HB 2131 -- LICENSURE OF ARCHITECTS, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS, AND PROFESSIONAL LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

SPONSOR: Elmer

This bill changes the laws regarding the licensure of architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors, and professional landscape architects. In its main provisions, the bill:

(1) Changes the term "landscape architect" to "professional landscape architect" and the name of the board regulating them in the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration to the Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape Architects;

(2) Requires any person appointed to the board to have been engaged in the practice of the specified field as a Missouri licensee for at least 10 years immediately preceding the appointment. When a vacancy occurs on the board and the vacancy to be filled requires the appointment of an architect, the President of the American Institute of Architects/Missouri must submit to the Director of the Division of Professional Registration within the department a list of five names who are qualified and willing to fill the vacancy. The bill repeals the provisions regarding the abolishment of the Landscape Architectural Council;

(3) Increases the maximum compensation for a board member from \$50 to \$75 for each day devoted to the affairs of the board;

(4) Changes the name of the State Board for Architects,Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Landscape ArchitectsFund to the State Board for Architects, Professional Engineers,Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Landscape ArchitectsFund;

(5) Repeals provisions requiring the board to inform in writing each applicant for licensure as an architect, engineer, professional land surveyor, or professional landscape architect of the time and place for the examination if an examination must be given at least once in each calendar year;

(6) Requires architects, professional engineers, land surveyors, and landscape architects to be in responsible charge of specified work product that can affect the health, safety, and welfare of the public;

(7) Specifies that each architect, professional engineer,

professional land surveyor, and professional landscape architect must affix his or her personal seal to all final technical submissions instead of all final documents as currently specified. Technical submissions must include, but are not limited to, drawings, specifications, plats, surveys, exhibits, reports, and certifications of construction prepared by the licensee or under the licensee's immediate personal supervision;

(8) Specifies that licensing requirements will not apply to the practice of architecture when a person renders architectural services in connection with a privately owned structure containing less than 2,000 square feet and which is not a part of a project which contains more than one structure. Currently, the requirements do not apply when a person renders architectural services in connection with a privately owned structure containing less that 20,000 cubic feet and which is not part of a project which contains more than one structure;

(9) Specifies that architect licensing requirements will not apply to a person who remodels or repairs a privately owned multiple family dwelling containing three or four families if the alteration, renovation, or remodeling does not affect architectural or engineering safety features of the building or to construction observation by persons customarily engaged in contracting work;

(10) Requires an applicant for licensure as an architect to also hold a certified Intern Development Program record with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and have passed all divisions of the Architect Registration Examination and repeals the requirement that he or she has acquired at least three years of satisfactory architectural experience. If an applicant fails to score a passing grade, the applicant may apply for reexamination by the division in accordance with the guidelines established by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards or its successor instead of the current provision allowing the applicant to take another examination no sooner than six months after the date of the failed examination;

(11) Specifies that a license for an architect, engineer, land surveyor, or landscape architecture must expire on the renewal date, but may, within three months of the certificate renewal date or at the discretion of the board, upon payment of the required fee, have his or her license reinstated. Currently, an architect, engineering, land surveyor, or landscape architecture license that is not renewed within three months of the renewal date must be suspended automatically and expires within nine months if the licensee fails to pay the reinstatement fee;

(12) Allows an applicant for licensure as a professional engineer

or professional land surveyor who fails to make the necessary examination grade to apply for reexamination in accordance with the guidelines established by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying or its successor;

(13) Specifies that the practice of professional land surveying also includes the preparation of property descriptions, the surveying and location of rights-of-ways and easements, and design surveys;

(14) Specifies that if a professional land surveyor licensee is granted inactive status, he or she may return to active license status by notifying the board, paying the appropriate fees, and meeting all other established requirements of the board. If an inactive licensee does not maintain a current license in any state for a five-year period immediately prior to requesting reactivation, he or she may be required to take the examination as the board deems necessary to determine the person's qualifications;

(15) Repeals the provisions requiring the board to issue a license to any architect, professional engineer, professional land surveyor or landscape architect who has been licensed in another state, in a territory or possession of the United States, or in another country if the board is satisfied by proof that the applicant's qualifications meet or exceed Missouri's requirements for initial licensure in Missouri at the time of the applicant's initial license and allows the board, in its discretion, to license one of these individuals when he or she has qualifications that are at least equivalent to Missouri's requirements for licensure;

(16) Defines "professional landscape architecture" as the performance of professional services in connection with the planning and design of land construction programs; master plans for land use and development; production of specified plans, construction details, specifications, and reports for land development, design coordination, construction observation; and the inspection of landscape architectural construction for the compliance with drawings and specifications;

(17) Requires an applicant to be eligible for a professional landscape architect license to make a passing grade on each examination. The passing grade must be fixed by the board but must not exceed the current passing grade determined by the Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards;

(18) Specifies that the provisions of the bill cannot be construed to require licensing of a person or corporation who is offering, but not performing or rendering, landscape architectural services if the person or corporation is licensed to practice landscape architecture in the state or country of residence or principal place of business; and

(19) Repeals provisions requiring the board to issue a professional land surveying license to an individual who has at least 20 years of satisfactory experience, passes specified examinations, and pays the required fee and the provisions allowing the board to license a landscape architect certified, licensed, or registered in another state or territory of the United States when he or she has qualifications that are at least equivalent to our state's requirements.