

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER LICENSURE & ETHICS

Florida Board of Professional Engineers



Why become a licensed Professional Engineer?

- Allows you to call yourself a Professional Engineer, or PE
- Demonstrates that you have technical competency in your area of practice
- Gives you authority to sign and seal engineering plans and drawings
- Allows you to qualify an engineering company
- Allows you to practice engineering under your own name
- Enhances your career options; sets you apart during hiring
- Boosts income; can put you on a faster track to management
- Allows you to act as an expert witness and consultant



About FBPE & FEMC

- Florida Board of Professional Engineers
 - Created in 1917 by the Florida Legislature
 - 11 Board members: 9 are licensed PEs; 2 are laypersons; all appointed by the Governor
 - Over 43,000 active licensed engineers in Florida
- Florida Engineers Management Corporation
 - Established in 1998 by Legislature (Section 471.038, Florida Statutes)
 - Non-profit, single-purpose corporation contracted with DBPR
 - 7-member Board of Directors: 5 appointed by FBPE; 2 laypersons appointed by DBPR



What is the Florida Board of Professional Engineers?

"Committed to protecting the interest of public health and safety by properly regulating the practice of engineering."

- Makes rules for the profession of engineering
- Reviews applications for licensure
- Takes disciplinary actions against engineers
- Meets 6 times a year in designated locations around Florida
- All Board meetings are open to the public



What is the Florida Engineers Management Corporation?

- Issues licenses to those certified by FBPE as qualified to practice engineering
- Provides administrative services to FBPE
- Provides investigative and prosecutorial services for disciplinary actions by FBPE
- Promotes engineering licensure by outreach to prospective engineers and information to the public



What is NCEES?

- The National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying
- National, nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing professional licensure for engineers and surveyors
- Develops, administers, and scores the examinations used for engineering and surveying licensure in the United States
- Provides central recordkeeping for engineers
- Provides credentials evaluations



Video here.



Principles & Practice of Engineering (PE) exam

- Developed and administered by NCEES
- Discipline-specific exam, based on the practice of engineering
- All PE exams but PE Structural are computer-based test
- Most exams are 8-hour, CBT exams
- Most are given in year-round exam windows, but some are single-day
- PE Structural CBT coming by 2024
- Eligibility varies by state/territory



PE exam registration

- Must have passed the FE exam
- No engineering experience required
 - Though NCEES statistics show that first-time examinees are more likely to pass the exam after two years of engineering experience
- Register and schedule directly with NCEES
 - \$375 for PE exams
 - \$500 for two-day PE Structural exam
 - Fees increasing Jan. 1, 2024



PE exam tips

- Visit NCEES.org and carefully read all material about the PE exam
- Have a valid I.D. and approved calculator when going to take the exam
- Know which discipline-specific exam to take

The PE exam is based on experience.

*You want to take it based on
the field of engineering you have been working in,
not necessarily in the field you majored in.*



PE licensure in Florida

- Must be 18 years of age in Florida
- Submit *Application for Licensure as PE* and \$230 fee to FBPE
- Florida does not license by discipline
 - Must be competent in the fields in which you practice
 - Can be restricted by the Board from practicing in certain fields
 - Can be required by the Board to take a PE exam in another field
- Florida restricts use of “professional engineer” and similar titles to licensed professionals
 - Restricted titles include “architectural engineer,” “building engineer,” “plumbing engineer,” “software engineer,” “systems engineer,” “transportation engineer,” etc.
- Must be licensed in each state where you practice engineering



Experience required for PE licensure in Florida

- When applying for Licensure as a Professional Engineer, you must have:
 - 48 months of experience for graduates with Board-approved engineering degrees
 - 72 months of experience for graduates with Board-approved engineering technology degrees
- Experience must be:
 - Under the supervision of a Professional Engineer
 - Progressive in nature, assuming more responsibility
 - Engineering experience (not construction, management, etc.)
- Keep a log of your experience
 - Who you worked for
 - Who your supervising PEs were
 - Contact information for supervisors
 - Types of jobs you worked on, descriptions of duties



Exceptions to experience

- Undergraduate internship
 - In last two years of bachelor's program
 - Must be full time
 - Counts at 50 percent
- Earning a master's degree or a doctorate in engineering
 - Reduces experience required by a maximum of 12 months each
 - No double-dipping (can't also count work experience during that time)

Maintaining your PE license

- Keep your contact information up to date so that FBPE can contact you
- Renew your license every 2 years
- 18 hours of continuing education every 2 years, including:
 - 1 hour of Florida laws and rules of professional engineering
 - 1 hour of professional ethics
 - 4 hours in area of practice
 - 12 hours on any topic pertaining to the practice of engineering
- Use NCEES CPC Tracking to record your continuing education credits and keep tabs on multiple state requirements



Use NCEES Records

- Create an account at [NCEES.org](https://www.ncees.org), allowing you to record and track:
 - Official college transcripts
 - Exam results
 - Engineering experience (which is reviewed and verified by NCEES)
 - Licensure verifications
 - Licensure renewals from state to state
- No charge to set up or maintain a NCEES Records account
 - \$100 for first transmittal of licensure information to a state licensing board
 - \$75 for all subsequent transmittals
- Continuing Professional Competency (CPC) Tracking
 - No charge for CPC Tracking
 - Record your continuing education courses
 - Monitor CE requirements across multiple states



Video here.



Why are professional ethics important?

Ethical behavior:

- Ensures the public health and safety
- Upholds the integrity, honor, and dignity of the engineering profession
- Creates credibility
- Promotes responsibility and accountability
- Discourages misconduct



What are the basic engineering canons?

- Hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public
- Perform services only in the areas of competence
- Issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner

Where are these canons found?

- All engineering societies include a restatement of these canons in their codes of conduct
- Some states (but not Florida) include them in their licensure laws



Some engineering societies have aspirational statements

The Engineer's Creed

As a Professional Engineer, I dedicate my professional knowledge and skill to the advancement and betterment of human welfare.

I pledge:

To give the utmost of performance;

To participate in none but honest enterprise;

To live and work according to the laws of man and the highest standards of professional conduct;

To place service before profit, the honor and standing of the profession before personal advantage, and the public welfare above all other considerations.

In humility and with need for Divine Guidance, I make this pledge.

– National Society of Professional Engineers



How to carry out the basic engineering canons

- Act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and avoid deceptive acts
- Conduct oneself honorably, responsibly, ethically, and lawfully as to enhance the honor, reputation, and usefulness of the profession

What laws and rules govern engineering in Florida?

- Laws: Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, *Engineering*
- Rules: Chapter 61G15, Florida Administrative Code, *Board of Engineers Organization and Purpose*

Links to both can be found under the *Legal* section on the FBPE website: fbpe.org.



What is Chapter 471, Florida Statutes?

- The Florida Legislature established Chapter 471 to regulate the practice of engineering in the state “in the interest of public health, life, property, and safety.”
- Defines engineering
- Defines qualifications for the practice of engineering
- Demonstrates need for licensure and fees
- Establishes FBPE, which has authority for:
 - Licensing Professional Engineers in Florida
 - Taking disciplinary actions regarding the practice of engineering
- Establishes FEMC to administer FBPE



How and when is Chapter 471 revised?

- Legislators propose bills, which if passed by both houses of the Legislature and signed by the Governor, become law.
- Florida Statutes are updated annually as laws are created, amended, transferred, or repealed by the Legislature.

What is Chapter 61G15, Florida Administrative Code?

- Establishes examination, licensing, and continuing education requirements
- Sets signing and sealing requirements
- Defines “Responsible Charge” and “Engineering Design”
- Establishes grounds for disciplinary proceedings
- Establishes fines for violations
- Sets specific requirements for structural, fire safety, electrical and mechanical systems



How and when is Chapter 61G15 revised?

- Professional and technical organizations or individuals submit items for consideration.
- FBPE committees meet to consider the proposals.
- Committee decisions are presented to the Board for discussion and vote.



Who enforces the authority of Chapter 61G15?

- Under Rule 61G15-19.004, the Board sets forth a range of disciplinary guidelines from which penalties will be imposed.
- FEMC investigates and prosecutes at the direction of FBPE.
- FBPE disciplines those found in violation of the Rules.



Violations defined by Rule 61G15-19

(Some engineering societies include similar admonishments in their ethical codes.)

- Practicing engineering when not qualified
- Revealing facts or data without consent of client
- Expressing an opinion publicly without having the facts
- Soliciting/accepting gratuities to influence engineering employment
- Failing to disclose a conflict of interest
- “Plan stamping”
- Failure to use due care (negligence)



Examinee Resources

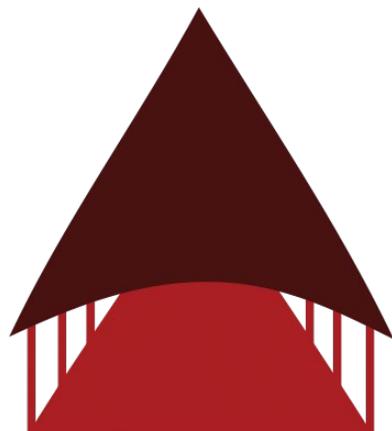
Online at:

fbpe.org/examinee-resources/

Quick links to useful info:

- Why you should become a licensed Professional Engineer
- The steps in the licensure process
- How 2019 statute changes made it easier to earn your license
- NCEES exam specifications, exam guide, and reference handbook
- FBPE's *Connection* newsletters and how to subscribe
- Facebook and LinkedIn
- PDF of this presentation





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