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Physical Therapy

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61-12D-1. Short title. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

This act [[61-12D-1](#) through [61-12D-19](#) NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Physical Therapy Act".

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 1.

61-12D-2. Legislative purpose. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

The purpose of the Physical Therapy Act is to protect the public health, safety and welfare and provide for control, supervision, licensure and regulation of the practice of physical therapy. To carry out those purposes, only individuals who meet and maintain minimum standards of competence and conduct may engage in the practice of physical therapy. The practice of physical therapy is declared to affect the public interest and that act shall be liberally construed so as to accomplish the purpose stated in that act.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 2.

61-12D-3. Definitions. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

As used in the Physical Therapy Act:

A. "assistive personnel" means physical therapist assistants, physical therapy aides and other assistive personnel;

B. "board" means the physical therapy board;

C. "other assistive personnel" means trained or educated personnel other than physical therapist assistants or physical therapy aides who perform specific designated tasks related to physical therapy under the supervision of a physical therapist. At the discretion of the supervising physical therapist and if not prohibited by any other law, it may be appropriate for other assistive personnel to be identified by the title specific to their training or education;

D. "person" means an individual or other legal entity, excluding a governmental entity;

E. "physical therapist" means a person who is licensed in this state to practice physical therapy;

F. "physical therapist assistant" means a person who performs physical therapy procedures and related tasks pursuant to a plan of care written by the supervising physical therapist;

G. "physical therapy" means the care and services provided by or under the direction and supervision of a physical therapist;

H. "physical therapy aide" means a person trained under the direction of a physical therapist who performs designated and supervised routine physical therapy tasks;

I. "practice of physical therapy" means:

(1) examining and evaluating patients with mechanical, physiological and developmental impairments, functional limitations and disabilities or other health-related conditions in order to determine a physical therapy diagnosis, prognosis and planned therapeutic intervention;

(2) alleviating impairments and functional limitations by designing, implementing and modifying therapeutic interventions that include therapeutic exercise; functional training in self-care and community or work reintegration; manual therapy techniques, including soft tissue and joint mobilization and manipulation; therapeutic massage; assistive and adaptive devices and equipment; bronchopulmonary hygiene; debridement and wound care; physical agents; mechanical and electrotherapeutic modalities; and patient-related instruction;

(3) preventing injury, impairments, functional limitations and disability, including the promotion and maintenance of fitness, health and quality of life in all age populations; and

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(4) engaging in consultation, testing, education and research; and

J. "restricted license" means a license to which restrictions or conditions as to scope of practice, place of practice, supervision of practice, duration of licensed status or type or condition of patient or client served are imposed by the board.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 3.

61-12D-4. Board created. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. The "physical therapy board" is created. The board shall be administratively attached to the regulation and licensing department. The board shall consist of five members appointed by the governor. Three members shall be physical therapists who are residents of the state, who possess unrestricted licenses to practice physical therapy and who have been practicing in New Mexico for no less than five years. Two members shall be citizens appointed from the public at large who are not associated with, or financially interested in, any health care profession.

B. Appointments shall be made for staggered terms of three years with no more than two terms ending at any one time. A member shall not serve for more than two successive three-year terms. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the governor prior to the next scheduled board meeting. Board members shall continue to serve until a successor has been appointed and qualified.

C. The members shall elect a chairman and may elect other officers as they deem necessary.

D. The governor may remove a member of the board for misconduct, incompetence or neglect of duty.

E. Members may receive per diem and mileage pursuant to the Per Diem and Mileage Act [[10-8-1](#) through [10-8-8](#) NMSA 1978], but shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

F. There shall be no liability on the part of and no action for damages against any board member when the member is acting within the scope of his duties.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 4; 2003, ch. 408, § 17.

61-12D-5. Powers and duties. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

The board:

A. shall examine all applicants for licensure to practice physical therapy and issue licenses or permits to those who are duly qualified;

B. shall regulate the practice of physical therapy by interpreting and enforcing the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act, including taking disciplinary action;

C. may adopt, file, amend or repeal rules and regulations in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [[61-1-1](#) through [61-1-3](#) NMSA 1978] to carry out the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act;

D. may meet as often as it deems necessary. A majority of the members constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall keep an official record of all its proceedings;

E. may establish requirements for assessing continuing competency;

F. may collect fees;

G. may elect such officers as it deems necessary for the operations and obligations of the board. Terms of office shall be one year;

H. shall provide for the timely orientation and training of new professional and public appointees to the board, including training in licensing and disciplinary procedures and orientation to all statutes, rules, policies and procedures of the board;

I. may establish ad hoc committees and pay per diem and mileage to the members;

J. may enter into contracts;

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K. shall report final disciplinary action taken against a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant to the national disciplinary database;

L. shall publish at least annually final disciplinary action taken against any physical therapist or physical therapist assistant; and

M. may prescribe the forms of license certificates, application forms and such other documents as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 5; 2003, ch. 408, § 18.

61-12D-6. Board fund; created. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

The "physical therapy fund" is created in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of deposits into the fund and income from investment of the fund. Money in the fund at the end of any fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund. Money in the fund is appropriated to the board to pay its necessary expenses pursuant to appropriation by the legislature and a budget approved by the state board of finance. Disbursements from the fund shall be made only on warrant drawn by the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to vouchers signed by the director or his authorized representative.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 6.

61-12D-7. Fees. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. The board, by regulation, may charge the following fees:

(1) application for licensure as a physical therapist, not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300); provided that an additional fee to cover the cost of any examinations provided by the board may be charged;

(2) application for licensure as a physical therapist assistant, not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300); provided that an additional fee to cover the cost of any examinations provided by the board may be charged;

(3) annual renewal of license as a physical therapist, not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150);

(4) annual renewal of license as a physical therapist assistant, not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100); and

(5) late fee, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500).

B. The board may charge reasonable administration and duplication fees.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 7.

61-12D-8. Practice of physical therapy; license required. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. No person shall practice or hold himself out to be engaging in the practice of physical therapy or designate himself as a physical therapist unless he is licensed as a physical therapist or is exempt from licensure as provided in the Physical Therapy Act.

B. No person shall designate himself or act as a physical therapist assistant unless he is licensed as a physical therapist assistant or is exempt from licensure as provided in the Physical Therapy Act.

C. A physical therapist shall refer persons under his care to the appropriate health care practitioner if the physical therapist has reasonable cause to believe symptoms or conditions are present that require services beyond his scope of practice or when physical therapy is contraindicated.

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D. Physical therapists or physical therapist assistants shall adhere to the recognized standards of ethics of the physical therapy profession.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 8.

61-12D-9. Use of titles; restrictions. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. A physical therapist shall use the letters "PT" in connection with his name or place of business to denote licensure pursuant to the Physical Therapy Act.

B. It is unlawful for a person or his employees, agents or representatives to use in connection with his name or the name or activity of the business the words "physical therapy", "physical therapist", "physiotherapy", "physiotherapist", "registered physical therapist", the letters "PT", "LPT", "RPT", "MPT", "DPT" or any other words, abbreviations or insignia indicating or implying directly or indirectly that physical therapy is provided or supplied, including the billing of services labeled as physical therapy, unless the services are provided by or under the direction of a physical therapist.

C. A physical therapist assistant shall use the letters "PTA" in connection with his name to denote licensure.

D. No person shall use the title "physical therapist assistant" or use the letters "PTA" in connection with his name or any other words, abbreviations or insignia indicating or implying directly or indirectly that he is a physical therapist assistant unless he has graduated from an accredited physical therapist assistant education program approved by the board and has met the requirements of the Physical Therapy Act.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 9.

61-12D-10. Licensure; qualifications. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. An applicant for licensure as a physical therapist shall submit a completed application and have the following minimum qualifications:

- (1) be of good moral character;
- (2) be a graduate of an accredited physical therapy program approved by the board;
- (3) have successfully passed the national physical therapy examination approved by the board; and
- (4) have successfully passed the state jurisprudence examination.

B. An applicant for licensure as a physical therapist who has been educated outside the United States shall submit a completed application and meet the following minimum qualifications in addition to those required in Paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of Subsection A of this section:

(1) provide satisfactory evidence that the applicant's education is substantially equivalent to the requirements of physical therapists educated in accredited educational programs in the United States, as determined by the board. If the board determines that a foreign-educated applicant's education is not substantially equivalent, it may require completion of additional course work before proceeding with the application process;

(2) provide evidence that the applicant is a graduate of a school of training that is recognized by the foreign country's own ministry of education or similar institution;

(3) provide written proof of authorization to practice as a physical therapist without limitations in the legal jurisdiction where the postsecondary institution from which the applicant has graduated is located;

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(4) provide proof of legal authorization to reside and seek employment in the United States or its territories;

(5) have the applicant's educational credentials evaluated by a board-approved credential evaluation agency;

(6) pass all approved English proficiency examinations as may be prescribed by the board if English is not the applicant's primary language; and

(7) participate in an interim supervised clinical practice period as may be prescribed by the board.

C. The board may issue an interim permit to a foreign-trained applicant who satisfies the board's requirements. An interim permit shall be issued for the purpose of participating in a supervised clinical practice period.

D. If the foreign-educated physical therapist applicant is a graduate of a college accredited by the commission on accreditation in physical therapy education, the requirements of Paragraphs (1), (2), (5) and (7) of Subsection B of this section are waived.

E. An applicant for licensure as a physical therapist assistant shall submit a completed application and meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) be of good moral character;

(2) be a graduate of an accredited physical therapist assistant program approved by the board;

(3) have successfully passed the national physical therapy examination approved by the board; and

(4) have successfully passed the state jurisprudence examination.

F. An applicant for licensure as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant shall file a written application on forms provided by the board. A nonrefundable application fee and the cost of the examination shall accompany the completed written application.

G. Applicants who fail to pass the examinations shall be subject to requirements determined by board regulations prior to being approved by the board for subsequent testing.

H. The board or its designee shall issue a license to a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant who has a valid unrestricted license from another United States jurisdiction and who meets all requirements for licensure in New Mexico.

I. Prior to licensure, if prescribed by the board, the board or its designee may issue a temporary nonrenewable license to a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant who has completed the education and experience requirements of the Physical Therapy Act. The temporary license shall allow the applicant to practice physical therapy under the supervision of a licensed physical therapist until a permanent license is approved that shall include passing the national physical therapy examination.

J. The board or its designee may issue a temporary license to a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant performing physical therapy while teaching an educational seminar who has met the requirements established by regulation of the board.

K. A physical therapist or physical therapist assistant licensed under the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act shall renew the physical therapist's or physical therapist assistant's license as specified in board rules. A person who fails to renew the person's license by the date of expiration shall not practice physical therapy as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant in New Mexico.

L. Reinstatement of a lapsed license following a renewal deadline requires payment of a renewal fee and late fee.

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M. Reinstatement of a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant license that has lapsed for more than three years, without evidence of continued practice in another state pursuant to a valid unrestricted license in that state, requires reapplication and payment of fees, as specified in board rules. The board shall promulgate rules establishing the qualifications for reinstatement of a lapsed license.

N. The board may establish, by rule, activities to periodically assess continuing competence to practice physical therapy.

O. A physical therapist shall refer a patient to the patient's licensed health care provider if:

(1) after thirty days of initiating physical therapy intervention, the patient has not made measurable or functional improvement with respect to the primary complaints of the patient; provided that the thirty-day limit shall not apply to:

(a) treatment provided for a condition related to a chronic, neuromuscular or developmental condition for a patient previously diagnosed by a licensed health care provider as having a chronic, neuromuscular or developmental condition;

(b) services provided for health promotion, wellness, fitness or maintenance purposes;
or

(c) services provided to a patient who is participating in a program pursuant to an individual education plan or individual family service plan under federal law; or

(2) at any time, the physical therapist has reason to believe the patient has symptoms or conditions requiring treatment that is beyond the scope of practice of the physical therapist.

P. As used in this section, "licensed health care provider" means:

(1) a physician licensed pursuant to the Medical Practice Act [Chapter [61](#), Article [6](#) NMSA 1978];

(2) an osteopathic physician licensed pursuant to Chapter [61](#), Article [10](#) NMSA 1978;

(3) a chiropractic physician licensed pursuant to the Chiropractic Physician Practice Act [Chapter [61](#), Article [4](#) NMSA 1978];

(4) a podiatrist licensed pursuant to the Podiatry Act [Chapter [61](#), Article [8](#) NMSA 1978];

(5) a dentist licensed pursuant to the Dental Health Care Act [Chapter [61](#), Article [5A](#) NMSA 1978];

(6) a doctor of oriental medicine licensed pursuant to the Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine Practice Act [Chapter [61](#), Article [14A](#) NMSA 1978];

(7) a certified nurse practitioner licensed pursuant to the Nursing Practice Act [Chapter [61](#), Article [3](#) NMSA 1978];

(8) a certified nurse-midwife licensed pursuant to the Nursing Practice Act and registered with the public health division of the department of health as a certified nurse-midwife;

(9) a certified nurse specialist licensed pursuant to the Nursing Practice Act; or

(10) a physician assistant licensed pursuant to the Medical Practice Act.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 10; 2015, ch. 144, § 1.

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61-12D-11. Exemptions. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. The following persons are exempt from licensure as physical therapists under the Physical Therapy Act:

(1) a person who is pursuing a course of study leading to a degree as a physical therapist in an entry-level education program approved by the board and is satisfying supervised clinical education requirements related to his physical therapy education; and

(2) a physical therapist practicing in the United States armed services, United States public health service or veterans administration as based on requirements under federal regulations for state licensure of health care providers.

B. Nothing in the Physical Therapy Act shall be construed as restricting persons licensed under any other law of this state from engaging in the profession or practice for which they are licensed.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 11.

61-12D-12. Supervision. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. A physical therapist is responsible for patient care given by assistive personnel under his supervision. A physical therapist may delegate to assistive personnel and supervise selected acts, tasks or procedures that fall within the scope of physical therapy practice but do not exceed the assistive personnel's education or training.

B. A physical therapist assistant shall function under the supervision of a physical therapist as prescribed by rules of the board.

C. Physical therapy aides and other assistive personnel shall perform patient care activities under on-site supervision of a physical therapist. "On-site supervision" means the supervising physical therapist shall:

(1) be continuously on-site and present in the department or facility where the assistive personnel are performing services;

(2) be immediately available to assist the person being supervised in the services being performed; and

(3) maintain continued involvement in appropriate aspects of each treatment session in which a component of treatment is delegated to assistive personnel.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 12.

61-12D-13. Grounds for disciplinary action. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

The following conduct, acts or conditions constitute grounds for disciplinary action:

A. practicing physical therapy in violation of the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act or rules adopted by the board;

B. practicing or offering to practice beyond the scope of physical therapy practice as defined in the Physical Therapy Act;

C. obtaining or attempting to obtain a license by fraud or misrepresentation;

D. engaging in or permitting the performance of negligent care by a physical therapist or by assistive personnel working under the physical therapist's supervision, regardless of whether actual injury to the patient is established;

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E. engaging in the performance of negligent care by a physical therapist assistant, regardless of whether actual injury to the patient is established. This includes exceeding the authority to perform tasks pursuant to the plan of care written by the supervising physical therapist;

F. having been convicted of a felony in the courts of this state or any other state, territory or country, subject to the Criminal Offender Employment Act [[28-2-1](#) to [28-2-6](#) NMSA 1978]. Conviction includes a finding or verdict of guilt, an admission of guilt or a plea of nolo contendere. A copy of the record of conviction, certified by the clerk of the court entering the conviction, is conclusive evidence;

G. practicing as a physical therapist or working as a physical therapist assistant when physical or mental abilities are impaired by the habitual or excessive use of controlled substances, other habit-forming drugs, chemicals or alcohol;

H. having had a license revoked or suspended; other disciplinary action taken; or an application for licensure refused, revoked or suspended by the proper authorities of another state, territory or country based upon acts by the licensee similar to acts described in this section. A certified copy of the record of suspension, revocation or other disciplinary action taken by the state taking the disciplinary action is conclusive evidence;

I. failing to adequately supervise assistive personnel;

J. engaging in sexual misconduct, including engaging in or soliciting sexual relationships with a patient, whether consensual or nonconsensual, while a physical therapist- or physical therapist assistant-patient relationship exists; or sexual harassment of a patient that includes making sexual advances, requesting sexual favors and engaging in other verbal conduct or physical contact of a sexual nature while a physical therapist- or physical therapist assistant-patient relationship exists;

K. directly or indirectly requesting, receiving or participating in the dividing, transferring, assigning, rebating or refunding of an unearned fee; or profiting by means of a credit or other valuable consideration such as an unearned commission, discount or gratuity in connection with the furnishing of physical therapy services. Nothing in this subsection prohibits the members of any regularly and properly organized business entity recognized by law and comprised of physical therapists from dividing fees received for professional services among themselves as they determine by contract necessary to defray their joint operating expense;

L. failing to adhere to the recognized standards of ethics of the physical therapy profession;

M. charging unreasonable or fraudulent fees for services performed or not performed;

N. making misleading, deceptive, untrue or fraudulent representations in the practice of physical therapy;

O. having been adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction;

P. aiding or abetting an unlicensed person to perform activities requiring a license;

Q. failing to report to the board any act or omission of a licensee, applicant or other person that violates the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act;

R. interfering with or refusing to cooperate in an investigation or disciplinary proceeding of the board, including misrepresentation of facts or by the use of threats or harassment against any patient or witness to prevent them from providing evidence in a disciplinary proceeding;

S. failing to maintain patient confidentiality without prior written consent or unless otherwise provided by law;

T. impersonating another person licensed to practice physical therapy, permitting or allowing any person to use the physical therapist's or physical therapist assistant's license or practicing physical therapy under a false or assumed name;

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U. failure to report to the board the surrendering of a license or other authorization to practice physical therapy in another state or jurisdiction or the surrendering of membership in any professional association following, in lieu of or while under disciplinary investigation by any of those authorities or bodies for acts or conduct similar to acts or conduct that would constitute grounds for action as defined in this section; and

V. abandonment of patients.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 13.

61-12D-14. Consumer protection. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. Any person, including a licensee; corporation; insurance company; health care organization; health care facility; and state, federal or local governmental agency, shall report to the board any conviction, determination or finding that a licensee has committed an act that constitutes a violation of the Physical Therapy Act. The person is immune from civil liability for providing information in good faith to the board. Failure by a licensee to report a violation of the Physical Therapy Act shall constitute grounds for disciplinary action.

B. The board may permit an impaired physical therapist or assistive personnel to actively participate in a board-approved substance abuse treatment program under the following conditions:

(1) the board has evidence indicating that the licensee is an impaired professional;

(2) the licensee has not been convicted of a felony relating to a controlled substance in a court of law of the United States or any other territory or country;

(3) the impaired professional enters into a written agreement with the board and complies with all the terms of the agreement, including making satisfactory progress in the program and adhering to any limitations on his practice imposed by the board to protect the public. Failure to enter into such an agreement shall disqualify the professional from the voluntary substance abuse program; and

(4) as part of the agreement established between the licensee and the board, the licensee shall sign a waiver allowing the substance abuse program to release information to the board if the licensee does not comply with the requirements of this section or is unable to practice with reasonable skill or safety.

C. The public shall have access to information pursuant to the Inspection of Public Records Act [Chapter [14](#), Article [2](#) NMSA 1978].

D. The board shall conduct its meetings and disciplinary hearings in accordance with the Open Meetings Act [Chapter [10](#), Article [15](#) NMSA 1978].

E. Physical therapists and physical therapist assistants shall disclose in writing to patients if the referring health care practitioner is deriving direct or indirect compensation from the referral to physical therapy.

F. Physical therapists and physical therapist assistants shall disclose any financial interest in products they endorse and recommend to their patients.

G. The licensee has the responsibility to ensure that the patient has knowledge of freedom of choice in services and products.

H. The physical therapist or physical therapist assistant shall not promote an unnecessary device, treatment intervention or service for the financial gain of himself or another person.

I. The physical therapist or physical therapist assistant shall not provide treatment intervention unwarranted by the condition of the patient, nor shall he continue treatment beyond the point of reasonable benefit.

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J. A person may submit a complaint regarding a physical therapist, physical therapist assistant or other person potentially in violation of the Physical Therapy Act. The board shall keep all information relating to the receiving and investigation of complaints filed against licensees confidential until the information becomes public record according to the Inspection of Public Records Act.

K. Each licensee shall display a copy of his license and current renewal verification in a location accessible to public view at his place of practice.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 14.

61-12D-15. Disciplinary actions; penalties. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. The board, upon satisfactory proof that any ground enumerated in Section 13 [[61-12D-13](#) NMSA 1978] of the Physical Therapy Act has been violated, may take the following disciplinary action singly or in combination:

- (1) issue a letter of censure or reprimand;
- (2) issue a restricted license, including requiring the licensee to report regularly to the board on matters related to the grounds for the restricted license;
- (3) suspend a license for a period determined by the board;
- (4) revoke a license;
- (5) refuse to issue or renew a license;
- (6) impose fines in accordance with the Physical Therapy Act; and
- (7) accept a voluntary surrendering of a license.

B. Disciplinary actions of the board shall be taken in accordance with the Uniform Licensing Act [[61-1-1](#) through [61-1-31](#) NMSA 1978].

C. The board may institute any legal proceedings necessary to effect compliance with the Physical Therapy Act, including:

- (1) receiving and investigating complaints filed against licensees;
- (2) conducting an investigation at any time and on its own initiative without receipt of a written complaint if the board has reason to believe that there may be a violation of the Physical Therapy Act;
- (3) issuing subpoenas and compelling the attendance of witnesses or the production of documents relative to the case; and
- (4) appointing hearing officers. Hearing officers shall prepare and submit to the board findings of fact, conclusions of law and an order that shall be reviewed and voted upon by the board.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 15.

61-12D-16. Unlawful practice; criminal and civil penalties; injunctive relief. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. A person who engages in an activity requiring a license pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act and who fails to obtain the required license; who violates any provision of the Physical Therapy Act; or who uses any word, title or representation to induce the false belief that the person is licensed to engage in the practice of physical therapy is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both.

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B. The board may apply for injunctive relief in any court of competent jurisdiction to enjoin a person from committing an act in violation of the Physical Therapy Act. Such injunction proceedings shall be in addition to and not in lieu of penalties and other remedies in the Physical Therapy Act.

C. The board may assess a civil penalty of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a first offense and up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for a second or subsequent offense against a licensee who aids or abets an unlicensed person to directly or indirectly evade the Physical Therapy Act or the applicable licensing laws; or permits his license to be used by an unlicensed person with the intent to evade the Physical Therapy Act or the applicable licensing laws, pursuant to the notice of hearing and appeal procedures pursuant to the Uniform Licensing Act [[61-1-1](#) through [61-1-31](#) NMSA 1978]. The civil penalties provided in this subsection are in addition to other disciplinary measures provided in the Physical Therapy Act. Civil penalties shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the current school fund.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 16.

61-12D-17. Termination of agency life; delayed repeal. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

The physical therapy board is terminated on July 1, 2021 pursuant to the Sunset Act [[12-9-11](#) through [12-9-21](#) NMSA 1978]. The board shall continue to operate according to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act until July 1, 2022. Effective July 1, 2022, the Physical Therapy Act is repealed.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 17; 2003, ch. 428, § 13; 2009, ch. 96, § 10; 2015, ch. 119, § 14.

61-12D-18. Temporary provision; existing regulations; licensure under prior law. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

A. Existing rules regarding physical therapy services shall remain in effect until new rules are adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act.

B. A person licensed to perform physical therapy services pursuant to the provisions of prior law, whose license is valid on July 1, 1997, is entitled to renew his license pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 18.

61-12D-19. Temporary provision; board members to continue. (Repealed effective July 1, 2022.)

On the effective date of this act, members serving on the physical therapists' licensing board shall continue to serve on the physical therapy board until their terms expire; thereafter, the governor shall appoint board members as provided in the Physical Therapy Act.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 89, § 20.