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Texas Ethics, Laws, and Rules for Professional Land Surveyors

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Gilbert Gedeon, P.E.



Continuing Education and Development, Inc.

P: (877) 322-5800
info@cedengineering.com

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Chapter 1

Overview of the Texas Land Surveying Ethics, Laws, and Rules

Land Surveying Ethics

Land surveying ethics is (1) the study of moral issues and decisions confronting individuals and organizations involved in land surveying and (2) the study of related questions about moral conduct, character, ideals and relationships of peoples and organizations involved in professional land surveying practice (Martin and Schinzinger, *Ethics in Engineering*).

Texas Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

On June 16, 2019, Governor Greg Abbott signed House Bill 1523, merging the Texas Board of Professional Engineers and the Texas Board of Professional Land Surveying into a single agency, the Texas Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (Board), effective September 1, 2019. The Board's mission is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Texas through the licensure and registration of qualified individuals as professional engineers and land surveyors, compliance with applicable laws and rules, and public education. The Board consists of ten members: five professional engineers, one registered professional land surveyor, three public members, each serving six-year terms, and the Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office, who serves an unlimited term as a statutory member. The Board licenses and regulates over 2,800 registered surveyors and handles more than 600 enforcement cases per year.

Texas Statutory Authority

The Texas Occupations Code is a collection of state laws organized by subject area into titles, subtitles, and chapters. Chapter 1071 of the Texas Occupations Code, cited as the Professional Land Surveying Practices Act, was enacted by the Texas Legislature in the interest of public health and safety to regulate the practice of land surveying in the State of Texas. It is continuously updated by laws that create, amend, or repeal statutory material. Under this chapter, the Board is responsible for reviewing applications, administering examinations, licensing qualified applicants, and regulating the practice of professional and state land surveying throughout the state, including the distinct roles and jurisdiction of the Registered Professional Land Surveyor and the Licensed State Land Surveyor. Selected provisions of the Professional Land Surveying Practices Act, along with notable Texas case law affecting the practice of surveying, are presented in Chapter 3 below.

Texas Administrative Code

The Texas Administrative Code is a compilation of the rules and regulations of Texas's regulatory agencies. It is organized by titles, with Title 22 representing the state's licensing and examining boards. Chapter 138 of Title 22, Compliance and Professionalism for Surveyors, was adopted by the Board under the authority of the Professional Land Surveying Practices Act and states the Board's rules with respect to the practice, conduct, and compliance obligations of land surveyors in Texas. These rules were substantially reorganized following the 2019 merger, consolidating the former Texas Board of Professional Land Surveying's separate rules (22 Texas Administrative Code, Chapter 663) into Chapter 138 to align with the compliance and professionalism rules previously applicable only to engineers. The Board's Rules of Professional Conduct and Ethics, found in Subchapter C of Chapter 138, are presented in Chapter 2 below, and selected compliance and registration rules from Subchapters A and B are presented in Chapter 3 below.

Texas Board Disciplinary Authority

The Texas Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors is charged with the duty of issuing registrations to those professional land surveyors it has determined to be qualified. The Board does not conduct periodic investigations of surveyors on its own initiative; rather, it investigates complaints as necessary and holds administrative hearings regarding those complaints, with the Texas Attorney General's Office representing the Board in formal proceedings. Disciplinary measures may include reprimand, administrative penalties, probation, suspension, or revocation of a registration, and the Board may seek injunctive relief to halt ongoing violations of the Surveying Act. The Board is not authorized to settle boundary line disputes, establish costs for services, correct miscalculations or errors in a survey of real property, or settle contractual disputes. These types of problems are civil matters and are usually settled between the parties involved either in or out of the courts. If wrongdoing by a registrant is proven in court, the Board would like to have certified copies of any orders issued to prevent the wrongdoing from happening again and to take other action as considered appropriate. Likewise, the Board has no powers of restitution, as these are reserved for the courts.

Selected disciplinary case studies illustrating violations of Texas's ethics standards, laws, and rules for land surveyors are presented in Chapter 4 below.

Chapter 2

Texas Rules of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Land Surveyors

Texas Administrative Code, Title 22, Part 6, Chapter 138, Subchapter C, Professional Conduct and Ethics

The following are excerpts from the Rules of Professional Conduct and Ethics of the Texas Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, governing the professional conduct of land surveyors in Texas. If you wish to review the complete Texas Administrative Code, Title 22, Chapter 138, Subchapter C, please visit the website at:

<https://regulations.justia.com/states/texas/title-22/part-6/chapter-138/subchapter-c/>

§138.51: General Rule

(a) The practice of the land surveying profession is essential to the orderly use of our physical environment, and the technical work resultant thereof has important effects on the welfare, property, economy, and security of the public; therefore, the practice of professional land surveying shall be conducted with the highest degree of ethical standards.

(b) Registration holders having knowledge of any alleged violation of the Act and/or board rules shall cooperate with the board in furnishing such information or assistance as may be required.

(c) A registration holder shall respond to the board in writing to all written requests for information regarding all inquiries under the jurisdiction of the board no later than 21 days of receipt or by the date specified in board correspondence. A registration holder shall fully comply with final decisions and orders of the board. Failure to comply with these matters will constitute a separate offense of misconduct and will subject the registration holder to any of the penalties provided under §1001.451(2), (3), or (4) and §1001.501.

(d) Any registration holder who directly or indirectly enters into any contract, arrangement, plan, or scheme with any person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation or other business entity which in any manner results in a violation of § 138.77 of this title (relating to Firm Registration Compliance) shall be subject to legal and disciplinary actions provided under §1001.451(2), (3), or (4) and §1001.501. Professional surveyors shall perform or directly supervise the surveying work of any subordinates as characterized in § 131.2 of this title (relating to Definitions). Under no circumstances shall surveyors work in a part-time arrangement with a firm not otherwise in full compliance with § 138.77 of this chapter (relating to Firm Registration Compliance) in a manner that could enable such firm to offer or perform professional surveying services.

(e) A registered professional land surveyor may offer or perform surveying services on a full or part-time basis as a firm or other business entity if registered pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 136 of this title (Relating to Firm Registration).

§138.55: Surveyors Shall Protect the Public

(a) Surveyors shall be entrusted to protect the health, safety, property, and welfare of the public in the practice of their profession. The public as used in this section and other rules is defined as any individual(s), client(s), business or public entities, or any member of the general population whose normal course of life might reasonably include an interaction of any sort with the surveying work of the registration holder.

(b) Surveyors shall not perform any surveying function which, when measured by generally accepted surveying standards or procedures, is reasonably likely to result in the endangerment of lives, health, safety, property, or welfare of the public. Any act or conduct which constitutes incompetence or gross negligence, or a criminal violation of law, constitutes misconduct and shall be subject to disciplinary action by the board.

(c) Surveyors shall first notify involved parties of any land surveying decisions or practices that might endanger the health, safety, property or welfare of the public. When, in a surveyor's judgment, any risk to the public remains unresolved, that surveyor shall report any fraud, gross negligence, incompetence, misconduct, unethical or illegal conduct to the board or to proper civil or criminal authorities.

§138.59: Surveyors' Actions Shall Be Competent

(a) Surveyors shall practice only in their areas of competence.

(b) The surveyor shall not perform any surveying assignment for which the surveyor is not qualified by education or experience to perform adequately and competently. However, a surveyor may accept an assignment which includes phases outside of the surveyor's area of competence if those other phases are performed by qualified registered professionals, consultants, associates, or employees.

(c) The surveyor shall not express a surveying opinion which is contrary to generally accepted surveying principles without fully disclosing the basis and rationale for such an opinion.

§138.63: Surveyors' Responsibility to the Profession

(a) Surveyors shall engage in professional and business activities related to the practice of surveying in an honest and ethical manner.

(b) The surveyor must:

(1) meet all of the applicable professional practice requirements of federal, state and local statutes, codes, regulations, rules, ordinances or standards in the performance of surveying services;

(2) exercise reasonable care or diligence to prevent the surveyor's partners, associates, and employees from engaging in conduct which, if done by the surveyor, would violate any provision of the Surveying Act, board rule, or any of the professional practice requirements of federal, state and local statutes, codes, regulations, rules or ordinances in the performance of surveying services;

(3) exercise reasonable care to prevent the association of the surveyor's name, professional identification, seal, firm or business name in connection with any venture or enterprise which the surveyor knows, or should have known, is engaging in trade, business or professional practices of a fraudulent, deceitful, or dishonest nature, or any action which violates any provision of the Surveying Act or board rules;

(4) act as faithful agent for their employers or clients;

(5) conduct surveying and related business affairs in a professional manner in interactions with involved parties and employees. Unprofessional conduct may include, but is not limited to, misrepresentation in billing; sale and/or performance of unnecessary work; or conduct that harasses or intimidates another party; and

(6) practice surveying in a careful and diligent manner.

(c) The surveyor shall not:

(1) aid or abet, directly or indirectly, any unlicensed person or business entity in the unlawful practice of surveying;

(2) retaliate against a person who provides reference material for an application for a license or who in good faith attempts to bring forward an allegation of wrongdoing;

(3) give, offer, or promise to pay or deliver, directly or indirectly, any commission, gift, favor, gratuity, benefit, or reward as an inducement to secure any specific surveying work or assignment;

(4) accept compensation or benefits from more than one party for services pertaining to the same project or assignment; or

(5) solicit professional employment in any false or misleading advertising.

(d) Surveyors should strive to promote responsibility, commitment, and ethics both in the education and practice phases of surveying. They should attempt to enhance society's awareness of surveyors' responsibilities to the public and encourage the communication of these principles of ethical conduct among surveyors.

Chapter 3

Texas Land Surveying Laws, Rules, and Case Law

Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1071, and Texas Administrative Code, Title 22, Part 6, Chapter 138

The following are excerpts from the Professional Land Surveying Practices Act of the Texas Occupations Code, and the Compliance and Professionalism Rules of the Texas Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, governing the licensure, practice, and regulation of professional land surveyors in Texas. If you wish to review the complete Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1071, and Texas Administrative Code, Title 22, Chapter 138, please visit the websites at:

<https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/docs/OC/htm/OC.1071.htm>

<https://regulations.justia.com/states/texas/title-22/part-6/chapter-138/>

§§1071.001–.002: Definitions

- (1) "Board" means the Texas Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.
- (2) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the General Land Office.
- (3) "Delegated responsible charge" means the direct control of professional surveying work performed under the supervision of a registered professional land surveyor.
- (4) "Land surveyor" means a registered professional land surveyor or licensed state land surveyor.
- (5) "Licensed state land surveyor" means a surveyor licensed by the board to survey land in which the state or the permanent school fund has an interest or perform other original surveys for the purpose of filing field notes in the General Land Office.
- (6) "Professional surveying" means the practice of land, boundary, or property surveying or other similar professional practices. The term includes:
 - (A) performing any service or work the adequate performance of which involves applying special knowledge of the principles of geodesy, mathematics, related applied and physical sciences, and relevant laws to the measurement or location of sites, points, lines, angles, elevations, natural features, and existing man-made works in the air, on the earth's surface, within underground workings, and on the beds of bodies of water to determine areas and volumes for:

- (i) locating real property boundaries;
- (ii) platting and laying out land and subdivisions of land; or
- (iii) preparing and perpetuating maps, record plats, field note records, easements, and real property descriptions that represent those surveys; and

(B) consulting, investigating, evaluating, analyzing, planning, providing an expert surveying opinion or testimony, acquiring survey data, preparing technical reports, and mapping to the extent those acts are performed in connection with acts described by this subdivision.

(7) "Registered professional land surveyor" means a person registered by the board as a registered professional land surveyor.

(8) "State land surveying" means the science or practice of land measurement according to established and recognized methods engaged in as a profession or service for the public for compensation and consisting of the following activities conducted when the resulting field notes or maps are to be filed with the General Land Office:

- (A) determining by survey the location or relocation of original land grant boundaries and corners;
- (B) calculating area and preparing field note descriptions of surveyed and unsurveyed land or land in which the state or the permanent school fund has an interest; and
- (C) preparing maps showing the survey results.

§1071.251: Registration, License, or Certificate Required

(a) In this section, "offer to practice" means to represent by verbal claim, sign, letterhead, card, or other method that a person is registered or licensed to perform professional surveying in this state.

(b) A person may not engage in the practice of professional surveying unless the person is registered, licensed, or certified as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person may not offer to practice professional surveying in this state unless the person is registered or licensed as provided by this chapter.

(d) A person may not use in connection with the person's name or use or advertise a title or description that tends to convey the impression that the person is a professional land surveyor unless the person is registered or licensed under this chapter.

§1071.252: Application Requirements

(a) An applicant for certification as a surveyor-in-training, registration as a registered professional land surveyor, or licensing as a licensed state land surveyor must file a written application with the board accompanied by an application fee in an amount determined by the board.

(b) An application must be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the board and contain statements that show the applicant's education and experience. The application must contain a detailed summary of the applicant's education and experience and references from at least three registered professional land surveyors having personal knowledge of the applicant's surveying experience. The board shall accept an application that meets board requirements regardless of whether the application is notarized.

(c) After the board determines that the applicant is qualified to take the appropriate section of the examination under Section 1071.256, the board shall set the examination section the applicant is approved to take and notify the applicant of the examination section and of the time and place of the examination. The applicant may take the examination section on payment of an examination fee in an amount determined by the board.

§Subchapter F: Registration Requirements

Section 1071.253. Surveyor-in-Training Certificate

(a) An applicant for a surveyor-in-training certificate must:

(1) have earned a bachelor of science degree in surveying from an accredited institution of higher education;

(2) have:

(A) earned a bachelor's degree from an accredited institution of higher education that included at least 32 semester hours in a combination of courses acceptable to the board in:

(i) land surveying;

(ii) civil engineering;

(iii) mathematics;

(iv) photogrammetry;

(v) forestry;

(vi) land law; or

(vii) the physical sciences; and

(B) completed at least one year of experience acceptable to the board in delegated responsible charge as a subordinate to a registered professional land surveyor actively engaged in professional surveying;

(3) have:

(A) earned an associate degree in surveying from an accredited institution of higher education; and

(B) completed at least two years of experience acceptable to the board in delegated responsible charge as a subordinate to a registered professional land surveyor actively engaged in professional surveying;

(4) have:

(A) successfully completed a course of instruction consisting of 32 semester hours in land surveying or the equivalent number of semester hours in board-approved courses related to surveying; and

(B) completed at least two years of experience acceptable to the board in delegated responsible charge as a subordinate to a registered professional land surveyor actively engaged in professional surveying; or

(5) have:

(A) graduated from an accredited high school;

(B) completed at least four years of experience acceptable to the board in delegated responsible charge as a subordinate to a registered professional land surveyor actively engaged in professional surveying; and

(C) provided evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is self-educated in professional surveying.

(b) Repealed by Acts 2025, 89th Leg., R.S., Ch. 812 (S.B. 1259), Sec. 6, eff. September 1, 2025.

(c) On proof that an applicant meets the qualifications prescribed by Subsection (a) and has passed the fundamentals of surveying examination prescribed by the board under Section 1071.256, the board shall issue a surveyor-in-training certificate to the applicant. The certificate is valid for eight years.

Section 1071.254. Qualifications for Registration as Registered Professional Land Surveyor

(a) An applicant for registration as a registered professional land surveyor must:

- (1) hold a certificate as a surveyor-in-training;
- (2) have passed the principles and practice of surveying examination prescribed by the board under Section 1071.256;
- (3) have at least two years of experience satisfactory to the board as a surveyor-in-training in performing surveying in delegated responsible charge as a subordinate to a surveyor registered or licensed to engage in the practice of surveying in this state or in another state having registration or licensing requirements equivalent to the requirements of this state; and
- (4) have earned an associate or bachelor's degree from an accredited institution of higher education that included at least 32 semester hours in a combination of courses acceptable to the board in:

- (A) land surveying;
- (B) civil engineering;
- (C) mathematics;
- (D) photogrammetry;
- (E) forestry;
- (F) land law; or
- (G) the physical sciences.

(b) An applicant is entitled to registration as a registered professional land surveyor if the applicant meets the qualifications prescribed by Subsection (a) and is approved to take and passes the required sections of the Texas specific surveying examination prescribed under Section 1071.256.

(c) The board by rule may authorize the waiver of the requirement that an applicant for registration as a registered professional land surveyor have a bachelor's degree if the board determines:

- (1) the applicant possesses sufficient qualifications to justify the waiver; and
- (2) the applicant's registration does not pose a threat to the public health, safety, or welfare.

Section 1071.255. Qualifications for Licensing as Licensed State Land Surveyor; Oath

(a) A registered professional land surveyor is entitled to be licensed as a licensed state land surveyor if the person is approved to take and passes the appropriate sections of the examination prescribed under Section 1071.256.

(b) The board may not issue a license to a licensed state land surveyor until the applicant takes the official oath stating that the person will faithfully, impartially, and honestly perform all the duties of a licensed state land surveyor to the best of the person's skill and ability in all matters in which the person may be employed.

(c) Repealed by Acts 2019, 86th Leg., R.S., Ch. 1232 (H.B. 1523), Sec. 1.58(6), eff. September 1, 2019.

Section 1071.256: Examination

(a) The board shall prescribe the scope of the written examination and examination procedures with special reference to the applicant's ability in order to protect the public safety, welfare, and property rights.

(a-1) The board by rule shall prescribe the fundamentals of surveying examination required for an applicant for certification as a surveyor-in-training under Section 1071.253.

(b) The board by rule shall prescribe the principles and practice of surveying examination required for an applicant for registration as a registered professional land surveyor under Section 1071.254 to determine the knowledge and ability of the applicant.

(b-1) The board by rule shall prescribe the Texas specific surveying examination required for an applicant for registration as a registered professional land surveyor under Section 1071.254.

(c) The examination for an applicant for licensing as a licensed state land surveyor must be developed under board rules and include examination on:

- (1) the theory of surveying;
- (2) the law of land boundaries;
- (3) the history and functions of the General Land Office; and
- (4) other matters pertaining to surveying as determined by the board.

§1071.351: Performance of Land Surveying; Official Seal

(a) In this section, "employee" means a person who receives compensation for work performed under the direct supervision of a land surveyor.

(b) On receipt of a certificate of registration, a registered professional land surveyor shall obtain an authorized seal bearing the person's name and registration number and the title "Registered Professional Land Surveyor."

(c) Each licensed state land surveyor shall obtain a seal of office. The seal must contain the license holder's official title, "Licensed State Land Surveyor," around the margin and the word "Texas" between the points of the star in the seal. A licensed state land surveyor shall attest with the seal all official acts authorized under law. An act, paper, or map of a licensed state land surveyor may not be filed in the county records of the General Land Office unless it is certified to under the surveyor's seal.

(d) A registration holder or license holder may not affix the person's name, seal, or certification to any plat, design, specification, or other professional surveying work that is prepared by a person who is not registered or licensed under this chapter unless the work is performed by an employee under the direct supervision of the registration holder or license holder.

(e) A registration holder or license holder may not allow a person who is not registered or licensed under this chapter to exert control over the end product of professional surveying work.

(f) If professional surveying is performed as a joint venture of an association of two or more firms, each firm shall use the seal of the surveyor having primary responsibility for the venture.

§1071.354: Jurisdiction of Licensed State Land Surveyors

A licensed state land surveyor may perform surveys under Section 21.011, Natural Resources Code, and is subject to the commissioner's direction in matters of land surveying in cases that come under the supervision of the commissioner. The jurisdiction of the license holder is coextensive with the limits of the state.

§1071.401: Disciplinary Powers of Board

(a) The board shall revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew a certificate of registration or license, place on probation a person whose certificate or license has been suspended, or reprimand a registration holder or license holder for:

- (1) fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate or license under this chapter;
- (2) gross negligence, incompetence, or misconduct in the practice of surveying as a land surveyor; or
- (3) a violation of this chapter or a board rule adopted under this chapter.

(b) The license of a licensed state land surveyor is subject to revocation if the license holder is found to be directly or indirectly interested in the purchase or acquisition of title to public land.

§1071.402: Disciplinary Proceedings

(a) The board may institute proceedings against a registration holder or license holder on the board's behalf without a formal written third-party complaint.

§1071.403: Right to Hearing; Administrative Procedure

Sec. 1071.403. RIGHT TO HEARING; ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.

(a) If the board proposes to suspend or revoke a person's certificate of registration or license, the person is entitled to a hearing before the board or a hearings officer appointed by the board.

(b) The board shall prescribe procedures by which a decision to suspend or revoke a certificate of registration or license is made by or appealable to the board.

§1071.404: Probation

(a) The board may require a person whose certificate of registration or license suspension is probated to:

- (1) report regularly to the board on matters that are the basis of the probation;
- (2) limit practice to the areas prescribed by the board; or
- (3) continue or renew professional education until the practitioner attains a degree of skill satisfactory to the board in those areas that are the basis of the probation.

(b) The board by rule shall adopt written guidelines to ensure that probation is administered consistently.

§1071.405: Reissuance of Certificate or License

The board for reasons the board determines sufficient may reissue a certificate of registration or license to a surveyor whose certificate or license has been revoked. At least six board members must vote in favor of reissuing the certificate or license.

§1071.503: Civil Penalty

(a) A person who violates this chapter or a rule adopted under this chapter is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,500 for each violation.

(b) At the request of the board, the attorney general shall bring an action to recover the civil penalty in the name of the state.

(c) A civil penalty recovered under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury.

§1071.504: Criminal Penalty

(a) In this section, "offer to practice" has the meaning assigned by Section 1071.251.

(b) A person commits an offense if the person:

(1) engages in the practice of or offers to practice professional surveying or state land surveying in this state without being registered or licensed in accordance with this chapter;

(2) presents or attempts to use another person's certificate of registration, license, or seal issued under this chapter;

(3) gives false or forged evidence to obtain or assist another person in obtaining a certificate of registration or license; or

(4) violates this chapter or a rule adopted by the board.

(c) An offense under this section is a Class B misdemeanor.

§Section 138.1 - Registration Holder Designations

(a) Pursuant to §1071.002 and §1071.251 of the Surveying Act, a Registered Professional Land Surveyor may use the following terms when representing himself or herself to the public:

(1) "registered professional land surveyor";

(2) "registered land surveyor";

(3) "registered surveyor";

(4) "professional land surveyor";

(5) "professional surveyor"; or

(6) any variation or abbreviation of the terms listed in paragraphs (1) - (5) of this subsection.

(b) Pursuant to §1071.002 and §1071.251 of the Surveying Act, a Licensed State Land Surveyor may use the following terms when representing himself or herself to the public:

(1) "licensed state land surveyor"; or

(2) "licensed state surveyor".

(c) Certificates, seals, and other official documentation showing earlier terminology shall be considered valid for all purposes.

(d) License holders who have placed their license in an inactive status pursuant to § 138.13 of this chapter (relating to Inactive Status) may use the terms in subsections (a) or (b) of this section but must include the term "inactive" or "retired" in conjunction with the designation.

§Section 138.5 - Registration and License Holder Notification Requirements

(a) Each license or registration holder shall notify the board in writing not later than 30 days after a change in the person's legal name, personal mailing address, or employment status.

(b) A notice informing the board of a change in employment status shall include, as applicable, the:

- (1) full legal trade or business name of the association or employment;
- (2) physical location and mailing address of the business;
- (3) telephone number of the business office;
- (4) type of business (corporation, assumed name, partnership, or self-employment through use of own name);
- (5) legal relationship and position of responsibility within the business; and
- (6) effective date of this change.

(c) Each license or registration holder shall notify the board in writing not later than 30 days after a misdemeanor or felony criminal conviction, or any sanction is imposed against a licensee by another state's surveying board.

§138.7: License or Registration Expiration and Renewal

(a) A license or registration holder must renew the license annually to continue to practice land surveying under the provisions of the Surveying Act. If the license or registration renewal requirements are not met by the expiration date of the license or registration, the license or registration shall expire and the license or registration holder may not engage in surveying activities that require a license or registration until the renewal requirements have been met.

(b) Pursuant to §1001.275 of the Act, the board will mail a renewal notice to the last recorded address on file with the board of each license or registration holder at least 30 days prior to the date a person's license or registration is to expire. Regardless of whether the renewal notice is received, the license or registration holder has the sole responsibility to pay the required renewal fee together with any applicable late fees at the time of payment.

(c) A license or registration holder may renew a license or registration by submitting:

- (1) the required annual renewal fee. Payment may be made by personal, company, or other checks drawn on a United States bank (money order or cashier's check), or by electronic means, payable in United States currency;

(2) the continuing education program documentation as required in § 138.17 of this chapter (relating to Continuing Education Program) to the board prior to the expiration date of the license; and

(3) documentation of submittal of fingerprints for criminal history record check as required by §1001.277 of the Act, unless previously submitted to the board.

(d) Licenses and registrations will expire on December 31.

(e) A license holder who, at the time of his or her annual renewal, has any unpaid administrative penalty owed to the Board or who has failed to comply with any term or condition of a Consent Order, Agreed Board Order, or a Final Board Order shall not be allowed to renew his or her license or registration to practice surveying until such time as the administrative penalty is paid in full or the term or condition is satisfied unless otherwise authorized by the Consent Order, Agreed Board Order, or a Final Board Order.

§138.12: Suspended License or Registration

Offering or performing professional surveying services to the public while a license or registration is suspended is a violation of board rules and is subject to disciplinary action by the board.

§138.13: Inactive Status

(a) A license or registration holder may request in writing to change the status of the license or registration to "inactive" at any time. A license or registration holder whose license or registration is inactive may not practice surveying. A license or registration holder who has requested inactive status shall not receive any refunds for licensing or registration fees previously paid to the board.

(b) A license or registration holder whose license or registration is inactive must pay an annual fee as established by the board at the time of the renewal. If the inactive renewal fee is not paid by the date a person's license or registration is to expire, the inactive renewal fee for the expired license or registration shall be increased in the same manner as for an active license or registration renewal fee.

(c) A license holder whose license is inactive is not required to:

(1) comply with the continuing professional education requirements adopted by the board;
or

(2) take an examination for reinstatement to active status.

(d) To return to active status, a license or registration holder whose license or registration is inactive must:

(1) submit a request in writing for reinstatement to active status;

(2) pay the fee for annual renewal, as applicable;

(3) provide documentation of submittal of fingerprints for criminal history record check as required by §1001.277 of the Act, unless previously submitted to the board; and

(4) comply with the continuing professional education requirements for inactive license or registration holders returning to practice as prescribed in § 138.17 of this chapter (relating to Continuing Professional Education).

(e) A license or registration holder may claim inactive status and return to active status only once during the year period determined by the renewal schedule of the license or registration. If a license or registration holder claims inactive status and returns to active status during the same annual renewal period, the license or registration holder shall comply with the full continuing professional education requirements for that year.

(f) A license or registration holder claiming inactive status may use any term allowed for an active license or registration holder followed by the term "Inactive" or "Retired" on business cards, stationery and other forms of correspondence. Failure to note inactive status in this manner is a violation of the Acts and board rules and is grounds for disciplinary action by the board.

(g) A license or registration holder on inactive status may provide a reference statement for an applicant for licensure or registration.

(h) Offering or performing surveying services to the public while the license or registration is inactive is a violation of the inactive status and is grounds for disciplinary action by the board.

§138.14: Voluntary Surrender of License or Registration

(a) A license or registration holder who does not wish to maintain a license or registration, the legal guardian of the license or registration holder, or other legal representative of the license or registration holder may voluntarily surrender the license or registration by submitting a request in writing provided that the license or registration holder:

(1) is in good standing; and

(2) does not have an enforcement case pending before the board, other than cases alleging a violation of §138.5 (relating to Registration and License Holder Notification Requirements) and § 138.17(relating to Continuing Education) of this title.

(b) A license or registration that has been voluntarily surrendered may not be renewed. A license or registration holder who has voluntarily surrendered a license or registration may apply for a new license or registration.

§138.17: Continuing Education

(a) Each license or registration holder shall meet the Continuing Education (CE) requirements for professional development as a condition for license or registration renewal.

(b) Terms used in this section are defined as follows:

- (1) Professional Development Hour (PDH)--A contact hour (clock hour) of CE activity. PDH is the basic unit for CE reporting.
 - (2) Continuing Education Unit (CEU)--Unit of credit customarily used for continuing education courses. One continuing education unit equals 10 hours of class in an approved continuing education course.
 - (3) College/Unit Semester/Quarter Hour--Credit for course in ABET-approved program or other related college course.
 - (4) Course/Activity--Any qualifying course or activity with a clear purpose and objective which will maintain, improve, or expand the skills and knowledge relevant to the license or registration holder's field of practice.
 - (5) Self-directed study--Time spent engaging in professional development that is not otherwise identified in this rule. (Examples include, but are not limited to: reading/reviewing trade magazines or books, watching tutorials, and viewing other online content.)
- (c) Every license or registration holder is required to obtain 12 PDH units during the renewal period year.
- (d) A minimum of 3 PDH units per renewal period must be in the area of professional ethics, roles and responsibilities of professional surveying, or review of the Acts and Board Rules. PDH units carried forward may not be counted to meet the professional ethics requirement.
- (e) If a license or registration holder exceeds the annual requirement in any renewal period, a maximum of 9 PDH units may be carried forward into the subsequent renewal period. Professional Development Hours must not be anticipated and cannot be used for more than one renewal period.
- (f) PDH units may be earned as follows:
- (1) Successful completion or auditing of college credit courses.
 - (2) Successful completion of continuing education courses, either offered by a professional or trade organization, university or college, or offered in-house by a corporation, other business entity, professional or technical societies, associations, agencies, or organizations, or other groups.
 - (3) Successful completion of correspondence, on-line, televised, videotaped, and other short courses/tutorials.
 - (4) Presenting or attending seminars, in-house courses, workshops, or professional or technical presentations made at meetings, conventions, or conferences sponsored by a corporation, other business entity, professional or technical societies, associations, agencies, or organizations, or other groups.
 - (5) Teaching or instructing as listed in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subsection.

(6) Authoring published papers, articles, books, or accepted licensing or registration examination items.

(7) Active participation in professional or technical societies, associations, agencies, or organizations, through:

(A) Serving as an elected or appointed official;

(B) Serving on a committee of the organization; or

(C) Serving in other official positions.

(8) U.S. Patents issued.

(9) Engaging in self-directed study.

(10) Active participation in educational outreach activities, including activities that build awareness or skills regarding surveying, that involve K-12 or higher education students.

(11) A passing score on the Principles and Practice of Surveying examination in accordance with § 134.73 of this title (relating to Examination Results and Analysis).

(g) All activities described in subsection (f) of this section shall be relevant to the practice of professional land surveying and may include educational, technical, ethical, or managerial content.

(h) The conversion of other units of credit to PDH units is as follows:

(1) 1 College or unit semester hour--15 PDH.

(2) 1 College or unit quarter hour--10 PDH.

(3) 1 Continuing Education Unit--10 PDH.

(4) 1 Hour of professional development in course work, seminars, or professional or technical presentations made at meetings, conventions, or conferences--1 PDH.

(5) 1 Hour of professional development through self-directed study--1 PDH (Not to exceed 4 PDH).

(6) Each published paper, article, or book--10 PDH.

(7) Active participation in professional or technical society, association, agency, or organization--1 PDH (Not to exceed 5 PDH per organization).

(8) Active participation in educational outreach activities--1 PDH (Not to exceed 3 PDH).

(9) Each U.S. patent issued--15 PDH.

(10) Other activities shall be credited at 1 PDH for each hour of participation in the activity.

(11) A passing score on the Principles and Practice of Surveying examination in accordance with § 134.73 of this title-- 9 PDH.

(i) Determination of Credit.

(1) The board shall be the final authority with respect to whether a course or activity meets the requirements of these rules.

(2) The board shall not pre-approve or endorse any CE activities. It is the responsibility of each license or registration holder to assure that all PDH credits claimed meet CE requirements.

(3) Credit for college or community college approved courses will be based upon course credit established by the college.

(4) Credit for seminars and workshops will be based on one PDH unit for each hour of attendance. Attendance at programs presented at professional and/or technical society meetings will earn PDH units for the actual time of each program.

(5) Credit for self-directed study will be based on one PDH unit for each hour of study and is not to exceed 4 PDH per renewal period. Credit determination for self-directed study is the responsibility of the license or registration holder and subject to review as required by the board.

(6) Credit determination for activities described in subsection (h)(4) of this section is the responsibility of the license or registration holder and subject to review as required by the board.

(7) Credit for activity described in subsection (h)(7) of this section requires that a license or registration holder serve as an officer of the organization, actively participate in a committee of the organization, or serve in other official positions. PDH credits are not earned until the end of each year of service is completed.

(8) Teaching credit is valid for teaching a course or seminar for the first time only.

(j) The license or registration holder is responsible for maintaining records to be used to support credits claimed. Records required include, but are not limited to:

(1) a log showing the type of activity claimed, sponsoring organization, location, duration, instructor's or speaker's name, and PDH credits earned; and

(2) attendance verification records in the form of completion certificates or other documents supporting evidence of attendance.

(k) The license or registration holder must certify that CE requirements have been satisfied for that renewal year with the renewal application and fee.

(l) CE records for each license or registration holder must be maintained for a period of three years by the license holder.

(m) CE records for each license or registration holder are subject to audit by the board or its authorized representative.

(1) Copies must be furnished, if requested, to the board or its authorized representative for audit verification purposes.

(2) If upon auditing a license or registration holder, the board finds that the activities cited do not fall within the bounds of educational, technical, ethical, or professional management activities related to the practice of surveying; the board may require the license or registration holder to acquire additional PDH as needed to fulfill the minimum CE requirements.

(n) A license or registration holder may be exempt from the continuing education requirements for one of the following reasons listed in paragraphs (1) - (4) of this subsection:

(1) New license holders shall be exempt for their first renewal period if the Principles and Practice of surveying exam was taken within 12 months of the license or registration issuance date.

(2) A license or registration holder serving on active duty and deployed outside the United States, its possessions and territories, in or for the military service of the United States for a period of time exceeding one hundred twenty (120) consecutive days in a year shall be exempt from obtaining the continuing education hours required during that year.

(3) License or registration holders experiencing physical disability, illness, or other extenuating circumstances as reviewed and approved by the board may be exempt. Supporting documentation must be furnished to the board.

(4) License or registration holders who list their status as "Inactive" and who further certify that they are not providing professional surveying services in Texas shall be exempt from the continuing education hours required.

(5) Exemptions must be claimed at the time of renewal.

(o) A license or registration holder may bring an inactive license to active status by obtaining all delinquent PDH units and submitting copies of CE records demonstrating compliance to the board or its authorized representative for verification purposes. If the total number required to become current exceeds 24 units, then 24 units shall be the maximum number required, and hours acquired must be within the two years prior to reactivation.

(p) Noncompliance:

(1) If a license or registration holder does not certify that CE requirements have been met for a renewal period, the license or registration shall be considered expired and subject to late fees and penalties.

(2) Failure to comply with CE reporting requirements as listed in this section is a violation of board rules and shall be subject to sanctions.

(3) A determination by audit that CE requirements have been falsely reported shall be considered to be misconduct and will subject the license or registration holder to disciplinary action.

(4) If found to be noncompliant, the board may require additional audits of the license or registration holder.

§138.31: Seal Specifications

(a) Upon issuance of a registration as a registered professional land surveyor, each registration holder is required to obtain a seal under the requirements of § 134.97 of this title (relating to Issuance of Registration).

(b) In accordance with §1071.351(b) of the Surveying Act, physical and electronic seals shall be of the Board-authorized designs illustrated in this section and shall be no larger than two inches. Regardless of seal size the surveyor's name and number must be clearly legible.

(c) All physical seals obtained and used by registration holders must leave a permanent ink image or permanent impression of the seal attached to the surveying work.

(d) All seals obtained and used by registration holders shall contain any legal name, commonly accepted variation of the legal name, or initial combination with the surname as currently listed with the board and in the usual written signature. Nicknames shall not be permitted on a seal in lieu of a legal name or initial combination. The name can be displayed on the seal using all uppercase letters, such as "LESLIE H. DOE" or using the standard combination of upper and lowercase letters, such as "Leslie H. Doe". If after registration, a registration holder legally changes his/her name, the registration holder must have a new seal or seals made showing the new legal name.

§138.33: Sealing Procedures

(a) The purpose of the registered professional land surveyors and licensed state land surveyor seal is to assure the user of the surveying product that the work has been performed or directly supervised by the professional surveyor named and to delineate the scope of the surveyor's work.

(b) Registration and licensed holders shall only seal work done by them, performed under their direct supervision as defined in § 131.2 of this title (relating to Definitions). Upon sealing, surveyors take full professional responsibility for that work.

(c) When a license or registration holder reviews and elects to incorporate the work products of others into a signed and sealed survey document, those items shall be clearly labeled as such and shall clearly indicate the identity of the originator.

(d) Registration holders shall take reasonable steps to ensure the security of their physical or electronic seals and electronic signatures. For electronic seals and electronic signatures, the surveyor must have reasonable security measures in place to protect these files. In the event of loss of a seal or electronic signature, the surveyor will, as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days of discovery, give written notification of the facts concerning the loss to the board.

(e) Preliminary documents released from a land surveyor's control shall identify the purpose of the document, the land surveyor of record and the land surveyor's registration number, and the release date. Such preliminary documents shall not be signed or sealed and shall bear the following statement in the signature space or upon the face of the document: "Preliminary, this document shall not be recorded for any purpose and shall not be used or viewed or relied upon as a final survey document". Preliminary documents released from the land surveyor's control which include this text in place of the land surveyor's signature need not comply with the other minimum standards promulgated in this chapter.

(f) License and registration holders shall affix their seal and original signature or electronic seal and signature with the date on the final version of their professional surveying work before such work is released from their control. The signature and date shall not obscure the surveyor's name or registration number in the seal.

(g) Work performed by more than one registration holder shall be sealed in a manner such that all surveying work can be clearly attributed to the responsible registration holder or registration holders. When surveying work on which two or more registration holders have worked, the seal and signature of each registration holder shall be placed on the surveying work with a notation describing the work done under each registration holder's responsible charge.

(h) Registered employees of the state, its political subdivisions, or other public entities are responsible for sealing their original surveying work; however, such registered employees engaged in review and evaluation for compliance with applicable law or regulation of surveying work submitted by others, or in the preparation of general planning documents, a proposal for decision in a contested case or any similar position statement resulting from a compliance review, need not seal the review reports, planning documents, proposals for decision, or position statements.

(i) A local authority may require an original seal and/or signature on reproduced documents.

(j) Any surveying work issued by a registration holder for land or property in this state, except for surveying work that constitutes state land surveying, as defined in §1071.002 of the Surveying Act, must include the registration holder's registered professional land surveyor seal placed on the document. A registration holder is not required to use a Texas seal if the surveying work is not located in Texas.

(k) A surveyor may securely transmit his or her final version of surveying work electronically, provided that work bears the surveyor's seal and uses one of the techniques described in § 138.35(a) of this chapter (relating to Electronic Seals and Electronic Signatures) and must employ reasonable security measures to make the documents unalterable. Electronic correspondence of this type may be followed by a hard copy containing the surveyor's printed name, date, signature and the designation "R.P.L.S." or other terms described in § 138.1 of this chapter (relating to Registration Holder Designations).

(l) A registration holder is not required to use a seal for a project for which the registration holder is not required to hold a registration under the Surveying Act.

(m) All surveying documents released, issued, or submitted by a registration holder, including preliminary documents, shall clearly indicate the firm name and registration number of the surveying firm by which the professional surveyor is employed.

(1) If the surveyor is employed by a local, State, or Federal Government agency, then only the name of the agency shall be required.

(2) If the surveyor is exempt from sealing a document under subsection (l) of this section, but elects to seal a document, then only the name of the employer shall be required.

(n) A licensed state land surveyor must sign and seal surveying documents and surveying work submitted to the General Land Office, including field notes, plats, and reports, with the licensee's licensed state land surveyor seal. In addition to being signed and sealed with the licensed state land surveyor's seal, state land surveying documents and surveying work must also include the licensed state land surveyor's printed name and license number.

(o) Use of a seal that is not in compliance with the requirements of § 138.31 of this title (relating to Seal Specifications) by a registration or license holder is a violation of Board rules and subject to sanctions.

§138.35: Electronic Seals and Electronic Signatures

(a) Registered professional surveyors shall maintain the security of their electronic seals and electronic signatures. The following methods are allowed:

(1) Registered professional surveyors may electronically copy their original hard copy work that bears their seal, original signature, and date and transmit this work in a secure electronic format.

(2) A surveyor may create an electronic seal and electronic signature for use in transmitting electronically formatted surveying work, regardless of whether the work was originally in hard copy or electronic format.

(b) As an alternative to electronic sealing and electronic signatures, surveyors shall affix their original seals and signatures and date to their surveying work as specified in § 138.33(f) of this chapter (relating to Sealing Procedures).

§138.37: Sealing Misconduct

(a) A registration holder is guilty of misconduct and subject to disciplinary action if the registration holder:

(1) knowingly signs or seals any surveying document or product if its use or implementation may endanger the health, safety, property or welfare of the public.

(2) signs or affixes a seal on any document or product when the registration is inactive or has been revoked, suspended, or has expired.

(3) allows others access to his or her electronic files containing his or her seal and/or electronic signature, unless access is explicitly authorized for particular surveying work.

(b) A person not registered by the board shall not use, cause to be used, affix, or cause to be affixed or in any other manner, regardless of the means, attach or in any way depict a surveying seal or a representation of a surveying seal without the express permission of the currently active registration holder.

(c) A person shall not use, cause to be used, affix, cause to be affixed, or in any other manner, regardless of the means, attach or in any way depict a fraudulent surveying seal or a fraudulent representation of a surveying seal.

§138.73: Firm Record Modifications

(a) Each registered surveying firm shall notify the board in writing not later than 30 days after a change in the business entity's:

(1) physical or mailing address, electronic mail address, telephone or facsimile number or other contact information;

(2) officers or directors;

(3) employment status of the professional surveyors of the firm;

(4) operation including dissolution of the firm or if the firm no longer offers to provide or is not providing surveying services to the public in Texas; or

(5) operation including addition or dissolution of branch and/or subsidiary offices.

(b) Notice shall include, as applicable, the:

(1) full legal trade or business name of the entity;

(2) the firm registration number;

(3) telephone number of the business office;

(4) name and license number of the license holder employed or leaving the entity;

(5) description of the change; and

(6) effective date of this change.

§138.77: Firm Registration Compliance

(a) The purpose of the registered professional land surveyors and licensed state land surveyor seal is to assure the user of the surveying product that the work has been performed or directly supervised by the professional surveyor named and to delineate the scope of the surveyor's work.

(b) Registration and licensed holders shall only seal work done by them, performed under their direct supervision as defined in § 131.2 of this title (relating to Definitions). Upon sealing, surveyors take full professional responsibility for that work.

(c) When a license or registration holder reviews and elects to incorporate the work products of others into a signed and sealed survey document, those items shall be clearly labeled as such and shall clearly indicate the identity of the originator.

(d) Registration holders shall take reasonable steps to ensure the security of their physical or electronic seals and electronic signatures. For electronic seals and electronic signatures, the surveyor must have reasonable security measures in place to protect these files. In the event of loss of a seal or electronic signature, the surveyor will, as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days of discovery, give written notification of the facts concerning the loss to the board.

(e) Preliminary documents released from a land surveyor's control shall identify the purpose of the document, the land surveyor of record and the land surveyor's registration number, and the release date. Such preliminary documents shall not be signed or sealed and shall bear the following statement in the signature space or upon the face of the document: "Preliminary, this document shall not be recorded for any purpose and shall not be used or viewed or relied upon as a final survey document". Preliminary documents released from the land surveyor's control which include this text in place of the land surveyor's signature need not comply with the other minimum standards promulgated in this chapter.

(f) License and registration holders shall affix their seal and original signature or electronic seal and signature with the date on the final version of their professional surveying work before such work is released from their control. The signature and date shall not obscure the surveyor's name or registration number in the seal.

(g) Work performed by more than one registration holder shall be sealed in a manner such that all surveying work can be clearly attributed to the responsible registration holder or registration holders. When surveying work on which two or more registration holders have worked, the seal and signature of each registration holder shall be placed on the surveying work with a notation describing the work done under each registration holder's responsible charge.

(h) Registered employees of the state, its political subdivisions, or other public entities are responsible for sealing their original surveying work; however, such registered employees engaged in review and evaluation for compliance with applicable law or regulation of surveying work submitted by others, or in the preparation of general planning documents, a proposal for decision in a contested case or any similar position statement resulting from a compliance review, need not seal the review reports, planning documents, proposals for decision, or position statements.

(i) A local authority may require an original seal and/or signature on reproduced documents.

(j) Any surveying work issued by a registration holder for land or property in this state, except for surveying work that constitutes state land surveying, as defined in §1071.002 of the Surveying Act, must include the registration holder's registered professional land surveyor seal placed on the document. A registration holder is not required to use a Texas seal if the surveying work is not located in Texas.

(k) A surveyor may securely transmit his or her final version of surveying work electronically, provided that work bears the surveyor's seal and uses one of the techniques described in § 138.35(a) of this chapter (relating to Electronic Seals and Electronic Signatures) and must employ reasonable security measures to make the documents unalterable. Electronic correspondence of this type may be followed by a hard copy containing the surveyor's printed name, date, signature and the designation "R.P.L.S." or other terms described in § 138.1 of this chapter (relating to Registration Holder Designations).

(l) A registration holder is not required to use a seal for a project for which the registration holder is not required to hold a registration under the Surveying Act.

(m) All surveying documents released, issued, or submitted by a registration holder, including preliminary documents, shall clearly indicate the firm name and registration number of the surveying firm by which the professional surveyor is employed.

(1) If the surveyor is employed by a local, State, or Federal Government agency, then only the name of the agency shall be required.

(2) If the surveyor is exempt from sealing a document under subsection (l) of this section, but elects to seal a document, then only the name of the employer shall be required.

(n) A licensed state land surveyor must sign and seal surveying documents and surveying work submitted to the General Land Office, including field notes, plats, and reports, with the licensee's licensed state land surveyor seal. In addition to being signed and sealed with the licensed state land surveyor's seal, state land surveying documents and surveying work must also include the licensed state land surveyor's printed name and license number.

(o) Use of a seal that is not in compliance with the requirements of § 138.31 of this title (relating to Seal Specifications) by a registration or license holder is a violation of Board rules and subject to sanctions.

Chapter 4

Review of Disciplinary Cases

The following cases were extracted from the official Board Meeting Disciplinary and Administrative Actions published by the Texas Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors. The selected cases involve Registered Professional Land Surveyors and illustrate different violations of Texas ethics standards, laws, and rules governing the practice of land surveying.

**CASE 1: James P. Walkoviak, R.P.L.S. #5971 (Tomball, TX)
Case Number D-43067**

Case Review: Mr. Walkoviak issued an oral or written assertion in the practice of land surveying that was misleading or tended to create a misleading impression, and failed to conduct research of adequate thoroughness to support the determination of the location of the boundaries of the land being surveyed.

Act/Rule Violated: 22 Tex. Admin. Code §§663.10(7) and 663.16(3)(B).

Board Decision: One-year probated suspension, contingent upon successful completion of 15 hours of Board-approved continuing education on boundary construction and remittance of a \$3,000 administrative penalty.

**CASE 2: George Edward Lucas, R.P.L.S. #4160 (Hutto, TX)
Case Number D-43087**

Case Review: Mr. Lucas issued an oral or written assertion in the practice of land surveying that was misleading or tended to create a misleading impression, and failed to follow the documented records of the land title affecting the boundaries being surveyed by failing to assume responsibility for research of adequate thoroughness to support the determination of the boundary location.

Act/Rule Violated: 22 Tex. Admin. Code §§138.57(a)(3) and 138.85(3)(B).

Board Decision: Reprimand and a \$1,000 administrative penalty.

**CASE 3: Kenneth Allen Zollinger, R.P.L.S. #5312 (Sanger, TX)
Case Number D-43178**

Case Review: Mr. Zollinger failed to practice surveying in a careful and diligent manner and issued a written document in the practice of surveying that was misleading or created a misleading impression.

Act/Rule Violated: 22 Tex. Admin. Code §§138.57(a)(3) and 138.63(b)(6).

Board Decision: One-year probated suspension, contingent upon remittance of a \$2,500 administrative penalty.

**CASE 4: Xavier David Sandoval, R.P.L.S. #5886 (Portland, TX)
Case Number D-42925**

Case Review: Mr. Sandoval issued oral or written assertions in the practice of surveying that were misleading or in any manner tended to create a misleading impression.

Act/Rule Violated: 22 Tex. Admin. Code §138.57(a)(3).

Board Decision: One-year probated suspension, contingent upon remittance of a \$2,000 administrative penalty.

Appendix A

References

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Texas Legislature. (n.d.). *Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1071: Land surveyors*. Texas Statutes. <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/docs/OC/htm/OC.1071.htm>

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