
COLORADO REVISED STATUTES

Title 12 **Professions and Occupations**

Article 25 **Engineers, Surveyors, and Architects**

Part 1 **Engineers**

Effective July 1, 2006

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PART 1 ENGINEERS

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; 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 professional engineer's own and is nontransferable.

12-25-102. Definitions.

As used in this part 1, 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.

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

(3) "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 1.

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

(5) "Engineering experience", in addition to the practice of engineering as defined in subsection (10) 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 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 assigned duties in a full-time position in teaching and research.

(6) "Engineer-intern" means a person who has complied with the requirements of sections 12-25-111 and 12-25-112 and is duly enrolled as an "engineer-intern".

(7) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1293, § 8, effective May 28, 2004.)

(8) "License" means the formal legal permission to practice engineering granted by the board.

(9) Repealed.

(10) (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 shall be construed as practicing or offering to practice "professional engineering" within the meaning and intent of this section if the individual, by verbal 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 1; or performs engineering services.

(11) "Professional engineer" means an engineer duly licensed pursuant to this part 1.

(12) and (13) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1293, § 8, effective May 28, 2004.)

(14) "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 1, unless the work involves an activity exempted pursuant to section 12-25-103.

12-25-103. Exemptions.

(1) This part 1 shall not be construed to 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 is not required to be of public record;

(f) Professional land surveying as defined in section 12-25-202 (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) Individuals who are employed by and perform engineering services solely for the federal government;

(j) Individuals who practice architecture as defined in section 12-25-302 (6); or

(k) Utilities or their employees or contractors when performing services for another utility during times of natural disasters or emergency situations.

12-25-104. Forms of organizations permitted to practice.

(1) No partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or joint stock association shall be licensed under this part 1. No partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or joint stock association shall practice or offer to practice engineering in the state except under the following conditions:

(a) Professional engineers may practice under this part 1 as individuals or partners or through joint stock associations, registered limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies, or corporations.

(b) In the case of practice through a partnership, at least one of the partners shall be a professional engineer licensed under this part 1, and all engineering plans, designs, drawings, specifications, or reports issued by or for the partnership shall bear the seal of said professional engineer partner or a professional engineer in responsible charge of, and directly responsible for, such engineering work when issued.

(c) In the case of the practice of engineering through a joint stock association, limited liability company, or corporation, engineering services or work involving the practice of engineering may be offered through such joint stock association, limited liability company, or corporation if the person in responsible charge of the engineering activities of the joint stock association, limited liability company, or corporation is a professional engineer licensed pursuant to this part 1. All engineering plans, designs, drawings, specifications, or reports that are involved in such practice, issued by or for such joint stock association, limited liability company, or corporation, shall bear the seal and signature of a professional engineer in responsible charge of, and directly responsible for, such engineering work when issued.

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 individual has complied with the provisions contained in this part 1.

(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 1.

(3) Unless licensed or exempted pursuant to this part 1, 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 1, 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 12-25-102 (10). 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 12-25-102 (10).

(4) Repealed.

(5) It is unlawful for any individual to use in any manner a certificate or certificate number which has not been issued to such individual by the board.

(6) The practice of professional engineering in violation of any of the provisions of this part 1 shall be either:

(a) Restrained by injunction 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; or

(b) (I) Ceased by order of the board pursuant to section 12-25-109 (8.2) to (8.9).

(II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 782, § 16, effective July 1, 2006.)

(7) 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.

(8) Repealed.

(9) 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 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.

(10) An individual practicing professional engineering who is not licensed or exempt shall not collect compensation of any kind for such 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 July 1, 2013.

(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.

(6) Each appointee shall receive a certificate of his appointment from the governor.

(7) The director of the division of registrations 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.

12-25-107. Powers and duties of the board.

(1) In order to carry into effect the provisions of this part 1, the board shall:

(a) Adopt and promulgate, under the provisions of section 24-4-103, C.R.S., such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or proper to carry out the provisions of this article;

(b) Adopt rules of professional conduct for professional engineers under the provisions of section 24-4-103, C.R.S., which rules shall be published. Such publication shall constitute due notice to all professional engineers.

(c) Keep a record of its proceedings and of all applications. The application record for each applicant shall include:

(I) Name, age, and residence of the applicant;

(II) Date of application;

(III) Place of business of the applicant;

(IV) Education of the applicant;

(V) Engineering experience of the applicant;

(VI) Date and type of action taken by the board;

(VII) Such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board;

(d) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1294, § 12, effective May 28, 2004.)

(e) (I) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2003, p. 1305, § 1, effective April 22, 2003.)

(II) Make available through printed or electronic means the following:

(A) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1294, § 12, effective May 28, 2004.)

(B) Statutes administered by the board;

(C) A list of the names and addresses, of record, of all professional engineers;

(D) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2003, p. 1305, § 1, effective April 22, 2003.)

(E) Rules of the board;

(F) Such other pertinent information as the board deems necessary;

(G) The rules of professional conduct adopted pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection (1);

(f) Provide information to the public regarding the requirements for compliance with this part 1;

(g) Provide for written examinations in the "fundamentals of engineering" and the "principles and practice of engineering". Examinations shall be given as often as practicable, at such

locations as the board shall determine. The board shall ensure that the passing score for any examination shall be set to measure the level of minimum competency. An applicant who fails to pass the prescribed examination may be reexamined at the next regularly scheduled examination.

(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 chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. A quorum of the board shall consist of not less than five members.

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

(2) The division of registrations in the department of regulatory agencies may employ at least one investigator qualified to investigate complaints relative to the provisions of this part 1.

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, limit the scope of practice of, or place on probation, any professional engineer or engineer-intern who is found guilty of:

(a) Engaging in fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit in obtaining or attempting to obtain a certificate of licensure 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 24-5-101, C.R.S., in considering such conviction or plea. A certified copy of the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction of such conviction or plea shall be presumptive evidence of such conviction or plea for the purposes of any hearing under this part 1. 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) Violating, or aiding or abetting in the violation of, the provisions of this part 1, any rule or regulation adopted by the board in conformance with the provisions of this part 1, or any order of the board issued in conformance with the provisions of this part 1;

(f) Using false, deceptive, or misleading advertising;

(g) Performing services beyond one's competency, training, or education;

(h) Failing to report to the board any professional engineer known to have violated any provision of this part 1 or any board order or rule;

(i) Being addicted to or dependent upon alcohol or habit-forming drugs or controlled substances as defined in section 18-18-102 (5), C.R.S.;

(j) Using any schedule I controlled substance, as set forth in section 18-18-203, C.R.S.;

(k) Failing to report to the board any malpractice claim against such professional engineer or any partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or joint stock association of which such professional engineer is a member, that is settled or in which judgment is rendered, within sixty days of the effective date of such settlement or judgment, if such claim concerned engineering services performed or supervised by such engineer;

(l) Failing to pay any fine assessed pursuant to this article;

(m) 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 1.

(n) 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, a letter of admonition may be issued and sent, by certified mail, to the professional engineer or engineer-intern.

(b) When a letter of admonition is sent by the board, by certified mail, to a professional engineer or engineer-intern, the professional engineer or engineer-intern shall be advised 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.

(3) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1486, § 8, effective July 1, 1994.)

(4) (a) In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed pursuant to this article, any professional engineer violating any provision of this article or any rule promulgated pursuant to this article may be fined for each violation proven by the board as follows:

(I) In the first administrative proceeding against a professional engineer, a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars;

(II) In any subsequent administrative proceeding against a professional engineer determining that a violation of this article has occurred, a fine of not less than two hundred 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.

(5) 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) 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.

12-25-109. Disciplinary proceedings - injunctive relief procedure.

(1) 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 1.

(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.

(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.

(8) (a) The board is authorized to apply for injunctive relief, in the manner provided by the Colorado rules of civil procedure, to enforce the provisions of this part 1 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.

(b) (I) If the board has reason to believe that any individual has engaged in, or is engaging in, any act or practice which constitutes a violation of any provision of this article, 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.

(II) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2006, p. 782, § 17, effective July 1, 2006.)

(c) In any action brought pursuant to this subsection (8), evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited by this article 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 or registrant 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 or registration, 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 or unregistered 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 or unregistered 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 registration 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 or unregistered.

(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 or unregistered 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.

(9) Repealed.

(10) The court of appeals shall have initial jurisdiction to review all final actions and orders 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.

(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.

(12) 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 or registrant that could lead to serious consequences if not corrected, a confidential letter of concern may be issued and sent to the licensee or registrant.

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, may reconsider its prior action and reinstate or restore such 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.

12-25-110. Application for license and certificates.

(1) The board shall prescribe and furnish application forms. All applications shall be made under oath and shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee. Each application shall 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 shall be deemed defective and shall 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 such applications are acted upon.

(2) No new application shall be required of any individual requiring reexamination by the board, and any such 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 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.

12-25-111. Eligibility for engineer-intern.

To be eligible for enrollment as an engineer-intern, an applicant shall provide documentation of such applicant's technical competence.

12-25-112. Qualifications for engineer-intern.

(1) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as an engineer-intern by endorsement if such applicant is enrolled in good standing in another jurisdiction requiring qualifications substantially equivalent to those currently required of applicants under this part 1 or if, at the time of initial enrollment in such jurisdiction, such 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 12-25-111.

(2) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as an engineer-intern by graduation and examination if such applicant passes the fundamentals of engineering examination.

(b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), 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.

(3) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as an engineer-intern by graduation, experience, and examination if such 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), the applicant must:

(I) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1295, § 13, effective May 28, 2004.)

(II) (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 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.

(4) (a) An applicant may qualify for enrollment as an engineer-intern by experience and examination if such applicant passes the fundamentals of engineering examination.

(b) In order to be admitted to the examination pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (4), 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.

12-25-113. Eligibility for professional engineer.

To be eligible for licensing as a professional engineer, an applicant shall provide documentation of such applicant's technical competence.

12-25-114. Qualifications for professional engineer.

(1) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensing as a professional engineer by endorsement if such applicant is licensed in good standing in another jurisdiction requiring qualifications substantially equivalent to those currently required of applicants under this part 1 or if, at the time of initial licensure in such jurisdiction, such 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.

(2) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensing as a professional engineer by graduation, experience, and examination if such 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), 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.

(3) (a) An applicant may qualify for licensing as a professional engineer by experience and examination if such 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), 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.

(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 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 or recertification, unless the board is satisfied of such retired professional engineer's continued competence.

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 numbered certificate of licensure to said applicant.

(2) The board, upon acceptance of a qualified engineer-intern and upon receipt of payment of the required fee, shall certify said applicant.

(3) A license may be issued at any time but shall expire in conformance with section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S. A license shall be renewed at the time of such expiration.

(4) Licenses and registrations shall be renewed or reinstated pursuant to a schedule established by the director of the division of registrations 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 registrations 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 or registration pursuant to the schedule established by the director of the division of registrations, such license or registration shall

expire. Any person whose license or registration has expired shall be subject to the penalties provided in this article or section 24-34-102 (8), C.R.S.

(5) and (6) Repealed.

(7) A professional engineer shall give immediate notice to the board, in writing, of any change of address.

12-25-116. Fees - disposition.

(1) Pursuant to section 24-34-105, C.R.S., 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 license or a certificate of licensure;

(III) Application for licensure by endorsement;

(IV) Application for the principles and practice of engineering examination;

(V) Issuance of a certificate of licensure as a professional engineer;

(VI) Late renewal of a license;

(VII) Reexamination for the principles and practice of engineering examination;

(VIII) Renewal of an expired license;

(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.)

(III) Application for the fundamentals of engineering examination;

(IV) Reexamination for the fundamentals of engineering examination;

(V) 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.

(3) and (4) Repealed.

12-25-117. Professional engineer seal.

(1) Upon receipt of a certificate of licensure, the newly licensed professional engineer may obtain a seal. A crimp type seal, a rubber stamp type seal, or an electronic type seal may be used. The seal shall be of a design approved by the board and shall contain the 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) The seal and signature shall be used by an engineer only when the work being stamped was under the engineer's responsible charge.

(4) (Deleted by amendment, L. 94, p. 1493, § 17, effective July 1, 1994.)

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.

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.