# Section 202. Board Composition.

### Landscape Architect Board Option

A. The Board shawill consist of [(Number)] members, at least ([Number)] of whom shall will be a-public representative(s) of the public, and the remainder of whom shawill be Licensees qualified under, who possess the qualifications specified in Section 203 of this Act. It is the intent of tThe legislature intends, through the Board member composition, of the members of this Board to provide ensure the necessary expertise to efficiently and effectively regulate the profession, using professionals who are presumed to act on behalf of the public and are also bound by applicable laws related to ethics and public-service laws.

# Composite Board Option

- B. The Board shawill consist of [(Number)] members appointed pursuant to under Section 204 to be and comprised of the following:
  - (i) Two (2) Public Members as defined by this act.
  - (ii) Two (2) Landscape Architects as defined in Section 203.
  - (iii) Two (2) {[Profession]} as defined in...{[citation to relevant practice act referencing resident, licensed in good standing, other licenses in good standing, licensed for a specified period of time.]].
  - (iv) Two (2) ([Profession)] as defined in....(citation to relevant practice act referencing resident, licensed in good standing, other licenses in good standing, licensed for a specified period of time)].
  - (v) Two (2) ([Profession)] as defined in....(citation to relevant practice act referencing resident, licensed in good standing, other licenses in good standing, licensed for a specified period of time)].
  - (vi) Two (2) ([Profession)] as defined in....(citation to relevant practice act referencing resident, licensed in good standing, other licenses in good standing, licensed for a specified period of time)].
  - (vii) [Intended to include two (2) members from each of the number of professions under the Board's jurisdiction of the Board.]
- C. In addition to the qualifications specified above, each Board member shall at all times during the appointed period comply with Section 203-(b), (c), (d), and (e).
- D. It is the intent of tThe legislature intends, through the Board member composition, of the members of this Board to provide ensure the necessary expertise to efficiently and effectively regulate the profession using professionals who are presumed to

#### Section 202

With respect to states' rights and the differing regulatory structures that currently exist, CLARB has elected to provide two (2) different models of board structure in this Model ActLaw. Readers are advised that the The language included in this version of the Model ActLaw language better

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and that\_language throughout in various parts of the Model Law the Act may will need to be modified if another a different board structure is contemplated used.

The remaining portions of the Model Act do not include the multiple scopes and licensure eligibility criteria factors. This section also provides language related to a composite board structure whereby multiple design related members make up and regulate multiple professions.

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various represented design related profession(s), and public members.

Section 202(aA) identifies a standalone board option and contemplates with IL and scape aArchitects and public members involved in the regulation of the profession.

Section 202(b) identifies a composite board option and contemplates-includes equal representation and regulation of as manythe design professions as deemed appropriate regulated by the board. In addition to representation of the various professions, Public members are also included on the composite board\_public representation is also contemplated.

The remaining portions of the Model Act do not include the multiple scopes and licensure oligibility criteria factors.

The composite board model contemplates regulation of Related design professions on a composite board may includeing, but not limited to, architects, engineers, landscape architects, land surveyors, geologists, and/or interior designers.

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act on behalf of the public and are also bound by applicable laws related to ethics and public-service laws.

# Section 203. Qualifications for Board Membership.

- A. Each Landscape Architect <u>Board</u> member of the <u>Board shall must</u> at all times as <u>during their Board tenure</u> a <u>Board member</u>:
  - Be a resident of (State)[State] for not less than at least one (1) year;.
  - ii) Be a Licensee in Good Standing:
  - iii) Maintain in Good Standing any other professional license issued by a licensing authority in this or any other jurisdiction.
  - iv) Hasve been licensed as a Landscape Architect for at least three (3) years.
- B. Each Public Member of the Board shall <u>must</u> be a resident of (State)[State] and who has attained twenty-one (at least 21) years of age.
- C. Each <u>Board</u> member <u>of the Board</u>-shall <u>at all times always</u> maintain eligibility to serve on the Board by avoiding relationships that <u>maywould</u> interfere with the Board's <u>public-protection</u> mission <u>of public protection</u>. Board members shall be especially cognizant of <u>issues of conflict-of-interest issues</u> including, <u>for examplebut not limited to</u>, participation in <u>(State)[State]</u> or national professional associations, <u>or both</u>.
- D. Each Board members of the Board shall are barred from not being an officer of or holding any leadership position in a State or national professional association for during the term of such the Board member's appointed termment to the Board. For the purposes of this Section 203, a leadership position is defined as serving as a voting member of the governing board.
- E. Each <u>Board</u> member <u>of the Board</u>-shall annually attest to <u>having</u> completeding coursework or training of a duration and covering content approved by <u>the Board through</u> policy. -Such coursework or training <u>shall must</u> address relevant regulatory issues such as the <u>Board's</u> role <u>of the Board</u>, <u>Board members' the roles</u> <u>of the Board member</u>, conflicts of interest, administrative procedures, enforcement, and immunity.

Section 204. Board Member Appointment and Oversight by Governor.

#### Section 203

As has been emphasized, Eexpertise of board members is essential to the effectiveness and efficiencies efficient of the board decision-making capabilities.

This section identifies the eligibility criteria to serve on the board\_te achieve diverse and knowledgeable board members.

As a reminder, however, A all board members serve the public interests when undertaking and acting within the scope of the board duties and responsibilities.

#### Section 204

This section clarifies and enhances the notion that government oversight is intended in the regulatory structure. -Legislative enactment creating and delegating authority, Governor appointment, and removal authority assists in providing necessary governmental oversight.

In accordance with the principle of separation of powers and to provide for sufficient oversight by the respective branches of government, the Governor shall appoint the members of the Board in accordance with the provisions of Article II of this Act and the (State)[State] constitution. In addition, the Governor shall have has the authority to remove Board members of the Board with or without cause.

#### Section 205. Terms.

- A. Except as provided in subsection (b)B of this Section 205, Board members of the Board shall beare appointed for a term of four (4) years, except that Board members of the Board who are appointed to fill vacancies that occur prior to the before expiration of a former member's full term shall serve the remaining portion of such that unexpired term.
- B. The Board-member terms of the members of the Board shallmust be staggered so that the terms of no more than [(Number/Percentage)] member terms shall expire in any year. Each member shall serve until a qualified successor is appointed, unless such member resigns or cannot serve because he or she is removed by reason of such member's removal from membership on the Board in accordance with Article II Section 207 of Article II of this Act.
- C. Board members are eligible to can serve for up to three (3) consecutive full terms. The completingion of the remainingder portion of an unexpired term shall is not constitute a "full term" for purposes of this Section 205.

### Section 206. Board Member Vacancies.

- A. Any vacancy that occurs in Board the membership of the Board for any reason, including expiration of term, removal, resignation, death, disability, or disqualification, shall must be filled by the Governor or appointing authority as prescribed in Article II Section 204 of Article II of this Act as soon as practicable.
- B. If a vacancy is not filled within six (6) months, then the Board may appoint an individual qualified under Section 203 to temporarily fill the vacancy until such time as the Governor (or appointing authority) approves the temporary Board member or appoints a new member.

# Section 207. Removal of Board Member.

A-The Board may remove a Board member of the Board may be removed by the Board upon an affirmative vote of a three quarters (34) majority of

#### Section 205

This section identifies a four (4)-year term of appointment and that service is limited to three (3) consecutive full terms. CLARB understands and appreciates the institutional knowledge and continuity of volunteers and attempts to balance longevity with the need for an infusion of new representation.

#### Section 206

This section addresses the process by which a vacancy is filled by Governor appointment. CLARB identified and understands the value of a fully constituted board, and but recognizes that vacancies may exist for months and years. -As a means of providing an incentive for the appointing authority to fill vacancies and keep boards fully populated. this section authorizes the board to fill a vacancy position that remains vacant for in excess of over six (6) months.

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## Section 207

This section authorizes the board to remove board members under specified conditions and following identified procedures.

members otherwise eligible to vote <u>and based</u> upon one or more of the following grounds:

- A. The Board member's refusal or inability for any reason of a member of the Board to perform the required duties required of a Board member in an efficient, responsible, and professional manner.;
  - B. The mMisuse of a Board—member position to obtain, or attempt to obtain, any financial or material gain, or any advantage personally or for another, through such the office.
- C. A final adjudication (by a court or other body with jurisdiction) by a recognized body, including the courts, that the board memberre has been a violatedion of the laws governing the practice of Landscape Architecture by a Board member; or.
- D. Conviction of a crime other than a minor traffic offense.

# Section 208. Organization of the Board.

- A. The Board shall elect from its members a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and such other officers as it deems appropriate and necessary to <a href="the-conduct of-its">the-conduct of-its</a> business. -The Chairperson shall preside at all <a href="Board">Board</a> meetings of the Board-and shall-perform <a href="those duties">those duties customarily associated with the position and such-other duties assigned from time to time-by the Board.</a>
  - The Chairperson may establish Board committees as appropriate and necessary to the furtherance of Board business, and may designate Board members as committee members.
- B. Officers elected by the Board shall-serve terms of one (1) year commencing with starting the day of their election and ending upon election of their successors. Officers shall may serve no more than [{Number]} consecutive one-year terms in each elected office to which they are elected.

# Section 209. Executive Director and Employees of Board.

- A. The Board shall employ an Executive Director who shall be is responsible for the performing ance of the administrative functions and such other duties as the Board may direct under the Board's oversight of the Board and such other duties as the Board may direct.
- B. The Board may, in its discretion, employ persons (in addition to the Executive Director) in such other positions or capacities as it

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deems necessary to the properly conducting of Board business and fulfillingment of the Board's responsibilities as defined under this Act.

### Section 210. Compensation of Board Members.

Each <u>Board</u> member <u>of the Board shall</u>-receives as compensation a <u>per diem</u> amount for each day <u>on which</u> the Board member is engaged in performingance of the official <u>Board</u> duties <u>of the Board</u>, and <u>shall beis</u> reimbursed for all reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in connection with <u>the</u>-discharginge of such official duties.

# Section 211. Meetings of Board.

- A. <u>Frequency</u>. The Board shall meet at least once every three months to transact its business, <u>and</u>. <u>The Board shall meet</u> at such additional times as <u>may be called by the Board's</u> Chairperson <u>or two-thirds (2/3) of the Board's voting members of the Board may determineer by two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members of the Board</u>.
- B. <u>Location</u>. The <u>Board shall determine the</u> location and format for each meeting <u>shall be determined by the Board</u> and <u>provide</u> noticed to the public as required by [citation to open meetings laws].
- C. Remote Participation. The Board, consistent with (State)[State] law and any regulations promulgated thereunder, may provide for the remote participation in a Board meetings of by Board members not present at the meeting location.
- D. <u>Notice</u>. Notice of all <u>Board</u> meetings of the <u>Board shawill</u> be given in the manner and <u>pursuant to all requirements</u> prescribed by <u>[State]'s the applicable open-meetings laws\_in (State).</u>
- E. Quorum. A majority of the Board members of the Board as constituted by statute shall constitutes a quorum for the convening and conducting of a Board meeting and, except whenre a greater number is required under this Act or by any Board regulation of the Board, all actions of the Board shall will be by a majority of a quorum.
- F. Access by Public. All Board meetings shall-must be conducted in accordance with the (State)[State]'s open-meeting law.
- G. Record of Meetings of the Board. A record of all Board meetings of the Board shallmust be maintained in accordance with the (State)[State]'s open-records law.

# Section 212. Regulations Governing Licensure and Practice.

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#### Section 211

This section specifies that the board shall meet a minimum number of times annually. -CLARB recognizes that boards must meet often enough to not enly transact business on a regular basis, but and to ensure that applicants' and respondents' have issues

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technology provides a means for boards to meet regularly, in spite of a lack of physical presence if it is difficult for a board to meet face-to-face on a frequent basis.

#### Section 212

One of the most important authorities delegated from Commented [DA22]: Regulation needed

is rulemaking in the form of regulations. Statutes are intended to be general in nature while regulations add specifics.

to skeletal nature of the statutes. Using its expertise and public representation perspectives, boards promulgate rules create regulations that add specificity to the practice act statute. Statutes are intended to be general in nature while regulations add specifies to skeletal nature of the statutes. Expertise is needed to provide the practice—specific details to the regulations.

-FurtherIn addition, aAs practice evolves, amending regulations are more flexible and easier to amend than may provide more flexibility than are statutory-statutes.

The Board shall make, adopt, amend, and repeal such regulations as <a href="mailto:itmay-be">itmay-be</a> deemsed necessary by the Board from time to time for the proper administration and enforcement of this Act. Such regulations shall must be promulgated in accordance with the requirements of the (State)[State]'s Administrative Procedures Act.

# Section 213. Powers and Duties Delegated to Board.

- A. Under active State oversight and supervision, the Board shall regulate the practice of, landscape architecture in (State)[State] and shall beis responsible for the conducting of all of its activities in connection therewith. The powers and duties set forth in this Section 213 shall beare in addition to any other powers and duties delegated to the Board under the provisions of this Act. It is the intent of this Section 213 that oOnce licensed by the Board, Licensees cannot divest the Board of jurisdiction by changing their licensure status or relinquishing licensure. It is also the intent of this Section 213 that pMoreover, persons never licensed by the Board who have engaged in the unlawful practice of Landscape Architecture in (State)[State] are subject to the Board's jurisdiction of the Board.
- B. <u>Licensure</u>. The Board is authorized to issue licenses to, <u>and</u> renew licenses for:
  - (i) Persons who are qualified to engage in the practice of Landscape Architecture under the provisions of this Act and to renew such licenses;
  - bBusinesses that are qualified to engage in the practice of Landscape Architecture under the provisions of this Act and to renew such licenses; and.
- C. <u>Standards</u>. The Board is authorized to establish and enforce:
  - (i) mMinimum standards of practice and standards of conduct for Landscape Architects\_;
  - (ii) <u>sS</u>tandards for <u>the</u>-recogni<u>zingtion</u> and approvingal of programs for <u>the</u>-<u>Landscape Architect</u> education and training <u>of Landscape Architects</u>;
  - (iii) sStandards, educational program criteria, or other mechanisms to ensure the continuing Competence of Landscape Architects.
- D. <u>Enforcement.</u> The Board is authorized to enforce all <u>of the provisions</u> of this Act and any regulations duly promulgated <u>hereunder it relating</u> to:

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#### Section 213

This section is the heart of the authority legislatively delegated from by the legislature to the board. CLARB determined that this section must be robust and specify the breadth of the authority of the board to engage in all aspects actions necessary to effectively and efficiently regulate the profession in the interest of public protection.

Additional commentary is provided throughout this section to highlight some of the important authority delegated to the board.

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- (i) \*The conduct or Competence of licensed Landscape Architects practicing in (State)[State], and the suspension, revocation, other restriction of, or action against, any license issued by the Board.;
- (ii) The assessment and collection of fines, costs, and attorneys' fees:
  - a. aAgainst all-persons licensed by the Board, irrespective of their licensure status, whether active, inactive, expired, lapsed, surrendered or disciplined, relative to acts, omissions, complaints, and investigations that occurred during the licensure period.;
  - aAgainst all-persons who have engaged in the unlawful practice of Landscape Architecture as such practice is defined under this Act.
- (iii) With probable cause that an Applicant or Licensee has engaged in conduct prohibited under this Act or by any regulation duly promulgated hereunder the Act, the Board may issue an order directing such Applicant or Licensee to submit to a mental or physical examination or chemical dependency evaluation. -For the-purposes of this Section 213, every Applicant or Licensee is considered deemed to have consented to undergo a-mental or physical or chemical dependency examinations or chemical dependency evaluation, or any combination thereof, when ordered by the Board to do so in writing and to have waived all objections to the admissibility of the examiner's or evaluator's testimony or reports on the grounds that such testimony or reports constitute a privileged or confidential communication.
- (iv) The Board may investigate or and inspect, or both, any Licensee, whether such Licensee is a person or a Business Entity, at all reasonable hours for the purpose of to determineing a violation of any provision of the laws or regulations, or both, governing the practice of Landscape Architecture.

The Board, its officers, investigators, inspectors, and representatives shall cooperate with all agencies charged with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, of (State)[State], and of all other States relating to the practice of Landscape Architecture.

(v) The Board shall havehas the power to subpoen persons and documents in connection with its complaint investigations prior tobefore commencing, and during, any formal Adjudicatory Proceeding and in the course of such Proceeding for purposes of depositions and testimony, or both, in the same manner as prescribed in civil cases in the courts of (State)[State] courts.

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- Any <u>Board</u> member <u>of the Board</u>, Hearing officer, or administrative law judge <u>shall have has</u> power to administer oaths to witnesses at any Hearing <u>that</u> the Board is authorized to conduct, and any other oath the Board is authorized by law to administer.
- (vi) The Board may hold or undertake conduct any investigation, inquiry, or Hearing that the Boardit is empowered to hold or undertake conduct in accordance with applicable law by or before any member or members of the Board and the findings or and orders, or both, of such member or members shall be are deemed to be the findings and orders, or both, of said the Board when approved and confirmed as set forth in Section 211(e) of Article II of this Act.
- (vii)The Board may report any violation of this Act (or any regulation duly promulgated hereunder the Act) that also implicates the application of criminal law to the Attorney General or State's Attorney, or both as appropriate, who shall without delay institute cause appropriate proceedings and investigations to be instituted in the proper court for prosecution in the manner as required by law.- Nothing in this Section 213 shall will be construed to require the Board to report to the Attorney General or State's Attorney any violation of this Act that implicates the potential application of criminal law if where the Board reasonably believes that the public interest is shall be adequately served in the circumstances by a suitable written notice or warning.- Any decision by the Board to issue a written notice or warning shall-must be made in Consultation with the legal counsel, the State's Attorney or other appropriate law enforcement entity.
- (viii) The Board may seek declaratory, injunctive, and other relevant appropriate remedies from a court of competent jurisdiction.

# E. Recovery of Costs and Assessment of Fines.

(i) The Board, in its discretion, may assess <u>against a respondent</u> any <u>part or all of the</u> reasonable costs, (including attorneys' fees and the costs of investigation and prosecution), in <u>connection withof</u> any Adjudicatory Proceeding at the <u>conclusion ofthrough</u> which the respondent is found to have violated any law or regulation governing the practice of Landscape Architecture. -The assessment of reasonable costs <u>shall-must</u> be <u>contained-formalized</u> in <u>a Boardan</u> order <u>directing payment of such costs to the Board, and of the Board</u>, issued together with the Board's final decision., directing payment to the Board of such costs.

This authorization to assess costs shall exists so long as the Board operates in good faith and is succeeds seful on any portion of the administrative prosecution, and despite the fact that even if some counts are not substantiated.

- (ii) In the case of a Person or Business Entity, the Board may issue an order for recovery of reasonable costs authorized under this Section 213 to the corporate owner, if any, and to any Licensee, officer, owner, or partner of the practice or Business Entity:
  - a. found to have had knowledge of; or
  - b. who should have reasonably known of; or have
  - c. who knowingly participated in,
  - (ii) a violation of any provision of this Act or any regulation duly promulgated hereunder.
- (iii) Whenre the Board has-issuesd an order for the payment of costs, and timely payment of such costs is not made to the Board as directed in its final decision and order, the Board may enforce such order in the (State)[State] Courts in the county where the Adjudicatory Proceeding was heldoccurred. The Board's right of enforcement shall be is in addition to any other rights the Board may have has as to concerning any person directed to pay costs, including denial of licensure.
- (iv) In any action for recovery of costs, the <u>Board's</u> final decision and order of the <u>Board shall be</u> is conclusive proof of the validity of the order <u>and terms</u> of payment and the terms for <u>such payment</u>.
- (v) The Board, in its discretion, may assess administrative fines <u>against a respondent</u> not to exceeding \$([dollarsNumber)] for each count substantiated in connection with any Adjudicatory Proceeding at the conclusion of in which the respondent is found to have violated any law or regulation governing the

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### Section 213(eE)

This section authorizes the board to assess fines and costs as part of the administrative sanctions of disciplined respondents. Differentiating between costs (reimbursement of out\_of\_pocket expenses related to the administrative prosecution of the respondents) and fines (monetary assessments intended to deter future conduct) are important distinctions. -Both cost assessments and fines are important authoritiesytools to use when negotiating informal resolution of complaints.

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practice of Landscape Architecture. -The assessment of fines shall-must be contain formalized in an Board order of the Board directing payment of such fines to the Board, and issued together with the Board's final decision, directing payment of such fines. -The Board shall be authorized to assess additional fines for the continued violation(s) of any Board order.