

## **ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINING BOARD[193B]**

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CHAPTER 1  
DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

**193B—1.1(544A,17A) Duties.**

**1.1(1)** The purpose of the architectural examining board is to administer and enforce the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 544A with regard to the practice of architecture in the state of Iowa, including the examining of candidates, issuing licenses to practice architecture, assuring continuing competency through continued education, investigating violations and infractions of the architecture law, disciplining licensees, and imposing civil penalties against nonlicensees. To this end, the board has promulgated these rules to clarify the board's intent and procedures.

**1.1(2)** The primary mission of the board is to protect the public interest. All board rules foster the guiding policies and principles described in Iowa Code section 544A.5. The board and its licensees strive at all times to protect the public interest by promoting the highest standards of architecture.

**1.1(3)** The board maintains a roster of all architects authorized to practice architecture in the state.

**1.1(4)** Chairperson. The chairperson presides at all meetings, appoints all committees, and otherwise performs all duties pertaining to the office of the chairperson.

**1.1(5)** Vice chairperson. The vice chairperson, in the absence or incapacity of the chairperson, exercises the duties and possesses the powers of the chairperson.

**1.1(6)** Board administrator. The department of inspections, appeals, and licensing may employ a board administrator who will maintain all necessary records of the board and perform all duties in connection with the operation of the board office. The board administrator determines when the legal requirements for licensure have been satisfied with regard to issuance of certificates, licenses or registrations, and the board administrator submits to the board any questionable application.

[ARC 7756C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—1.2(544A,17A) Meetings.** Calls for meetings are issued in accordance with Iowa Code section 21.4. The first meeting scheduled after April 30 is the annual meeting. The chairperson and vice chairperson are elected to serve until their successors are elected. The newly elected officers assume the duties of their respective offices at the conclusion of the meeting at which they are elected. Officers may serve no more than three consecutive one-year terms in each office to which they are elected. Special meetings may be called by the chairperson or board administrator, who will set the time and place of the meeting.

[ARC 7756C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—1.3(544A,17A) Certificates.** Certificates issued to successful applicants contain the licensee's name and state license number. All licenses are renewable biennially on July 1, with licensees whose last names begin with the letters A through K renewing in even-numbered years and licensees whose last names begin with the letters L through Z renewing in odd-numbered years as provided in rule 193B—2.5(544A).

The board will maintain an electronic roster of those holders of certificates of licensure who have failed to renew.

[ARC 7756C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 544A.5, 544A.8 through 544A.10, and 272C.4.

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## CHAPTER 2 LICENSURE

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

**193B—2.1(544A,17A) Definitions.** The following definitions apply as used in Iowa Code chapter 544A and this chapter of the architectural examining board rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

“*Applicant*” means an individual who has submitted an application for licensure to the board.

“*Architectural intern*” or “*intern architect*” means an individual who holds a professional degree from a NAAB-accredited program or the equivalent as deemed by the board, has completed or is currently enrolled in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) Architectural Experience Program (AXP), and intends to actively pursue licensure by completing the Architect Registration Examination.

“*ARE*” means the current Architect Registration Examination, as prepared and graded by the NCARB.

“*AXP applicant*” means an individual who has completed the AXP training requirements set forth in the NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines and has submitted an application for licensure to the board.

“*Examination*” means the current Architect Registration Examination (ARE) accepted by the board.

“*Inactive*” means that an architect is not engaged in Iowa in any practice for which a certificate of licensure is required, including architects who have retired from active practice.

“*Issuance*” means the date of mailing of a decision or order or the date of delivery if service is by other means unless another date is specified in the order.

“*NAAB*” means the National Architectural Accrediting Board.

“*NCARB*” means the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The NCARB Architect Registration Examination Guidelines, NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines, and NCARB Certification Guidelines are available through the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, 1401 H Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005; NCARB’s website, [www.ncarb.org](http://www.ncarb.org); or the board.

“*NCARB Architect Registration Examination (ARE) Guidelines*” means the edition of a document by the same title published by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in February 2024. The document outlines the requirements for examination.

“*NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines*” means the edition of a document by the same title published by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in May 2020. The document outlines the requirements for training.

“*NCARB Certification Guidelines*” means the edition of a document by the same title published by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in July 2022. The document outlines the requirements for licensure as an architect.

“*NCARB Education Guidelines*” or “*NCARB Education Standards*” means the edition of a document by the same title published by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in December 2023. The document outlines the requirements for licensure as an architect.

[ARC 7757C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—2.2(544A,17A) Licensure.** All applicants for licensure will complete an online application form.

**2.2(1) Examination.** To be eligible for licensure by examination, all applicants will have obtained an accredited professional architectural degree from the NAAB, have passed all divisions of the ARE prepared and provided by the NCARB, have completed the NCARB Architectural Experience Program, and have attained an NCARB council record. A completed NCARB council record shall be transmitted to and filed in the board office. Upon receipt of the council record from NCARB, the board will provide the applicant with an application for licensure form, which must be completed and returned to the board within three months of receipt of the council record. The board shall issue a license number to the applicant upon receipt of the completed application form and appropriate fee.

*a.* Examinations for licensure as an architect shall be conducted by the board or its authorized representative.

(1) The board shall make use of the ARE prepared and graded by NCARB under a plan of cooperation with the architectural examining boards of all states and territories of the United States.

(2) The board may make use of a testing service selected by NCARB to administer the examination, provided the examination is held in at least one location within the boundaries of this state.

b. Examination admittance requirements.

(1) Have completed the eligibility requirements of the education standards for NCARB certification, which include a professional degree from a program accredited by the NAAB or other NCARB-approved education program, or be a student actively participating in an NCARB-accepted Integrated Path to Architectural Licensure (IPAL) option within an NCARB-approved education program.

(2) Be enrolled in or have completed the NCARB AXP.

NCARB shall notify the testing service of the applicant's eligibility prior to the applicant's scheduling of an examination.

c. AXP eligibility requirements will be verified and satisfied in accordance with the NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines. Documentation of AXP training units will be submitted on AXP report forms published by NCARB and will be verified by signatures of the licensed architects serving as the intern architect's supervisors in accordance with the requirements outlined in the NCARB Architectural Experience Program Guidelines. The completed AXP report form shall demonstrate attainment of an aggregate of the minimum number of value units in each training area and shall be submitted to NCARB for evaluation.

**2.2(2) Reciprocity.** The board or the board administrator may waive examination requirements for applicants who, at the time of application, are licensed as architects in a different jurisdiction and hold an active NCARB certificate. All such applicants who hold an active NCARB certificate are deemed to possess qualifications that are substantially equivalent to those required of applicants for initial licensure in this state. An active NCARB council certificate shall be transmitted to and filed in the board office. Upon receipt of the certificate from NCARB, the board will provide the applicant with an application for licensure form, which must be completed and returned to the board within three months of receipt of the council certificate.

**2.2(3) Verification.** The board may grant registration via verification as provided for in 193—Chapter 14.

**2.2(4) Military service and veteran reciprocity.** The board may grant registration for military service applicants, spouses, and veterans as provided for in 481—Chapter 7.

**2.2(5) Applicants seeking architectural commission in Iowa.** A person seeking an architectural commission in this state may be admitted to this state for the purpose of offering to provide architectural services, and for that purpose only, without first being licensed in this state if:

a. The person holds an NCARB certificate; and

b. The person holds a current and valid license issued by a licensing authority recognized by this state; and

c. The person notifies the board in writing on a form provided by the board that the person:

(1) Holds an NCARB certificate and a current and valid license issued by a licensing authority recognized by this state,

(2) Is not currently licensed in this state but will be present in this state for the purpose of offering to provide architectural services on a temporary basis, and

(3) Has no previous or pending disciplinary action by any licensing authority; and

d. The person delivers a copy of the notice referred to in paragraph 2.2(5)“c” to every potential client to whom the person offers to provide architectural services; and

e. The person provides the board with a sworn statement of intent to apply immediately to the board for licensure if selected as the architect for a project in this state.

The person is prohibited from actually providing architectural services until the person has been issued a valid license in this state.

**2.2(6) Board refusal to issue license.** The board may refuse to issue a certificate of licensure to any person otherwise qualified upon any of the grounds for which a license may be revoked or suspended or may otherwise discipline a licensee based upon a suspension, revocation, or other disciplinary action taken

by a licensing authority in this or another jurisdiction. For purposes of this subrule, “disciplinary action” includes the voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary investigation or proceeding. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, voluntary surrender, or other disciplinary action is prima facie evidence of such fact.

[ARC 7757C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—2.3(17A,272C,544A) Renewal of certificates of licensure.**

**2.3(1) *Active status.*** Certificates of licensure expire biennially on June 30. In order to maintain authorization to practice in Iowa, a licensee is required to renew the certificate of licensure prior to July 1 of the year of expiration. A licensee who fails to renew by the expiration date is not authorized to practice architecture in Iowa until the certificate is reinstated as provided in rule 193B—2.4(544A,17A).

*a.* A licensee whose last name begins with the letter A through K will renew in even-numbered years, and a licensee whose last name begins with the letter L through Z will renew in odd-numbered years. However, a license issued on or after May 1 but before June 30 will not expire until June 30 of the next renewal. For example, a license issued on May 17, 2020, would not expire until June 30, 2022.

*b.* It is the policy of the board to send to each licensee a notice of the pending expiration date at the licensee’s last-known address approximately one month prior to the date the certificate of licensure is scheduled to expire. The notice, when provided, may be by email communication. Failure to receive this notice does not relieve the licensee of the responsibility to timely renew the certificate and pay the renewal fee. A licensee should contact the board office if the licensee does not receive a renewal notice prior to the date of expiration.

*c.* Upon the board’s receipt of a timely and sufficient renewal application as provided in 193—subrule 7.40(3), the board’s administrator will issue a new certificate of licensure reflecting the next expiration date unless grounds exist for denial of the application.

*d.* If grounds exist to deny a timely and sufficient application to renew, the board will send notification to the applicant. Grounds may exist to deny an application to renew if, for instance, the licensee failed to satisfy the continuing education as required as a condition for licensure. If the basis for denial is pending disciplinary action or disciplinary investigation that is reasonably expected to culminate in disciplinary action, the board will proceed as provided in 193—Chapter 7. If the basis for denial is not related to a pending or imminent disciplinary action, the applicant may contest the board’s decision as provided in 193—subrule 7.40(1).

*e.* When a licensee appears to be in violation of mandatory continuing education requirements, the board may, in lieu of proceeding to a contested case hearing on the denial of a renewal application as provided in rule 193—7.40(546,272C), and after or in lieu of giving the licensee an opportunity to come into compliance under 193B—subrule 3.3(3), offer a licensee the opportunity to sign a consent order. While the terms of the consent order will be tailored to the specific circumstances at issue, the consent order will typically impose a penalty between \$50 and \$250, depending on the severity of the violation; establish deadlines for compliance; and require that the licensee complete hours equal to double the deficiency in addition to the required hours; and may impose additional educational requirements on the licensee. Any additional hours completed in compliance with the consent order cannot again be claimed at the next renewal. The board will address subsequent offenses on a case-by-case basis. A licensee is free to accept or reject the offer. If the offer of settlement is accepted, the licensee will be issued a renewed certificate of licensure and will be subject to disciplinary action if the terms of the consent order are not complied with. If the offer of settlement is rejected, the matter will be set for hearing, if timely requested by the applicant pursuant to 193—subrule 7.40(1).

*f.* The board may notify a licensee whose certificate of licensure has expired. The failure of the board to provide this courtesy notification or the failure of the licensee to receive the notification will not extend the date of expiration.

*g.* A licensee who continues to practice architecture in Iowa after the license has expired may be subject to disciplinary action. Such unauthorized activity may also be grounds to deny a licensee’s application for reinstatement.

**2.3(2) *Inactive status.*** This subrule establishes a procedure under which a person issued a certificate of licensure as an architect may apply to the board to be licensed as inactive. Licensure under this subrule is

available to a license holder who is not engaged in Iowa in any practice for which licensure as an architect is required. A person eligible to be licensed as inactive may, as an alternative to such licensure, allow the certificate of licensure to lapse. During any period of inactive status, a person may use the title “inactive architect” or “retired architect,” but may not use the sole title of “architect” or any other title that might imply that the person is offering services as an architect by such an action in violation of Iowa Code section 544A.15. The board will continue to maintain a database of persons licensed as inactive, including information that is not routinely maintained after a certificate has lapsed through the person’s failure to renew. A person who is licensed as inactive will accordingly receive renewal applications, board newsletters and other mass communications from the board.

*a. Affirmation.* The renewal application form will contain a statement in which the applicant affirms that the applicant will not engage in any of the practices in Iowa that are listed in Iowa Code section 544A.16 without first complying with all rules governing reinstatement to active status. A person in inactive status may reinstate to active status at any time pursuant to rule 193B—2.5(544A).

*b. Renewal.* A person licensed as inactive may renew the person’s certificate of licensure on the biennial schedule described in this rule. This person shall be exempt from the continuing education requirements and will be charged a reduced renewal fee as provided in rule 193B—2.9(544A,17A). An inactive certificate of licensure will lapse if not timely renewed.

*c. Permitted practices.* A person may, while licensed as inactive, perform for a client, business, employer, government body, or other entity those services that may lawfully be provided by a person to whom a certificate of licensure has never been issued. Such services may be performed as long as the person does not in connection with such services use the title “architect” or any other title restricted for use only by architects pursuant to Iowa Code section 544A.15 (without additional designations such as “inactive” or “retired”). Restricted titles may be used only by active architects who are subject to continuing education requirements to ensure that the use of such titles is consistently associated with the maintenance of competency through continuing education.

*d. Prohibited practices.* A person who, while licensed as inactive, engages in any of the practices described in Iowa Code sections 544A.15 and 544A.16 is subject to disciplinary action.

*e. Exemption.* A person whose license as an architect has been placed on probation, suspended, revoked, or voluntarily surrendered in connection with a disciplinary investigation or proceeding shall not be eligible for inactive status unless, upon appropriate application, the board first reinstates the license to good standing.

[ARC 7757C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—2.4(544A,17A) Reinstatement of lapsed certificate of licensure to active status.** An individual may reinstate a lapsed certificate of licensure to active licensure as follows:

**2.4(1)** Pay the current renewal fee.

**2.4(2)** Pay the reinstatement fee of \$100 plus \$25 per month or partial month of expired licensure up to a maximum of \$750. All applicants for reinstatement shall be assessed the \$100 reinstatement fee. The \$25 per month shall not be assessed if the applicant for reinstatement did not, during the period of lapse, engage in any acts or practices for which an active architect license is required in Iowa. Falsely claiming an exemption from the monthly fee is a ground for discipline; in addition, other grounds for discipline may arise from practicing on a lapsed certificate, license or permit to practice.

**2.4(3)** Provide a written statement outlining the applicant’s professional activities performed in Iowa during the period in which the individual was unlicensed. The statement shall include a list of all projects with which the applicant had involvement and shall explain the service provided by the applicant.

**2.4(4)** Submit documented evidence of completion of 24 continuing education hours, which should have been reported on the June 30 renewal date on which the applicant failed to renew, and 12 continuing education hours for each year or portion of a year of expired licensure up to a maximum of 48 continuing education hours. All continuing education hours must be completed in health, safety, and welfare subjects acquired in structured educational activities and be in compliance with requirements in 193B—Chapter 3. The hours reported shall not have been earned more than four years prior to the date of the application to reinstate to active status. The continuing education hours used for reinstatement may not be used again at the next renewal.

[ARC 7757C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—2.5(544A) Reinstatement from inactive status to active status.** An individual may reinstate an inactive license to an active license as follows:

**2.5(1)** Pay one-half of the current active license fee.

**2.5(2)** Submit documented evidence of completion of 24 continuing education hours in compliance with requirements in 193B—Chapter 3. All continuing education hours must be completed in health, safety, and welfare subjects acquired in structured educational activities. The hours reported shall not have been earned more than four years prior to the date of the application to reinstate to active status. The hours used to reinstate to active status cannot again be used to renew.

*a.* At the first biennial renewal date of July 1 that is less than 12 months from the date of the filing of the application to restore the certificate of licensure to active status, the person shall not be required to report continuing education hours.

*b.* At the first biennial renewal date of July 1 that is 12 months or more, but less than 24 months, from the date of the filing of the application to restore the certificate of licensure to active status, the person shall report 12 hours of previously unreported continuing education hours.

**2.5(3)** Provide a written statement in which the applicant affirms that the applicant has not engaged in any of the practices in Iowa that are listed in Iowa Code section 544A.16 during the period of inactive licensure.

[ARC 7757C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—2.6(544A,17A) Finding of probable cause for unlicensed practice.** The board may find probable cause to file charges for unlicensed practice if the individual continues to offer services defined as the practice of architecture outlined in Iowa Code section 544A.16 while using the title “architect,” “architectural designer,” or similar designation during the period of lapsed licensure.

[ARC 7757C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—2.7(544A,272C) Responsibility for accuracy of applications.** The architect is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the information submitted on an application regardless of how the application is submitted or by whom it is submitted. For instance, if the office manager of an architect’s firm submits an application for renewal on behalf of the architect and that information is incorrect, the architect will be held responsible for the information and may be subject to disciplinary action.

[ARC 7757C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—2.8(544A,272C) Application denial.** An application may be denied on the grounds provided in Iowa Code chapter 544A and in rule 193—7.39(546,272C). The administrative processing of an application shall not prevent the later initiation of a contested case to challenge a licensee’s qualifications for licensure. The board may also deny a license on the grounds of submitting a false statement or submission of material fact on an application for licensure.

[ARC 7757C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—2.9(544A,17A) Fee schedule.** Under the authority provided in Iowa Code chapter 544A, the following fees are hereby adopted:

Examination fees:

Fees for examination subjects shall be paid directly to the testing service selected by NCARB.

Initial license fee	\$50
(plus \$5 per month until renewal)	
Reciprocal application and license fee	\$200
Verification application and license fee	\$200
Biennial renewal fee	\$200
Biennial renewal fee (inactive)	\$100

Reinstatement of lapsed individual license	\$100 + renewal fee + \$25 per month or partial month of expired license
Reinstatement of inactive individual license	\$100
Duplicate wall certificate fee	\$50
License predetermination fee	\$25
Fee for return of payment	\$30

All fees are nonrefundable.

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[Filed ARC 7757C (Notice ARC 7436C, IAB 1/10/24), IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]



CHAPTER 3  
CONTINUING EDUCATION  
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

**193B—3.1(544A,272C) Continuing education.** The following rules adopted by the architectural examining board are in compliance with Iowa Code chapter 544A and section 272C.2 requiring professional and occupational licensees to participate in a continuing education program as a condition of license renewal.

[ARC 7758C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—3.2(544A,272C) Definitions.** The following definitions apply as used in Iowa Code chapter 544A and this chapter of the architectural examining board rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

*“Continuing education”* or *“CE”* means postlicensure learning that enables a licensed architect to increase or update knowledge of and competence in technical and professional subjects related to the practice of architecture to safeguard the public’s health, safety, and welfare.

*“Continuing education hour”* or *“CEH”* means one continuous instructional hour (50 to 60 minutes of contact) spent in structured educational activities intended to increase or update the architect’s knowledge and competence in health, safety, and welfare subjects. If the provider of the structured educational activities prescribes a customary time for completion of such an activity and if the prescribed time is not deemed unreasonable by the board, then such prescribed time will be accepted for CEH purposes as the architect’s time irrespective of actual time spent on the activity.

*“Distance learning”* means any education process based on the geographical separation of student and instructor. “Distance learning” includes computer-generated programs, webinars, and home-study/correspondence programs.

*“Health, safety, and welfare subjects”* means technical and professional subjects that the board deems appropriate to safeguard the public and that are within the following enumerated areas necessary for the proper evaluation, design, construction, and utilization of buildings and the built environment.

1. Building systems: structural, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, communications, security, and fire protection.
2. Construction contract administration: contracts, bidding, and contract negotiations.
3. Construction documents: drawings, specifications, and delivery methods.
4. Design: urban planning, master planning, building design, site design, interiors, safety and security measures.
5. Environmental: energy efficiency, sustainability, natural resources, natural hazards, hazardous materials, weatherproofing, and insulation.
6. Legal: laws, codes, zoning, regulations, standards, life safety, accessibility, ethics, and insurance to protect owners and the public.
7. Materials and methods: construction systems, products, finishes, furnishings, and equipment.
8. Occupant comfort: air quality, lighting, acoustics, and ergonomics.
9. Predesign: land use analysis, programming, site selection, site and soils analysis, and surveying.
10. Preservation: historic, reuse, and adaptation.

*“Not engaged in active practice”* means that an architect is not engaged in the practice of architecture or earning monetary compensation by providing professional architectural services in any licensing jurisdiction of the United States or a foreign country.

*“Retired from active practice”* means the same as “not engaged in active practice.”

*“Structured educational activities”* means educational activities in which at least 75 percent of an activity’s content and instructional time is to be devoted to health, safety, and welfare subjects related to the practice of architecture, including courses of study or other activities under the areas identified as health, safety, and welfare subjects and provided by qualified individuals or organizations, whether the courses of study or other activities are delivered by direct contact or distance learning methods.

[ARC 7758C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—3.3(544A,272C) Basic requirements.**

**3.3(1)** To renew licensure, an architect must, in addition to meeting all other requirements, complete a minimum of 24 CEHs for each 24-month period since the architect's last renewal of initial licensure or be exempt from these continuing education requirements as provided in rule 193B—3.5(544A,272C). Failure to comply with these requirements may result in nonrenewal of the architect's license.

**3.3(2)** All 24 CEHs must be completed in health, safety, and welfare subjects acquired in structured educational activities. CEHs may be acquired at any location. A licensee may carry over up to 12 CEHs obtained in excess of the requirements for a renewal period to the following renewal period.

**3.3(3)** An architect will complete and submit forms as required by the board certifying that the architect has completed the required CEHs. Forms may be audited by the board for verification of compliance with these requirements. Documentation of reported CEHs will be maintained by the architect for two years after the period for which the form was submitted. Any discrepancy between the number of CEHs reported and the number of CEHs actually supported by documentation may result in a disciplinary review. If, after the disciplinary review, the board disallows any CEHs, or the licensee has failed to complete the required CEHs, the architect will have 60 days from notification of the board to either provide further evidence of having completed the CEHs disallowed or remedy the disallowance by completing the required number of CEHs (provided that such CEHs are not used for the next renewal). An extension of time may be granted on an individual basis and must be requested by the licensee within 30 days of notification by the board. If the licensee fails to comply with the requirements of this subrule, the licensee may be subject to disciplinary action. If the board finds, after proper notice and hearing, that the architect willfully disregarded these requirements or falsified documentation of required CEHs, the architect may be subject to disciplinary action.

**3.3(4)** An architect who holds licensure in Iowa for less than 12 months from the date of initial licensure or who is reinstating to active status is not required to report CEHs at the first license renewal. An architect who holds licensure in Iowa for 12 months or more, but less than 23 months from the date of initial licensure or who is reinstating to active status, is required to report 12 CEHs earned in the preceding 12 months at the first license renewal.

[ARC 7758C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24; ARC 9100C, IAB 4/16/25, effective 5/21/25]

**193B—3.4(544A,272C) Authorized structured educational activities.** The following list may be used by all licensees in determining the types of activities that may fulfill CE requirements if the activities are conducted as structured educational activities on health, safety, and welfare subjects:

1. Short courses or seminars sponsored by colleges or universities.
2. Technical presentations held in conjunction with conventions or at seminars sponsored or accredited by the American Institute of Architects (AIA), Construction Specifications Institute, Construction Products Manufacturers Council, National Council of Architecture Registration Boards (NCARB), or similar organizations devoted to architectural education.
3. Distance learning sponsored by the AIA, NCARB, or similar organizations.
4. College or university credit courses. Each semester hour equals 12 CEHs. A quarter hour equals 8 CEHs.

[ARC 7758C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—3.5(544A,272C) Exemptions.**

**3.5(1)** As provided in Iowa Code section 272C.2(4), a licensed architect will be deemed to have complied with the continuing education requirements set forth in this chapter if the architect attests in the required affidavit that for not less than 21 months of the preceding two-year period of licensure, the architect:

- a.* Has served honorably on active duty in the military service; or
- b.* Is a resident of another state or district having a continuing education requirement for licensure as an architect and has complied with all requirements of that state or district for practice therein; or
- c.* Is a government employee working as an architect and assigned to duty outside the United States.

**3.5(2)** Architects who so attest on their affidavits that they are retired from active practice or are not engaged in active practice may maintain their licenses in retired or inactive status without satisfying CE

requirements. Such architects may, however, reenter practice only after satisfying the board of their proficiency. Proficiency may be established by any one of the following:

*a.* Submitting verifiable evidence of compliance with the aggregate continuing education requirements for the reporting periods attested as retired from active practice or not engaged in active practice up to a maximum of 48 CEHs.

*b.* Retaking the architectural registration examination.

*c.* Fulfilling alternative reentry requirements determined by the board that serve to assure the board of the current competency of the architect to engage in the practice of architecture.

**3.5(3)** The board may make exceptions for reasons of individual hardship, including health (certified by a medical doctor) or other good cause. More information is contained in 193—Chapter 5.

[ARC 7758C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 272C.2.

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[Filed 3/2/82, Notice 1/6/82—published 3/31/82, effective 5/5/82]

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[Filed ARC 3333C (Notice ARC 3171C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

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[Filed ARC 7758C (Notice ARC 7437C, IAB 1/10/24), IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

[Filed ARC 9100C (Notice ARC 8552C, IAB 12/25/24), IAB 4/16/25, effective 5/21/25]



CHAPTER 4  
RULES OF CONDUCT

[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

**193B—4.1(544A,17A) Rules of conduct.** Failure by a licensee to adhere to the provisions of Iowa Code sections 272C.10 and 544A.13 and the following rules of conduct is grounds for disciplinary action.

**4.1(1) Definition.** The following definition applies as used in Iowa Code chapter 544A and this chapter of the architectural examining board rules, unless the context otherwise requires.

“*Responsible charge*” means the amount of control over and detailed professional knowledge of the content of technical submissions during their preparation as is ordinarily exercised by a licensed architect applying the necessary professional standard of care, including but not limited to an architect’s integration of information from manufacturers, suppliers, installers; the architect’s consultants, owners, contractors; or other sources the architect reasonably trusts that is incidental to and intended to be incorporated into the architect’s technical submissions if the architect has coordinated and reviewed such information. Other review, or review and correction, of technical submissions after they have been prepared by others does not constitute the exercise of responsible charge because the reviewer has neither control over nor detailed professional knowledge of the content of such submissions throughout their preparation.

**4.1(2) Competence.**

*a.* In practicing architecture, an architect will act with reasonable care and competence and will apply the technical knowledge and skill that is ordinarily applied by architects of good standing practicing in the same locality.

*b.* While an architect may rely on the advice of other professionals (e.g., attorneys, engineers and other qualified persons) as to the intent and meaning of all applicable state and municipal building laws and regulations, once having obtained such advice, an architect will not knowingly design a project in violation of these laws and regulations.

*c.* An architect may perform professional services only when the architect, together with those whom the architect may engage as consultants, is qualified by education, training and experience in the specific technical areas involved.

*d.* No person is permitted to practice architecture if, in the board’s judgment upon receipt of medical testimony or evidence, the person’s professional competence is substantially impaired by physical or mental disabilities.

**4.1(3) Conflict of interest.**

*a.* An architect may accept compensation for services from more than one party on a project if the circumstances are fully disclosed to and agreed to in writing by all interested parties in advance of payment of such compensation.

*b.* If an architect has any business association or direct or indirect financial interest that is substantial enough to influence the architect’s judgment in connection with the architect’s performance of professional services, the architect will fully disclose, in writing, to the client or employer the nature of the business association or financial interest, and if the client or employer objects to the association or financial interest, the architect will either terminate such association or interest or offer to give up the commission or employment.

*c.* An architect may not solicit or accept compensation from material or equipment suppliers in return for specifying or endorsing the products.

*d.* When acting as the interpreter of building contract documents and the judge of contract performance, an architect will render decisions impartially, favoring neither party to the contract.

**4.1(4) Full disclosure.**

*a.* When making public statements on architectural questions, an architect will disclose when compensation is being received for making the statements.

*b.* An architect will accurately represent to a prospective or existing client or employer the architect’s qualifications, capabilities, and experience and the scope of the architect’s responsibility in connection with work for which the architect is claiming credit.

c. If, in the course of work on a project, an architect becomes aware of a decision taken by the employer or client against the architect's advice that violates applicable state or municipal building laws and regulations and that may, in the architect's judgment, adversely affect the safety to the public of the finished project, the architect will:

(1) Report the decision to the local building inspector or other public official charged with enforcement of the applicable state or municipal building laws and regulations,

(2) Refuse to consent to the decisions, and

(3) In circumstances where the architect reasonably believes that other decisions will be taken, notwithstanding the architect's objection, terminate the architect's services with reference to the project.

d. An architect will not deliberately make a materially false statement or deliberately fail to disclose a material fact requested in connection with application for licensure or renewal of license.

e. An architect will not assist the application for licensure of a person known by the architect to be unqualified in respect to education, training, experience or character.

f. An architect possessing knowledge of a violation of these rules by another architect will report the knowledge to the board.

**4.1(5) Compliance with laws.**

a. An architect will not, in the conduct of architectural practice, knowingly violate any state or federal criminal law. A "conviction" for purposes of this paragraph and Iowa Code section 544A.13 means a conviction of a felony related to the profession or occupation of the licensee or the conviction of any felony that would affect the licensee's ability to practice the profession of architecture and includes the court's acceptance of a guilty plea, a deferred judgment from the time of entry of the deferred judgment until the time the defendant is discharged by the court without entry of judgment, or other finding of guilt by a court of competent jurisdiction. A copy of the record of conviction, guilty plea, deferred judgment, or other finding of guilt is conclusive evidence. A licensed architect will notify the board of a conviction within 30 days of the conviction.

b. An architect will neither make nor offer to make any payment or gift to a government official (whether elected or appointed) with the intent of influencing the official's judgment in connection with a prospective or existing project in which the architect is interested.

c. An architect will comply with the licensing laws and regulations governing the architect's professional practice in any United States jurisdiction.

d. An Iowa-licensed architect will report to the board in writing any revocation, suspension, license denial, or other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority in any other state or jurisdiction within 30 days of the final action.

**4.1(6) Professional conduct.**

a. Each office engaged in the practice of architecture will have an architect resident regularly employed in that office having responsible charge of such work or, in the situation of work performed remotely, immediately available to furnish assistance or direction throughout the performance of the work.

b. An architect may only sign or seal drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work for which the architect has direct professional knowledge and direct supervisory control; provided, however, that in the case of the portions of professional work prepared by the architect's consultants, licensed under this or another professional licensing law of this jurisdiction, the architect may sign or seal that portion of the professional work if the architect has reviewed that portion, has coordinated its preparation and intends to be responsible for its adequacy.

c. An architect will neither offer nor make any gifts to any public official with the intent of influencing the official's judgment in connection with a project in which the architect is interested. Nothing in this rule will bar an architect from providing architectural services as a charitable contribution.

d. An architect will not engage in conduct involving fraud or wanton disregard of the rights of others.

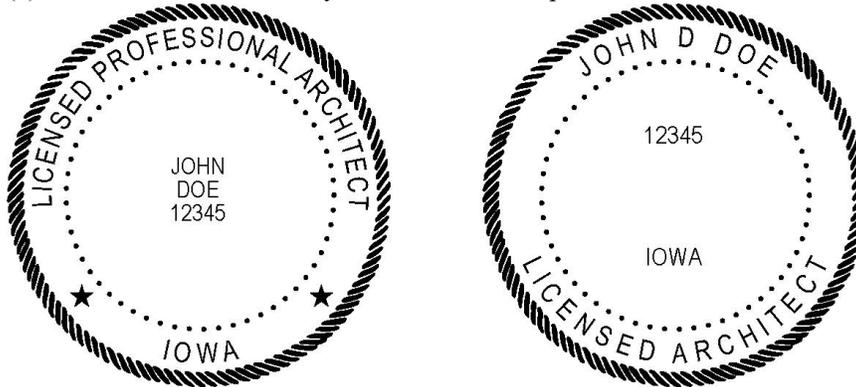
e. Architects will adhere to the appropriate standards of conduct as outlined in the NCARB Model Rules of Conduct, dated July 2018, incorporated herein by reference.

**4.1(7) Seal and certificate of responsibility.**

a. The seal under Iowa Code section 544A.28 includes:

(1) An outside circle with a diameter of approximately 1¾ inches.

- (2) The name of the licensed architect and the words “Licensed Architect”.
- (3) The Iowa license number and the word “Iowa”.
- (4) The seal will substantially conform to the samples shown below:



- b. A legible rubber stamp, electronic image or other facsimile of the seal may be used.
- c. Each technical submission submitted to a client or any public agency, hereinafter referred to as the official copy, will contain an information block on its first page or on an attached cover sheet with application of a seal by the architect in responsible charge and an information block with application of a seal by each professional consultant contributing to the technical submission. The seal and original signature will be applied only to a final technical submission. Each official copy of a technical submission will be stapled, bound or otherwise attached together so as to clearly establish the complete extent of the technical submission. Each information block will display the seal of the individual responsible for that portion of the technical submission. The area of responsibility for each sealing professional will be designated in the area provided in the information block, so that responsibility for the entire technical submission is clearly established by the combination of the stated seal responsibilities. The information block will substantially conform to the sample shown below:

S E A L	<p>I hereby certify that the portion of this technical submission described below was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and responsible charge. I am a duly licensed architect under the laws of the state of Iowa.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature <span style="float: right;">Date</span></p> <p>Printed or typed name _____</p> <p>License number _____</p> <p>My license renewal date is June 30, _____</p> <p>Pages or sheets covered by this seal: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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- d. The information requested in each information block must be typed or legibly printed in permanent ink or a secure electronic signature. An electronic signature as defined in or governed by Iowa Code chapter 554D meets the signature requirements of this rule if it is protected by a security procedure, as defined in Iowa Code section 554D.103(14), such as digital signature technology. It is the licensee’s responsibility to ensure, prior to affixing an electronic signature to a technical submission, that security procedures are adequate to (1) verify that the signature is that of a specific person and (2) detect any changes that may be made or attempted after the signature of the specific person is affixed. The seal implies

responsibility for the entire technical submission unless the area of responsibility is clearly identified in the information accompanying the seal.

*e.* The architect who signed the original submission is responsible for forwarding copies of all changes and amendments to the technical submission, which becomes a part of the official copy of the technical submission, to the public official charged with the enforcement of the state, county, or municipal building code.

*f.* An architect is responsible for the custody and proper use of the seal. Improper use of the seal is grounds for disciplinary action.

*g.* The seal appearing on any technical submission establishes prima facie evidence that said technical submission was prepared by or under the responsible charge of the individual named on that seal.

**4.1(8) Communications.** An architect will, when requested, respond to communications from the board within 30 days of the mailing of such communication by certified mail. Failure to respond to such communication may be grounds for disciplinary action against the architect.

**4.1(9) Architectural Experience Program supervisor.** The Architectural Experience Program supervisor, formerly known as the Intern Development Program supervisor, will timely respond to a request to verify experience hours reported to the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards' Architectural Experience Program when requested by NCARB, the board, or a subordinate, associate, or intern who is, or has been, supervised by the Architectural Experience Program supervisor.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code chapters 17A and 544A.

[ARC 7759C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

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[Filed ARC 3334C (Notice ARC 3174C, IAB 7/5/17), IAB 9/27/17, effective 11/1/17]

[Filed ARC 5563C (Notice ARC 5355C, IAB 12/30/20), IAB 4/21/21, effective 5/26/21]

[Filed ARC 7759C (Notice ARC 7438C, IAB 1/10/24), IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

## CHAPTER 5 EXCEPTIONS

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

**193B—5.1(544A) Definitions.** The following definitions apply as used in Iowa Code chapter 544A and this chapter of the architectural examining board rules.

*“Accessory buildings”* means a building or structure of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy or use. “Accessory buildings” are constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements corresponding to the fire and life hazard incidental to the buildings’ occupancy. “Accessory buildings” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group U of the 2015 International Building Code®.

*“Agricultural building”* means a structure designed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other agricultural products. For the purpose of this definition, this structure does not contain habitable space or a place of employment where agricultural products are processed or treated or packaged; nor will it be a place used by the public.

*“Alter”* or *“alteration”* means any change, addition or modification to an existing building in its construction or occupancy.

*“Church”* means a building or portion thereof intended for the performance of religious services.

*“Commercial”* or *“commercial use”* means the following:

1. The use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional, or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts,
2. The use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, including wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public.

“Commercial use” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group B and Group M of the 2015 International Building Code®.

*“Detached”* means a structure separated by distance and not connected to another structure.

*“Dwelling unit”* means a single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

*“Educational use”* means the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof used (1) by six or more persons at any one time for education purposes through twelfth grade; or (2) by six or more children for day care purposes. Rooms and spaces within places of religious worship providing such day care during religious functions and day cares serving five or fewer children are classified as part of the primary occupancy. “Educational use” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group E of the 2015 International Building Code®.

*“Factory-built buildings”* means any structure that is, wholly or in substantial part, made, fabricated, formed, or assembled in manufacturing facilities for installation, or assembly and installation, on a building site. “Factory-built buildings” includes the terms “mobile home,” “manufactured home,” and “modular home.”

*“Family dwelling unit”* means the same as “dwelling unit.”

*“Gross floor area”* means the area included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls are included in the building area if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the supporting structure of the roof or floor above.

*“Habitable space (room)”* means a space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas are not considered “habitable space.”

*“Hazardous use”* means the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard. “Hazardous use” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group H of the 2015 International Building Code®.

“*Industrial use*” means the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair, or processing operations that are not classified as hazardous use. “Industrial use” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group F of the 2015 International Building Code®.

“*Institutional use*” means the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which persons are receiving custodial or medical care, in which persons are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants is restricted. Day care facilities as defined in educational use are not considered institutional uses. “Institutional use” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group I of the 2015 International Building Code®. Facilities with five or fewer persons receiving custodial care may be considered a residential use or be considered part of the primary occupancy as listed in Group I of the 2015 International Building Code®.

“*International Building Code*” is a model building code developed by the International Code Council. The 2015 International Building Code® is available from the state library of Iowa or the board or online at [codes.iccsafe.org](http://codes.iccsafe.org).

“*Light industrial*” means buildings not more than one story in height and not exceeding 10,000 square feet in gross floor area that involve fabrication or manufacturing of noncombustible materials that, during finishing, packing, or processing, are not classified as hazardous use.

“*Mixed building use*” means a building containing more than one use classification.

“*Nonstructural alterations*” means modifications to an existing building that do not include any changes to structural members of a building, or do not modify means of egress, handicap accessible routes, fire resistivity or other life safety concerns.

“*Occupancy*” means a purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

“*Outbuildings*” means the same as “accessory buildings.”

“*Place of assembly of people or public gathering*” means the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering of persons such as for civic, social, or religious functions; recreation, food or drink consumption; or awaiting transportation. “Place of assembly of people or public gathering” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group A of the 2015 International Building Code®. Places of assembly with occupancy of fewer than 50 people are considered part of the primary occupancy.

“*Residential use*” means the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for sleeping purposes when not classified as an institutional use. “Residential use” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group R of the 2015 International Building Code®.

“*Story*” means that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above.

“*Structural members*” consists of building elements that carry an imposed load of weight and forces in addition to their own weight including, but not limited to, loads imposed by forces of gravity, wind, and earthquake. Structural members include, but are not limited to, footings, foundations, columns, load-bearing walls, beams, girders, purlins, rafters, joists, trusses, lintels, and lateral bracing.

“*Use*” means the same as “occupancy.”

“*Warehouses*” or “*warehouse use*” means the use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for storage that is not classified as a hazardous use. “Warehouse use” is intended to encompass the uses listed in Group S of the 2015 International Building Code®.

[ARC 7760C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—5.2(544A) Exceptions.** An architect licensed in this state is required to perform professional architectural services for all buildings except those listed in Iowa Code section 544A.18.

[ARC 7760C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—5.3(544A) Building use.** The following criteria are used when applying the exceptions outlined in Iowa Code section 544A.18 and rule 193B—5.2(544A):

**5.3(1) Building use takes priority over size.** In all cases, the use of the building takes priority over the size. For example, a place of assembly is not a commercial use, and would not constitute an exception even if the building is not more than one story in height and does not exceed more than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area.

**5.3(2) Mixed building use.** In the case that a building contains more than one use, the most stringent use is applied to the entire building when applying the exceptions. For example, a two-story building containing a 6,000 square foot commercial space as well as 6,000 square feet of residential space on the second floor would be considered a 12,000 square foot, two-story commercial building for the purposes of the exception matrix.

**5.3(3) Agricultural buildings.** Activities inherent to housing farm implements, farm inputs, farm products, and livestock or other agricultural products, such as recordkeeping, sanitation, storage of farm inputs, or equipment preparation, repair, or modifications, are not to be construed as a use in and of itself for the purposes of applying the exceptions. For example, welding operations to repair an implement or grain-handling equipment would not trigger the consideration of an agricultural building or a portion of the building as an industrial use.

**5.3(4) Churches and accessory buildings.** When under the height and gross floor area noted in the exception and encompassing uses inherent to a church or an accessory building as defined, these buildings are exempted, even if the use within the building would normally not be exempted. For example, a church used as a place of assembly with occupancy of more than 50 people but still under the height and gross floor area noted would still be exempted even though the occupancy would place the building in the nonexempted category.

[ARC 7760C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—5.4(544A) Exceptions matrix.** The following matrix is compiled to illustrate the exceptions outlined in Iowa Code section 544A.18. The laws and rules governing the practice of engineering are not illustrated herein.

<b>BUILDINGS NEW CONSTRUCTION</b>			
<b>Building Use Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Architect Required</b>	<b>Architect May Not Be Required</b>
Agricultural use	Including grain elevators and feed mills		X
Churches and accessory buildings whether attached or separate	One or two stories in height, up to a maximum of 2,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	Any number of stories in height, greater than 2,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
	More than two stories in height	X	
Commercial use	One story in height, up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	One story in height, greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
	Two stories in height, up to a maximum of 6,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	Two stories in height, greater than 6,000 square feet of gross floor area	X	
	More than two stories in height	X	
Detached residential use	One, two or three stories in height, containing 12 or fewer family dwelling units		X
	More than 12 family dwelling units	X	
	More than three stories in height	X	
	Outbuildings in connection with detached residential buildings		X
Educational use		X	
Hazardous use		X	
Industrial use		X	
Institutional use		X	
Light industrial use			X
Places of assembly		X	

<b>BUILDINGS NEW CONSTRUCTION</b>			
<b>Building Use Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Architect Required</b>	<b>Architect May Not Be Required</b>
Warehouse use	One story in height, up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	One story in height, greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
	More than one story in height	X	
Factory-built buildings	Any height and size, if certified by a professional engineer licensed under Iowa Code chapter 542B		X
	One or two stories in height, up to a maximum of 20,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
	One or two stories in height, greater than 20,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
	More than two stories in height	X	
	More than 20,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	

<b>ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS</b>				
<b>Alteration Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Architect Required</b>	<b>Architect May Not Be Required</b>	
Structural alterations to exempt buildings	Modifications that change the structural members, means of egress, handicap accessible path, fire resistivity or other life safety concerns		X	
Structural alterations to nonexempt buildings	Modifications that change the structural members, means of egress, handicap accessible path, fire resistivity or other life safety concerns	X		
Nonstructural alteration	That does not modify means of egress, handicap accessible path, fire resistivity or other life safety concerns		X	
	That maintains the previous type of use		X	
Nonstructural alteration that changes the use of the building from any other use to:	A place of assembly of people or public gathering	X		
	Educational use	X		
	Hazardous use	X		
	Residential use exempted	and is one, two or three stories in height and contains not more than 12 family dwelling units		X
	Residential use not exempted otherwise	and is more than three stories in height	X	
Nonstructural alterations that change the use of the building from industrial or warehouse to:	Commercial or office use	and is one story in height and not greater than a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
		and is one story in height and greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
		and is two stories in height and not greater than a maximum of 6,000 square feet in gross floor area		X
		and is two stories in height and greater than 6,000 square feet in gross floor area	X	
		and is more than two stories in height	X	
		and is greater than 10,000 square feet of gross floor area	X	

ALTERATIONS TO EXISTING BUILDINGS					
Alteration Type	Description		Architect Required	Architect May Not Be Required	
Nonstructural alterations to:	Agricultural use	Including grain elevators and feed mills		X	
	Churches and accessory building uses	One or two stories in height, up to a maximum of 2,000 square feet in gross floor area		X	
		Any number of stories in height, greater than 2,000 square feet in gross floor area	X		
		More than two stories in height	X		
	Commercial use	One story in height, up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area			X
		One story in height, greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X		
		Two stories in height, up to a maximum of 6,000 square feet in gross floor area			X
		Two stories in height, greater than 6,000 square feet in gross floor area	X		
		More than two stories in height	X		
	Detached residential buildings	One, two or three stories in height, containing 12 or fewer family dwelling units			X
		More than 12 family dwelling units	X		
		More than three stories in height	X		
		Outbuildings in connection with detached residential buildings			X
	Educational use		X		
	Hazardous use		X		
	Industrial use		X		
	Institutional use		X		
	Light industrial use				X
	Places of assembly		X		
	Warehouse use	One story in height, up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet in gross floor area			X
		One story in height, greater than 10,000 square feet in gross floor area	X		
		More than one story in height	X		
	Factory-built buildings	Any height and size if entire building is certified by a professional engineer licensed under Iowa Code chapter 542B			X
One or two stories in height, up to a maximum of 20,000 square feet of gross floor area				X	
One or two stories in height, greater than 20,000 square feet in gross floor area		X			
More than two stories in height		X			
More than 20,000 square feet in gross floor area		X			

[ARC 7760C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 544A.18.

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CHAPTER 6  
DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST LICENSEES

[Previously Ch 4; Ch 5, IAB 3/2/83]  
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]  
[Prior to 10/3/01, see 193B—Chapter 5]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

**193B—6.1(544A,272C) Disciplinary action.** The architectural examining board has authority in Iowa Code chapters 544A, 17A and 272C to impose discipline for violations of these chapters and the rules promulgated thereunder.

[ARC 7761C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—6.2(544A,272C) Investigation of complaints.** The board will, upon receipt of a complaint in writing, or may, upon its own motion, pursuant to other evidence received by the board, review and investigate alleged acts or omissions that the board reasonably believes constitute cause under applicable law or administrative rules. In order to determine if probable cause exists for a hearing on a complaint, the investigators designated by the chairperson will investigate the allegations of the complaint. If the board determines that the complaint does not present facts that constitute a basis for disciplinary action, the board may take no further action.

[ARC 7761C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—6.3(544A,272C) Peer investigative committee.** A peer investigative committee may be appointed by the chairperson to investigate a complaint. The committee members will consist of one or more architects who have been licensed to practice in Iowa for at least five years, serving at the discretion of the chairperson. The committee will review and determine the facts of the complaint and make a report to the board in a timely manner.

[ARC 7761C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—6.4(544A,272C) Investigation report.** Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator(s) will prepare for the board's consideration a report containing the position or defense of the licensee to determine what further action is necessary. The board may:

1. Order the matter be further investigated.
2. Allow the licensee who is the subject of the complaint an opportunity to appear before a committee of the board for an informal discussion regarding the circumstances of the alleged violation.
3. Determine there is no probable cause to believe a disciplinary violation has occurred and close the case.
4. Determine there is probable cause to believe that a disciplinary violation has occurred.

[ARC 7761C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—6.5(544A,272C) Informal discussion.** If the board considers it advisable, or if requested by the affected licensee, the board may grant the licensee an opportunity to appear before the board or a committee of the board for a voluntary informal discussion of the facts and circumstances of an alleged violation. The licensee may be represented by legal counsel at the informal discussion. The licensee is not required to attend the informal discussion.

Unless disqualification is waived by the licensee, board members who personally investigated a disciplinary complaint are disqualified from making decisions at a later formal hearing. Because board members generally rely upon staff, investigators, auditors, peer review committees, or expert consultants to conduct investigations, the issue rarely arises. An informal discussion, however, is a form of investigation because it is conducted in a question-and-answer format. In order to preserve the ability of all board members to participate in board decision making, licensees who desire to attend an informal discussion will therefore waive their right to seek disqualification of a board member or staff based solely on the board member's or staff's participation in an informal discussion. Licensees would not be waiving their right to seek disqualification on any other ground. By electing to attend an informal discussion, a licensee

accordingly agrees that participating board members or staff are not disqualified from acting as a presiding officer in a later contested case proceeding or from advising the decision maker.

Because an informal discussion constitutes a part of the board's investigation of a pending disciplinary case, the facts discussed at the informal discussion may be considered by the board in the event the matter proceeds to a contested case hearing and those facts are independently introduced into evidence. The board may seek a consent order at the time of the informal discussion. If the parties agree to a consent order, a statement of charges will be filed simultaneously with the consent order.

[ARC 7761C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—6.6(544A,272C) Decisions.** The board will make findings of fact and conclusions of law and may take one or more of the following actions:

**6.6(1)** Dismiss the charges.

**6.6(2)** Revoke the architect's license.

**6.6(3)** Suspend the licensee's license as authorized by law.

**6.6(4)** Impose civil penalties, not to exceed \$1,000. Civil penalties may be imposed for any of the disciplinary violations specified in Iowa Code sections 544A.13 and 544A.15 and these rules. Factors the board may consider when determining whether to assess civil penalties and the amount to assess include:

a. Whether other forms of discipline are being imposed for the same violation.

b. Whether the amount imposed will be a substantial deterrent to the violation.

c. The circumstances leading to the violation.

d. The severity of the violation and the risk of harm to the public.

e. The economic benefits gained by the licensee as a result of the violation.

f. The interest of the public.

g. Evidence of reform or remedial action.

h. Time lapsed since the violation occurred.

i. Whether the violation is a repeat offense following a prior cautionary letter, disciplinary order, or other notice of the nature of the infraction.

j. The clarity of the issues involved.

k. Whether the violation was willful and intentional.

l. Whether the licensee acted in bad faith.

m. The extent to which the licensee cooperated with the board.

n. Whether the licensee practiced architecture with a lapsed, inactive, suspended or revoked certificate of licensure.

**6.6(5)** Impose a period of probation, either with or without conditions.

**6.6(6)** Require reexamination, using one or more parts of the examination given to architectural licensee candidates.

**6.6(7)** Require additional professional education, reeducation, or continuing education.

**6.6(8)** Issue a citation and a warning.

**6.6(9)** Issue a consent order.

[ARC 7761C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—6.7(544A,272C) Voluntary surrender.** Voluntary surrender of licensure is considered as disciplinary action. The board may accept the voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary contested case or pending disciplinary investigation. The board will not accept a voluntary surrender of a license to resolve a pending disciplinary investigation unless a statement of charges is filed along with the order accepting the voluntary surrender. Such voluntary surrender is considered disciplinary action and will be published in the same manner as is applicable to any other form of disciplinary order.

[ARC 7761C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 544A.13 and chapter 272C.

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CHAPTER 7  
DISCIPLINARY ACTION—UNLICENSED PRACTICE

[Previously Ch 4; Ch 5, IAB 3/2/83]  
[Prior to 7/13/88, see Architectural Examiners, Board of[80]]  
[Prior to 10/3/01, see 193B—Chapter 5]

Chapter rescission date pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7: 5/22/29

**193B—7.1(544A,272C) Disciplinary action.** The architectural examining board has authority in Iowa Code chapters 544A, 17A and 272C to impose discipline for violations of these chapters and the rules promulgated thereunder.

[ARC 7762C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—7.2(544A,272C) Investigation of complaints.** The board will, upon receipt of a complaint in writing, or may, upon its own motion, pursuant to other evidence received by the board, review and investigate alleged acts that the board reasonably believes constitute cause under applicable law or administrative rules. In order to determine if probable cause exists for a hearing on a complaint, the investigators designated by the chairperson will investigate the allegations of the complaint. If the board determines that the complaint does not present facts that constitute a basis for disciplinary action, the board may take no further action.

[ARC 7762C, IAB 4/17/24, effective 5/22/24]

**193B—7.3(544A) Civil penalties against unlicensed person.** The board may impose civil penalties by order against a person who is not licensed as an architect pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 544A based on the unlawful practices specified in Iowa Code section 544A.15(3). In addition to the procedures set forth in Iowa Code section 544A.15(3), this rule applies.

**7.3(1)** The notice of the board's intent to impose a civil penalty required by Iowa Code section 544A.15(3) may be served upon the unlicensed person by restricted certified mail, return receipt requested, or personal service in accordance with Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305. Alternatively, the unlicensed person may accept service personally or through authorized counsel. The notice includes the following:

- a. A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the proposed civil penalty would be imposed.
- b. Reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved.
- c. A short, plain statement of the alleged unlawful practices.
- d. The dollar amount of the proposed civil penalty.
- e. Notice of the unlicensed person's right to a hearing and the time frame in which a hearing is requested.
- f. The address to which written request for hearing is made.

**7.3(2)** Unlicensed persons need to request a hearing in writing within 30 days of the date the notice is mailed, if served through restricted certified mail to the last-known address, or within 30 days of the date of service, if service is accepted or made in accordance with Rule of Civil Procedure 1.305. A request for hearing is deemed made on the date of the United States Postal Service postmark or the date of personal service.

**7.3(3)** If a request for hearing is not timely made, the board chair or the chair's designee may issue an order imposing the civil penalty described in the notice. The order may be mailed by regular first-class mail or served in the same manner as the notice of intent to impose civil penalty.

**7.3(4)** If a request for hearing is timely made, the board issues a notice of hearing and conducts a hearing in the same manner as applicable to disciplinary cases against licensed architects.

**7.3(5)** In addition to the factors set forth in Iowa Code section 544A.15(3), the board may consider the following when determining the amount of civil penalty to impose, if any:

- a. The time lapsed since the unlawful practice occurred.
- b. Evidence of reform or remedial actions.
- c. Whether the violation is a repeat offense following a prior warning letter or other notice of the nature of the infraction.

- d. Whether the violation involved an element of deception.
- e. Whether the unlawful practice violated a prior order of the board, court order, cease and desist agreement, consent order, or similar document.
- f. The clarity of the issue involved.
- g. Whether the violation was willful and intentional.
- h. Whether the unlicensed person acted in bad faith.
- i. The extent to which the unlicensed person cooperated with the board.

**7.3(6)** An unlicensed person may waive the right to hearing and all attendant rights and enter into a consent order imposing a civil penalty at any stage of the proceeding upon mutual consent of the board.

**7.3(7)** The notice of intent to impose civil penalty and order imposing civil penalty are public records available for inspection and copying in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 22. Copies may be provided to the media, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and other entities. Hearings are open to the public.

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CHAPTER 8  
PETITION FOR RULE MAKING AND FOR DECLARATORY ORDER  
Rescinded IAB 10/3/01, effective 11/7/01

CHAPTER 9  
WAIVERS OR VARIANCES FROM RULES  
Rescinded IAB 10/3/01, effective 11/7/01