (A) (I) Have graduated from an engineering curriculum of four or more years not approved by the board or from a related science curriculum of four or more years; and
- (B) (II) Have four years of progressive engineering experience, of which educational study may be a part.
- (c) Upon passing the examination and the submission of evidence of experience satisfactory to the board, the applicant shall be enrolled as an engineer-intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-111 12-120-210.
- (4) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as an engineer-intern by experience and examination if such THE applicant passes the fundamentals of engineering examination.
- (b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) SUBSECTION (4)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant must:
  - (I) Have graduated from high school or its equivalent; and
- (II) Have six years of progressive engineering experience, of which educational study may be a part.
- (c) Upon passing the examination and the submission of evidence of experience satisfactory to the board, the applicant shall be enrolled as an engineer-intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-111 12-120-210.

**12-120-212.** [Formerly 12-25-113] Eligibility for professional engineer. To be eligible for licensing as a professional engineer, an applicant shall provide documentation of such THE applicant's technical competence.

- 12-120-213. [Formerly 12-25-114] Qualifications for professional engineer. (1) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensing as a professional engineer by endorsement if such THE applicant is licensed in good standing in another jurisdiction requiring qualifications substantially equivalent to those currently required of applicants under this part + 2 or if, at the time of initial licensure in such THE OTHER jurisdiction, such THE applicant met the requirements for licensure then in existence under Colorado law.
- (b) Upon completion of the application and approval by the board, the applicant shall be licensed as a professional engineer if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-113 12-120-212.
- (2) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensing as a professional engineer by graduation, experience, and examination if such THE applicant passes the principles and practice of engineering examination.
- (b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) SUBSECTION (2)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant must:
- (I) (A) Have graduated from a board-approved engineering curriculum of four or more years; and
- (B) Have eight years of progressive engineering experience, of which educational study may be a part; and
  - (C) Have been enrolled as an engineer-intern in this state; or
- (II) (A) Have graduated from a board-approved engineering technology curriculum of four or more years; and
- (B) Have ten years of progressive engineering experience, of which educational study may be a part; and
  - (C) Have been enrolled as an engineer-intern in this state; or
- (III) (A) Have graduated from an engineering curriculum of four or more years not approved by the board or from a related science curriculum of four or more years; and
- (B) Have ten years of progressive engineering experience, of which educational study may be a part; and
  - (C) Have been enrolled as an engineer-intern in this state; or
- (IV) (A) Have graduated from an engineering curriculum of four or more years or from a related science curriculum of four or more years; and
- (B) Have twenty years of progressive engineering experience, of which educational study may be a part.

- (c) Upon passing the examination and the submission of evidence of experience satisfactory to the board, the applicant shall be licensed as a professional engineer if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-113 12-120-212.
- (3) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensing as a professional engineer by experience and examination if such THE applicant passes the principles and practice of engineering examination.
- (b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (3) SUBSECTION (3)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant must:
- (I) Have twelve years of progressive engineering experience, of which educational study may be a part; and
  - (II) Have been enrolled as an engineer-intern in this state.
- (c) Upon passing the examination and the submission of evidence of experience satisfactory to the board, the applicant shall be licensed as a professional engineer if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-113 12-120-212.
- (4) (a) A professional engineer who has been duly licensed to practice engineering in this state and who is over sixty-five years of age, upon application, may be classified as a retired professional engineer. Individuals who are so classified shall lose their licensure, and shall not practice engineering, and shall pay a fee to retain retired professional engineer status.
- (b) (I) A retired professional engineer shall be reinstated to the status of a professional engineer upon payment of the renewal fee. No other fee shall be assessed against such THE retired professional engineer as a penalty.
- (II) For any professional engineer who has been retired for two or more years, the board may require reexamination unless the board is satisfied of such THE retired professional engineer's continued competence.
- **12-120-214.** [Formerly 12-25-115] Licenses certificates. (1) The board, upon acceptance of an applicant who has demonstrated competence in professional engineering and upon receipt of payment of the required fee, shall license and issue a unique license number to said THE applicant.
- (2) The board, upon acceptance of a qualified engineer-intern and upon receipt of payment of the required fee, shall enroll the applicant.
- (3) A license may be issued at any time <u>but shall expire in conformance with</u> AND IS SUBJECT TO THE RENEWAL, <u>EXPIRATION</u>, REINSTATEMENT, AND DELINQUENCY FEE PROVISIONS SPECIFIED IN section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S. <u>A license shall be renewed at the time of such expiration</u> 12-20-202 (1) AND (2).
  - (4) Licenses shall be renewed or reinstated pursuant to a schedule established by the

director of the division of professions and occupations within the department of regulatory agencies and shall be renewed or reinstated pursuant to section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S. The director of the division of professions and occupations within the department of regulatory agencies may establish renewal fees and delinquency fees for reinstatement pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S. If a person fails to renew his or her license pursuant to the schedule established by the director of the division of professions and occupations, such license shall expire. Any person whose license has expired shall be subject to the penalties provided in this article or section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S. PART 2 OR SECTION 12-20-202 (1). <a href="Maintenant-New Maintenant-New Maintenan

(5) and (6) Repealed.

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- (7) (5) A professional engineer shall give notice to the board, in writing, of any change of address within thirty days after the change.
- **12-120-215.** [Formerly 12-25-116] Fees disposition. (1) Pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S., 12-20-105, the board shall charge and collect fees for the following:
  - (a) With respect to professional engineers:
  - (I) Renewal of a license;
  - (II) Replacement of a physical certificate of licensure, if requested by the licensee;
  - (III) Application for licensure by endorsement;
  - (IV) Application for the principles and practice of engineering examination;
  - (V) Issuance of a physical certificate of licensure, if requested by the licensee;
  - (VI) Late renewal of a license;
  - (VII) Reexamination for the principles and practice of engineering examination;
- (VIII) Renewal REINSTATEMENT of an expired license; <{ Technical correction agreed to at 10/10 meeting.}>
  - (IX) Listing as a retired professional engineer;
  - (b) With respect to engineer-interns:
  - (I) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1296, § 17, effective May 28, 2004.)
  - (II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1493, § 16, effective July 1, 1994.)
  - (HH) (I) Application for the fundamentals of engineering examination;
  - (IV) (II) Reexamination for the fundamentals of engineering examination;
  - (V) (III) Application for enrollment by endorsement.
- (2) All moneys collected by the board shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S., and the general assembly shall make annual appropriations pursuant to said section for expenditures of the board required to perform its duties under this part 1, which expenditures shall be made from such appropriations upon vouchers and warrants drawn pursuant to law. The division shall

employ, subject to section 13 of article XII of the state constitution, such clerical or other assistants as are necessary for the proper performance of its work. <{Redundant with common provisions on collection and deposit of fees, 12-20-105, and employment of staff, 12-20-103 (4).}>

(3) and (4) Repealed.

- 12-120-216. [Formerly 12-25-117] Professional engineer's seal rules. (1) Upon receiving a license from the board, a professional engineer may obtain a crimp type seal, a rubber stamp type seal, or an electronic type seal of a design approved by the board. The seal must contain the licensed professional engineer's name and license number and the designation "Colorado licensed professional engineer". Colorado professional engineers licensed before July 1, 2004, may continue to use their prior existing seals.
  - (2) Repealed.
- (3) (2) A professional engineer shall use a seal and signature only when the work to which the seal is applied was prepared under the engineer's responsible charge.
  - (4) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1493, § 17, effective July 1, 1994.)
- (5) (3) The board shall adopt rules governing use of the seal and the retention, use, and distribution of sealed documents and copies thereof.

12-25-118. Immunity in professional review. Any member of the board, any member of the board's staff, any person acting as a witness or consultant to the board, any witness testifying in a proceeding authorized under this part 1, and any person who lodges a complaint pursuant to this part 1 shall be immune from liability in any civil action brought against him or her for acts occurring while acting in his or her capacity as board member, staff, consultant, or witness, respectively, if such individual was acting in good faith within the scope of his or her respective capacity, made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter as to which he or she acted, and acted in the reasonable belief that the action taken by him or her was warranted by the facts. Any person participating in good faith in lodging a complaint or participating in any investigative or administrative proceeding pursuant to this part 1 shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability that may result from such participation pursuant to this part 1. <{Redundant with immunity common provision, 12-20-402.}>

12-25-119. Prior actions. (1) The board shall take over, assume, and continue all actions and requirements regarding engineers from its predecessor, the state board of registration for professional engineers and land surveyors. There shall be no legal discontinuity, and previously licensed engineers shall continue their licensure as professional

engineers.

(2) The name change from the state board of licensure for professional engineers and professional land surveyors to the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors shall not be construed to change the entity. There shall be no legal discontinuity, and previously licensed engineers shall continue their licensure as professional engineers, and any obligations of the board or of persons to the board shall not be affected by the name change. <{ Consolidated with 12-25-119 and 12-25-319 and moved to 12-120-105.}>

## PART 3 LAND SURVEYORS

**12-120-301.** [Formerly 12-25-201] General provisions. In order to safeguard life, health, and property and to promote the public welfare, the practice of professional land surveying in Colorado is hereby declared to be subject to regulation. It shall be unlawful for any individual to practice professional land surveying in Colorado or to use in connection with such THE individual's name, or to otherwise assume, or to advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that such THE individual is a professional land surveyor, unless such THE individual has been duly licensed or is exempted under the provisions of this part 2 3. The practice of professional land surveying shall be deemed a privilege granted by the state of Colorado based on the qualifications of the individual as evidenced by such THE individual's licensing.

- 12-120-302. [Formerly 12-25-202] Definitions. As used in this part  $\frac{2}{3}$ , unless the context otherwise requires:
- (1) "Basic control for engineering projects" means survey markers set on or in the vicinity of a construction project to enable all components of the project to be built in compliance with plans and specifications with respect to the project location, orientation, elevation, and relationship to property, easement, or right-of-way boundaries.
- (1.5) "Board" means the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors, created by section 12-25-106. <{*Moved to* 12-120-102.}>
  - (2) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1297, § 20, effective May 28, 2004.)
- (3) (2) "Certificate" means the media issued by the board to evidence licensing or enrollment.
- (3.3) (3) "Geodetic surveying" means the performance of surveys in which measure or account is taken of the shape, size, and gravitational forces of the earth to determine or

predetermine the horizontal or vertical positions of points, monuments, or stations for use in the practice of professional land surveying or for stating the geodetic position of control points, monuments, or stations by using a coordinate system or derivative thereof recognized by the national geodetic survey.

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demonstrating such THE individual's competency, as required by section 12-25-212.

(4) (5) "License" means the formal legal permission to practice land surveying granted by the board.

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- (5) Repealed.
- (6) (a) "Professional land surveying" means the application of special knowledge of principles of mathematics, methods of measurement, and law for the determination and preservation of land boundaries. "Professional land surveying" specifically includes:

(3.5) (4) "Land surveyor-intern" means an individual enrolled by the board after

- (I) Restoration and rehabilitation of corners and boundaries in the United States public land survey system;
  - (II) Obtaining and evaluating boundary evidence;
  - (III) Determination of the areas and elevations of land parcels;
- (IV) Subdivision of land parcels into smaller parcels and layout of alignment and grades for streets or roads to serve such THE smaller parcels;
  - (V) Measuring and platting underground mine workings;
- (VI) Preparation of the boundary control portions of geographic information systems and land information systems except as allowed otherwise by section 38-51-109.3; C.R.S.;
- (VII) Establishment, restoration, and rehabilitation of land survey monuments and bench marks;
- (VIII) Preparation of land survey plats, condominium plats, monument records, property descriptions that result from the practice of professional land surveying, and survey reports;
  - (IX) Surveying, monumenting, and platting of easements and rights-of-way;
  - (X) Geodetic surveying;
  - (X.5) (XI) Basic control for engineering projects; and
- (XII) Any other activities incidental to and necessary for the adequate performance of the services described in this paragraph (a) SUBSECTION (6)(a).
- (b) An individual practices or offers to practice "professional land surveying" within the meaning and intent of this part 23 if the individual engages therein or, by oral claim, sign, letterhead, or card or in any other way holds himself or herself out to be a professional land surveyor or as being able to perform any professional land surveying service or if the individual performs any professional land surveying service or work.
  - (c) Professional land surveying may include other types of surveying.

- (7) "Professional land surveyor" means an individual who practices professional land surveying and who is currently licensed with the board after demonstrating competency to practice, as required by section 12-25-214 12-120-212.
  - (8) and (9) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1297, § 20, effective May 28, 2004.)
- (10) (8) "Responsible charge" means personal responsibility for the control and direction of professional land surveying work.
  - (11) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1495, § 20, effective July 1, 1994.)
- (12) "Surveyor quorum of the board" means not less than the three professional land surveyor members of the board and one of the nonengineering, non-land surveyor members of the board. <{Moved to 12-120-102, common definitions for the article.}>
- 12-120-303. [Formerly 12-25-203] Exemptions. (1) This part  $\frac{1}{2}$  3 shall not be construed to prevent or to affect:
- (a) The work of an employee or subordinate of a professional land surveyor if such THE work is performed under the responsible charge of the professional land surveyor;
- (b) The practice of employees of the federal government duly authorized under 43 U.S.C. sec. 772 and 43 CFR 9180.0-3, while engaged in the practice of surveying within the course of their federal employment in the state of Colorado; or
  - (c) The rights of any other legally recognized profession.

# 12-120-304. [Formerly 12-25-204] Forms of organizations permitted to practice.

- (1) A partnership, corporation, limited liability company, joint stock association, or other entity is not eligible for licensure under this part 2 3.
- (2) An entity may practice or offer to practice land surveying in this state only if the individual in responsible charge of the entity's land surveying activities in this state is a professional land surveyor. All professional land surveying documents, plats, and reports issued by or for the entity must bear the seal and signature of the professional land surveyor who is in responsible charge of and directly responsible for the land surveying work.

## 12-120-305. [Formerly 12-25-205] Unlawful practice - penalties - enforcement.

- (1) It is unlawful for any individual to practice or offer to practice professional land surveying in Colorado without being licensed in accordance with the provisions of this part 2 3, or for any individual or entity to use or employ the words "land surveyor", "land surveying", or "professional land surveyor" or words of similar meaning or any modification or derivative except as authorized in this part 2 3.
- (2) It is unlawful for any individual, partnership, professional association, joint stock company, limited liability company, or corporation to practice, or offer to practice, land

surveying in this state unless the individual in responsible charge has complied with the provisions of this part 2 3.

#### (3) Repealed.

- (3.5) (3) The practice of professional land surveying in violation of any of the provisions of this part 2 3 shall be either:
- (a) Restrained by injunction <u>in an action brought by the attorney general or by the district attorney of the proper district</u> <u>in the county in which the violation occurs</u>

  ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-20-406; or
- (b) (I) Ceased by order of the board pursuant to section  $\frac{12-25-209}{12-20-405}$ .
  - (II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 784, § 18, effective July 1, 2006.)
- (4) Any person who practices or offers or attempts to practice professional land surveying without an active license issued under this part 2 commits a class 2 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S., for the first offense, and, for the second or any subsequent offense, the person commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S. 3 IS SUBJECT TO PENALTIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 12-20-407 (1)(a). <{Redundant with unauthorized practice common provision, 12-20-407.}>
- (5) It is the duty of all duly constituted officers of the law of Colorado, or any political subdivision thereof, to enforce the provisions of this part 23 and to prosecute any person violating this part 23.
- (6) The attorney general or the attorney general's assistant shall act as legal advisor to the board and render such timely legal assistance as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this part 2 3. With the concurrence of the attorney general, the board may employ counsel and assistance necessary to aid in the enforcement of this part 2 3, and the compensation and expenses therefor shall be paid from the funds of the board.
- (7) Any individual practicing professional land surveying, as defined in this part 23, who is not licensed or exempt shall not collect compensation of any kind for such THE practice, and, if compensation has been paid, such THE compensation shall be refunded in full.
- (8) After finding that an individual has unlawfully engaged in the practice of professional land surveying, the board may assess a fine against such THE unlawfully engaged individual in an amount not less than fifty dollars and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation proven by the board. Any moneys collected as an administrative fine pursuant to this subsection (8) shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit such moneys to the general fund. <{Redundant with disposition of fines common provision, 12-20-404 (6).}>

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(III) Place of business; 36

- 12-25-206. Board composition appointments terms. (1) A professional land surveyor who is a member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Colorado for at least one year.
- (2) A professional land surveyor who is designated as a land surveyor member of the board shall have been licensed as a land surveyor for at least five years.
- (3) The board shall have a surveyor quorum of the board, as defined in section 12-25-202 (12). The surveyor quorum shall advise the board concerning issues relating to land surveyors.
- (4) The governor, in making appointments of professional land surveyors to the board, shall endeavor to select the highest qualified members of the profession willing to serve on the board. Staggered appointments shall be made so that not more than one member's term expires in any one year, and thereafter appointments shall be for terms of four years each. Appointees shall be limited to two full terms each. Each board member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such member is appointed or until a successor has been duly appointed.
- (5) In the event of a professional land surveyor vacancy on the board due to resignation, death, or any cause resulting in an unexpired term, the governor shall fill such vacancy promptly to allow the surveyor quorum of the board to function.
- (6) The governor may remove any professional land surveyor member of the board for official misconduct, incompetence, or neglect of duty.
- (7) The surveyor quorum of the board shall elect or appoint annually a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. <\ Moved to 12-120-103 and consolidated with 12-23-106 and 12-25-306}>
- 12-25-207. Powers and duties of the board. (1) In order to carry into effect this part 2, the board shall:
- (a) Promulgate under the provisions of section 24-4-103, C.R.S., such rules as it may deem necessary and proper;
- (b) Require each applicant for licensing to demonstrate competence by means of examination and education and may require work examples as it deems necessary and sufficient for licensing;
- (c) Keep a record of its proceedings and of all applications for licensing under this part 2. The application record for each applicant shall include:
  - (I) Name, age, and residence of the applicant;
  - (II) Date of application;
  - (IV) Education of the applicant;

1	(V) Surveying and other applicable experience of the applicant;
2	(VI) Type of examination required;
3	(VII) Date and type of action by the board;
4	(VIII) Repealed.
5	(IX) Such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board.
6	(d) (I) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2003, p. 1306, § 2, effective April 22, 2003.)
7	(II) Make available through printed or electronic means the following:
8	(A) The surveying statutes administered by the board;
9	(B) A list of the names and addresses of record of all currently licensed professional
10	land surveyors;
11	(C) A list containing the license numbers in numerical sequence and the names of all
12	current and previously licensed professional land surveyors;
13	(D) The rules of conduct for professional land surveyors adopted pursuant to
14	paragraph (a) of this subsection (1); and
15	(E) The rules of the board and such other pertinent information as the board deems
16	necessary.
17	(e) Provide for and administer examinations to be given as often as practicable.
18	Examinations must be identified only by numbers and anonymously graded. After reviewing
19	and approving the examination results, the board shall record and communicate each
20	examinee's examination results to the examinee. The board shall ensure that the passing score
21	on surveying examinations is set to measure the level of minimum competency. The board
22	shall publish and make available to interested applicants a list of the subjects included in the
23	surveying examinations that are developed by the board, such subjects being consistent with
24	and related to the various aspects of surveying.
25	(f) Adopt and have an official seal.
26	(2) The division of professions and occupations in the department of regulatory
27	agencies may employ at least one investigator to investigate complaints relative to the
28	provisions of this part 2.
29	<{ <u>Moved to 12-20-104 and consolidated with 12-25-107 and 12-25-307.</u> }>
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31	12-120-306. [Formerly 12-25-208] Disciplinary actions - grounds for discipline.
32	(1) The board has the power to deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license of, or
33	place on probation MAY TAKE DISCIPLINARY OR OTHER ACTION AS AUTHORIZED BY SECTION
34	12-20-404, limit the scope of practice of, or require additional training of any professional
35	land surveyor or land surveyor-intern for: <{ <b>Redundant with disciplinary authority common</b>
36	<u>provision, 12-20-404.</u> }>
37	(a) Engaging in fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit in obtaining or attempting to

1 obtain a license or enrollment;

- (b) Failing to meet the generally accepted standards of the practice of land surveying through act or omission;
- (c) A felony that is related to the ability to practice land surveying. A certified copy of the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction of such THE conviction or plea shall be presumptive evidence of such THE conviction or plea for the purposes of any hearing under this part 2 3. A plea of nolo contendere, or its equivalent, accepted by the court shall be considered as a conviction.
  - (d) (Deleted by amendment, L. 88, p. 510, § 18, effective July 1, 1988.)
- (e) (d) Violating, attempting to violate, or aiding or abetting the violation or attempted violation of:
  - (I) Any provision of this part 2 3 or article 50, 51, 52, or 53 of title 38; C.R.S.;
- (II) Any rule adopted by the board in conformance with the provisions of <u>this part 2</u> PART 1 OF THIS ARTICLE 120 OR THIS PART 3; or
- (III) Any order of the board issued in conformance with the provisions of this part  $\frac{2}{3}$ ;
  - (f) (e) Using false, deceptive, or misleading advertising;
  - (g) (f) Performing services beyond one's competency, training, or education;
- (h) (g) Failing to report to the board any professional land surveyor known to have violated any provision of this part 2 3 or any board order or rule;
- (i) (h) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of alcohol, controlled substances, or any habit-forming drug;
- (j) (i) Using any schedule I controlled substance, as set forth in section 18-18-203; C.R.S.;
- (k) (j) Failing to report to the board any malpractice claim against such THE professional land surveyor or any partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or joint stock association of which such THE professional land surveyor is a member, which claim is settled or in which judgment is rendered, within sixty days after the effective date of such THE settlement or judgment, if such THE claim concerned surveying services performed or supervised by such THE land surveyor;
  - (1) (k) Failing to pay any fine assessed pursuant to this article PART 3;
- $\frac{\text{(m)}}{\text{(l)}}$  Violating any law or regulation governing the practice of professional land surveying in another state or jurisdiction. A plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent accepted by the board of another state or jurisdiction may be considered to be the same as a finding of guilty for purposes of any hearing under this part  $\frac{2}{3}$ .
- (n) (m) Attempting to use an expired, revoked, suspended, or nonexistent license, practicing or offering to practice when not qualified, or falsely claiming that the individual

1 is licensed; or  $\frac{\text{(o)}}{\text{(n)}}$ 

- (o) (n) Using in any manner a license, license number, or certificate that has not been issued to the individual by the board.
- (2) (a) When a complaint or investigation discloses an instance of misconduct that, in the opinion of the board, does not warrant formal action by the board but that should not be dismissed as being without merit, The board may issue and send a letter of admonition by first-class mail to the A professional land surveyor or land surveyor-intern at his or her last-known address UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES SPECIFIED IN AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-20-404 (4).
- (b) When the board sends a letter of admonition to a professional land surveyor or land surveyor-intern, the board shall advise the professional land surveyor or land surveyor-intern that he or she has the right to request in writing, within twenty days after receipt of the letter, that formal disciplinary proceedings be initiated to adjudicate the propriety of the conduct upon which the letter of admonition is based.
- (c) If the request for adjudication is timely made, the letter of admonition shall be deemed vacated and the matter shall be processed by means of formal disciplinary proceedings. <{Redundant with letters of admonition common provision, 12-20-404 (4).}>
  - (3) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1499, § 26, effective July 1, 1994.)
- $\frac{(4)}{(a)}$  (3) In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed pursuant to this section, the board may fine any professional land surveyor violating any provision of this article 120 or any rule promulgated pursuant to this article 120 not less than fifty dollars and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation proven by the board.
- (b) All fines collected pursuant to this subsection (4) shall be credited to the general fund. <{ Redundant with disposition of fines common provision, 12-20-404 (6).}>
- (5) (4) The board may issue a letter of concern to a professional land surveyor or land surveyor-intern based on any of the grounds specified in subsection (1) of this section without conducting a hearing as specified in section 12-25-209 (4) 12-120-307 when an instance of potentially unsatisfactory conduct comes to the board's attention but, in the board's judgment, does not warrant formal action by the board. Letters of concern shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed to members of the public or in any court action unless the board is a party.

- 12-120-307. [Formerly 12-25-209] Disciplinary proceedings injunctive relief procedure. (1) Section 12-20-403 applies to investigations and hearings under this section. <{Adding reference to disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403.}>
- (1) (2) The board upon its own motion may, and upon the receipt of a signed complaint in writing from any person shall, investigate the activities of any professional land

surveyor, land surveyor-intern, or other person who presents grounds for disciplinary action as specified in this part 2 3.

(2) Repealed.

- (3) All charges, unless dismissed by the board, shall be referred to administrative hearing by the board within five years after the date on which said charges were filed.
- (4) Disciplinary hearings shall be conducted by the board or by an administrative law judge appointed pursuant to part 10 of article 30 of title 24, C.R.S., and shall be held in the manner prescribed in article 4 of title 24, C.R.S. <{ Redundant with disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403.}>
  - (5) and (6) Repealed.
- (7) (a) The board or an administrative law judge shall have the power to administer oaths, take affirmations of witnesses, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all relevant papers, books, records, documentary evidence, and materials in any hearing, investigation, accusation, or other matter coming before the board pursuant to this part 2.
- (b) Upon failure of any witness to comply with such subpoena or process, the district court of the county in which the subpoenaed person or licensee resides or conducts business, upon application by the board or director with notice to the subpoenaed person or licensee, may issue to the person or licensee an order requiring that person or licensee to appear before the board or director; to produce the relevant papers, books, records, documentary evidence, or materials if so ordered; or to give evidence touching the matter under investigation or in question. Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court. <{Redundant with disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403.}>
- (8) (4) (a) The board is authorized to apply for injunctive relief in the manner provided by the Colorado rules of civil procedure, ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-20-406 to enforce the provisions of this part 2 3, or to restrain any violation thereof. In such proceedings, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove either that an adequate remedy at law does not exist or that substantial or irreparable damage would result from the continued violation thereof. The members of the board, its staff, and the attorney general shall not be held personally liable in any such proceeding. <{Redundant with injunctive relief common provision, 12-20-406.}>
- (b) (1) If the board has reason to believe that any individual has engaged in, or is engaging in, any act or practice which THAT constitutes a violation of any provision of this article 120, the board may initiate proceedings to determine if such a violation has occurred. Hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of title 24, C.R.S. <{Redundant with disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403.}>
  - (II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 785, § 19, effective July 1, 2006.)

- (c) In any action brought pursuant to this subsection (8) (4), evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited by this article 120 shall be sufficient to justify the issuance of an injunction or a cease-and-desist order.
- (8.2) (a) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence as presented in a written complaint by any person, that a licensee is acting in a manner that is an imminent threat to the health and safety of the public or a person is acting or has acted without the required license, the board may issue an order to cease and desist such activity. The order shall set forth the statutes and rules alleged to have been violated, the facts alleged to have constituted the violation, and the requirement that all unlawful acts or unlicensed practices immediately cease.
- (b) Within ten days after service of the order to cease and desist pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (8.2), the respondent may request a hearing on the question of whether acts or practices in violation of this part 2 have occurred. Such hearing shall be conducted pursuant to sections 24-4-104 and 24-4-105, C.R.S.
- (8.4) (a) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence as presented in a written complaint by any person, that a person has violated any other portion of this part 2, then, in addition to any specific powers granted pursuant to this part 2, the board may issue to such person an order to show cause as to why the board should not issue a final order directing such person to cease and desist from the unlawful act or unlicensed practice.
- (b) A person against whom an order to show cause has been issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (8.4) shall be promptly notified by the board of the issuance of the order, along with a copy of the order, the factual and legal basis for the order, and the date set by the board for a hearing on the order. Such notice may be served by personal service, by first-class United States mail, postage prepaid, or as may be practicable upon any person against whom such order is issued. Personal service or mailing of an order or document pursuant to this subsection (8.4) shall constitute notice thereof to the person.
- (c) (I) The hearing on an order to show cause shall be commenced no sooner than ten and no later than forty-five calendar days after the date of transmission or service of the notification by the board as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (8.4). The hearing may be continued by agreement of all parties based upon the complexity of the matter, number of parties to the matter, and legal issues presented in the matter, but in no event shall the hearing commence later than sixty calendar days after the date of transmission or service of the notification.
- (II) If a person against whom an order to show cause has been issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (8.4) does not appear at the hearing, the board may present evidence that notification was properly sent or served upon such person pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (8.4) and such other evidence related to the matter as the

board deems appropriate. The board shall issue the order within ten days after the board's determination related to reasonable attempts to notify the respondent, and the order shall become final as to that person by operation of law. Such hearing shall be conducted pursuant to sections 24-4-104 and 24-4-105, C.R.S.

- (III) If the board reasonably finds that the person against whom the order to show cause was issued is acting or has acted without the required license or has or is about to engage in acts or practices constituting violations of this part 2, a final cease-and-desist order may be issued directing such person to cease and desist from further unlawful acts or unlicensed practices.
- (IV) The board shall provide notice, in the manner set forth in paragraph (b) of this subsection (8.4), of the final cease-and-desist order within ten calendar days after the hearing conducted pursuant to this paragraph (c) to each person against whom the final order has been issued. The final order issued pursuant to subparagraph (III) of this paragraph (c) shall be effective when issued and shall be a final order for purposes of judicial review.
- (8.5) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence presented to the board, that a person has engaged in or is about to engage in any unlicensed act or practice, any act or practice constituting a violation of this part 2, any rule promulgated pursuant to this part 2, any order issued pursuant to this part 2, or any act or practice constituting grounds for administrative sanction pursuant to this part 2, the board may enter into a stipulation with such person.
- (8.7) If any person fails to comply with a final cease-and-desist order or a stipulation, the board may request the attorney general or the district attorney for the judicial district in which the alleged violation exists to bring, and if so requested such attorney shall bring, suit for a temporary restraining order and for injunctive relief to prevent any further or continued violation of the final order.
- (8.9) A person aggrieved by the final cease-and-desist order may seek judicial review of the board's determination or of the board's final order as provided in subsection (10) of this section.
- (5) THE BOARD MAY ISSUE CEASE-AND-DESIST ORDERS UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 12-20-405. <{Redundant with cease-and-desist order common provision, 12-20-405.}>
  - (9) Repealed.
- (10) (6) The court of appeals shall have initial jurisdiction to review Section 12-40-408 GOVERNS JUDICIAL REVIEW OF all final actions and orders OF THE BOARD that are subject to judicial review. of the board. Such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with section 24-4-106 (11), C.R.S. <{Redundant with judicial review common provision, 12-20-408.}>

- (11) When a complaint or an investigation discloses an instance of misconduct that, in the opinion of the board, warrants formal action, the complaint shall not be resolved by a deferred settlement, action, judgment, or prosecution. <{ Redundant with no deferment common provision, 12-20-404 (2).}>
- (12) (7) When a complaint or investigation discloses an instance of conduct that does not warrant formal action by the board and, in the opinion of the board, the complaint should be dismissed, but the board has noticed indications of possible errant conduct by the licensee that could lead to serious consequences if not corrected, The BOARD MAY SEND a confidential letter of concern may be issued and sent to the A licensee UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 12-20-404 (5). <{Redundant with confidential letter of concern common provision, 12-20-404 (5).}>
- 12-120-308. [Formerly 12-25-209.5] Reconsideration and review of board actions. The board, on its own motion or upon application, at any time after the imposition of any discipline as provided in section 12-25-209 12-120-307, may reconsider its prior action and reinstate or restore such THE license or terminate probation or reduce the severity of its prior disciplinary action. The taking of any such further action, or the holding of a hearing with respect thereto, shall rest in the sole discretion of the board. The professional land surveyor or land surveyor-intern in any action before the board shall have the right to appeal any decision of the board to a court of competent jurisdiction. <{Redundant with judicial review common provision, 12-20-408.}>
- 12-120-309. [Formerly 12-25-210] Application for licensing. (1) Each application for licensing shall be in a form specified by the board and shall contain statements made under oath showing the applicant's education and showing a detailed summary of the applicant's surveying experience. Each application must contain a statement indicating whether the applicant has ever been convicted of a felony in this or in any other state, or has ever had a surveyor's license revoked, suspended, or not renewed, or has been reprimanded or fined relative to surveying in this or any other state. Applications that are not complete are defective, and the board shall take no action on defective applications except to give notice to the applicant of the defects. A nonrefundable application fee in an amount set by the board shall accompany each application.
- (2) No new application shall be required of an individual requiring reexamination by the board, and such THE individual shall be notified when the next examination will be held.
- (3) Whenever the board is reviewing or considering the conviction of a crime, it shall be governed by the provisions of section 24-5-101, C.R.S. SECTIONS 12-20-202 (5) AND 24-5-101. <{*Redundant with 12-20-202 (5) and 24-5-101.*}>

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(4) No individual whose license or enrollment has been revoked shall be allowed to reapply for licensure or enrollment earlier than two years after the effective date of the revocation. <{Redundant with waiting period common provision, 12-20-404 (3).}>

- 12-120-310. [Formerly 12-25-211] Eligibility for land surveyor-intern. To be eligible for enrollment as a land surveyor-intern, an applicant shall provide documentation of the applicant's technical competence.
- 12-120-311. [Formerly 12-25-212] Qualifications for land surveyor-interns. (1) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as a land surveyor-intern by endorsement if the applicant is enrolled in good standing in another jurisdiction requiring qualifications substantially equivalent to those currently required of applicants under this part 2 3 or if, at the time of initial enrollment in such THE OTHER jurisdiction, the applicant met the requirements for enrollment then in existence under Colorado law.
- (b) Upon completion of the application and approval by the board, the applicant shall be enrolled as a land surveyor-intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section <del>12-25-211</del> 12-120-310.
- (2) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as a land surveyor-intern by graduation and examination if the applicant passes the fundamentals of surveying examination.
- (b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) SUBSECTION (2)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant must have satisfied either of the following requirements:
- (I) The applicant graduated from a board-approved surveying or surveying technology curriculum that is at least four years.
- (II) The applicant has senior status in a board-approved surveying or surveying technology curriculum that is at least four years.
- (c) Upon passing the examination and upon submission of official transcripts to the board verifying graduation or impending graduation, the applicant shall be enrolled as a land surveyor-intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-211 12-120-310.
- (3) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as a land surveyor-intern by education, experience, and examination if such THE applicant passes the fundamentals of surveying examination.
- (b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (3) (a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant must:
  - (I) (A) Have graduated from high school or the equivalent; and

- (B) Have a cumulative record of four years or more of progressive land surveying experience, of which a maximum of one year of educational credit may be substituted; or
  - (II) (A) Have graduated from a board-approved two-year surveying curriculum; and
- (B) Have a cumulative record of two years or more of progressive land surveying experience.
- (c) Upon passing the examination and the submission of evidence of experience satisfactory to the board, the applicant shall be enrolled as a land surveyor-intern if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-211 12-120-310.
- **12-120-312.** [Formerly 12-25-213] Eligibility for professional land surveyor. To be eligible for licensing as a professional land surveyor, an applicant shall provide documentation of technical competence.
- **12-120-313.** [Formerly 12-25-214] Qualifications for professional land surveyor repeal. (1) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensing as a professional land surveyor by endorsement and examination if such THE applicant passes the required examination or examinations pertaining to Colorado law.
- (b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (1) SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant shall be licensed in good standing in another jurisdiction requiring qualifications substantially equivalent to those currently required of applicants under this part  $2\ 3$  or, at the time of initial licensure in such THE OTHER jurisdiction, have met the requirements for licensure then in existence under Colorado law.
- (c) Upon passing the examination, the applicant shall be licensed as a professional land surveyor if the applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-213 12-120-312.
- (2) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensing as a professional land surveyor by education, experience, and examination if such THE applicant passes the principle and practice of surveying examination and the examination pertaining to Colorado law.
- (b) To be admitted to an examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) SUBSECTION (2)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant shall meet the requirements stated in at least one of the following:
- (I) (A) Have graduated from a board-approved surveying curriculum of four or more years; and
- (B) Have two years of progressive land surveying experience under the supervision of a professional land surveyor or an exempted federal employee defined in section 12-25-203 (1)(b) 12-120-303 (2)(b); and

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- (C) Have been enrolled as a land surveyor-intern in this state; or
- (D) Repealed.
- (II) (A) Have graduated from a nonboard-approved surveying curriculum of four or more years; and
- (B) Have four years of progressive land surveying experience of which at least two must be under the supervision of a professional land surveyor or an exempted federal employee as defined in section 12-25-203 (1)(b) 12-120-303 (2)(b); and
  - (C) Have been enrolled as a land surveyor-intern in this state; or
  - (D) Repealed.
- (III) (A) Have graduated from a board-approved two-year surveying curriculum or from a four-year engineering curriculum that included surveying course work as specified by the board by rule; and
- (B) Have six years of progressive land surveying experience of which four years shall have been under the supervision of a professional land surveyor or an exempt federal employee as defined under 12-25-203 (1)(b) 12-120-303 (1)(b); and
  - (C) Have been enrolled as a land surveyor-intern in this state; or
  - (IV) (A) Have obtained a bachelor's degree in a nonsurveying curriculum;
- (B) Have completed surveying and other related course work, as specified by the board by rule;
- (C) Have six years of progressive land surveying experience, of which four years shall have been under the supervision of a professional land surveyor or an exempted federal employee as defined in section 12-25-203 12-120-303 (1)(b); and
  - (D) Have been enrolled as a land surveyor-intern in this state.
- (c) Upon passing the examinations and the submission of evidence of experience satisfactory to the board, the applicant shall be licensed as a professional land surveyor if such THE applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-213 12-120-312.
- (3) The board may allow an applicant to substitute for one year of experience the satisfactory completion of one academic year in a curriculum approved by the board. The substitution of education for experience shall not exceed three years.
- (4) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensure as a professional land surveyor by experience and examination if such THE applicant passes the principles and practice of land surveying examination and the examination pertaining to Colorado law.
- (b) In order to be admitted to an examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) SUBSECTION (4)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant shall:
  - (I) Have graduated from high school or its equivalent;
- (II) Have ten years of progressive land surveying experience of which at least six years must have been under the supervision of a professional land surveyor or an exempted

federal employee as defined in section 12-25-203 (1)(b) 12-120-303 (1)(b); and

(III) Have been enrolled as a land surveyor-intern in this state.

- (c) Upon passage of the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (4) SUBSECTION (4)(a) OF THIS SECTION, the applicant shall be licensed as a professional land surveyor if such THE applicant is otherwise qualified pursuant to section 12-25-213 12-120-312.
- (d) The board may allow an applicant to substitute for one year of experience the satisfactory completion of one academic year in a curriculum approved by the board. The substitution of education for experience shall not exceed three years.
  - (e) This subsection (4) is repealed, effective July 1, 2020.
- (5) (a) A professional land surveyor who has been duly licensed to practice professional land surveying in this state and who is over sixty-five years of age, upon application, may be classified as a retired professional land surveyor. Individuals who are so classified shall lose their licensure, shall not practice professional land surveying, and shall pay a fee to retain retired professional land surveyor status.
- (b) (I) A retired professional land surveyor shall be reinstated to the status of a professional land surveyor upon payment of the renewal fee. No other fee shall be assessed against such THE retired professional land surveyor as a penalty.
- (II) For any professional land surveyor who has been retired for two or more years, the board may require reexamination unless the board is satisfied of the retired professional land surveyor's continued competence.
  - (6) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1302, § 30, effective May 28, 2004.)

**12-120-314.** [Formerly 12-25-215] Licenses. (1) The board, upon acceptance of an applicant who has demonstrated competence in professional land surveying and upon receipt of payment of the required fee, shall license and issue a unique license number to the applicant.

- (2) The board, upon acceptance of a qualified land surveyor-intern and upon receipt of payment of the required fee, shall enroll the qualified land surveyor-intern.
- (3) A license may be issued at any time <u>but shall expire in conformance with</u> AND IS SUBJECT TO THE RENEWAL, <u>EXPIRATION</u>, REINSTATEMENT, AND DELINQUENCY FEE PROVISIONS SPECIFIED IN section <u>24-34-102</u>, <u>C.R.S.</u> <u>A license shall be renewed at the time of such expiration 12-120-202 (1) AND (2).</u>
- (4) All licenses shall be renewed or reinstated pursuant to a schedule established by the director of the division of professions and occupations within the department of regulatory agencies and shall be renewed or reinstated pursuant to section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S. The director of the division of professions and occupations within the department of

regulatory agencies may establish renewal fees and delinquency fees for reinstatement pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S. If a person fails to renew his or her license pursuant to the schedule established by the director of the division of professions and occupations, the license shall expire. Any person whose license has expired is subject to the penalties provided in this article or section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S. PART 3 OR SECTION 12-20-202 (1). <{Redundant with renewal/reinstatement common provisions, 12-20-202 (1) and (2).}>

- (5) Repealed.
  (6) (5) A professional land surveyor shall give notice to the board, in writing, of any change of address within thirty days after the change.
- **12-120-315.** [Formerly 12-25-216] Fees disposition. (1) Pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S. 12-20-105, the board shall charge and collect fees for the following:
  - (a) With respect to professional land surveyors:
  - (I) Renewal of a license;
  - (II) Replacement of a paper certificate or renewal card, if requested by the licensee;
  - (III) Application for licensure by endorsement and examination;
- (IV) Application for the principles and practice of surveying examination or the legal aspects of surveying examination;
  - (V) Issuance of a paper certificate of licensure, if requested by the licensee;
  - (VI) Late renewal of a license;
- (VII) Reexamination for the principles and practice of surveying examination or the legal aspects of surveying examination;
- (VIII) Renewal Reinstatement of an expired license; <{ Technical correction approved at 10/10 meeting.}>
  - (IX) Listing as a retired professional land surveyor;
  - (b) With respect to land surveyor-interns:
  - (I) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1303, § 32, effective May 28, 2004.)
  - (II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1506, § 34, effective July 1, 1994.)
  - (HH) (I) Application for the fundamentals of surveying examination;
  - (IV) (II) Reexamination for the fundamentals of surveying examination;
  - (V) (III) Application for enrollment as a land surveyor-intern by endorsement.
- (2) All moneys collected by the board in administering this part 2 shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S., and the general assembly shall make annual appropriations pursuant to said section for expenditures required for the administration of this part 2, which expenditures shall be made from such appropriations upon vouchers and warrants drawn pursuant to law. The division shall employ, subject to section 13 of article XII of the state constitution, such clerical or

other assistants as are necessary for the performance of its duties. <{ Redundant with common provisions on collection and deposit of fees, 12-20-105, and employment of staff, 12-20-103 (4).}>

(3) Repealed.

- 12-120-316. [Formerly 12-25-217] Professional land surveyor's seal rules. (1) Upon receiving a license from the board, a professional land surveyor may obtain a crimp type seal, a rubber stamp type seal, or an electronic type seal of a design approved by the board. The seal must contain the licensed professional land surveyor's name and license number and the designation "Colorado licensed professional land surveyor". Colorado land surveyors licensed before July 1, 2004, may continue to use their prior existing seals.
- (2) All documents, plats, and reports resulting from the practice of land surveying shall be identified with and bear the seal or exact copy thereof, signature, and date of signature of the land surveyor in responsible charge.
- (3) A professional land surveyor shall use a seal and signature only when the work to which the seal is applied was prepared under the professional land surveyor's responsible charge.
- (4) The board shall adopt rules governing use of the seal and the retention, use, and distribution of sealed documents and copies thereof.

12-25-218. Immunity in professional review. Any member of the board, any member of the board's staff, any person acting as a witness or consultant to the board, any witness testifying in a proceeding authorized under this part 2, and any person who lodges a complaint pursuant to this part 2 shall be immune from liability in any civil action brought against him or her for acts occurring while acting in his or her capacity as board member, staff, consultant, or witness, respectively, if such individual was acting in good faith within the scope of his or her respective capacity, made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter as to which he or she acted, and acted in the reasonable belief that the action taken by him or her was warranted by the facts. Any person participating in good faith in lodging a complaint or participating in any investigative or administrative proceeding pursuant to this part 2 shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability that may result from such participation. <{Redundant with immunity common provision, 12-20-402.}>

12-25-219. Prior actions. (1) The board shall take over, assume, and continue all actions and requirements regarding land surveyors from its predecessor, the state board of registration for professional engineers and professional land surveyors. There shall be no legal discontinuity, and previously licensed land surveyors shall continue their licensure as

professional land surveyors.

(2) The name change from the state board of licensure for professional engineers and professional land surveyors to the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors shall not be construed to change the entity. There shall be no legal discontinuity, and previously licensed land surveyors shall continue their licensure as land surveyors, and any obligations of the board or of persons to the board shall not be affected by the name change.

<{Consolidated with 12-25-119 and 12-25-319 and moved to 12-120-105.}>

## PART 4 ARCHITECTS

**12-120-401.** [Formerly 12-25-301] General provisions. The regulatory authority established by this part 3 4 is necessary to safeguard the life, health, property, and public welfare of the people of this state and to protect them against unauthorized, unqualified, and improper practice of architecture.

12-120-402. [Formerly 12-25-302] **Definitions.** As used in this part 34, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Architect" means a person licensed under this part 3 4 and entitled thereby to conduct a practice of architecture in the state of Colorado.

(2) "Board" means the state board of licensure for architects, professional engineers, and professional land surveyors, created in section 12-25-106. <{Moved to 12-120-102.}>

(3) (2) "Buildings" means buildings of any type for public or private use, including the structural, mechanical, and electrical systems, utility services, and other facilities required for said THE buildings.

 $\frac{(4)}{(3)}$  "Drawings" means the original documents produced to describe a project. Such The original documents may be produced by computer assisted design and drafting software, commonly known as "CADD", or other means.

(5) (4) "Dwellings" means private residences intended for permanent occupancy by one or more families but does not include apartment houses, lodging houses, hotels, or motels.

(6) (5) (a) The "practice of architecture" means providing any of the following services in connection with the design, construction, enlargement, or alteration of a building or group of buildings and the space within and the site surrounding those buildings, which have as their principal purpose human occupancy or habitation:

(I) Predesign;

(II) Programming; 1 2

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- (III) Planning;
- (IV) Providing designs, drawings, specifications, and other technical submissions;
- (V) Administering construction contracts; and
- (VI) Coordinating any elements of technical submissions prepared by others.
- (b) An architect's professional services, unless performed pursuant to the exemptions set forth in section 12-25-303 12-120-403 by a person who is not an architect, may include any or all of the following:
- (I) Investigations, evaluations, schematic and preliminary studies, designs, working drawings, and specifications for construction, or for one or more buildings, and for the space within and surrounding the buildings or structures;
  - (II) Coordination of the work of technical and special consultants;
- (III) Compliance with generally applicable codes and regulations and assistance in the governmental review process;
- (IV) Technical assistance in the preparation of bid documents and agreements between clients and contractors;
  - (V) Contract administration; and
  - (VI) Construction observation.
- (c) An individual practices or offers to practice architecture within the meaning and intent of this subsection (6) (5) if the individual, by oral claim, sign, advertisement, letterhead, card, or in any other way, represents himself or herself to be an architect, implies that he or she is licensed under this part 3.4, or performs or offers to perform a service listed in paragraph (b) of this subsection (6) SUBSECTION (5)(b) OF THIS SECTION.
- (7) (6) "Responsible control" means that amount of control over and detailed knowledge of the content of plans, designs, drawings, specifications, and reports during their preparation as is ordinarily exercised by a licensed architect applying the required standard of care.
- **12-120-403.** [Formerly 12-25-303] Exemptions. (1) Nothing in this part 3-4 shall prevent any person, firm, corporation, or association from preparing plans and specifications for, designing, planning, or administering the construction contracts for construction, alterations, remodeling, additions to, or repair of, any of the following:
- (a) One-, two-, three-, and four-family dwellings, including accessory buildings commonly associated with such THOSE dwellings;
- (b) Garages, industrial buildings, offices, farm buildings, and buildings for the marketing, storage, or processing of farm products, and warehouses, that do not exceed one story in height, exclusive of a one-story basement, and, under applicable building codes, are

not designed for occupancy by more than ten persons;

- (c) Additions, alterations, or repairs to the buildings referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection (1) SUBSECTIONS (1)(a) AND (1)(b) OF THIS SECTION that do not cause the completed buildings to exceed the applicable limitations set forth in this subsection (1);
- (d) Nonstructural alterations of any nature to any building if such THE alterations do not affect the life safety of the occupants of the building.
- (2) Nothing in this part 3 4 shall prevent, prohibit, or limit any municipality or county of this state, home rule or otherwise, from adopting such building codes as may, in the reasonable exercise of the police power of said governmental unit, be necessary for the protection of the inhabitants of said THE municipality or county.
- (3) Nothing in this part 3 4 shall be construed as curtailing or extending the rights of any other profession or craft, including the practice of landscape architecture by landscape architects pursuant to article 45 130 of this title.
- (4) Nothing in this part 3 4 shall be construed as prohibiting the practice of architecture by any employee of the United States government or any bureau, division, or agency thereof while in the discharge of his or her official duties.
- (5) Nothing in this part 3 4 shall be construed to prevent the independent employment of a licensed professional engineer practicing pursuant to part + 2 of this article 120.
- (6) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (6) SUBSECTION (6)(b) OF THIS SECTION, nothing in this part 3 4 shall be construed to prevent an interior designer from preparing interior design documents and specifications for interior finishes and nonstructural elements within and surrounding interior spaces of a building or structure of any size, height, and occupancy and filing such THE documents and specifications for the purpose of obtaining approval for a building permit as provided by law from the appropriate city, city and county, or regional building authority, which may approve or reject any such THE filing in the same manner as for other professions.
- (b) Interior designers shall not be engaged in the construction of the structural frame system supporting a building; mechanical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, or electrical vertical transportation systems; fire-rated vertical shafts in any multi-story structure; fire-related protection of structural elements; smoke evacuation and compartmentalization; emergency sprinkler systems; emergency alarm systems; or any other alteration affecting the life safety of the occupants of a building. Any interior designer shall, as a condition of filing interior design documents and specifications for the purpose of obtaining approval for a building permit, provide to the responsible building official of the jurisdiction a current copy of the interior designer's professional liability insurance coverage that is in force. No interior designer shall be subject to any of the restrictions set forth in paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (1) SUBSECTIONS (1)(b) AND (1)(d) of this section.

- (c) As used in this subsection (6), "interior designer" means a person who:
- (I) Engages in:
- (A) Consultation, study, design analysis, drawing, space planning, and specification for nonstructural or nonseismic interior construction with due concern for the life safety of the occupants of the building;
- (B) Preparing and submitting interior design documents for the purpose of obtaining approval for a building permit as provided by law for nonstructural or nonseismic interior construction, materials, finishes, space planning, furnishings, fixtures, equipment, lighting, and reflected ceiling plans;
- (C) Designing for fabrication nonstructural elements within and surrounding interior spaces of buildings; or
- (D) The administration of design construction and contract documents, as the clients' agent, relating to the functions described in sub-subparagraphs (A) to (C) of this subparagraph (I) SUBSECTIONS (6)(c)(I)(A) TO (6)(c)(I)(C) OF THIS SECTION, and collaboration with specialty consultants and licensed practitioners in other areas of technical expertise; and
  - (II) Possesses written documentation that he or she:
- (A) Has graduated with a degree in interior design from a college or university offering such AN INTERIOR DESIGN program consisting of four or more years of study and has completed two years of interior design experience; or
- (B) Has graduated with a degree in interior design from a college or university offering such AN INTERIOR DESIGN program consisting of two or more years of study and has completed four years of interior design experience; and
- (C) Has met the education and experience requirements of, and has subsequently passed, the qualification examination promulgated by the national council for interior design qualification or its successor organization.
- (d) As used in this subsection (6), "nonstructural or nonseismic" includes interior elements or components that are not load-bearing or that do not assist in the seismic design and do not require design computations for a building's structure. Common nonstructural or nonseismic elements or components include, but are not limited to, ceiling and partition systems that employ normal and typical bracing conventions and are not part of the structural integrity of the building.
- (7) Nothing in this article 120 shall prohibit a person who is licensed to practice architecture in another jurisdiction of the United States from soliciting work in Colorado. The person shall not perform the practice of architecture in this state without first having obtained a license from the board or having associated with an architect licensed in this state who is associated with the project at all stages of the project.

- 12-120-404. [Formerly 12-25-304] Forms of organizations permitted to practice requirements. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no firm, partnership, entity, or group of persons shall be licensed to practice architecture; except that a partnership, entity, or group of persons may use the term "architects" in its business name if a majority of the individual officers and directors or members or partners are either licensed architects under this part 3 4 or persons who qualify for a license by endorsement under section 12-25-314 (3) 12-120-413 (3).
- (2) The practice of architecture by the following entities is permitted, subject to subsection (3) of this section:
- (a) A corporation that complies with the "Colorado Business Corporation Act", articles 101 to 117 of title 7; C.R.S.;
- (b) A limited liability company that complies with the "Colorado Limited Liability Company Act", article 80 of title 7; C.R.S.;
- (c) A registered limited liability partnership that has registered in accordance with section 7-60-144 C.R.S., or qualified in accordance with section 7-64-1002. C.R.S.
- (3) An entity listed in subsection (2) of this section may practice architecture, but only if:
- (a) The practice of architecture by such THE entity is under the direct supervision of an architect, licensed in the state of Colorado, who is an officer of the corporation, a member of the limited liability company, or a partner in the registered limited liability partnership;
- (b) Such THE architect remains individually responsible to the board and the public for his or her professional acts and conduct; and
- (c) All architectural plans, designs, drawings, specifications, or reports that are involved in such THE practice, issued by or for such THE entity, bear the seal and signature of an architect in responsible control of, and directly responsible for, such THE architectural work when issued.
- (4) (a) Nothing in this part 3 4 shall be construed as prohibiting the formation of a corporation, limited liability company, registered limited liability partnership, joint venture, partnership, or association consisting of one or several architects or corporations meeting the requirements of subsection (3) of this section and one or several professional engineers, all duly licensed under the respective provisions of the applicable laws of this state.
- (b) It is lawful for such an entity DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION (4)(a) OF THIS SECTION to use in its title the words "architects and engineers".
- (c) No identifying media used by any member of such THE entity shall mislead the public as to the fact that such THE member is licensed as an architect or as a professional engineer.

- **12-120-405.** [Formerly 12-25-305] Unauthorized practice penalties enforcement. (1) Unless exempted under section 12-25-303 (7) 12-120-403 (7), any person who practices or offers or attempts to practice architecture without an active license issued under this part 3 commits a class 2 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S., for the first offense, and, for the second or any subsequent offense, the person commits a class 6 felony and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-401, C.R.S. 4 IS SUBJECT TO PENALTIES AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 12-20-407 (1)(a). <{Redundant with unauthorized practice common provision, 12-20-407.}>
  - (a) to (c) Repealed.
  - (1.5) and (2) Repealed.
- (2.5) (2) (a) It is unlawful for any individual to hold himself or herself out to the public as an architect unless the individual has complied with this part 3.4.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person to practice, or offer to practice, architecture in this state unless the individual in responsible control has complied with this part 3 4.
  - (c) (I) Unless licensed pursuant to this part 3 4, it is unlawful for any person to:
- (A) Use any of the following titles: "Architect", "architects", "architecture", "architectural", or "licensed architect"; In addition, unless licensed pursuant to this part 3, it is unlawful for any person to OR
- (B) Use the words "architect", "architects", "architecture", "architectural", or "licensed architect" in any offer to the public to perform the services set forth in section 12-25-302 (6) 12-120-402 (5).
- (II) Nothing in this subsection (2.5) (2) prohibits the general use of the words "architect", "architecture", or "architectural", including the specific use of the term "architectural intern", by an individual who is working under the supervision of an architect and is in the process of completing required practice hours in preparation for the architect licensing examination, so long as those words are not being used in an offer to the public to perform the services set forth in section 12-25-302 (6) 12-120-402 (5).
- (3) The attorney general or the attorney general's assistant shall act as legal advisor to the board and render such timely legal assistance as may be necessary in carrying out this part 3 4. With the concurrence of the attorney general, the board may employ counsel and assistance necessary to aid in the enforcement of this part 3 4, and the compensation and expenses therefor shall be paid from the funds of the board.
- (4) (a) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence as presented in a written complaint by any person, that a licensee is acting in a manner that is an imminent threat to the health and safety of the public or a person is acting or has acted without the required license, the board may issue an order to cease and desist such activity. The order shall set forth the statutes and rules alleged to have been violated, the facts alleged to have

constituted the violation, and the requirement that all unlawful acts or unlicensed practices immediately cease.

- (b) Within ten days after service of the order to cease and desist pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (4), the licensee or person alleged to have acted without a license may request a hearing on the question of whether acts or practices in violation of this part 3 have occurred. Such hearing shall be conducted pursuant to sections 24-4-104 and 24-4-105, C.R.S.
- (5) (a) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence as presented in a written complaint by any person, that a person has violated any other provision of this part 3, then, in addition to any specific powers granted pursuant to this part 3, the board may issue to such person an order to show cause as to why the board should not issue a final order directing such person to cease and desist from the unlawful act or unlicensed practice.
- (b) A person against whom an order to show cause has been issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (5) shall be promptly notified by the board of the issuance of the order, along with a copy of the order, the factual and legal basis for the order, and the date set by the board for a hearing on the order. Such notice may be served by personal service, by first-class United States mail, postage prepaid, or as may be practicable upon any person against whom such order is issued. Personal service or mailing of an order or document pursuant to this subsection (5) shall constitute notice thereof to the person.
- (c) (I) The hearing on an order to show cause shall be commenced no sooner than ten and no later than forty-five calendar days after the date of transmission or service of the notification by the board as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection (5). The hearing may be continued by agreement of all parties based upon the complexity of the matter, number of parties to the matter, and legal issues presented in the matter, but in no event shall the hearing commence later than sixty calendar days after the date of transmission or service of the notification.
- (II) If a person against whom an order to show cause has been issued pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (5) does not appear at the hearing, the board may present evidence that notification was properly sent or served upon such person pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (5) and such other evidence related to the matter as the board deems appropriate. The board shall issue the order within ten days after the board's determination related to reasonable attempts to notify such person, and the order shall become final as to that person by operation of law. Such hearing shall be conducted pursuant to sections 24-4-104 and 24-4-105, C.R.S.
- (III) If the board reasonably finds that the person against whom the order to show cause was issued is acting or has acted without the required license or has or is about to engage in acts or practices constituting violations of this part 3, a final cease-and-desist order

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may be issued directing such person to cease and desist from further unlawful acts or unlicensed practices.

- (IV) The board shall provide notice, in the manner set forth in paragraph (b) of this subsection (5), of the final cease-and-desist order within ten calendar days after the hearing conducted pursuant to this paragraph (c) to each person against whom the final order has been issued. The final order issued pursuant to subparagraph (III) of this paragraph (c) shall be effective when issued and shall be a final order for purposes of judicial review.
- (6) If it appears to the board, based upon credible evidence presented to the board, that a person has engaged in or is about to engage in an unlicensed act or practice, any act or practice constituting a violation of this part 3, any rule promulgated pursuant to this part 3, any order issued pursuant to this part 3, or any act or practice constituting grounds for administrative sanction pursuant to this part 3, the board may enter into a stipulation with such person.
- (7) If any person fails to comply with a final cease-and-desist order or a stipulation, the board may request the attorney general or the district attorney for the judicial district in which the alleged violation exists to bring, and if so requested such attorney shall bring, suit for a temporary restraining order and for injunctive relief to prevent any further or continued violation of the final order.
- (8) A person aggrieved by the final cease-and-desist order may seek judicial review of the board's determination or of the board's final order in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) THE BOARD MAY ISSUE CEASE-AND-DESIST ORDERS UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 12-20-405. < {Subsections (4) to (8) redundant with cease-and-desist orders common provision, 12-20-405.}>
- (9) (5) After finding that a person has unlawfully engaged in the practice of architecture, the board may jointly and severally assess against the person a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than five thousand dollars for each violation proven by the board. The board shall transmit the moneys collected pursuant to this subsection (9) to the state treasurer, who shall credit them to the general fund. <{Redundant with disposition of *fines common provision*, 12-20-404 (6).}>
- (10) (6) An individual practicing architecture who is not licensed or exempt from licensure shall not collect compensation of any kind for such THE practice, and, if compensation has been paid, the individual shall refund the compensation in full.
- 12-25-306. Board composition appointments terms. (1) To be eligible for membership on the board, an architect shall be:
  - (a) A United States citizen and a resident of Colorado for at least one year; and
  - (b) A licensed architect in the state of Colorado and have practiced architecture for

at least three years prior to their appointment.

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- (2) The governor, in making appointments of architects to the board, shall endeavor to select the most highly qualified members of the profession willing to serve on the board. Staggered appointments shall be made so that not more than one member's term expires in any one year, and thereafter appointments shall be for terms of four years each. Appointees shall be limited to two full terms each. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) or (4) of this section, each board member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such member is appointed or until a successor has been duly appointed, whichever occurs first.
- (3) In the event of an architecture vacancy on the board due to resignation, death, or any cause resulting in an unexpired term, the governor shall fill such vacancy promptly.
- (4) The governor may remove an architect member of the board for official misconduct, incompetence, or neglect of duty. <{Moved to 12-120-103 and consolidated with 12-23-106 and 12-25-206}>

## 12-25-307. Powers and duties of the board. (1) The board is authorized to:

- (a) Adopt such rules as may be necessary to implement this part 3, including rules for disciplining licensed architects;
- (b) Examine and license duly qualified applicants, and renew the licenses of duly qualified architects;
  - (c) Conduct hearings upon complaints concerning the conduct of architects;
- (d) Cause the prosecution of all persons violating this part 3 by the district attorney or by the attorney general pursuant to section 12-25-305;
  - (e) Require every licensed architect to have a stamp as prescribed by the board.
  - (2) The board shall:
- (a) Keep a record of its proceedings and of all applications for licensing under this part 3. The application record for each applicant shall include:
  - (I) Name, age, and residence of the applicant;
  - (II) Date of application;
  - (III) Place of business;
  - (IV) Education of the applicant;
  - (V) Architecture and other applicable experience of the applicant;
  - (VI) Type of examination required;
  - (VII) Date and type of action by the board; and
  - (VIII) Such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board;
- (b) Make available through printed or electronic means the following:
  - (I) The architect statutes administered by the board;

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- (II) A list of the names and addresses of record of all currently licensed architects;
- (III) The rules of conduct for architects adopted pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section; and
- (IV) The rules of the board and such other pertinent information as the board deems necessary. <{Moved to 12-120-104 and consolidated with 12-23-107 and 12-25-207}>

## 12-120-406. [Formerly 12-25-308] Disciplinary actions - grounds for discipline.

- (1) The board may deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license of, place on probation take disciplinary or other action as authorized by section 12-20-404 AGAINST, or limit the scope of practice of, a licensee for the following: <{ Redundant with disciplinary actions common provision, 12-20-404.}>
- (a) Fraud, misrepresentation, deceit, or material misstatement of fact in procuring or attempting to procure a license;
- (b) Any act or omission that fails to meet the generally accepted standards of the practice of architecture, as evidenced by conduct that endangers life, health, property, or the public welfare;
- (c) Conviction of, or pleading guilty or nolo contendere to, a felony in Colorado concerning the practice of architecture or an equivalent crime outside Colorado. A certified copy of the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction of such THE conviction or plea shall be presumptive evidence of such THE conviction or plea in any hearing under this part 3 4. The board shall be governed by section SECTIONS 12-20-202 (5) AND 24-5-101 C.R.S., in considering such THE conviction or plea.
- (d) Affixing a seal or allowing a seal to be affixed to any document of which the architect was neither the author nor in responsible control of preparation;
- (e) Violation of, or aiding or abetting in the violation of, this part 3 4 or any rule promulgated by the board in conformance with this part 3 PART 1 OF THIS ARTICLE 120 OR THIS PART 4 or any order of the board issued in conformance with this part 3 4;
  - (f) Use of false, deceptive, or misleading advertising;
  - (g) Performing services beyond one's competency, training, or education;
- (h) Failure to render adequate professional control of persons practicing architecture under the responsible control of a licensed architect;
- (i) Habitual or excessive use or abuse of alcohol, controlled substances, or any habit-forming drug;
- (j) Any use of a schedule I controlled substance, as defined in section 18-18-203; C.R.S.:
  - (k) Violation of the notification requirements in section 12-25-312 12-120-411;
  - (1) Failure to pay a fine assessed under this part 3 4:

- (m) Failure to report to the board any architect known to have violated any provision of this article *120* or any board order or rule; or regulation;
  - (n) Fraud or deceit in the practice of architecture;
  - (o) Repealed.
- (p) (o) Making or offering to make any gift (other than a gift of nominal value such as reasonable entertainment or hospitality), donation, payment, or other valuable consideration to influence a prospective or existing client or employer regarding the employment of the architect; except that nothing in this paragraph (p) SUBSECTION (1)(o) shall restrict an employer's ability to reward an employee for work obtained or performed;
- $\frac{q}{p}$  (p) Selling or fraudulently obtaining or furnishing a license or renewal of a license to practice architecture;
- (r) (q) Engaging in conduct that is intended or reasonably might be expected to mislead the public into believing that the person is an architect; or
- (s) (r) Engaging in the practice of an architect as a corporation or partnership or group of persons, unless such THE entity meets the requirements of section 12-25-304 12-120-404.
- (2) (a) When a complaint or investigation discloses an instance of misconduct that, in the opinion of the board, does not warrant formal action by the board but that should not be dismissed as being without merit, The board may issue and send a letter of admonition by first-class mail to the A licensee at the licensee's last-known address UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES SPECIFIED IN AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-20-404 (4).
- (b) When the board sends a letter of admonition to a licensee, the board shall advise the licensee that he or she has the right to request in writing, within twenty days after receipt of the letter, that formal disciplinary proceedings be initiated to adjudicate the propriety of the conduct upon which the letter of admonition is based.
- (c) If the request for adjudication is timely made, the letter of admonition shall be deemed vacated and the matter shall be processed by means of formal disciplinary proceedings. <{(2)(a) to (2)(c) redundant with letters of admonition common provision, 12-20-404 (4).}>
- (d) (3) When a complaint or investigation discloses an instance of conduct that does not warrant formal action by the board and, in the opinion of the board, the complaint should be dismissed, but the board has noticed indications of possible errant conduct by the licensee that could lead to serious consequences if not corrected, The BOARD MAY SEND a confidential letter of concern may be issued and sent to the A licensee UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES SPECIFIED IN SECTION 12-20-404 (5). <{(2)(d) redundant with confidential letters of concern common provision, 12-20-404 (5).}>
- (3) (4) Any disciplinary action in another state or jurisdiction on grounds substantially similar to those that would constitute a violation under this part 3 4 shall be prima facie

evidence of grounds for disciplinary action, including denial of licensure, under this section.

- (4) (a) (5) In addition to the penalties provided for in subsection (2) of this section, any person violating any provision of this part 3 4 or any standards or rules promulgated pursuant to this part 3 4 may be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than five thousand dollars upon a finding of misconduct by the board, made pursuant to article 4 of title 24. C.R.S.
- (b) All fines collected pursuant to this section shall be transferred to the state treasurer, who shall credit such moneys to the general fund. <{Redundant with disposition of fines common provision, 12-20-404 (6).}>
- (5) (6) If, as a result of a proceeding held pursuant to article 4 of title 24, C.R.S., the board determines that a person licensed to practice architecture pursuant to this part 3 4 has acted in such a manner as to be subject to disciplinary action, the board may, in lieu of or in addition to other forms of disciplinary action that may be authorized by this section, require a licensee to take courses of training or education relating to his or her profession. The board shall determine the conditions that may be imposed on such THE licensee, including, but not limited to, the type and number of hours of training or education. All training or education courses are subject to approval by the board, and the licensee shall be required to furnish satisfactory proof of completion of any such THE training or education.

12-120-407. [Formerly 12-25-309] Disciplinary proceedings - injunctions. (1) Section 12-20-403 applies to investigations and hearings under this section. <{*Adding reference to disciplinary procedures common provision*, 12-20-403.}>

- (1) (2) The board upon its own motion may, and upon the receipt of a signed complaint in writing from any person shall, investigate the activities of any licensee or other person that present grounds for disciplinary action as specified in this part 3 4.
- (2) Disciplinary hearings shall be conducted by the board or by an administrative law judge appointed pursuant to part 10 of article 30 of title 24, C.R.S., and shall be held in the manner prescribed in article 4 of title 24, C.R.S. <{Redundant with disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403, and Administrative Procedure Act requirements.}>
- (3) (a) The board or an administrative law judge shall have the power to administer oaths, take affirmations of witnesses, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of all relevant papers, books, records, documentary evidence, and materials in any hearing, investigation, accusation, or other matter coming before the board.
- (b) Upon failure of any witness to comply with such subpoena or process, the district court of the county in which the subpoenaed person or licensee resides or conducts business, upon application by the board or director of the division of professions and occupations

within the department of regulatory agencies with notice to the subpoenaed person or licensee, may issue to the person or licensee an order requiring that person or licensee to appear before the board or director; to produce the relevant papers, books, records, documentary evidence, or materials if so ordered; or to give evidence touching the matter under investigation or in question. Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court. <{Redundant with disciplinary procedures common provision, 12-20-403, and Administrative Procedure Act requirements.}>

- (4) (3) The board may <u>in the name of the people of the state of Colorado</u>, through the <u>attorney general of the state of Colorado</u>, apply for an injunction <u>in any court of competent jurisdiction IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 12-20-406, BUT ONLY</u> to enjoin any person from committing any act declared to be a misdemeanor by this part 3 4. <u>In order to obtain such injunction the board need not prove irreparable injury.</u> <{<u>Added reference to injunctive relief common provision</u>, 12-20-406.}>
- (5) (4) The court of appeals shall have initial jurisdiction to review Section 12-20-408 GOVERNS JUDICIAL REVIEW OF all final actions and orders of the board that are subject to judicial review. Such proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with section 24-4-106 (11), C.R.S. <{Redundant with judicial review common provision, 12-20-408.}>
- (6) When a complaint or an investigation discloses an instance of misconduct that, in the opinion of the board, warrants formal action, the complaint shall not be resolved by a deferred settlement, action, judgment, or prosecution. <{ Redundant with no deferment common provision, 12-20-404 (2).}>

**12-120-408.** [Formerly 12-25-309.5] Reconsideration and review of board actions. The board, on its own motion or upon application, at any time after the imposition of any discipline as provided in this section PART 4, may reconsider its prior action and reinstate or restore such THE license or terminate probation or reduce the severity of its prior disciplinary action. The taking of any such further action, or the holding of a hearing with respect thereto, shall rest in the sole discretion of the board.

12-120-409. [Formerly 12-25-310] Application for licensing. (1) An applicant shall submit an application that includes evidence of education and practical experience as required by section 12-25-314 12-120-413 and the rules of the board. The application shall also include a statement that the applicant has never been denied licensure as an architect or been disciplined with regard to the practice of architecture or practiced architecture in violation of the law. If the board determines that an applicant has committed any of the acts specified as grounds for discipline under section 12-25-308 (1) 12-120-406 (1), it may deny an application for examination or licensure. The board shall notify the applicant if it

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determines that the application is incomplete or otherwise defective and shall specify the grounds for the determination.

(2) When the board is reviewing or considering conviction of a crime, it shall be

- (2) When the board is reviewing or considering conviction of a crime, it shall be governed by section SECTIONS 12-20-202 (5) AND 24-5-101. C.R.S.
- (3) A licensee whose license is revoked may reapply for licensure, but the board shall not consider the application until two years after the effective date of the revocation. <{Redundant with waiting period common provision, 12-20-404 (3).}>
- **12-120-410.** [Formerly 12-25-311] Professional liability. (1) The shareholders, members, or partners of an entity that practices architecture are liable for the acts, errors, and omissions of the employees, members, and partners of the entity except when the entity maintains a qualifying policy of professional liability insurance as set forth in subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) (a) A qualifying policy of professional liability insurance shall meet the following minimum standards:
- (I) The policy insures the entity against liability imposed upon it by law for damages arising out of the negligent acts, errors, and omissions of all professional and nonprofessional employees, members, and partners; and
- (II) The insurance is in a policy amount of at least seventy-five thousand dollars multiplied by the total number of architects and engineers in or employed by the entity, up to a maximum of five hundred thousand dollars.
  - (b) In addition, the policy may include:
  - (I) A provision that it shall not apply to the following:
- (A) A dishonest, fraudulent, criminal, or malicious act or omission of the insured entity or any stockholder, employee, member, or partner;
- (B) The conduct of a business enterprise that is not the practice of architecture by the insured entity;
- (C) The conduct of a business enterprise in which the insured entity may be a partner or that may be controlled, operated, or managed by the insured entity in its own or in a fiduciary capacity, including, but not limited to, the ownership, maintenance, or use of property;
  - (D) Bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death of a person; or
  - (E) Damage to, or destruction of, tangible property owned by the insured entity;
- (II) Any other reasonable provisions with respect to policy periods, territory, claims, conditions, and ministerial matters.

12-120-411. [Formerly 12-25-312] Notification to board. Each architect shall report

architect is a member, that is settled or in which judgment is rendered, within sixty days after the effective date of the settlement or judgment, if the claim concerned the practice of architecture performed or supervised by the architect; except that a licensee is not required to report any claim that was dismissed by a court of law.

12-120-412. [Formerly 12-25-313] Eligibility for architect. To be eligible for

12-120-412. [Formerly 12-25-313] Eligibility for architect. To be eligible for licensing as an architect, an applicant shall provide documentation of technical competence.

to the board any malpractice claim against the architect, or against any entity of which the

- **12-120-413.** [Formerly 12-25-314] Qualifications for architect licensure. (1) The board shall set minimum educational and experience requirements for applicants within the following guidelines:
  - (a) The board may require:
- (I) No more than three years of practical experience under the direct supervision of a licensed architect or an architect exempt under the provisions of section 12-25-303 (4) 12-120-403 (4) and either:
- (A) A professional degree from a program accredited by the national architectural accrediting board or its successor; or
- (B) Substantially equivalent education or experience approved by the board, with the board requiring no more than five years of such THE education and experience; or
- (II) No more than ten years of practical experience under the direct supervision of a licensed architect or an architect exempt under the provisions of section 12-25-303 (4) 12-120-403 (4); or
- (III) A combination of such practical experience and education, which combination shall not exceed ten years.
- (b) Up to one year of the required experience may be in on-site building construction operations, physical analyses of existing buildings, or teaching or research in a program accredited by the national architectural accreditation board or its successor.
- (c) Full credit shall be given for education obtained in four-year baccalaureate programs in architecture or environmental design.
- (2) (a) An applicant shall pass an examination or examinations developed or adopted by the board. The board shall ensure that the passing score for any examination is set to measure the level of minimum competency.
- (b) The examination shall be given at least twice a year. The board shall designate a time and location for examinations and shall notify applicants of this time and location in a timely fashion and, as necessary, may contract for assistance in administering the examination.

- (3) An applicant for licensure by endorsement must hold a license in good standing in a jurisdiction requiring qualifications substantially equivalent to those currently required for licensure by examination as provided in section 12-25-310 (1) 12-120-409 (1) and subsections (1) and (2) of this section and shall submit an application as prescribed by the board. The board shall provide procedures for an applicant to apply directly to the board. The board may also provide an alternative application procedure so that an applicant may, at his or her option, instead apply to a national clearinghouse designated by the board. The national clearinghouse shall then forward the application to the board.
- 12-120-414 [Formerly 12-25-314.5] Retired architects classification fees.
  (1) An architect who has been duly licensed and is over sixty-five years of age may apply to the board for classification as a retired architect. Retired architects shall not practice
- architecture and shall pay a fee established by the board to be listed with and retain retired architect status. A person classified as a retired architect may hold himself or herself out as a retired architect.
- (2) A retired architect shall be reinstated to the status of an architect upon payment of the renewal fee established pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S. SECTIONS 12-20-105 AND 12-20-202 (1). The board shall not assess any additional fees.
- (3) The board may require reexamination of a retired architect who has been retired for two or more years and is seeking reinstatement pursuant to subsection (2) of this section unless the board is satisfied with the retired architect's competence to practice, as required by section 24-34-102 (8)(d)(H), C.R.S. 12-20-202 (2)(a)(II).
- **12-120-415.** [Formerly 12-25-315] Licenses. (1) The board shall issue a license whenever an applicant for a license to practice architecture in Colorado successfully qualifies for such THE license as provided in this part 3 4.
- (2) An architect may renew a license by paying to the board the license renewal fee established pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S. 12-20-105, and the board shall then renew the license. A LICENSE ISSUED UNDER THIS PART 4 IS SUBJECT TO THE RENEWAL, EXPIRATION, REINSTATEMENT, AND DELINQUENCY FEE PROVISIONS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 12-20-202 (1) AND (2).
- (3) The license of any architect shall be renewed or reinstated pursuant to a schedule established by the director of the division of professions and occupations within the department of regulatory agencies and shall be renewed or reinstated pursuant to section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S. The director of the division of professions and occupations within the department of regulatory agencies may establish renewal fees and delinquency fees for reinstatement pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S. If a person fails to renew his or her

license pursuant to the schedule established by the director of the division of professions and occupations, such license shall expire. Any person whose license has expired shall be subject to the penalties provided in this part 3 4 or section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S. 12-20-202 (1). <{Redundant with renewal/reinstatement and fees common provisions, 12-20-105 and 12-20-202.}>

(4) (3) An architect shall give notice to the board, in a manner prescribed by the board, of any change of address within thirty days after the change.

12-120-416. [Formerly 12-25-315.5] Continuing education - rules. (1) No later than December 31, 2008, The board shall adopt rules establishing requirements for continuing education that an architect shall complete in order to renew a license to practice architecture in Colorado. on or after July 1, 2009. The rules shall require the architect to participate in a process or procedure that demonstrates whether the architect retained the material presented in the continuing education program or course. <{After discussion at 10/10 meeting, agreed OK to strike dates in this provision.}>

 (2) and (3) Repealed.

12-25-316. Disposition of fees - expenses of board. (1) All moneys collected under this part 3, except as provided in section 12-25-308 (4), shall be transmitted to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S., and the general assembly shall make annual appropriations pursuant to said section for expenditures of the board.

(2) The director of the division of professions and occupations within the department of regulatory agencies may employ such technical, clerical, investigative, or other assistance as is necessary for the proper performance of the board's work, subject to section 13 of article XH of the state constitution, and may make expenditures for any purpose that is reasonably necessary for the proper performance of the board's duties under this part 3.

 (3) The board may charge fees for licensure by examination, reexamination, and endorsement. The board may also charge fees for renewal and reinstatement of a license. <{ Redundant with common provisions on fees, disposition, thereof, and employment of staff, 12-20-103 (4), 12-20-105, 12-20-201.}>

**12-120-417.** [Formerly 12-25-317] Architect's seal - rules. (1) Upon receiving a license from the board, an architect may obtain a crimp type seal, a rubber stamp type seal, or an electronic type seal in a design approved by the board. The seal must contain the architect's name and license number and the designation "Colorado licensed architect". Architects licensed before July 1, 2013, may continue to use their existing seals.

- (2) An architect shall use his or her seal, signature, and the date of signature only when the work to which the seal is applied was prepared under the architect's responsible control.

(3) The board shall adopt rules governing use of the seal and the retention, use, and distribution of sealed documents and copies thereof.

12-25-318. Immunity. Any member of the board, any member of the board's staff, any person acting as a witness or consultant to the board, any witness testifying in a proceeding authorized under this part 3, and any person who lodges a complaint pursuant to this part 3 shall be immune from liability in any civil action brought against him or her for acts occurring while acting in his or her capacity as board member, staff, consultant, or witness, respectively, if such individual was acting in good faith within the scope of his or her respective capacity, made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter as to which he or she acted, and acted in the reasonable belief that the action taken by him or her was warranted by the facts. A person participating in good faith in lodging a complaint or participating in any investigative or administrative proceeding pursuant to this part 3 shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability that may result from such participation. <{Redundant with immunity common provision, 12-20-402.}>

12-25-319. Previous licenses - prior actions. Any person holding a valid license to practice architecture in Colorado before July 1, 2006, shall be licensed under this part 3. All official actions of the state board of examiners of architects made or taken before July 1, 2006, are expressly ratified. <{ Combined with 12-25-119 and 12-25-219 and moved to 12-120-105.}>