



# **126th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

# **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2013**

No. 1313 **Legislative Document** In Senate, April 2, 2013

## An Act To Amend Licensing Requirements for Professional Engineers

Submitted by the Department of Professional and Financial Regulation pursuant to Joint Rule 204.

Reference to the Committee on Labor, Commerce, Research and Economic Development suggested and ordered printed.

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DAREK M. GRANT Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator KATZ of Kennebec. Cosponsored by Representative BECK of Waterville and Senators: FLOOD of Kennebec, LACHOWICZ of Kennebec, Representatives: FOWLE of Vassalboro, HICKMAN of Winthrop, LONGSTAFF of Waterville.

S.P. 456

1	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2 3	Sec. 1. 32 MRSA §1251, as amended by PL 2005, c. 315, §2, is further amended to read:
4	§1251. Definitions
5 6	As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context: otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
7	1. Board. "Board" means the State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers.
8 9	<b>1-A. Accreditation board.</b> "Accreditation board" means the accreditation board for engineering and technology.
10 11	<b><u>1-B.</u></b> Engineering accreditation commission. "Engineering accreditation commission" means the engineering accreditation commission of the accreditation board.
12 13 14	<b>2. Engineer-intern.</b> The term "engineer intern" <u>"Engineer-intern"</u> means a person who has been certified as such an engineer-intern by the board and whose name has been entered in the register of engineer interns.
15 16	<b>2-A. National council.</b> "National council" means the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying.
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<b>3. Practice of professional engineering.</b> The term "practice "Practice of professional engineering" shall be held to mean means any professional service, such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design or responsible supervision of construction in connection with any public or private utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, works or projects, wherein the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health or property is concerned or involved, when such professional service requires the application of engineering principles and data.
24 25 26 27	<b>4. Professional engineer.</b> The term "professional <u>"Professional</u> engineer" means a person who, by reason of a knowledge of mathematics, the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by professional education and practical experience, is qualified to engage in engineering practice as defined.
28 29	5. Technology accreditation commission. "Technology accreditation commission" means the technology accreditation commission of the accreditation board.
30 31	<b>Sec. 2. 32 MRSA §1352-A, sub-§1,</b> as amended by PL 2005, c. 315, §20, is further amended to read:
32 33	<b>1. Professional engineer.</b> Minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified for licensure as a professional engineer includes the following.
34 35 36	A. An applicant for licensure by endorsement or comity who provides proof that the applicant is a licensed professional engineer, in good standing, in another state, territory or possession of the United States, District of Columbia or any foreign

1 country and whose qualifications meet the requirements of this chapter upon 2 application may be licensed without further examination. To seek licensure under 3 this paragraph, the applicant must be a graduate of an engineering curriculum 4 approved by the engineering accreditation commission of the accreditation board for engineering and technology or of an equivalent engineering curriculum and have not 5 6 less than 4 years of acceptable engineering experience after graduation and have been 7 licensed by passing 16 hours of written examinations the national council principles and practice of engineering examination and the fundamentals of engineering 8 9 examination.

- 10B. A person holding a certificate of record verification issued by the National11Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying national council12qualifications meet the requirements of this chapter upon application may be licensed13without further examination.
- C. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering curriculum 14 15 approved by the engineering accreditation commission of the accreditation board for 16 engineering and technology or of an equivalent engineering curriculum of 4 years or more; has passed an 8 hour written the national council examination in the 17 fundamentals of engineering; has a record of an additional 4 years or more of 18 19 progressive engineering experience, after graduation, of a grade and character that indicates to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice and has 20 21 experienced increased engineering responsibilities; and has passed an 8 hour written 22 the national council examination in the principles and practice of engineering may be licensed as a professional engineer. An applicant for licensure may not sit for the 23 24 principles and practice of engineering examination until the applicant has passed the 25 fundamentals of engineering examination.
- 26 D. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering technology 27 curriculum approved by the technology accreditation commission of the accreditation 28 board for engineering and technology or of an equivalent engineering technology 29 curriculum of 4 years or more; has passed an 8 hour written the national council 30 examination in the fundamentals of engineering; has a record of an additional 4 years or more of progressive engineering experience, after graduation, of a grade and 31 character that indicates to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice 32 33 and has experienced increased engineering responsibilities; and has passed an 8 hour 34 written the national council examination in the principles and practice of engineering 35 may be licensed as a professional engineer. An applicant for licensure may not sit for 36 the principles and practice of engineering examination until the applicant has passed the fundamentals of engineering examination. 37
- 38 An applicant who has a baccalaureate from an engineering or engineering E. 39 technology curriculum that has not been approved by the accreditation board for engineering and technology or from an allied science curriculum of 4 years or more; 40 41 has passed an 8 hour written the national council written examination in the fundamentals of engineering; has a record of an additional 8 years or more of 42 progressive engineering experience, after graduation, of a grade and character that 43 indicates to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice and has 44 experienced increased engineering responsibilities; and has passed an 8-hour written 45 the national council examination in the principles and practice of engineering may be 46

1 licensed as a professional engineer. An applicant for licensure may not sit for the 2 principles and practice of engineering examination until the applicant has passed the 3 fundamentals of engineering examination.

4 G. An applicant with a record of at least 15 years of experience in engineering work, of which at least 10 years has been in responsible jobs of engineering work and of a 5 6 grade and character that indicates to the board that the applicant may be competent to 7 practice engineering, who has a license to engage in the practice of engineering on 8 the basis of experience or a non National Council of Examiners for Engineering and 9 Surveying examination issued by a proper authority of a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or any foreign country and who in the 10 opinion of the board meets the requirements of this chapter based on verified 11 12 evidence may be licensed upon application by passing an oral examination conducted by the board or by a board committee. 13

- 14H. An applicant with a record of less than 15 years of experience in engineering15work, who has a license to engage in the practice of engineering on the basis of16experience or a non-National Council of Examiners of Engineering and Surveying17examination issued by a proper authority of a state, territory or possession of the18United States, the District of Columbia or any foreign country, may be licensed upon19application by passing an 8-hour examination in the principles and practice of20engineering.
- Engineering teaching experience of 4 years or more in a college or university offering an engineering or engineering technology curriculum approved by the accreditation board for engineering and technology may be considered as engineering experience.
- 24 Sec. 3. 32 MRSA §1352-A, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2005, c. 315, §20, is 25 further amended to read:
- 26 2. Engineer-intern. Minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant
   27 is qualified for certification as an engineer-intern includes the following.
- A. An applicant for certification as an engineer-intern is eligible to sit for the fundamentals of engineering examination during the applicant's senior year of college before graduation from a program approved by the accreditation board for engineering and technology. Certification as an engineer-intern may not take place until verification of graduation is received.
- B. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering curriculum
   approved by the engineering accreditation commission of the accreditation board for
   engineering and technology or of an equivalent engineering curriculum of 4 years or
   more and has passed an 8 hour written the national council examination in the
   fundamentals of engineering may be certified as an engineer-intern.
- C. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering technology
   curriculum approved by the technology accreditation commission of the accreditation
   board for engineering and technology of 4 years or more and has passed an 8 hour
   written the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering may be
   certified as an engineer-intern.

D. An applicant who is a graduate of an engineering curriculum not approved by the accreditation board for engineering and technology or an allied science curriculum of years or more and who has submitted a transcript showing the completion of the minimum number or engineering science and design credits as required in a curriculum approved by the accreditation board for engineering and technology and who has passed an 8-hour written the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering may be certified as an engineer-intern.

- 8 Certification as an engineer-intern is valid for an indefinite period.
- 9 Sec. 4. 32 MRSA §1353, first ¶, as amended by PL 2005, c. 315, §21, is further
   10 amended to read:

Application for licensure as a professional engineer or certification as an engineerintern is must be made on a form prescribed and furnished by the board; contains, contain statements made under oath, showing the applicant's education and a detailed summary of the applicant's technical experience, and contains contain references as set forth in section 1352-A, none of which may be from members of the board. An application fee and an examination fee may be established by rule by the board in amounts an amount that are is reasonable and necessary for their respective purposes its purpose.

18 Sec. 5. 32 MRSA §1354, as amended by PL 1999, c. 186, §8, is further amended
 19 to read:

### 20 **§1354.** Examinations

Examinations must be held at such times and places as the board determines. Examinations required on fundamental engineering subjects may be taken as provided in section 1352-A. The principles and practices of engineering examinations may not be taken until the applicant has completed a period of engineering experience as set forth in section 1352-A.

26 The passing grade on any examination is established by the board. If an applicant 27 receives a failing grade on the principles and practices of engineering examination, that applicant may be readmitted to 2 subsequent examinations upon payment of an 28 29 examination fee. An applicant who fails to complete the application process within 5 30 years, or who fails the principles and practices of engineering examination a 3rd time 31 must reapply to the board, meet qualification requirements that are in effect at the time of the new application and present 3 new references and new documentation for each 32 subsequent request for reexamination satisfactory to the board that the applicant has 33 34 acquired additional education and experience and is prepared to retake the examination. Upon approval by the board and payment of the examination fee, that applicant may be 35 permitted to retake the examination. 36

37 Sec. 6. 32 MRSA §1357, as amended by PL 2005, c. 315, §24, is further amended
 38 to read:

#### 1 §1357. Expiration and renewals

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2 Licenses expire on the last day of December of odd-numbered years following their 3 issuance or renewal and become invalid on that date unless renewed. The board shall 4 notify every person licensed under this chapter of the date of the expiration of that 5 person's license and the amount of the fee that is required for its renewal for a 2-year period, except when the applicant has become licensed during the first year of the 2-year 6 7 period, then the renewal fee is for the remaining one year of that 2-year period. The 8 notice must be mailed provided at least one month in advance of the date of the expiration 9 of the license. Renewal may be effected at any time after completion of continuing 10 education requirements and after receipt of notice by the payment of a fee established by rule by the board, which may not exceed \$50 annually. Licenses may be renewed up to 11 12 90 days after the date of expiration upon payment of a late fee of \$10 in addition to the 13 renewal fee. Any person who submits an application for renewal more than 90 days after the license renewal date is subject to all requirements governing new applicants under 14 this chapter, except that the board may in its discretion, giving due consideration to the 15 16 protection of the public, waive examination if the renewal application is made within 3 17 years from the date of the expiration.

18 Sec. 7. 32 MRSA §1361, 2nd ¶, as amended by PL 2005, c. 315, §26, is further
 19 amended to read:

A retired licensee may retain but not use the seal and may not practice engineering. The board shall reissue a license to a retired licensee who pays all application fees, meets all current requirements for licensure renewal and demonstrates to the board's satisfaction that, for 2 years preceding the application for licensure, the <u>A</u> retired licensee met the requirements for maintaining professional competence established under the may apply for reinstatement to active status in accordance with section 1357 and after completing continuing education requirements according to board rules.

- **SUMMARY**
- 28 This bill makes the following changes to the laws governing the licensing of 29 professional engineers.
- 30 1. It adds defined terms for various accreditation and licensing entities.
- 31 2. It removes references to the form and length of examinations.
- 32 3. It removes provisions that provide alternative methods of licensure, including33 licensure by oral examination.
- 4. It removes references to examination fees and removes the requirement that
  examinations be held at such times and places as the State Board of Licensure for
  Professional Engineers determines. It amends the laws governing the reexamination of a
  person who fails an examination.
- 38 5. It removes the requirement that a notice of the expiration of a license be mailed.

6. It changes the provisions regarding the process for a retired licensee to be
 reinstated to active status.