

WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE
KEN HECHLER
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION

Form #3 □

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

NOTICE OF AGENCY APPROVAL OF A PROPOSED RULE
AND
FILING WITH THE LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE

AGENCY: West Virginia Board of Architects TITLE NUMBER: 2

CITE AUTHORITY: WV Code §30-12-1, §30-12-3 and §30-1-7a

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES ___ NO X

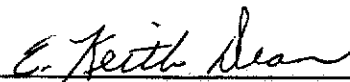
IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: _____

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: _____

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: 2

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: Disciplinary and Complaint Procedures
for Architects

THE ABOVE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE HAVING GONE TO A PUBLIC HEARING OR A PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD IS HEREBY APPROVED BY THE PROMULGATING AGENCY FOR FILING WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE FOR THEIR REVIEW.



Authorized Signature

Summary of Proposed Rule

This rule specifies procedures for the investigation and resolution of complaints against architects.

Circumstances Requiring Proposed Rule

The 2000 Legislature passed House Bill 4062 requiring all Boards to file rules specifying a procedure for the investigation and resolution of complaints against architects by July 1, 2000.

APPENDIX B

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule Title: Disciplinary and Complaint Procedure for Architects

Type of Rule: Legislative Interpretive Procedural

Agency: West Virginia Board of Architects

Address: 916 5Th Avenue, Suite 203

P.O. Box 589

Huntington, WV 25710-0589

1. Effect of Proposed rule: No financial impact on existing budget.

	ANNUAL FISCAL YEAR				
	INCREASE	DECREASE	CURRENT	NEXT	THEREAFTER
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONAL SERVICES					
CURRENT EXPENSE					
REPAIRS & ALTERATIONS					
EQUIPMENT					
OTHER					

2. Explanation of Above Estimates:

3. Objectives of These Rules: To provide a disciplinary and complaint procedure for architects.

Contact Person: E. Keith Dean 304-528-5825

4. Explanation of Overall Economic Impact of Proposed Rule:

A. Economic Impact on State Government: None

B. Economic Impact on Political Subdivisions; Specific Industries; Specific Groups of Citizens: None

C. Economic Impact on Citizens/Public at Large. None

Date: June 30, 2000

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative:

E. Keith Dean

E. Keith Dean
304-528-5825 Contact Person

QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please include a copy of this form with each filing of your rule: Notice of Public Hearing or Comment Period; Proposed Rule, and if needed, Emergency and Modified Rule.)

DATE: August 21, 2000

TO: LEGISLATIVE RULE-MAKING REVIEW COMMITTEE

FROM: (Agency Name, Address & Phone No.) West Virginia Board of Architects

P.O. Box 589, 916 5Th Avenue, Huntington, WV 25710-0589

LEGISLATIVE RULE TITLE Disciplinary and Complaint Procedures for
Architects

1. Authorizing statute(s) citation WV Code §30-12-1, §30-12-3 and §30-1-7a

2. a. Date filed in State Register with Notice of Hearing or Public Comment Period:

July 3, 2000

b. What other notice, including advertising, did you give of the hearing?

DNA (Public Comment Period)

c. Date of Public Hearing(s) *or* Public Comment Period ended:

August 15, 2000

d. Attach list of persons who appeared at hearing, comments received, amendments, reasons for amendments.

Attached _____

No comments received X

- e. Date you filed in State Register the agency approved proposed Legislative Rule following public hearing: (be exact)

8-24-00

- f. **Name, title, address and phone/fax/e-mail numbers** of agency person(s) to receive all *written correspondence* regarding this rule: (Please type)

E. Keith Dean, Board of Architects, P.O. Box 589,
Huntington, WV 25710-0589, Secretary/Member of Board

- g. **IF DIFFERENT FROM ITEM 'f',** please give **Name, title, address and phone number(s)** of agency person(s) who wrote and/or has responsibility for the contents of this rule: (Please type)

Marjorie Martorella, 1409 Robin Hood Road, Charleston, WV
25314, 304-744-3264 or 740-867-3636

3. If the statute under which you promulgated the submitted rules requires certain findings and determinations to be made as a condition precedent to their promulgation:

- a. Give the date upon which you filed in the State Register a notice of the time and place of a hearing for the taking of evidence and a general description of the issues to be decided.

DNA

b. Date of hearing or comment period:

c. On what date did you file in the State Register the findings and determinations required together with the reasons therefor?

Circumstances requiring proposed rule filed July 3, 2000

d. Attach findings and determinations and reasons:

Attached _____

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OFFICE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

**TITLE 2
LEGISLATIVE RULE
BOARD OF ARCHITECTS**

**SERIES 2
DISCIPLINARY AND COMPLAINT PROCEDURES FOR ARCHITECTS**

§2-2-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- This rule specifies a procedure for the investigation and resolution of complaints against architects.

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §§30-12-1 et seq. and 30-1-1 et seq.

1.3. Filing Date. --

1.4. Effective Date. --

§2-2-2. Application.

This rule applies to all persons registered or seeking registration to practice architecture pursuant to W. Va. Code §§30-12-1 et seq.

§2-2-3. Definitions.

The following words and phrases as used in this rule have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

3.1 "Applicant" means a person who has submitted an application for initial registration or registration renewal to the Board.

3.2. "Architect" means a person who engages in the practice of architecture as defined in W. Va. Code §30-12-2.

3.3. "Board" means the West Virginia Board of Architects.

3.4. "Certificate," "license" or "registration" means the certificate of registration issued by the board to registered architects pursuant to W. Va. Code §30-12-1 et seq.

3.5. "Felony" means a felony related to the fitness of an architect to practice architecture, including those crimes that have dishonesty as a fundamental and necessary element. Felonies that, upon conviction, constitute grounds for disciplinary action by the Board include, but are not limited to:

3.5.1. False swearing or perjury in a court proceeding related to the applicant's practice of architecture;

3.5.2. Felonies involving theft, bribery, embezzlement, forgery, falsification or destruction of records, fraud, or misrepresentation; and

3.5.3. Any other felony offense demonstrating a lack of business integrity or business honesty.

3.6. "Investigator" means a member or staff member of the board, or a licensed architect, attorney, paralegal, or present or former law enforcement officer hired or authorized by the Board, who is assigned the duty to make a preliminary evaluation of a complaint and to ascertain and report to the Board factual information related to a complaint against an architect.

3.7. "NCARB" means the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

3.8. "Professional negligence" means negligence demonstrating a wanton indifference to the interests of the public that caused, or that had a substantial likelihood of causing, serious harm to the public. A civil judgment for malpractice in the practice of architecture is not conclusive proof that an architect is guilty of professional negligence sufficient to support the imposition of professional discipline.

3.9. "Willful departure from accepted standards of professional conduct" means:

3.9.1. Default on obligations owed to the state in connection with the practice of architecture, including but not limited to obligations under the West Virginia workers' compensation act, the West Virginia unemployment compensation act, and West Virginia state tax and revenue laws;

3.9.2. Willful failure to substantially perform in accordance with the terms of a contract or subcontract;

3.9.3. Performance in violation of standards established by law or generally accepted standards for the practice of architecture amounting to intentionally deficient or grossly negligent performance on a contract;

3.9.4. Specification of substandard materials, or design defects amounting to intentionally deficient or grossly negligent performance; or

3.9.5. Any other cause of a serious and compelling nature amounting to knowing and willful misconduct in the practice of architecture.

§2-2-4. Causes for Denial, Suspension or Revocation of Registration, or other Disciplinary Action.

The Board may deny an application for registration; place a registered architect on probation; limit or restrict a registration; revoke, suspend or annul a registration issued by the Board; or impose a civil penalty on an architect in an amount not more than two thousand dollars for each violation, upon satisfactory proof that an applicant or architect has been convicted of a felony or is, in his or her professional capacity, engaged in conduct, practices or acts constituting professional negligence

or a willful departure from accepted standards of professional conduct, or has violated the provisions of W. Va. Code §30-1-8, W. Va. Code §30-12-1 et seq., or the Rules of the Board.

§ 2-2-5. Disposition of Complaints.

5.1. Any person aggrieved by the acts of an architect may make initial inquiry to the board by letter or telephone. The board shall make and keep a record of the date and time of telephone calls making inquiry related to a complaint, together with a notation of the date a complaint form was mailed, but a complaint must be reduced to writing and received by the Board before it is considered as filed.

5.2 Any person, firm, corporation, member of the Board, or public officer may make a complaint to the Board which charges an architect with a violation of W. Va. Code §30-1-8, W. Va. Code §30-12-1 et seq. or of the Rules of the Board. The Board may provide a form for that purpose, but a complaint may be filed in any written form so long as it contains substantially the same information. In addition to a written narrative describing the matter complained of, the complaint should contain the following:

5.2.1. The name, address and telephone number of the person making the complaint;

5.2.2. The name, address and telephone number of the architect against whom the complaint is lodged;

5.2.3. Information as to whether there was a contract or letter of agreement with the architect relevant to the matters charged in the complaint. If there was a contract or letter of agreement, a copy should be submitted as an attachment.

5.2.4. An attachment submitting any additional documents in the possession of the complainant relevant to the matters charged in the complaint.

5.3. A member of the Board may file a written complaint against an architect based on matters within the personal knowledge of the Board member, matters disclosed by records within the possession of the Board, matters of public record that constitute grounds for disciplinary action, or upon information received through investigative activities undertaken by the Board following a telephone report by an aggrieved person. A member of the Board who files a written complaint may not participate in final deliberations or vote on the final disposition of the case, unless it is clear and the Board determines from written and oral statements that the complaint is filed as a matter of form, that the member has not prejudged the case, that only unproven allegations are intended in the complaint, and that the member filing the complaint has reached no conclusion based on the mere assertion of the charge.

5.4. Complainants are immune from liability for the allegations contained in their complaints filed with the Board unless the complaint is filed in bad faith or for a malicious purpose.

5.5. The Board shall maintain a detailed log book that assigns to each complaint received and filed a Board identification number, records the date the complaint was received, and follows the matter to disposition.

5.6. The board shall keep an active case file status sheet showing the date of each action on a complaint together with explanatory comments.

5.7. The Board shall maintain a separate file on each complaint received and filed, and each file shall have a number assigned to it.

5.8. Upon receipt of a complaint, initial review and preliminary evaluation, the Board shall send a complaint acknowledgment to the complainant stating:

5.8.1. That the matter will be reviewed by the Board;

5.8.2. That the complaint is outside the jurisdiction of the Board, or fails to state sufficient grounds to support any disciplinary action by the Board; or

5.8.3. That more information will be required in order to adequately review the individual complaint. The Board may include in its complaint acknowledgment a request for additional relevant information from the complainant.

5.9. If it is summarily determined upon receipt that the complaint is outside the jurisdiction of the Board, or fails to state sufficient grounds to support any action by the Board, the Board shall retain a copy of the complaint together with the form of acknowledgment to the complainant and a notation in the complaint log that the complaint was summarily dismissed prior to filing, but the complaint will not be assigned a file number and the complaint will not be considered filed. Copies of complaints summarily dismissed prior to filing shall be made available to any member of the Board upon request or at the next regular meeting of the Board.

5.10. Unless it is summarily determined upon receipt that the complaint is outside the jurisdiction of the Board, or fails to state sufficient grounds to support any action by the Board, the Board shall send by certified mail a copy of the complaint including any supporting documentation, and a Notice of alleged violation, to the architect for his or her written comment, and he or she shall submit a written response to the Board within thirty (30) days of the date of such correspondence, or waive the right to do so. If the architect against whom the complaint is made fails to respond to a Notice of alleged violation, the Board may issue an Order to show cause why disciplinary action is should not be imposed, in which case the architect against whom a complaint is made has the right to a hearing.

5.11. A complaint and Notice of alleged violation sent to registered architects or applicants for certification or renewal of certification are properly served when sent to their last known address. It is the responsibility of the registered architect or applicant for registration to keep the Board informed of his or her current address.

5.12. After receipt and review of a complaint, unless the complaint is determined to fall within the provisions of subdivision 5.8.2 of this rule, the Board shall cause to be conducted any reasonable inquiry or investigation it considers necessary to determine the truth and the validity of the allegations set forth in the complaint. The review of complaints and any view or investigation thereof may, at the discretion of the Board, be assigned to a committee of the Board.

5.13. At any point in its investigation of a complaint the Board may, at its discretion, assign or reassign the matter to an investigator to ascertain additional facts and report to the Board.

5.14. Upon receipt of a complaint the investigator shall, within sixty (60) days, review and investigate the same and provide the Board with a report. The report shall contain a statement of the allegations, a statement of facts, and an analysis of the complaint, the records reviewed and a statement of the investigator's findings and recommendations. The investigator shall, upon request, be afforded an opportunity to interview any person having knowledge of the matter complained of. The investigator's report and any statements of witnesses shall be placed in the complaint file.

5.15. At any time after a complaint is received and before the Board enters an order disposing of the complaint, the architect against whom the complaint is made may request an informal conference before the Board. The Board or the committee may also request the architect against whom the complaint is made, and any other person, to attend an informal conference, or to appear at a regular meeting of the Board, in order to facilitate the disposition of a complaint, dispose of procedural issues or prehearing motions, or simplify or settle issues to be raised at hearing by the consent of the parties. The Board or the committee shall give notice of the conference, which notice shall include a statement of issues to be informally discussed. When a member or staff of the board has served as the investigator making a preliminary evaluation of the complaint, that member or staff person shall attend the informal conference. At an informal conference, the statements made by either party at a conference, including any proposed disposition of the complaint, are not admissible at any subsequent hearing on the merits without the consent of all parties to the hearing. An architect against whom a complaint is made is not required to attend an informal conference when requested to do so by the Board and may not be penalized for refusing an informal conference. At an informal conference the complainant is not entitled to a say in any agreed disposition of the complaint.

5.16. The Board, its President, the complaint committee or Secretary may issue subpoenas requiring witnesses to appear before the Board and subpoenas duces tecum to complete the Board's investigation and to determine the truth or validity of complaints, or to compel the attendance of witnesses at hearing. The investigator may request the Board or its President to issue a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum. Any such request shall be accompanied by a brief statement specifying the necessity for its issuance. Subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum may be signed by any member of the Board or its Secretary. Written requests by a party for the issuance of subpoenas or subpoenas duces tecum as provided in subsection must be received by the Board no later than ten (10) days before a scheduled hearing. Any party requesting the issuance of subpoenas duces tecum shall see that they are properly served in accordance with W. Va. Code §29A-5-1(b).

5.17. At any point in the course of an investigation or inquiry into a complaint, the Board may determine that there is not and will not be sufficient evidence to warrant further proceedings, or that

the complaint fails to allege misconduct for which an architect may be sanctioned by the Board, except that in the event the review and investigation of a complaint is assigned to the committee or an investigator, the committee or investigator shall make their respective findings and recommendations to the Board prior to the Board dismissing the complaint.

§2-2-6. Requests for Hearing Following Denial of Registration.

6.1. Any applicant who has had his or her application for registration denied by order of the Board may request a hearing on the denial within thirty (30) days of that action in accordance with the contested case hearing procedures set forth in W. Va. Code §29A-5-1 et seq. and the rules of the Board.

6.2. Contested cases involving a registered architect whose renewal of registration was denied for reasons that constitute grounds for professional discipline are treated as disciplinary matters under section 7 of this rule for purposes of determining the burden of proof and other procedural questions.

§2-2-7. Hearing Procedure.

7.1. Any applicant denied a certificate who submits a written demand for hearing to the Board within thirty (30) days following the denial is entitled to a hearing on the action denying the certificate. Any architect against whom a complaint is filed may at any time following receipt of a Notice of alleged violation, but before an Order to show cause scheduling a hearing is issued, submit a written demand for a hearing, and is entitled to the hearing.

7.2. When the President of the Board or his or her authorized designee is presented with a demand for a hearing, he or she shall schedule a hearing within forty-five (45) days of receipt by him or her of the written demand, unless postponed to a later date by mutual agreement.

7.3. Following receipt of an architect's response to a Notice of alleged violation, and determination by the Board that probable cause exists for the Board to find that the architect committed misconduct for which he or she may be sanctioned by the Board, the Secretary shall provide the architect charged with an Order, issued in the name of the Board, ordering the charged architect to show cause at a hearing before the Board why disciplinary action should not be imposed. The Order to show cause shall be served by certified mail, return receipt requested, upon the charged party at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of hearing. The Order shall state with particularity, by reference to the W. Va. Code or Rule of the Board thereunder, the matters charged in the complaint. The Order shall state the date, time and place for the hearing. The Board may thereafter amend the charges set forth in the Order to show cause, except that a hearing based on amended charges is subject to the same thirty (30) day notice requirement.

7.4. The Order to show cause shall include a time frame order requiring all parties to a disciplinary action, within fifteen (15) days of the service of the Order to show cause, to exchange the following:

7.4.1 A list of proposed witnesses at hearing with addresses and telephone numbers;

7.4.2. Copies of documentary evidence and lists of exhibits intended to be introduced into evidence at hearing; and

7.4.3. Copies of any witness statements in the possession or under the control of the Board.

7.4.4. The time frame for exchanging witness lists, statements of Board witnesses, copies of documentary evidence and lists of exhibits may be extended by agreement of the parties.

7.4.5. The Board has a continuing duty to disclose exculpatory evidence.

7.5. Upon written motion received by the Board no later than twenty (20) days prior to the date of hearing, a more definite statement of the matters charged or the reasons stated for denial of a certificate shall be provided to the demanding or charged party or his or her counsel, at least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing date.

7.6. Hearings shall be conducted as follows:

7.6.1. Any party to a hearing shall have the right to be represented by an attorney-at-law, duly qualified to practice law in the state of West Virginia.

7.6.2. The Board shall be represented by the West Virginia Attorney General's Office or, with the consent of the Attorney General, an attorney member of the Board or attorney-at-law duly qualified to practice law in the state of West Virginia and hired by the Board. An attorney member of the Board who represents the Board at hearing may not participate in final deliberations of the Board or vote on the final disposition of the case.

7.6.3. Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded from the hearing. Furthermore, the rules of evidence as applied in civil cases in the circuit courts of this state shall be followed. However, when necessary to ascertain facts not reasonably susceptible of proof under those rules, evidence not admissible thereunder may be admitted, except where precluded by statute, if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs.

7.6.4. The rules of privilege recognized by the laws of West Virginia shall be followed.

7.6.5. Objections to evidentiary offers shall be noted in the record. Any party to the hearing may vouch the record as to any excluded testimony or other evidence.

7.6.6. Any party to a hearing may appear with witnesses to testify on his or her behalf; may be heard in person, by counsel or both; may present such other evidence in support of his or her position as deemed appropriate by the Board and, when appropriate, may cross-examine witnesses called by the Board in support of the charges or in defense of its decision to deny registration.

7.6.7. The hearing shall be held at such time and place as is designated by the Board, but no hearing shall be conducted unless and until at least thirty (30) days written notice thereof has been served upon the charged or demanding party and/or his or her attorney in person; or if he or she cannot be found, by delivering such notice at his or her usual place of abode and giving information

of its purport, to his wife or her husband, or to any other person found there who is a member of his or her family and above the age of sixteen (16) years; or if neither his wife or her husband nor any such person can be found there, and he or she cannot be found, by leaving such notice posted at the front door of such place of abode; or if he or she does not reside in this state, such notice may be served by the publication thereof once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper published in this state; or such notice may be served by registered or certified mail.

7.6.8. The hearing shall be open to the general public.

7.6.9. Members of the Board and its officers, agents and employees are competent to testify at the hearing as to material and relevant matters, but no member of the Board who testifies at the hearing may participate in the deliberations or decisions of the Board with respect to the case in which he testified.

7.6.10. The hearing shall be conducted by a quorum of the Board or, in the discretion of the Board, an attorney licensed within this state hired by the Board to serve as hearing examiner, to make written findings of fact and conclusions of law, and to make nonbinding recommendations to the Board as to the appropriate disposition of the case.

7.6.11. A record of the hearing, including the complaint(s), if applicable, the notice of hearing, all pleadings, motions, rulings, stipulations, exhibits, documentary evidence, evidentiary depositions and the stenographic report of the hearing, shall be made and a transcript thereof maintained in the Board's files. Upon request, a copy of the transcript shall be furnished to either party at his or her expense.

7.6.12. Documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts or by incorporation by reference.

7.6.13. At any hearing upon a complaint filed against an architect, or any hearing under subsection 6.2 of this Rule, the Board shall have the burden of proof and shall present its evidence and/or testimony in support of the charges first.

7.6.14. Where a hearing is held upon demand under the provisions of subsections 6.1 of this rule following a denial of registration on the grounds that an applicant is not qualified for registration, the demanding party shall have the burden of proof and shall therefore be required to present his or her evidence first. The Board may require the person demanding the hearing to give security for the costs thereof and if the demanding party does not substantially prevail, such costs may be assessed against them and may be collected in a civil action or by other proper remedy.

7.6.15. Following the conclusion of the Board's presentation of evidence in accordance with subsection 7.6.13 of this section the Respondent or charged party shall have the right to submit his or her evidence in defense.

7.6.16. Following the conclusion of the demanding party's presentation of evidence in accordance with subsection 7.6.14 of this section, the Board shall have the right to offer its evidence in rebuttal.

7.6.17. The Board may call witnesses to testify in support of its decision to deny a certificate or in support of the charges instituted against an architect; may present such other evidence to support its position; and, may cross-examine witnesses called by the demanding party or charged party in support of his or her position.

7.6.18. All parties shall have the right to offer opening and closing arguments, not to exceed ten (10) minutes for each presentation.

7.6.19. Hearings held by the Board as a result of a complaint filed against an architect may be continued or adjourned to a later date or different place by the Board or its designee by appropriate notice to all parties.

7.6.20. Motions for a continuance of a hearing may be granted upon a showing of good cause. Motions for continuance must be in writing and received in the office of the Board no later than seven (7) days before the hearing date. In determining whether good cause exists, consideration will be given to the ability of the party requesting the continuance to proceed effectively without a continuance. A motion for a continuance filed less than seven (7) days from the hearing date may be denied unless the reason for the motion could not have been ascertained earlier. Motions for continuance filed prior to the date of hearing shall be ruled on by the President or Secretary of the Board. All other motions for continuance shall be ruled on by the Board member(s) or the member presiding over the hearing.

7.6.21. All motions related to a case set for hearing before the Board, except motions for continuance and those made during the hearing, shall be in writing and shall be received in the office of the Board at least ten (10) days before the hearing. Prehearing motions may be heard at a prehearing conference or at the hearing prior to the commencement of testimony. The Board member(s) presiding at the hearing shall hear the motions and the response from the non-moving party and shall rule on such motions accordingly.

§2-2-8. Transcription of Testimony and Evidence.

8.1. All testimony, evidence, arguments and rulings on the admissibility of testimony and evidence shall be reported by stenographic notes and characters or by mechanical means.

8.2. All reported materials shall be transcribed. The Board shall have the responsibility to make arrangements for the transcription of the reported testimony and evidence.

8.3. Upon the motion of the Board or any party assigning error or omission in any part of any transcript, the President, presiding member, or hearing examiner shall settle all differences arising as to whether such transcript truly discloses what occurred at the hearing and shall direct that the transcript be corrected and/or revised as appropriate so as to make it conform to the truth.

8.4. A transcript of the hearing shall be provided to all members of the Board for review at least ten (10) days before the vote is taken on its decision in any disciplinary matter.

§2-2-9. Submission of Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law.

9.1. Any party may submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law at a time and manner designated by the Board.

9.2. The Board may also initiate or consider stipulation or agreement proposals with regard to the informal disposition of cases and may enter into an agreed stipulation and order without conference.

§2-2-10. Depositions and discovery.

10.1. Evidentiary depositions may be taken on a voluntary basis and read or otherwise included into evidence as in civil actions in the circuit courts of this state. Neither the Board nor the architect who is the subject of a disciplinary action is entitled to subpoena witnesses for purposes of discovery depositions.

§2-2-11. Orders.

11.1. Any final order entered by the Board imposing a disciplinary action shall be supported by a written statement of findings of fact and the reasons for the decision. Final orders following hearings shall be made pursuant to the provisions of W. Va. Code §§29A-5-3 and 30-1-8(d). Such orders shall be entered within forty-five (45) days following the submission of all documents and materials necessary for the proper disposition of the case, including transcripts, and shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law.

11.2. The findings of fact and conclusions of law must be approved by a majority of the Board either by a poll or vote at a regular meeting, before a final order is entered. A copy of the final order approved by a majority of the Board shall be served upon the demanding or charged party and/or his or her attorney of record, if any, within ten (10) days after entry by the Board by personal service or by registered or certified mail.

§2-2-12. Notification to NCARB.

12.1 When the Board issues a decision and final order, either by agreement or after proceedings, that results in disciplinary action against a licensee, the Board shall promptly send a copy of that decision and order to NCARB, and shall supply any other relevant documentation that may reasonably be requested.

§2-2-13. Appeal.

13.1. An appeal from any final order entered in accordance with these rules shall comply with the provisions of W. Va. Code §§30-1-9 and 29A-6-1 et seq.

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULES

Agency: West Virginia Board of Architects
Subject: Disciplinary and Complaint Procedures for Architects,
2CSR2
Counsel: Rita A. Pauley
Date: September 28, 2000

PERTINENT DATES

Filed for public comment: July 3, 2000
Public comment period ended: August 15, 2000
Filed following public comment period: August 24, 2000
Filed LRMRC: August 24, 2000
Filed as emergency:

Fiscal Impact: None

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
WEST VIRGINIA

OCT 6 4 00 PM '00

FILED

ABSTRACT

This rule was filed in response to the requirements of HB 4062 passed during the 2000 Legislative Session. The bill required all licensing boards authorized by West Virginia Code §30-1-1 et seq. to propose, for legislative approval, a rule or rules specifying the procedures for the investigation and resolution of all complaints against licensees. This mandate led to boards filing rules as legislative that were by statutory definition procedural.

As currently written, this proposed rule contains material that explains the types of conduct that may be grounds for discipline as well as the procedure for filing a complaint and conducting a hearing. Counsel has suggested that the procedural material be removed from the rule and refilled as a procedural rule.

The proposed rule is new. The following is a section-by-section synopsis of the proposed rule.

Section 1 is the standard general section, setting forth the scope, authority, filing date and effective date of the proposed rule.

Section 2 states that the rule applies to all persons registered or seeking registration as an architect.

Section 3 is the definition section.

Section 4 sets forth the Board's range of disciplinary authority. This includes denial of an application for registration as well as revocation and suspension of existing registrations and imposition of a civil penalty up to \$2,000 per violation. An applicant or architect may be disciplined for such things as conviction of a felony in his or her professional capacity; engaging in conduct, practices or acts constituting professional negligence; and violation of various statutory or regulatory requirements.

Sections 5 through 13 deal with the procedural aspects of filing and responding to complaints and conducting hearings on complaints. They should be removed from this rule and filed as a procedural rule.

AUTHORITY

Statutory authority: W.Va. Code, §30-1-8, which provides, in part, as follows:

... (h) On or before the first day of July, two thousand, every board referred to in this chapter shall propose rules for legislative approval in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, which shall specify a procedure for the investigation and resolution of all complaints against persons licensed under this chapter.

ANALYSIS

I. HAS THE AGENCY EXCEEDED THE SCOPE OF ITS STATUTORY AUTHORITY IN APPROVING THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE?

No

II. IS THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE INTENT OF THE STATUTE WHICH THE RULE IS INTENDED TO IMPLEMENT, EXTEND, APPLY, INTERPRET OR MAKE SPECIFIC?

Yes

III. DOES THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE CONFLICT WITH OTHER CODE PROVISIONS OR WITH ANY OTHER RULE ADOPTED BY THE SAME OR A DIFFERENT AGENCY?

Yes, West Virginia Code §29A-1-2(d) and (g) define "Legislative" and "Procedural" rules. A Legislative Rule is one which ". . . supplies a basis for the imposition of civil or criminal liability or grants or denies a specific benefit. Every rule which, when effective, is determinative on any issue affecting private rights, privileges or interests is a legislative rule.

A procedural rule "fixes rules of procedure, practice or evidence for dealings with or proceedings before an agency. . . .

Inherent statutory and regulatory conflicts are created by including material which is clearly procedural in an legislative rule.

IV. IS THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE NECESSARY TO FULLY ACCOMPLISH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STATUTE UNDER WHICH THE PROPOSED RULE WAS PROMULGATED?

No

V. IS THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE REASONABLE, ESPECIALLY AS IT AFFECTS THE CONVENIENCE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC OR OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY IT?

Yes

VI. CAN THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE BE MADE LESS COMPLEX OR MORE READILY UNDERSTANDABLE BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC?

No

VII. WAS THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE RULE PROMULGATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 29A, ARTICLE 3 AND WITH ANY REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY ANY OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CODE?

No

VIII. OTHER

Counsel has suggested technical modifications.