

**From the Executive Director: 2017 Spring Update**

This is one of the busiest times of the year for FBPE staff.  We have just finished renewal and are gearing up to conduct a random audit of licensee’s continuing education.  If you did not receive an audit notice during the last renewal period, be on the lookout.  You may be one of the lucky engineers who gets to respond to our request to submit your continuing education certificates.

As we near the end of the school semester, FBPE is busy with outreach opportunities as well.  We recently attended the ASCE Southeast Student Conference at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, where we watched approximately 27 schools from across the southeast United States, as well as a guest school from China, compete in such areas as the steel bridge and concrete canoe competitions.  See the pictures below of UF students loading their steel bridge (they came in first!) and also FAMU/FSU’s concrete canoe.  Students are also judged on the display for the concrete canoes.  For more great photos and the competition results, go to: <http://public.eng.fau.edu/design/asce2017/>.

We have also made presentations to engineering students eager to learn about professional licensure at the University of Florida and the University of Central Florida.  We typically speak to students nearing graduation; however, the classes at UCF are all freshmen and there are are about 1,000 of them in attendance.  That’s a lot of students hoping to become engineers!

[](http://www.dreambigfilm.com/)Another event we regularly attend is the state MathCounts Competition sponsored by the Florida Engineering Society.  This is such a great event and such a pleasure to see so many middle schoolers who are excited about math.  These young people truly love working math problems and look forward to the challenge of competition.  We hope to see some future engineers come from that group of boys and girls.

I have one last thing I would like to mention.  I encourage everyone to get out to see the DREAM BIG movie, now playing in IMAX® and giant screen theaters.  Some of our staff was able to view this incredible film and all we could say was “Wow!”  It is a short film (approximately 42 minutes) but is packed full of amazing stories about engineering.  Parade Magazine quotes, “A fresh perspective on what it means to be an engineer.”  Take your young children and teenagers to i[t – they will be inspired.](file:///\\server\ndrive\Kassie\t%20–%20they%20will%20be%20inspired. %20) To learn more about the movie and its locations, go to: <http://www.dreambigfilm.com/>.

**Chairman’s Corner: Looking Back On Renewal**

Whew!  Licensure and Certificates of Authorization renewals are complete!  In total, 31,722 licenses and 4,564 Certificates of Authorization were renewed.  Online license renewal opened on November 7th and closed on February 28th.  More than a third of the total renewals occurred within the final week of the deadline and approximately twice as many as were received in the first two months of the renewal period!

Along the way, 7,295 calls, at an average length of nearly six minutes per call, were received by the Board office, plus another 3,365 calls that were transferred from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR).  That’s a lot of calls and a lot of lost time!  Clearly, the process needs improvement.  Though I’m not at liberty to divulge the staff’s recommendations for changes at this point, I will offer a few lessons learned.

1. Please consider renewing your license early. This would take a tremendous burden off the Board office.  Incentives to those who register early in the next cycle will be considered.
2. Please go to [myfloridalicense.com](http://www.myfloridalicense.com/) to create a license account, if not already completed, and to renew your license online.
3. Please visit the FBPE website <https://fbpe.org/licensure/license-renewal/> or call the FBPE office directly at (850) 521-0500 with renewal questions. There is a PowerPoint and PDF presentation with detailed instructions on how to renew.
4. Do not call DBPR! They will redirect your call to FBPE and you will experience significant delays.
5. At this time, online printing of your license is not available. Depending on the timing of the renewal, it may take up to six weeks for you to receive the license.  Please plan ahead if you need your printed license for project submittals.
6. Licenses may be verified at [myfloridalicense.com](http://www.myfloridalicense.com/)

Don’t forget your continuing education!  FBPE conducts a random continuing education verification audit of its licensees in the month of June following a renewal cycle. If you are selected as part of the audit you will be notified by the Board and be required to provide proof of completion of all hours related to your continuing education for that last renewal cycle. If you have any questions regarding record retention of CE hours or reporting please contact the Board office at **(850) 521-0500, ext. 113,**or send an email to [cedesk@fbpe.org](mailto:cedesk@fbpe.org).

I hope you found this helpful.  Stay tuned for improvements to the renewal cycle in the near future.

All the best,  
Anthony Fiorillo, P.E., S.I.

FBPE Chair

**What’s Next?**

**CE Provider Renewal:**

As most CE providers already know, renewal for Continuing Education (CE) providers will officially conclude on May 31, 2017.  As of April 10, 2017, we have renewed over 96 CE providers.  We still have 220 open renewal applications, so if you are a FBPE provider of continuing education and have not already renewed, be sure to do so immediately. You can renew through myfloridalicense.com or contact our office at 850-521-0500, and select the “Continuing Education” option to assist with any questions.

**CE Audit for Licensees:**

Following the provider renewal, we will move forward with a random audit of CE credits for a percentage of all PEs licensed in the state of Florida, following the 2017 licensure renewal.  If you are selected for an audit, you will receive a letter from the Board requesting verification that you completed your continuing education during the previous biennium.  You will must produce certificates showing that you have completed one (1) hour of Florida laws and rules, one (1) hour of engineering ethics, (4) hours of area of practice and twelve (12) hours in any topic related to the practice of engineering.  If you have uploaded your CE credits to the NCEES registry, you can have your record sent to the Board and then notify us that you have done so.

**PUBLIC RECORDS DISCLAIMER**

  
Article I, Section 24 of the Florida Constitution establishes a constitutional right of access to public records made or received in connection with official business, except for records for which a specific exemption exists.  Section 119.07, Florida Statutes, effectuates this constitutional right, and ensures that state government is open and transparent and that the public has access to non-exempt official records and information in its possession.  At the same time, both state and federal laws provide exceptions that serve various needs, including the privacy of individuals.

Information collected at this site becomes a public record that may be subject to inspection and copying by members of the public, unless an exemption in law exists.  The listing of Florida professional engineers contains the licensee’s email address~~es~~, and no public records exemption exists for email addresses. The list for engineering companies and engineer interns does not contain email addresses.   Professional engineers are NOT licensed by discipline in the state of Florida, so a list of Florida licensees will not contain the area of practice for the engineer.

The Public Records Laws in Florida place no restrictions on the commercial use of information provided in response to a public records request, including use of Board compiled listings of Florida licensees and their contact information, including email addresses.  The Florida Board of Professional Engineers **in no way** endorses or sanctions the use of information obtained through a public records request in any way, whether for sales, marketing, surveying or polling, or other activities.

**Building a Solid Foundation: Why Being an Ethical Engineer Matters**

While I am not an engineer, I have heard it said that laying the foundation for a building takes up a vast majority of the project time and budget. There is good reason for this: a strong foundation is the key to a sturdy, well-built building. A good engineer knows they have one chance to lay a foundation properly. A great engineer understands that the results of laying an improper foundation can be disastrous, putting the whole project, as well as the public, at risk. These “common sense” principles in the practice of engineering are just as important when they are applied to your license to practice engineering. Thankfully, the difference is that it is never too late to lay a proper ethical foundation in the practice of engineering. This article will briefly explain the sources of engineering law in Florida, as well as ethical considerations within those sources. In addition, this article will discuss common ethical issues engineers face. Finally, this article will cite to codes of ethics adopted by several engineering organizations in an attempt to show how those codes of ethics relate back to the common ethical issues, as well as the definition of “misconduct” in engineering laws and rules.

Engineers in Florida are regulated by two Florida Statutes, Chapters 455 and 471, Florida Statutes. Chapter 455, Fla. Stat., contains a number of laws applicable to all practitioners under the umbrella of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR), including general grounds for disciplinary action against all DBPR licensees. Chapter 471, Fla. Stat., contains regulations that apply only to engineers in Florida. This chapter is usually called the “Florida Engineering Practice Act,” and fulills several key duties. First, it provides the requirements for licensure as a Professional Engineer in Florida. Second, it creates the BOPE and grants the BOPE the authority to promulgate rules. Third, it provides the grounds for disciplinary action against a Professional Engineer. In addition to the Florida Statutes cited above, the BOPE Rules, found in Chapter 61G15, Florida Administrative Code, contain all the rules promulgated by the BOPE, including grounds for disciplinary proceedings and disciplinary guidelines.

It is important to note that engineering is a “profession,” as opposed to a job or occupation. As such, it requires education, skills, judgment, and the exercise of discretion. Most engineering Codes of Ethics stress that engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public. This means that ethics in engineering is a broad professional concern, rather than simply a personal concern. Indeed, the definition of “engineering” in Section 471.005(7), Fla. Stat., specifically describes a number of services and activities “insofar as they involve safeguarding life, health, or property.” Engineers may at times be pressured to “think like a manager, not an engineer,” especially when working for a non-engineer. However, “the boss made me do it” is never an available defense, and may subject you to discipline for misconduct or for negligence in the practice of engineering.

Understanding the sources of engineering law is critical when examining the ethical issues engineers face. Some of the most common ethical issues are the acknowledgment of mistakes, conflicts of interest, product and project safety, responsibility arising from actions of others, whistle-blowing, cutting corners, and plan-stamping. When examining these ethical issues, it is important to start from the ground up. To begin, ethics is at its core the study of the moral principles that govern the conduct of individuals or groups. More specifically, engineering ethics are the rules and standards that govern the conduct and interactions of engineers as professionals. Most engineering societies and associations have a “Code of Ethics.” These codes are usually stated as general principles and almost never describe specific factual situations. Instead, they serve as a starting point for making ethical decisions. Take time to examine the Code of Ethics provided by your engineering society or association, and feel free to research the Codes of Ethics of other societies and associations for comprehensive study.

When looking for Codes of Ethics or Fundamental Principles in engineering, one does not have to look far. For example, the Fundamental Principles of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) state that “engineers must uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession.” This is accomplished by having engineers use their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare and the environment; by being honest and impartial and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients; by striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines. In addition to their Fundamental Principles, the ASCE has Fundamental Canons, which state that, among other things, engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public and shall strive to comply with the principles of sustainable development in the performance of their professional duties; that engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence; that engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner; and that engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, avoiding conflicts of interest.

It should be noted that the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE), the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), and other engineering organizations also have a Code of Ethics, which states very similar principles as the Fundamental Principles and Canons of the ASCE. Needless to say, there are several ethical principles that permeate through the various engineering organizations, several of which touch directly on the common ethical issues engineers face.

The legal principle that ties these Codes of Ethics and Fundamental Principles to the law regulating engineers is due process. Due Process is afforded to every engineer in Florida, and every licensee in Florida for that matter. Due Process requires that the laws and rules which may be used to discipline a licensee provide reasonable and meaningful notice to licensees of the conduct that is prohibited. Therefore, any behavior that is not explicitly listed in the laws and rules as grounds for disciplinary action cannot (should not) be used by the BOPE to support discipline. Even though engineers should always strive to take the most ethical approach possible, it should be noted that an engineer cannot be disciplined for being “unethical,” or for violating a provision of an ethics code. However, many ethical situations are covered under the Board’s definition of misconduct in Section 61G15-19.001(6), F.A.C. Therefore, abiding by the Code of Ethics adopted by your engineering society of choice will more often than not keep you from running afoul of the BOPE’s Rule on misconduct.

The definition of “misconduct,” found in Section 61G15-19.001(6), F.A.C., is multi-faceted and contains several examples of what is considered by the BOPE to be misconduct. These definitions of misconduct have ethical counterparts which can be found in the various Codes of Conduct and Fundamental Principles. For this article, four definitions of misconduct and their Code of Conduct counterparts are listed, but there are many more of both. It is the duty of the engineer reading this article to conduct independent review of the engineering laws and rules, as well as various Codes of Ethics and Fundamental Principles.

According the BOPE Rule found in Section 61G15-19.001(6), F.A.C., misconduct includes expressing an opinion publicly on an engineering subject without being informed as to the facts relating thereto and being competent to form a sound opinion thereupon. This example of misconduct fits neatly beside the statement in the NSPE Code of Ethics, which states: “*Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.”*

Another definition of misconduct in Section 61G15-19.001(6), F.A.C., is being untruthful, deceptive, or misleading in any professional report, statement, or testimony whether or not under oath or omitting relevant and pertinent information from such report, statement or testimony when the result of such omission would or reasonably could lead to a fallacious conclusion on the part of the client, employer or the general public. Again, this is covered in the NSPE Code of Ethics when it states that engineers should *“Avoid deceptive acts.”*

Misconduct is also defined as performing an engineering assignment when not qualified by training or experience in the practice area involved; or affixing a signature or seal to any engineering plan or document in a subject matter over which a professional engineer lacks competence because of inadequate training or experience. As per the NSPE Code of Ethics, engineers should only *“Perform services only in their area of competence.”*

The last example of misconduct that will be provided states that a professional engineer shall not knowingly associate with or permit the use of his name or firm name in a business venture by any person or firm which he knows or has reason to believe is engaging in business or professional practices of a fraudulent or dishonest nature. According to the NSPE Code of Ethics counterpart, *“Engineers shall not use association with a non-engineer, a corporation or partnership as a “cloak” for unethical acts.”* In addition, the ASME Code of Ethics states that *“Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.”*

In order to develop a sturdy ethical foundation, there are several questions an engineer can work through when presented with an ethical dilemma.

First, if the action in question is ethically or legally wrong, simply refrain from performing that activity.

Second, you must always ask if the action in question complies with your values as an engineer. If it does not, that is a potential red flag to consider.

Third, do not be afraid to ask how the action will look to other engineers. Peer pressure is not always a bad thing, especially if it helps build strong ethics.

Finally, if you would feel bad by doing the action, you may want to stop and ascertain why. Do not be afraid to consult with close colleagues, or even an attorney, for particularly troubling or borderline issues. Remember, Rome was not built in a day, and neither will the ethical foundation on which you should build your engineering practice.

*Edwin Bayó is a former Counsel to the Florida Board of Professional Engineers. He is Board Certified in State and Federal Government and Administrative Practice by the Florida Bar.*

**FEMA Flood Maps and Elevation Certificate Updates**



*Submitted by: William C. Bracken, PE, SI, CFM on behalf of the FBPE*

For those who deal with buildings in Special Flood Hazard Areas (A, coastal A and V zones), you should know that FEMA continues to release updated maps and has just released its newly revised *Elevation Certificate* (FEMA form 086-0-33).

FEMA continues to release updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM panels) throughout the country. These are the maps which indicate whether your structure is located in a special flood hazard area and correspondingly whether you will have to comply with the any adopted flood provisions including those within the building code. Current FIRM panels can be accessed online at: <http://www.fema.gov/hazard/map/firm.shtm>

In addition, FEMA has released its newly revised Elevation Certificate (FEMA form 086-0-33). This is the form that is used to certify the elevations of the various building components for purposes of determining applicable rules and/or insurability. Key items on this form include having to specify whether the elevation is based on the 1927 datum or the 1983 datum and the level of precision on the data entered. The new form along with instruction on filling out the form can be accessed at: <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/160>.

Given that this is a form that an engineer, serving in an engineering capacity, can complete and submit for public record, licensees are strongly encouraged to review the requirements of Florida Administrative Code 61G15. In particular, Chapters 23 and 29 dealing with Certification Procedures and Prohibitions discussing what is required of an engineer when providing a signed and sealed certification.

For more information on flood plain management please visit the Association of State Floodplain Managers at: <http://www.floods.org/> or the Florida Floodplain Managers Association at: <http://ffma.pbsjteamaccess.com/default.aspx>

**Records Retention: What am I required to keep and how long am I required to keep it?**

*Submitted by: William C. Bracken, PE, SI, CFM on behalf of the FBPE*

The Florida Administrative Code 61G15 contains two separate provisions which require licensees to retain records. The first provision is 61G15-22.008, the retention of continuing education documentation, and 61G15-30.009, the retention of engineering documents.

The first of these provisions is found in Chapter 61G15-22 titled: *License Renewal, Continuing Education.* This provision reads as follows:

**61G15-22.008 Record Keeping.**It is the licensee’s responsibility to maintain sufficient records to demonstrate completion of qualifying professional development hours for at least two licensure cycles (four years).

As stated within 61G15-22.008, this provision requires each licensee to keep sufficient records to demonstrate that the minimum number of professional development hours have been completed. These records are to be kept for no less than 2 renewal cycles or 4 years from the close of the renewal cycle that they were earned in. So some records may actually need to be kept for up to 6 years for those professional development hours that were earned close to the beginning of the renewal cycle.

The second of these provisions is found in Chapter 61G15-30 Titled: *Responsibility Rules Common To All Engineers*. This provision reads as follows:

**61G15-30.009 Retention of Engineering Documents.**At least one copy of all documents displaying the licensee’s signature, seal, date and all related calculations shall be retained by the licensee or the licensee’s employer for a minimum of three years from the date the documents were sealed. These documents shall be maintained in hardcopy or electronic format.

As stated within 61G15-30.009, this provision requires each licensee keeps at least one copy of all documents displaying the licensee’s signature, seal and date. These records are to be kept for no less than three years from the date the documents were sealed. This provision also allows the licensee to maintain these documents in hardcopy or in electronic format.

The intent of this portion of the provision is for the licensee to maintain a legitimate or negotiable copy of what was originally signed, sealed and dated. Therefore: if the document was originally issued in hard copy and stamped with an inking seal, an original hard copy bearing an inked seal or an electronically scanned copy of the original must be maintained; and if the document was originally issued electronically with an electronic or digital seal, then a legitimate or negotiable electronically or digitally sealed copy must be maintained. If however the document was originally issued in hard copy and embossed, an original embossed hard copy does not necessarily need to be maintained. While an additional embossed copy can be maintained an acceptable alternative would be to graphite over the embossing on the original and then copy or scan it before it goes out.

This provision also requires that each licensee or their employer retain all calculations relating to the signed, sealed and dated documents for no less than three years from the date the documents were sealed. This provision also allows the licensee to maintain these documents in hardcopy or in electronic format.

Finally, if an engineer leaves his or her employer and the project remains with the employer then it is the responsibility of the employer to maintain this information. If however the engineer leaves with the project then it becomes the responsibility of the engineer to maintain this information. As for documentation relating to professional development hours, this is the sole responsibility of the licensee regardless of employment.

One final word of caution, with the ever increasing push toward paperless files, computer back-ups and offsite storage is highly recommended. The loss of stored information resulting from the loss of a computer does not alleviate the licensee from his or her obligation to comply with the requirements discussed above.

**FBPE Committee Updates: CEU Rules Revision Sub-Committee Update No. 1**

*Submitted by: Kenneth Todd, PE*

Throughout the process of reviewing the current CEU rule for possible revisions, an update will be provided in the FBPE Quarterly Newsletter to inform all Florida licensed engineers of any possible rule revision. It is the intent of the CEU Rules Revision sub-committee to send a recommendation to the Rules Committee and then to the full FBPE membership sometime this summer. This schedule is set up so there will be sufficient time for all Florida licensed engineers to come into compliance with the revised rule before the next license renewal in February 28, 2019.

The CEU Rules Revision sub-committee along with several public advisors have met three times this year to review the rule and discuss recommendations for a rule revision concerning CEUs required of all Florida licensed engineers. The intent of the sub-committee is to look at the entire rule to provide better guidance to providers on course material and to recommend other rule revisions that will enhance the implementation and quality of the CEU obtained by Florida licensed engineers.

To date, of the 25 issues listed, 20 of the 25 issues have been discussed by the Committee and Public Advisors as possible revisions to the rule. These issues were raised by the Committee members or Public Advisors themselves or by licensed engineers who wrote the FBPE office with their concerns about the rule. Some examples of possible rule revisions from the list of issues raised are: (1) should the current list of unacceptable topics for coursework be expanded, (2) can better guidance be provided to providers on the types of course that are acceptable for CEU credit, and (3) can the rule be more specific on the types of “Civic or Professional Board” participation that an engineer can expect CEU credit? Some of the 20 issues on the list of 25 that have been discussed were deemed not worthy of further consideration. Those issues that were kept on the list will be discussed in greater detail in upcoming meetings to determine what could be revised in the rule language that would be beneficial to Florida licensed engineers.

Should any professional engineer have a concern regarding any aspect of the current CEU rule, please contact the FBPE office via e-mail to express your concern that you would like the sub-committee to review during this potential rule revision process ([www.fbpe.org](http://www.fbpe.org/)). The CEU Rule Revisions sub-committee will review the request and make a determination as to whether or not and how the request can be achieved during this rule revision process.

**Legal Department: Latest Engineer Discipline**

Pursuant to Rule 61G15-37.001(11), F.A.C., the Florida Engineers Management Corporation (FEMC) is required to post all Final Orders involving active disciplinary cases to the website until the terms of the final order are completed, or until the licensee becomes inactive, retires, relinquishes the license or permits the license to become null and void. Included in this section are the most recent active cases in which final action has been taken by the Board, a brief description of the licensee’s violation and discipline as well as a link to the final order.

***EDGAR DUENAS, P.E.***  
PE #57381

Licensee was charged with violating Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes – negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee created, signed, sealed and dated plans and specifications for a window replacement project and additionally, provided supervision and inspection services during the installation and also provided the inspection services on behalf of the Building Department. Licensee signed, sealed, and dated an inspection letter which indicated that the project was completed in substantial conformance to the plans and specifications. Upon inspection, it was determined that there were significant deficiencies in the completed work. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to: anchors were not fully engaged and seated in the frames, non-stainless steel anchors were installed contrary to design specifications, excessive number of shims were installed, and the wood bucks were improperly installed, etc.

The case was presented to the full Board upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of $1,000.00, Costs of $1,227.75, a Reprimand, and Probation for two (2) years, with terms. The terms include a Board-approved course in Basic Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, the Board’s Study Guide and Appearance. Final Order was issued on 2/9/17.

***H. JOHN GRIFFIN, P.E.***  
PE #38647

Licensee was charged with violating Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes – negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee acted as Structural, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer of Record for a two-story office building, and created, signed, sealed and dated engineering documents. The plans contained deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to: (Electrical) the drawings contain an electrical riser diagram but no short circuit values and no voltage drop calculations for the feeders, no surge protective devices, no circuitry for outlets, equipment or devices, no electrical load computations, etc.; (Mechanical-HVAC) the drawings show four A/C package units on the roof, but no size, no voltage, and no circuiting, the drawings do not contain adequate information for the AHJ to determine compliance with codes and ordinances, no specifications for heating equipment, no condensate discharge piping layouts, etc.; (Mechanical-Plumbing) the drawings contain no plumbing equipment schedules, no cleanout is shown on the plans or on the sanitary risers, no storm riser diagrams are shown, no materials for plumbing systems are shown, etc.; (Structural) the project design loads are missing for concrete, reinforcing steel, masonry, grout and wood members, no details indicating splice or lap length for the reinforcing steel in the footings, masonry walls, beams or slabs, no indication of connecting the wood roof sheathing to the trusses, the footing along the font of the building is under designed, the masonry walls below the second floor are overstressed for combined vertical gravity loads and horizontal wind loads, etc.

The case was presented to the full Board upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of $1,000.00, Costs of $4,000.00, a Reprimand, Appearance, a Board-approved course in Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, the Board’s Study Guide and project review at six and eighteen month intervals to include all projects and reports signed and sealed by Licensee and this will include Structural engineering; however, Licensee is Restricted from producing MEP’s until such time when Licensee submits a request to the Board to amend the Final Order to allow Respondent to produce MEPs. Upon that notice, the restriction will be lifted and all MEP projects will be reviewed at six and eighteen months. Final Order was issued on 2/9/17.

***R. SCOTT BATTERSON***  
PE #60853

Licensee was charged with violating Section 455.227(1)(c), and Section 471.033(1)(d), Florida Statutes – being adjudicated guilty of a crime which directly relates to the practice of engineering or the ability to practice engineering. Licensee was found Guilty by a jury and adjudicated Guilty of the charge of bribery (solicitation or request) by a public servant.

The case was presented to the full Board upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed Costs of $378.49, a Reprimand, license SUSPENSION while incarcerated. Upon release from incarceration or upon being placed on a work/supervised release, if Licensee seeks to reinstate his license, he must petition for reinstatement of the license and must Appear at the Board Meeting at which the Petition shall be considered, a Board-approved course in Advanced Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, and the Board’s Study Guide. Final Order was issued on 2/9/17.

***ELDIN HOTIC, P.E.***  
PE #60118

Licensee was charged with violating Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes – negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee signed, sealed and dated drawings for a swimming pool and column replacement for an existing residence. The drawings contained deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to: Licensee used an incorrect allowable stress design, the drawings provide for windward and leeward wind pressures that are at least 2-3 times less than the minimum pressures allowed, incorrectly specified the use of ASCE 7-05, the structure is overstressed by at least 20%. Additionally, Licensee provided a signed, sealed and dated Certification letter certifying that the construction was in compliance with the Florida Building Code. Upon inspection by the Building Department, the Certification was deficient. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to: the drawings indicate a 2’ X 2’ footing under the new column – there was no evidence the footings were installed; the drawings indicate four columns, but only three were installed, the drawings indicate a HETA 20 connector must be installed at the top of the new column to connect the new column to the existing wood header, but the connector was not installed, etc.

The case was presented to the full Board upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of $1,000.00, Costs of $2,338.40, a Reprimand, and Probation for two (2) years, with terms. The terms include a Board-approved course in Basic Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, the Board’s Study Guide and Appearance. Final Order was issued on 2/9/17.

***EDWARD LANDERS, P.E.***  
PE #38398

Licensee was charged with violating Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes – negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee acted as the Structural, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer of Record for a renovation and addition to an existing residence. Licensee signed, sealed and dated drawings which contained deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to: (Electrical) the drawings contain an electrical riser diagram, but no short circuit values and no voltage drop calculations for the feeders, no surge protective devices, the load computations on the panel schedules are replete with errors, the spacing of receptacles in the bedrooms is inadequate, there are no lighting fixture performance specifications, the lighting design drawings contain no calculated values to demonstrate compliance with the Florida Energy Code, etc.; (Mechanical-HVAC) the drawing does not contain adequate information for the reviewing agency to determine compliance with codes and ordinances, air condition equipment schedules are not shown for the new air handling unit and condensing unit, condensate discharge piping is not shown on the drawing, the drawing does not contain all data require to complete the Florida Energy Code calculations, etc.; (Mechanical-Plumbing) there is no equipment schedule to specify all plumbing fixtures, potable water isometric diagrams are shown but total water fixture units are not shown, a sanitary waste isometric diagram is shown, however, total flow waste fixture units are not shown, no storm water riser diagrams are shown, etc.; (Structural) the alteration levels are incorrect as specified, no sizes of egress on the windows were included, the spiral stairs were not designed correctly, no calculations were submitted for the railing design, the plans do not show the correct elevations, etc.

The case was presented to the full Board upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of $1,000.00, Costs of $4,566.67, and Probation for two (2) years, with terms. The terms include a Board-approved course in Advanced Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, the Board’s Study Guide, project review at six and eighteen months to include all projects and must include electrical, mechanical, plumbing, HVAC and structural engineering projects, and Appearance. Final Order was issued on 2/9/17.

***SINKHOLES, LLC***  
UNLICENSED

The unlicensed company was charged with violating Section 455.228(1), 471.031(1)(a), and 471.038(5), Florida Statutes; offering to practice engineering without a license. The company’s advertising offers engineering services to the public and the company does not hold a Certificate of Authorization.

The case was presented to the full Board upon a Motion to Deem Admitted Petitioner’s First Request for Admissions to Respondent. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of $5,000 and Costs of $107.25. Final Order was issued on 2/21/17.

**IMPROVED AND STREAMLINED FBPE APPLICATIONS**

FBPE is pleased to announce that a number of applications have been revised and are now fillable, PDF applications. The affected applications are:

#### Initial Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Examination

#### Endorsement of Fundamentals of Engineering (FE)

#### Initial Principles and Practice (PE) of Engineering Examination

#### Endorsement of Licensure (Comity) with or without NCEES Records

**Initial Application for Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Examination:**

There is only one application for individuals wishing to register with FBPE before taking the FE exam now. A candidate seeking professional licensure in Florida, who wants to ensure that he or she has met the education requirements to qualify as an Engineer Intern, should submit the FE Initial Examination Application and a fee of $30 to FBPE. Once the application has been reviewed and approved by FBPE, the candidate can then register with NCEES. Do not use this application if you reapplying for the exam within three years of your initial application.

**Application for Endorsement of Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Exam:**

You may register directly with NCEES without first applying to FBPE. You will then need to submit the FE Endorsement Application, if you wish to apply for certification as an Engineer Intern in Florida. You must have graduated with a BS degree in engineering to use this application.

**Application for Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) Examination:**

The application for the Principles and Practice Examination has been completely redesigned. If you are applying for an upcoming examination, make sure that you are using the new application. You must have four (4) years of verifiable engineering experience at the time you submit your application. If you do not pass or fail to show for the exam, you are REQUIRED to submit a Re-Examination application with the appropriate fee every time you want to take the exam. IF YOU REGISTER WITH NCEES WITHOUT BOARD APPROVAL, YOUR EXAM WILL BE CANCELED and you will lose your money with NCEES and FBPE.

**Endorsement of Licensure Application (With or Without NCEES Records):**

The endorsement application has been redesigned also and can now be used for an application with or without NCEES records. The application clearly states on each page if an NCEES Records holder needs to fill out that page or not. Please review the entire application before calling the office about which pages you need to fill out, if you are an NCEES Records holder.

The NCEES Records program allows engineers the ability to store and easily transmit professional records such as transcripts, exam results, employment experience and references to any state board when applying for licensure in multiple states. Having passed the NCEES exam does not constitute having an NCEES record. A licensee must have a NCEES account in order to create their record documenting the following: education, exam and licensure information, work experience and references. To create a MyNCEES account, visit <http://ncees.org/supplemental/launch-login/>. To learn more about the NCEES’ Records program, go to <http://ncees.org/records/>.

**Special Recognition: Congratulations Examinees!**



FBPE applauds all of the candidates that successfully passed the NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Exam. We wish them much success as they move towards the next step in their engineering careers!

**NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Exam Passers**

**(Exam Period January 1, 2017 – March 30, 2017)**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Abas Abdoli Alaaldin Abouhana Ignacio Acuna Ethasor Akpejiori Mohmmad Al Ganber Malik Albrahim Noel Allen Graciela Alonso Roberto Alvarez Aleman Michael Andrews Muhammad Arif Orlando Arrom Rodriguez Paola Arroyave Andy Artola Gregory Ashey Robert Atkinson Julia Backlund Mohamadtaqi Baqersad James Barr Nicholas Bauer Joseph Becnel Samantha Beeler Sebastian Belandria Andrew Bellstrom Jaime Beltran Anthony Benitez William Berger Brian Bertram Ruhaani Bhula John Boehme Joseph Bonfardino Vijay Boodhoo Lindsay Bordenkircher Robert Borrero Austin Bracey Reynier Bravo Caleb Brown Paul Buchman Rebecca Burton Stephen Bush Maeve Casey Justin Hong Yuan Huang Kyle Huffman Connor Hurst James Jacobs Marisol Jeerapaet Amit Jena Michael Jennings Joshua Jensen Ricardo Jimenez Jorge Jimenez Alexandra Johnson Tony Jose Scott Judson Rabi Shankar Kar Kris Karanxha Haluk Kilic Margaret Kirk Jacob Klinedinst Shaun Kuchta Sang La Rebecca Lane Adam Lentz Caleb Leonard Esther Leong Michael Lima Wenjing Liu Alex Lochard Vincent Locigno Jordan Lominac Nicholas Lopez Weina Lyu Peter Makris Saheb Mansour Rezaei Fumani Michael Marese Amber Masters Alessandro Matar James McArthur Jr. Kathleen McClenahan Brandon McIntyre Michael McNally Matthew Mellina Alfredo Merida Max Mertens Sergio Mesquita Filho Theodore Thomas Mitchell Thorn Kimberly Thorpe Stephen Tomlinson Eric Tsiguloff Daniel Vaca Osbel Valdivies Heather Van Assche Genesis Vasquez Hieu Vo Yu Wang | Cody Cash Jeremy Casperson Colin Cassidy Spencer Casteel Adriana Castillo Angelique Castro Jose Castro Hernandez Adriana Cepero Mackenzie Cerjan Zachary Cerniga Seana Chaisson Omair Chaudhri Wesley Chevillot William Chilton Nick Chin Mariaelena Chirinos Araque Scott Cockburn Yanet Comas Sean Comerford Brennen Crenshaw Jamal Crooks Kevin Crowe Brad Crowley Clyde Cuffy Emily Czelusniak Zaid Dabash Thomas D’Aguiar Matthew D’Angelo Harry Davis II Nathan DeKrey Neandro DeMello Scott Demming Ryan Demuynck Kyle Dengel Dylan DiCarlo Lia Dombroski Krishelle Jane Doronila Justin Dutreil Stephanie Egger Zachary Errington Rossy Espinal Cecily Mevorach Daniela Mikheal Joseph Militello David Miller Shawn Miller Adam Miller Alireza Mohammadi Austin Moore Christian Morales Jose Morata Javier Moreno Matthew Morris Shaun Moya Patrick Mulcahy Pedro Mundo Perez David Murchison Samantha Myers Zanil Narsing Heba Nasralla Alexa Nelson Hoai Nguyen Nam-Anh Nguyen Adam Nodjomian Christopher Nolan Tony Nowik Tyler O’Ferrell Violetta Offenberg Kevin Oliveira Justin Olshavsky Andrew Orbeck Lauren Osgood-Otis Michael oshea Shelby Pearce Justin Peet Timothy Pemberton Robert Pickering Andrew Platt Jeffrey Polanco Jeffrey Polanco Lidia Potapova Joseph Pursley Jason Quijano Duncan Rady Siddhesh Rahate Allison Rainey Sathvika Ramaji Randall Waters Kevin Wilcher Travis Williams Christopher Williams Robert Witt III Erica Wood Ronald Woodward Jonathon Wright Daniel Yassuda Ryan Yen Oleksiy Yeremieiev | Cynthia Estivil Derek Evans Sarah Evans Patrick Everett Matthew Ewachiw  Kenny Ezevillo Alyssa Faircloth Pooya Farahbakhsh Aaron Farnsworth Andrew Feliciano Yenys Fierro Rafael Fonseca Jacob Gardner Luis Garit Jorge Garit Anthony Gil David Goldy Eduardo Gomez Carson Gonzalez Stephen Gonzalez Manoj Reddy Gopu Marcus Goudreau Phillip Groenstein Harsha Vardhan Reddy Guduru Penusila Gonzalo Guillen Terra Gurley Lenz Gutierrez Karl Gutmann Ramiz Hadad Herman Haga Michael Hallenstein David Harmon Madison Harrell Roberteau Harris Christopher Hartman Michael Haynes Alieni Hernandez Jacob Hines Dylan Hinkle Drew Hires Joshua Reed Johannes Rensselaer Courtney Richards Reid Richardson Sophia Riisberg Jensen Nicole Rivera Eduardo Rodriguez Velazquez Lane Roehlk Alexander Rogov Rotseny Romero Marquez Kenneth Rosario-Gonzalez Garrett Rudd Mark Rumenik Jeremy Ruppert Matthew Russo Shiran Saadon-porter Alvaro Saenz Sheen Tyler Salomone Matthew Sanchez Andres Sandoval Alejandro Santizo Chad Saunders Apurva Sawant Savannah Schaler John Schoneck Jonathan Schooley Thomas Scott Brandon Sellers Joshua Shafer Devarshi Shah Md Imran Shah Thomas Shaw Bradley Sheeley Asmita Shukla Brandon Smith Kevin Smith Richard Solomon Nalat Sornkhampan Derek Spoerl Natalia Stanley Daniel Steigerwald David Stephens Tiantong Su Arnold Sullivan Gaurav Sultania Alvaro Yusty Sakibuz Zaman Jose Zamot Nicolo Zaza Ana Zea Samantha Zeidel Qiao Zhang Yu Zhao David Zheng Lewei Zhu |

### **Latest News From NCEES: Joint Zone Meeting 2017**



The NCEES Southern Zone interim meeting will be held from April 27-29, 2017 in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. This year’s meeting will be a jointly hosted by the Virgin Islands Board for Architects, Engineers, and Land Surveyors and the Delaware Association of Professional Engineers in St. Thomas.  The primary purpose of the meeting is for representatives from the licensing boards to hear and discuss reports from the NCEES board of directors, CEO, and the standing committees and task forces.  The work of the committees and task forces results in motions that will be presented for Council vote at the annual meeting in August.  Zone meeting delegates have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss possible annual meeting motions, and they are encouraged to take pertinent information back to their boards for further discussion.  Additionally, delegates from each zone will provide individual board updates, elect a zone vice president and assistant vice president, and have the option to select a nominee for NCEES treasurer. The Northeast Zone will also select a nominee for the office of president-elect of the NCEES board of directors (election to be held at the annual meeting in August).

**Mark Your Calendar!**

We regularly update our calendar to ensure you stay up to date with the latest events! Click the link below to see this month’s schedule: https://fbpe.org/events/

