

Chapter 1 : Professional Practice Exam (PPE)

NCEES is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing professional licensure for engineers and surveyors. It develops, administers, and scores the examinations used for engineering and surveying licensure in the United States.

What do I need to do to notify the Board? How do I contact the Board office? Will I be able to speak directly with a Board member? You may reach us by phone at Licensing Section or Board Office , by FAX at , or by e-mail at apelscidla dpor. Additionally, if you have information that you would like to mail, please send it to: They come into the Board offices for Board meetings and hearings, but are not here on a daily basis. Board office staff members can answer your questions and are trained to process all information that comes into the Board office. Please do not contact Board members directly. The other state is requesting verification of my Virginia license. What do I need to do? Specify where you would like the certification to be mailed. Mail this information to: My renewal payment was one day late and I have always paid on time. Can you waive the late fee? Staff cannot waive the fee. Do I still have to pay a late fee or reinstate my license? Board regulations state that failure to receive the renewal notice does not relieve you of the obligation to renew. Does the Board office use the date of receipt or the postmark date to determine whether an application or renewal was received on time? The date the application or renewal was received in the agency determines whether it is on time, not the postmark date. If the renewal fee is received after the due date, you will be required to pay the reinstatement fee. If the reinstatement fee is received after the due date, you will be required to reapply for licensure, meeting all current requirements. The alternative is to complete, print, sign, and submit an Address Change Form to the Board office by mail. Unless updated online, all Address Change Forms must be received by the Board in writing. When providing a post office box as the mailing address, it must be accompanied by the physical address. All name changes must be received by the Board in writing. Individual name change requests must be accompanied by a copy of a marriage certificate, divorce decree, court order, or other official documentation that verifies the name change.

Chapter 2 : NYS Professional Engineering: License Requirements

To become licensed, engineers must complete a four-year college degree, work under a Professional Engineer for at least four years, pass two intensive competency exams and earn a license from their state's licensure board.

In some regions, use of the term "engineer" is regulated, in others it is not. Where engineering is a regulated profession, there are specific procedures and requirements for obtaining a registration, charter or license to practice engineering. These are obtained from the government or a charter-granting authority acting on its behalf, and engineers are subject to regulation by these bodies. They are often the authors of the pertinent codes of ethics used by some of these organizations. Engineers employed in government service and government-run industry are on the other side of that relationship. Despite the different focus, engineers in industry and private practice face similar ethical issues and reach similar conclusions. Each registration or license is valid only in the state where it is granted. Some licensed engineers maintain licenses in more than one state. Comity, also known as reciprocity, between states allows engineers who are licensed or registered in one state to obtain a license in another state without meeting the ordinary rigorous proof of qualification by testing. Clarence Johnson, the Wyoming state engineer, presented a bill in to the state legislature that required registration for anyone presenting themselves as an engineer or land surveyor and created a board of examiners. Charles Bellamy, a year-old engineer and mineral surveyor then became the first licensed professional engineer in the United States. After enactment, Johnson would wryly write about the effect of the law, saying, "A most astonishing change took place within a few months in the character of maps and plans filed with the applications for permits. Montana became the last state to legislate the licensing in Complete a standard Fundamentals of Engineering FE written examination, which tests applicants on breadth of understanding of basic engineering principles and, optionally, some elements of an engineering speciality. Completion of the first two steps typically qualifies applicants for certification in the United States as an engineer in training EIT, sometimes also called an engineer intern EI. For engineering technology graduates, the required number of years may be higher. For example, applicants in some states must provide professional references from several PEs before they can take the PE exam. There is a fairly large range in exam pass rates for FE and PE exams, but the pass rate for repeat test takers is significantly lower. NCEES is developing the types of creditable activities that will satisfy the additional educational requirement. This has received some support from civil engineers. In Texas, for example, both FE and PE exam waivers are still available to individuals with several years of creditable experience. The requirement for years of experience may also vary. For example, in California it is possible to take a PE examination with only two years of experience after a Bachelor of Science in Engineering degree, or one year of experience after a Master of Engineering. Some states also have state-specific examinations, most notably California where there is a state-specific structural engineering exam and two additional exams in land surveying and earthquake engineering for civil engineering candidates. Some states issue generic professional engineering licenses. Others, known as "discipline states", issue licenses for specific disciplines of engineering, such as civil engineering, mechanical engineering, nuclear engineering, electrical engineering, and chemical engineering. However, in all cases engineers are ethically required to limit their practice to their area of competency, which is usually a small portion of a discipline. While licensing boards do not often enforce this limitation, it can be a factor in negligence lawsuits. In a few states, licensed civil engineers may also perform land surveys. For instance, the state of Florida issues a certificate of authorization to firms that are owned by a professional engineer. Civil engineers account for a large portion of licensed professional engineers. In Texas, for example, about 37 percent of licenses are for civil engineers, with civil engineering exams making up more than half of the exams taken. However, some engineers in other fields obtain licenses for the ability to serve as professional witnesses in courts, before government committees or just for prestige—even though they may never actually sign and seal design documents. Since regulation of the practice of engineering is performed by the individual states in the United States, areas of engineering involved in interstate commerce are essentially unregulated. These areas include much of mechanical, aerospace, and chemical engineering—and may be specifically

exempted from regulation under an "industrial exemption". An industrial exemption covers engineers who design products such as automobiles that are sold or have the potential to be sold outside the state where they are produced, as well as the equipment used to produce the product. In some jurisdictions, the role of architects and structural engineers overlap. In general, the primary professional responsible for designing habitable buildings is an architect. The architect signs and seals design plans for buildings and other structures that humans may occupy. A structural engineer is contracted to provide technical structural design ensuring the stability and safety of the overall structure, however, no states currently allow engineers the ability to perform professional architecture without also being licensed as an architect. However, it is important to make a distinction between a "graduate engineer" and a "professional engineer". A "graduate engineer" is anyone holding a degree in engineering from an accredited four-year university program, but is not licensed to practice or offer services to the public. Unlicensed engineers usually work as employees for a company, or as professors in engineering colleges, where they are governed under the industrial exemption clause. Canada The practice of engineering in Canada is highly regulated under a system of licensing administered by a self regulated engineering association in each province. In Canada the designation "professional engineer" can only be used by licensed engineers and the practice of engineering is protected in law and strictly enforced in all provinces. There is also Engineers Canada which regulates undergraduate programs for engineering. The process for registration is generally as follows: Complete an engineer-in-training EIT or engineering internship program under the direction of a professional engineer. With the exception of Quebec, this is a minimum four-year program. Pass a professional practice exam, [19] the content and format of which differs by province. Professional engineers are not licensed in a specific discipline but are bound by their respective provincial code of ethics e. Professional Engineers Act R. Breaches of the code are often sufficient grounds for enforcement measures, which may include the suspension or loss of license, and financial penalties. It could also result in serving time jail, should negligence be shown to have played a part in any incident that causes loss of human life. Engineers are not tested on technical knowledge during the licensing process if their education was accredited by the CEAB. Accreditation of schools and their accredited degree granting status are monitored and controlled. The accreditation process is continuous and enforced through regular accreditation reviews of each school. The specific areas considered are curriculum content, program environment and general criteria. The associations are granted both an exclusive right to title and an exclusive right to practice. There are only a few exceptions specifically noted in the acts which do not include any "industrial exemptions". Therefore, a professional engineer is legally required to be registered. The level of enforcement varies depending on the specific industry. And, in some provinces, there is no requirement of having graduated from an accredited Canadian university in order to be a professional engineer. There are, however, agreements between the associations to ease mobility. In , professional engineers Ontario led an initiative to develop a national engineering licensing framework. The term "engineer" is often used loosely in some Canadian industry sectors to describe people working in the field of engineering technology as professional engineering as engineering technologists or engineering technicians and trades names such as stationary engineer. For example, the Canadian Coast Guard and the Canadian Navy often calls its technicians "marine engineers," "power engineers" and "military engineers" internally, but not in the public domain. The term "locomotive engineer" has been an integral part of the Canadian railroad since its inception. United Kingdom Main article: However there are a small number of areas of work, generally safety related, which are reserved by statute, regulations or industry standards to licensed or otherwise approved persons. There is no system for licensing, but registers are held of qualified persons. The Engineering Council is the UK regulatory body for its engineering profession. It holds the national registers of , engineers registered as EngTech engineering technicians , ICTTech information and communications technology technicians , IEng incorporated engineers and CEng chartered engineers. In order to protect these titles, action is taken through the courts against their unauthorized use. All such consulting engineers must be licensed, registered or chartered regardless of their discipline or area of practice. Iran In Iran , registration or licensure of professional engineers and engineering practice is governed by Ministry of Science, Research and Technology Iran. Graduate from accredited four-year college or university program with a degree in engineering e. Accumulate

a certain amount of engineering experience requirement is at least four years. PEC is a federal government organization. Registered engineer RE and professional engineer PE. Previously, every engineering graduate registered with the PEC and at least five years of relevant work experience was eligible for the title of professional engineer PE without any exam. This system was realistically implemented starting 10 July. Graduate engineers now enroll and practice as registered engineer RE in their general discipline of work. Those who pass the EPE are given the prestigious title of professional engineer PE in their specialized discipline of work. To improve the quality of engineering services, engineers with professional engineer PE status are also required to engage in CPD activities in order to be able to retain their PE license. CPD points are awarded for various developmental activities such as formal education e. For CPD points system, upper limit of points has also been implemented to prevent abuse of the system and encourage balanced participation in various CPD activities. In case of on-job work experience which is the primary engagement of engineering profession, one CPD point is awarded for hours of work. Upper limit of 2 credit points per year has been established for on-job work experience. Registered person is a term distinct from registered engineer RE. Sri Lanka In Sri Lanka, the title "engineer" is not regulated. However, as per the Engineering Council Act No 4 of , all engineering practitioners in Sri Lanka needs to be registered with the engineering council to practice. The title is granted after successful application to a national member of the European Federation of National Engineering Associations FEANI , which includes representation from many European countries, including much of the European Union. It allows a person who has an engineering degree and usually an engineering professional qualification in one of the member countries to use the qualification in others, but this depends on local legislation. The title Eur Ing is " pre-nominal ," i. Another association in Europe is the EurEta. The professional title "Ing. EurEta" is used as a pre-nominal similar to Dr. Oberingenieur, supervisor engineer are no longer awarded.

Chapter 3 : Professional Engineers

In the United States, engineers are licensed at the state level by professional licensing boards. Licensing boards confer the P.E. license when licensure candidates meet a combination of requirements in education, experience, and exams.

Payment submitted from outside the United States should be made by check or draft on a United States bank and in United States currency; payments submitted in any other form will not be accepted and will be returned. The examination eligibility letter you receive will include instructions on how to schedule and pay an additional fee to sit for the examination with NCEES and our examination administrator - Castle Worldwide Inc. Please refer to your examination eligibility letter for scheduling and payment of their fees.

Partial Refunds Individuals who withdraw their licensure application may be entitled to a partial refund. For the procedure to withdraw your application, contact the Professional Engineering Unit at opunit1@nysed.gov. The State Education Department is not responsible for any fees paid to an outside testing or credentials verification agency. If you withdraw your application, obtain a refund, and then decide to seek New York State licensure at a later date, you will be considered a new applicant, and you will be required to pay the licensure and registration fees and meet the licensure requirements in place at the time you reapply.

Education and Experience Requirements To become licensed as a professional engineer in New York State you must complete a combination of education and experience for which years of credit are awarded. The credit awarded for your education determines the required number of years of experience you need: A total of 6 years of credit is required for admission to the Fundamentals of Engineering examination Part A. A total of 12 years of credit is required for admission to the Principles and Practice examination Part B for licensure. The table below and a PDF chart KB are provided to help you determine your eligibility and the number of years of experience you need to take Part A or Part B of the examination. Experience acceptable for licensure must be of a scope and nature satisfactory to the Department and must be appropriately verified by the Department. All the experience you wish to have evaluated must be described on Forms 4 and 4A and should be accounted for chronologically. Experience descriptions must include specific duties you personally performed, the complexity of the work, and make clear the extent of your responsibility for the work. Please list your experience in a comprehensive, detailed, and explicit manner. The Department will consider only experience that you have completed by the date the application is signed. The quality of the experience, not merely the calendar time, will be evaluated. Time claimed on the forms cannot exceed actual calendar time. To be licensed as a professional engineer in New York State, you must pass: Once approved, you will be made eligible to sit for the Fundamentals FE exam via a letter sent to you from the NYS Board for Engineering that will include instructions for how to schedule the exam and pay the examination fees with NCEES. In order to be eligible to sit for this exam, you must first download and submit the New York State Engineering license application forms, and the appropriate fees to the Department. NCEES policy prohibits calculators that communicate or that may compromise the security of the examination. If you are requesting accommodations, we suggest you begin the process as soon as the NCEES registration process opens for the exam you plan to take, as this will assist in the timely processing of your request. Please note that the Intern Engineer Certificate does not qualify you to practice engineering in New York State, but is an attestation of successful completion of the requirements listed above. Intern Engineer Certificate requires the following documentation: You need to check with your New York State school to verify if they utilize and have submitted a Form 20F. You may be eligible for licensure in New York State if you: The examination for the license or certificate must be equivalent to the examination required in this state at the time it was issued. You must submit full documentation of compliance with all other New York State licensure requirements including professional education and satisfactory professional experience, among other requirements, as part of your application for licensure by endorsement.

Chapter 4 : Principles & Practice of Engineering Exam | APEGA

New Edition - Updated for Practice is the most common exam tip we hear. John A. Camara's Power Practice Exams for the PE Exam, Third Edition (EPPE3) offers the most realistic practice exam on the market for the NCEES Electrical and Computer - Power Exam.

Chapter 5 : Texas Board of Professional Engineers Homepage

The Board regulates the practices of engineering and land surveying in the state of California by evaluating the experience and administering examinations to prospective licensees and by enforcing the laws regulating licensed professional engineers and land surveyors.

Chapter 6 : Principles and Practice of Engineering Examination - Wikipedia

The Missouri Division of Professional Registration is comprised of 38 professional boards that are responsible for safeguarding public health, safety and welfare.

Chapter 7 : Florida Board of Professional Engineers

The Principles and Practice of Engineering exam is the examination required for one to become a Professional Engineer (PE) in the United States. It is the second exam required, coming after the Fundamentals of Engineering exam.

Chapter 8 : Regulation and licensure in engineering - Wikipedia

Becoming licensed as a professional engineer is a well-earned honor, as well as an indication to employers and clients of the skills you bring to your work. That's why NSPE helps candidates throughout the entire licensure process, in every way we can.

Chapter 9 : How To Get Licensed

Our mission is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of Texas by regulating and advancing the practice of engineering through licensure of qualified individuals, compliance with the laws and rules, and education about professional engineering.