§ 83A-10. Professional seals.

Every licensed architect shall have a seal of a design authorized by the Board, and shall imprint all drawings and sets of specifications prepared for use in this State with an impression of such seal. Licensed architectural corporations shall employ corporate professional seals, of a design approved by the Board, for use in identifying plans, specifications and other professional documents issued by the corporation, but use of such corporate seals shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirement that the individual seal of the author of such plans and professional documents be affixed.

(1915, c. 270, s. 7; C.S., s. 4997; 1979, c. 871, s. 1.)
§ 83A-15. Denial, suspension or revocation of license.

(a) The Board shall have the power to suspend or revoke a license or certificate of registration, to deny a license or certificate of registration, or to reprimand or levy a civil penalty not in excess of five hundred dollars ($500.00) per violation against any registrant who is found guilty of:

(1) Dishonest conduct, including but not limited to:
   a. The commission of any fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in any professional relationship service; or
   b. Using or permitting an individual professional seal to be used by or for others, or otherwise representing registrant as the author of drawings or specifications other than those prepared personally by or under direct supervision of registrant.
GS133-1.1(a)
In the interest of public health, safety and economy, every officer, board, department, or commission charged with the duty of approving plans and specifications or awarding or entering into contracts involving the expenditure of public funds in excess of----(XXX dollars)---

“shall require that such plans and specifications be prepared by a registered architect, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 83A of the General Statutes, or by a registered engineer, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 89C of the General Statutes, or by both architect and engineer, particularly qualified by training and experience for the type of work involved, and that the North Carolina seal of such architect or engineer together with the name and address of such architect or engineer, or both, be placed on all these plans and specifications.”
1 NCAC 02 .0206 –

REQUIREMENT FOR AND USE OF PROFESSIONAL SEAL

(a) As more fully set out in this Rule, an architect must seal his work whether or not the work is for an exempt project. An architect shall not sign nor seal drawings, specifications, reports or other professional work which were not prepared by the architect or under his direct supervision.

(1) Provided, however, that the architect may sign or seal those portions of the professional work that:
(1) Provided, however, that the architect may sign or seal those portions of the professional work that:

(A) were prepared by or under the direct supervision of persons who are registered under the architecture registration laws of this jurisdiction if the architect has reviewed in whole or in part such portions and has either coordinated their preparation or integrated them into his or her work; and

(B) are not required by law to be prepared by or under the direct supervision of an architect if the architect has reviewed and adopted in whole or in part such portions and has integrated them into his or her work.
(5) Individual Seal, Signature and Date Required. Architects shall affix their seal on one original of all their drawings and sets of specifications prepared by them for use in this State as follows:

(A) on each design and each drawing;

(B) on the index page identifying each set of specifications; and

(C) on the index page of all other technical submissions.
(8) Sheets or Pages Prepared By Licensed Professional Consultants. Those sheets or pages prepared by licensed professional consultants (such as, for example, structural, mechanical or electrical engineers) retained by the architect shall bear the seal and registration number of the consultant responsible therefore.
c) **Direct Supervision**. No architect shall affix his seal and signature to contract documents developed by others **not** under his direct supervision.

**Direct supervision includes:**

1) Dissemination of programmatic requirements.

2) Ongoing coordination and correlation of services with other aspects of the total design of the project,

3) Verification with consultant that owner's requirements are being met,

4) Authority over the services of those who assisted in the preparation of the documents,

5) Assumption of responsibility for the services, and

6) Incorporation of services into design documents to be issued for permitting purposes.
Under the NC Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors:

21-56.0701. Rules of Professional Conduct

(3) ------any such plan or document not prepared under the licensee’s direct supervisory control. Direct supervisory control (responsible charge) requires a licensee -----------------------------

--------The licensee may affix the seal and signature to drawings and documents depicting the work of two or more professionals provided it is designated by a note under the seal the specific subject matter for which each is responsible.
Chapter 83A.

Architects.

83A-1. Definitions.

When used in this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1) "Architect" means a person who is duly licensed to practice architecture. (7) "Practice of architecture" means performing or offering to perform or holding oneself out as legally qualified to perform professional services in connection with the design, construction, enlargement or alteration of buildings, including consultations, investigations, evaluations, preliminary studies, the preparation of plans, specifications and contract documents, administration of construction contracts and related services or combination of services in connection with the design and construction of buildings, regardless of whether these services are performed in person or as the directing head of an office or organization. (1915, c. 270, s. 9; C.S., s. 4985; 1941, c. 369, s. 3; 1951, c. 1130, s. 1; 1957, c. 794, ss. 1, 2; 1979, c. 871, s. 1.)