



FBPE
FLORIDA BOARD OF
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Connection

Volume 4 - Issue 3

Linking You with the Florida Board's Latest Engineering News & Information

F.A.C. Rule 61G15, Chapter 23, "SEALS" Undergoes Major Reorganization

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

Starting back in 2012 the FBPE began examining and updating its rules regarding the various methods of signing, dating and sealing engineering documents. As changes were made and additional sections were added the chapter became cumbersome and difficult to navigate. This point was emphasized by numerous complaints from licensees and the increasing number of improperly signed, dated and sealed engineering documents that were turned over to the Board.

In response the FBPE undertook the process of reorganizing *F.A.C. 61G15-23, Seals*, with the updates going into effect in November of 2015. The goal of this effort was to break up the chapter by section so as to address all of the methods of signing and sealing individually and appropriately.

The purpose of this article is to introduce the key points, the organization of *F.A.C. 61G15-23 (Chapter 23 - Seals)* and to provide a discussion with examples on how to sign, date and seal engineering documents. This article is offered only as an introduction and to provide guidance. Licensees are still required to read and understand all of the rules that govern the practice of engineering within the state of Florida in their entirety.

KEY POINTS

Three key points warranting additional clarification and emphasis surfaced during this effort: 1) what needs to be signed, dated and sealed, 2) what needs to be included within the signature, date and seal, and 3) physical documents versus electronic documents.

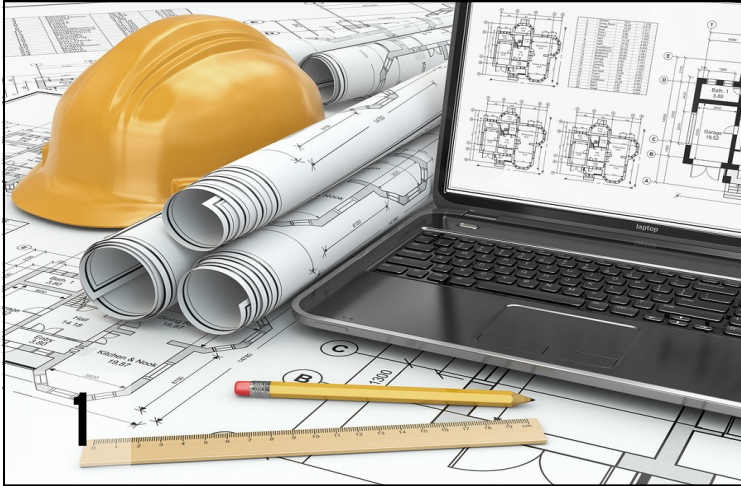
1) What Needs To Be Signed, Dated and Sealed?

Here in Florida, our laws and rules require that any document filed for public record (directly or indirectly) bear the engineer's signature, date and seal at a minimum. Specifically, *Florida Statute 471.025(1)* and *Florida Administrative Code 61G15-23.002* require not only all final engineering documents filed for public record but all final engineering documents "provided to the owner or the owner's representative" be signed, dated and sealed. This includes not only plans but reports and even letters that contain engineering opinions or directives.

It is the desire of the FBPE as part of this effort to emphasize that **ANY** and **ALL** final documents prepared or issued by the licensee and being filed for public record, **ALL** final documents provided to the owner or the owner's representative, and **ALL** documents required by any public entity or any provision of a contract which may require signing, dating and sealing **are to be signed, dated and sealed**.



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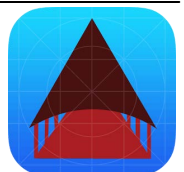
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FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Reaching the Younger E-Generation

This month, I would like to highlight two endeavors that are important to the Florida Board of Professional Engineers, especially as we concentrate on reaching out to the younger engineering generation or the E-Generation, as I like to refer to them.

Every year the FBPE tries to schedule visits to some of the twelve engineering schools in Florida that participate in E-Week events. For the coming year, E-Week, or Engineers Week, will take place **February 21-27, 2016**. The theme for this year's event, which is turning 65, is "**Engineers Make a World of Difference**," which could not be more appropriate.

From college students to professionals, local volunteers provide engineering experiences for children, parents, and educators who may otherwise never be introduced to engineering. They do this by relying on *DiscoverE* (formerly the *National Engineers Week Foundation*) for tested tools and resources. On this Engineers Week anniversary, a call is being issued to engineers everywhere to unite in celebration and volunteerism for the first annual **Global Day of the Engineer** on **February 24, 2016**. To find out more about engineers week and access resources to get involved go to *DiscoverE*'s website at <http://www.discovere.org/>.

This year the FBPE hopes to participate in E-Week activities at the *University of South Florida* in Tampa, the *University of Florida* in Gainesville, *Florida Atlantic University* in Boca Raton, the *University of Miami* and *Florida International University* in Miami. These institutions are planning a variety of engineering activities for younger students to experience. Furthermore, the FBPE will have the opportunity to speak to college students about the value of professional licensure.

Another endeavor the FBPE likes to promote is the **NCEES Engineering Award**.

For the past seven years, the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) has invited EAC/ABET-accredited programs from all academic disciplines to submit collaborative projects that demonstrate a meaningful partnership between professional practice and education.



The **NCEES Engineering Award for Connecting Professional Practice and Education** was established to promote understanding of the value of licensure and to encourage partnerships between the engineering profession and education. NCEES recently issued a call for 2016 submissions and the FBPE would like to encourage all of our Florida engineering programs to consider participation in this competition. The benefit for the school is, of course, the grand prize of \$25,000 to the engineering program. However, there are also five runner up awards of \$7,500 each. The grand prize winner will be recognized at the NCEES annual meeting in August 2016. All award-winning submissions will be exhibited at the event and featured on the NCEES website, in NCEES publications, and in other related professional publications.

In 2009, NCEES introduced this award to recognize college engineering programs for engaging their students in collaborative projects with licensed professional engineers. The first recipient of the award was **Florida A&M University–Florida State University, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering**, for their project titled, "*Senior Capstone Course: Collection of Projects with Featured Everglades Restoration Project*."

The great state of Florida has also had another state university accept the grand prize. Again, in 2012, **Florida Atlantic University's Department of Civil, Environmental, and Geomatics Engineering** won the award for the submission titled, "*Dania Beach Nanofiltration Plant Expansion*."

Projects must be in progress or completed by **March 14, 2016**. All projects must be received electronically by **May 2, 2016**. They do not have to offer academic credit to student participants. For more information and to view previous winner projects, go to <http://ncees.org/licensure/ncees-engineering-award/>.

While these are just a couple of the events we look forward to, it is also satisfying to see the look of excitement on the faces of younger students during E-Week and the look of satisfaction on the faces of college students who win the **NCEES Engineering Award**. The E-Generation is the future of engineering and we are pleased to play a part in showing these young people a glimpse into the world of engineering.



Zana Raybon
FBPE Executive Director
FEMC President



CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

Chapter 23, F.A.C. Recent Updates at a Glance

This edition of the FBPE's Connection focuses largely on the recent changes to Chapter 23 of our rules and the acceptable methods of signing, dating and sealing engineering documents. Licensees are strongly encouraged to read through both the article and the rules so as to develop an understanding of exactly what is required.

As discussed within the body of this newsletter, the main goal behind the reorganization of *F.A.C. Rule 61G15, Chapter 23* was to better communicate the following: what needs to be signed, dated and sealed; what needs to be included within the signature, date and seal; and the difference between physical documents with physical seals and electronic documents with electronic or digital seals.

- Once a physical document - always a physical document. Physical documents must be physically signed, dated and sealed.
- Once an electronic document - always an electronic document. Electronic documents must be either electronically or digitally - signed, dated and sealed.

A physical copy of an electronically or digitally signed, dated and sealed document **IS NOT** a valid signed, dated and sealed document. Similarly, an electronic document (PDF, scan or fax copy) of a physically signed, dated and sealed document **IS NOT** a valid signed, dated and sealed document.

It should be noted that **the requirements of Chapter 23 also extend to any and all documents issued by a company holding an engineering Certificate of Authorization** which constitute an engineering document.

Licensees are encouraged to simply develop the practice of signing, dating and sealing any document produced by them or on behalf of their company that contains an opinion, directive or creative work which constitutes the practice of engineering.

For example, the Board has run into cases where licensed non-engineer inspectors have performed engineering inspections, signed off as an inspector and then issued the document under the name of a licensed engineering company. In these cases, because the document constituted an engineering document and was issued under the name of a licensed company, those documents are required to be signed, dated and sealed by a professional engineer in responsible charge.

It should also be noted that the requirements pertaining to records retention apply to all engineering documents whether electronic or physical. **61G15-30.009, Florida Administrative Code** requires that each licensee keep at least one copy of all documents

displaying the licensee's signature, date and seal. These documents 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.

In addition, this provision 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.

The most recent version of the Florida Administrative Code 61G15 can be accessed through the board website at: <https://www.fbpe.org/index.php/legal/statutes-and-rules>.

For more information on the various requirements discussed above, please review the *Florida Administrative Code 61G15 Chapters 23 and 30*. You are also welcome to contact the Board office at 850-521-0500 and ask to speak to someone in our *Legal* department, or you can send an email to board@fbpe.org.

In Service to Florida's Licensees,
William C. Bracken, PE, SI, CFM
FBPE Chair



William C. Bracken, PE, SI, CFM is a licensed Professional Engineer and Special Inspector in the State of Florida and is the President and Principal Engineer for Bracken Engineering located in Tampa, Florida. Mr. Bracken has served on the FBPE Board since 2012 and was the Board's Vice-Chair for 2013-2014. He is currently serving his second term as the FBPE's Chair.

Update on Proposed Traffic Engineering Rulemaking

As was reported in the FBPE Newsletter in January of last year, the FBPE created a sub-committee to work with public advisors who work in the field of traffic engineering to develop a rule that defines what tasks were truly engineering functions in the practice of traffic engineering and therefore should be accomplished under the direction of a licensed professional engineer.

This definition was completed, but during the rulemaking process for the proposed rule, there were some objections raised to the proposed language by the *American Institute of Certified Planners* and the *American Society of Landscape Architects*. After hearing from the objectors and the proponents of the rule, the FBPE decided to **NOT** move forward with the rule at this time and to have further discussions concerning the objections to see if acceptable wording could be crafted between the *Traffic Rules Committee*, the Public Advisors and the objectors. Should anyone be interested in participating in these discussions please contact the FBPE office via email at board@fbpe.org.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

January 2016

- 22** Ratification Conference Call
- 26** FAMU/FSU Spring 2016 Engineering Day

February 2016

- 10-11** FBPE Board Meeting
- 11** FBPE @ UF-Student Presentation
- 19-20** USF 44th Engineering Expo
- 21-27** National Engineers Week
- 22-23** UF Engineering & Science Fair
- 24** FBPE @ FAU Career Fair & E-Week
- 25** FBPE @ UM-Student Presentation
- 26** NE Florida MATHCOUNTS Competition
- 26** FIU Engineering Expo

March 2016

- 2** FBPE @ SWE Big Bend Chapter
- 4** FBPE @ UCF-Student Presentations
- 8** Probable Cause Panel (PCP) & Application Review Meetings
- 9** Rules Committee Meeting
- 10-12** 2016 ASCE Southeast Student Conference
- 18** Ratification Conference Call
- 21** FBPE @ IEEE-Tampa Chapter
- 25** FBPE @ Central Florida STEM Alliance Summit

April 2016

- 1** FEMC Board Ops Conference Call
- 1** Florida MATHCOUNTS Competition
- 7-9** NCEES Southern Zone Meeting
- 13-14** FEMC & FBPE Board Meetings
- 15-16** NCEES PE & SE Exams

All Board meetings and other scheduled activities can be found on the calendar located on our Home page at www.fbpe.org. If you would like more information about FBPE's outreach activities for Florida's engineering colleges, association chapters or societies, please send an email to **Shannon McCoy**, FBPE's Public Information Officer at smccoy@fbpe.org.

FEMC Gets New Board Member

On October 7, 2015, **Stephen Kowkabany, PE** was appointed as the newest Board member for the Florida Engineers Management Corporation (FEMC). He replaces long term Board member, **Ernest A. Cox, III, PE**, and his appointment term will continue through October 31, 2019.



Mr. Kowkabany is a licensed Professional Engineer and is the Owner and President of Neptune Fire Protection Engineering in Atlantic Beach, Florida. Since receiving his BS degree in Mechanical Engineering from Georgia Tech and a MS degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Florida, Mr. Kowkabany has been a practicing engineer for over 20 years. He began his career as a project engineer and process system designer in the pulp & paper, power generation, and photographic film manufacturing sectors before transitioning into the field of fire protection. He has worked closely with a variety of industrial fire protection systems in a manufacturing environment, and also possesses extensive experience in the arenas of residential and commercial fire protection and has designed fire protection systems for over 500 facilities.

Mr. Kowkabany is also a licensed fire protection engineer in the states of Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia. He currently serves as the Founder and President of the Northeast Florida Chapter of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers, and serves on the Board of Directors of the National Fire Sprinkler Association Florida Region.

The FBPE, current FEMC Board members and staff would like to welcome Mr. Kowkabany to the Board and congratulate him on his recent appointment!

Three Members Reappointed to Serve the FBPE

On January 5, 2016, Governor Rick Scott announced the re-appointment of three members to the Florida Board of Professional Engineers.

William C. Bracken, PE, SI, CFM, is the President and Principal Engineer of Bracken Engineering, which he founded in 1996, located in Tampa, Florida. His career has centered on structural engineering, specializing in the fields of *Codes, Fire Rescue* and *Standards of Care* and his practice has encompassed design, analysis, research, publishing, instruction, and forensics.

Mr. Bracken is a Master Instructor for the International Code Council, and has published and presented on forensic engineering, structural rehabilitation, and the innovative use of current technology. In addition, he works closely with the University of South Florida, where he received both his BS and MS degrees in Civil Engineering, and serves on the College of Engineering's Advisory Board. Mr. Bracken is a recognized Fellow within the Structural Engineering Institute (SEI) and a Board Certified Diplomate of the National Academy of Forensic Engineers (NAFE). He has also been recognized by the State of Florida's Fire Chiefs Association and FEMA for his efforts in support of Urban Search and Rescue.

Mr. Bracken began serving on the FBPE in January of 2012 and is currently serving his second term as the Board's Chair. He has been re-appointed for a term beginning January 5, 2016, and ending October 31, 2019.

Kenneth Todd, PE, from West Palm Beach, is a Florida licensed professional engineer with over 35 years of civil engineering experience. He is also a Certified Floodplain Manager by the Board of Regents of the Association of State Floodplain Managers.

Mr. Todd currently works for Palm Beach County as the Water Resource Manager, and in this capacity he is responsible for coordinating all the water resource efforts with county departments and other government agencies. Prior to working for Palm Beach, he spent 11 years with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), serving as a Senior Supervising Engineer within the Regulatory Department, worked as a Design Engineer and Project Manager for several engineering consulting firms, and spent two years as the Assistant County Engineer for Martin County.

He received his BS degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Florida where he also completed graduate coursework in Public Works Engineering. Mr. Todd has been serving on the FBPE Board since January of 2012 and has been reappointed for a term beginning January 5, 2016, and ending October 31, 2019. Mr. Todd also serves as the Chair of FBPE's *Traffic Engineering Committee*.

Vivian Boza, of Gainesville, Florida, is the controller of Jones Edmunds & Associates, Inc. and fills one of two Public member seats on the FBPE. Ms. Boza, a graduate from the University of Florida is a licensed Certified Public Accountant, with over 30 years of experience that includes public accounting experience in both the audit and tax industry and health care, commercial property management and retail sectors. She has served as an officer in the North Central Florida Chapter of the FICPA and has also served as a Guardian Ad Litem.

Ms. Boza has been serving on the Board since July of 2013 and has been reappointed for a term beginning January 5, 2016, and ending October 31, 2019.

For a full listing of the current FBPE and FEMC Board members go to www.fbpe.org and select *About FBPE* or *About FEMC*.

In addition, part of this effort focused on clarifying references to "documents" within the rule to include: plans, prints, specifications, reports or other documents. These clarifications can be found within **Section 61G15-23.001, F.A.C.- Signature, Date and Seal Shall Be Affixed** which addresses in detail what needs to be signed, dated and sealed.

In a number of cases, licensees, much to their detriment, failed to sign, date and seal documents simply because their client didn't require it. Even if a licensee's client doesn't require a document to be signed, dated and sealed, the licensee is required to sign, date and seal it if the rules require it.

Confusion also occurs with the term "filed for public record." In a number of other cases, licensees have failed to sign, date and seal documents because the document was not intended to be filed for public record. Again, licensees are required to sign, date and seal all documents required by rule which include far more than those simply intended to be filed for public record.

2) What Needs To Be Included Within The Signature, Date and Seal?

Many licensees within the State of Florida fail to understand that the date a document is signed **MUST** be included for both physical and electronic documents. In the case of physically transmitted documents, the licensee's signature is required to be overlapping and partially obscured by the seal (so as to verify the authenticity of the signature), not "below" the seal on the page.

Sections 61G15-23.003 through **61G15-23.005** address in detail what needs to be included within the signature, date and seal.

Note: A scanned, facsimile, digitally created or copied image of the licensee's signature **IS STILL NOT** allowed to be used on original signed, dated and sealed documents.

3) Physical Documents vs. Electronic Documents

Simply put, the issue of physical documents versus electronic documents can be summed up as:

Once a physical document - always a physical document.
Physical documents must be physically signed, dated and sealed.

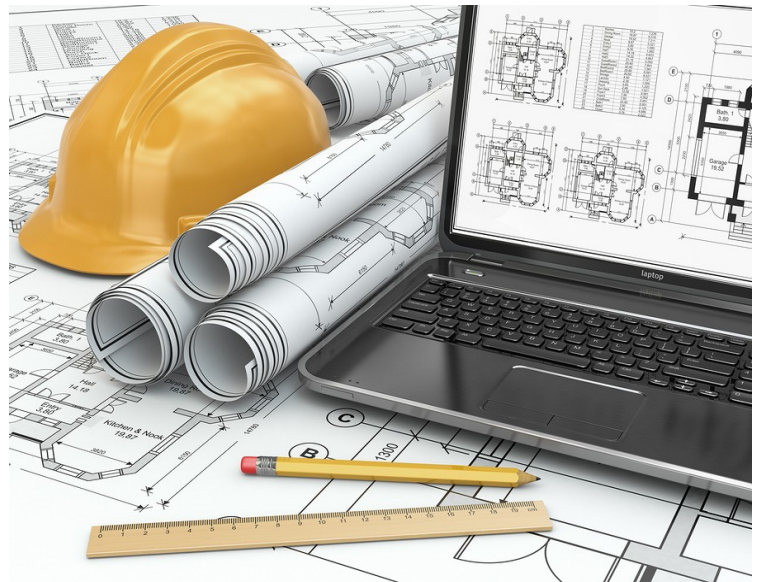
Once an electronic document - always an electronic document.
Electronic documents must be either electronically or digitally - signed, dated and sealed.

While an electronic (scanned) copy of a physically signed, dated and sealed document is suitable for archival purposes, **IT IS NOT** considered to be an original signed, dated and sealed document. In order for the electronic (scanned) copy of a physical document to be considered legitimately signed, dated and sealed, the electronic (scanned) copy **MUST** be re-sealed electronically or digitally.

Likewise, the printed copy of an electronic document is suitable for archival purposes but **IT IS NOT** considered to be an original signed, dated and sealed document. In order for the printed copy of an electronically signed, dated and sealed document to be considered legitimately signed dated and sealed it **MUST** be physically signed, dated and sealed.

Section 23.003-Procedures for Physically Signing and Sealing Plans, Specifications, Reports or Other Documents addresses in detail how to sign, date and seal physical documents. While, **Section 23.004-Procedures for Digitally Signing and Sealing Electronically Transmitted Plans, Specifications, Reports or Other Documents** addresses in detail how to digitally sign, date and seal electronic documents and **Section 23.005-Procedures for Electronically Signing and Sealing Electronically Transmitted Plans, Specifications, Reports or Other Documents** addresses in detail how to electronically sign, date and seal electronic documents.

"Many licensees within the State of Florida fail to understand that the date a document is signed MUST be included for both physical and electronic documents."



ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTER 23

Below is the outline reflecting the current organization of Chapter 23:

- > **61G15-23.001 - Signature, Date and Seal Shall Be Affixed**
- > **61G15-23.002 - Seals Acceptable to the Board**
- > **61G15-23.003 - Procedures for Physically Signing and Sealing Plans, Specifications, Reports or Other Documents**
- > **61G15-23.004 - Procedures for Digitally Signing and Sealing Electronically Transmitted Plans, Specifications, Reports or Other Documents**
- > **61G15-23.005 - Procedures for Electronically Signing and Sealing Electronically Transmitted Plans, Specifications, Reports or Other Documents**

To view Chapter 23 in its entirety since being revised go to our website at www.fbpe.org and select *Statutes and Rules* under the *Legal* section or access the following link, <https://www.fbpe.org/index.php/legal/statutes-and-rules>.

HOW TO SIGN, DATE AND SEAL ENGINEERING DOCUMENTS

Placement of the date is required regardless of whether the document is physically or electronically transmitted. The signature and seal however vary according to whether the document is physically or electronically transmitted.

■ Dating Documents

Both physically and electronically transmitted documents require the date that the signature and seal is affixed be placed immediately adjacent to the signature. However, it is not required to be placed beneath the seal.

61G15-23.001(4)(d) *The date that the signature and seal is affixed as provided herein shall be entered on said plans, prints, specifications, reports or other documents immediately adjacent to the signature of the professional engineer.*

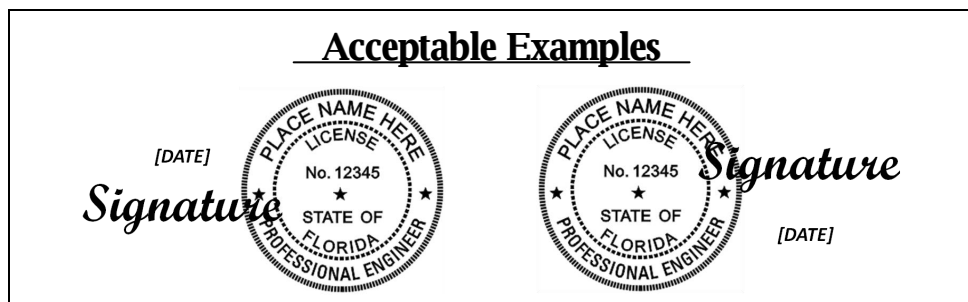
■ Signing and Sealing Physically Transmitted Documents

Physically transmitted documents require that the licensee create by hand an original of the licensee's signature. A scanned, facsimile, digitally created or copied image of the licensee's signature is not allowed.

61G15-23.003(1) *The licensee shall sign by hand an original of the licensee's signature on each page required to be sealed. A scanned, facsimile, digitally created or copied image of the licensee's signature shall not be used.*

As for creating the seal, physically transmitted documents are allowed to be embossed, contain a digitally created seal or sealed using a wet stamp. In each of these cases the seal is to be placed partially overlapping the licensee's signature such that the signature is not made illegible.

61G15-23.003(2) *The licensee must then use a wet seal, a digitally created seal, or an embossing seal placed partially overlapping the licensee's signature on each page required to be sealed. The placement of the seal shall not render the signature illegible.*



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■ Signing and Sealing Electronically Transmitted Documents

Similar to physically transmitted documents, electronically transmitted documents are required to contain the date they were signed and sealed (located immediately adjacent to where the signature would appear) and are permitted to have a digitally created seal. However, electronically transmitted documents are prohibited from including a scanned or digitally created image of the licensee's signature.

Furthermore, unlike physically transmitted documents, electronically transmitted documents are required to contain a statement clearly indicating that the document has been electronically signed and sealed (located immediately adjacent to where the signature would appear) and that printed copies of the document are not considered signed and sealed. This is required so that the recipient of a printed copy of an electronically transmitted document will know that the printed copy is not an original signed and sealed copy.

As for signing and sealing, electronically transmitted documents are considered to be signed and sealed by virtue of the fact that the licensee has electronically "locked" the document, thereby preventing any changes from being made without corrupting the document and more importantly without the licensee's knowledge. Electronically transmitted documents can be "locked" (or signed and sealed) by one of two methods: 1) digital signing and sealing, or 2) electronic signing and sealing.

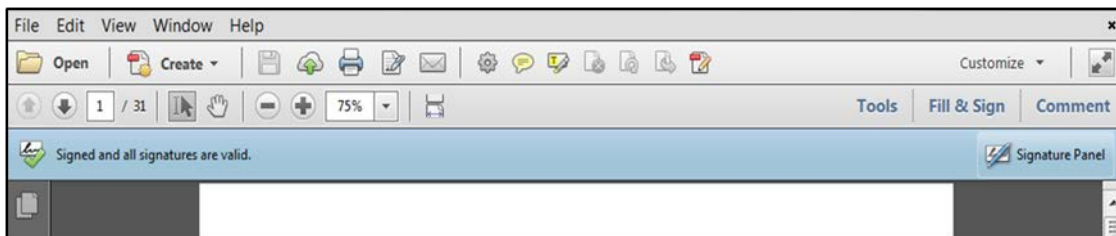
1) Digital Signing and Sealing

Digital signatures are typically provided by a third party and are used to electronically lock documents. When using a digital signature, the licensee is required to have their identity authenticated by a certification authority and to assure that the digital signature is:

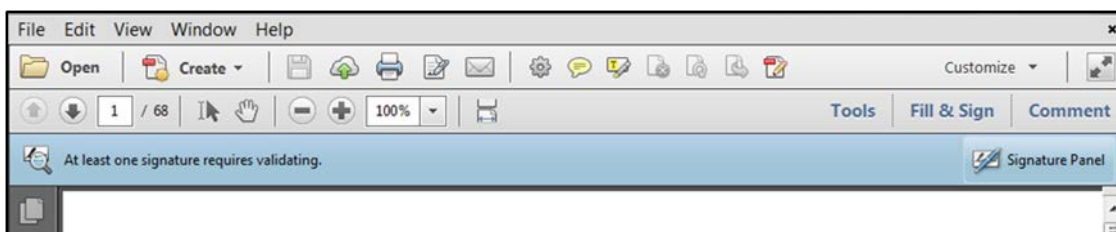
- a) Unique to the person using it;
- b) Capable of verification;
- c) Under the sole control of the person using it; and,
- d) Linked to a document in such a manner that the digital signature and the corresponding document can be deemed invalid if any data in the document is changed.

After opening a legitimately digitally signed and sealed document, the viewing screen will show a colored text bar on the screen indicating the "authenticity of the signature". If this bar does not appear or the text within the bar indicates that there is a problem with any of the signatures then the document has not been or is no longer legitimately signed and sealed.

Below is an example of what should appear to indicate that the document has been legitimately digitally signed and sealed. In this example, the blue bar across the top of the document with the text: "*Signed and all signatures are valid*" indicates that it is valid and has not been altered since it was signed and sealed.

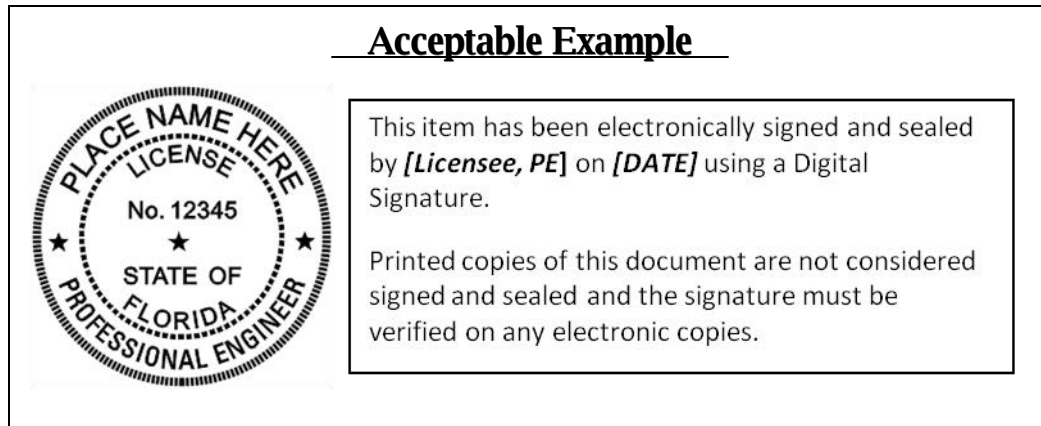


Below is an example of what would appear to indicate that the document has not been legitimately digitally signed and sealed. In this example, the blue bar across the top of the document stating that "*At least one signature requires validating*" indicates that the document is not valid or may have been altered since it was signed and sealed.

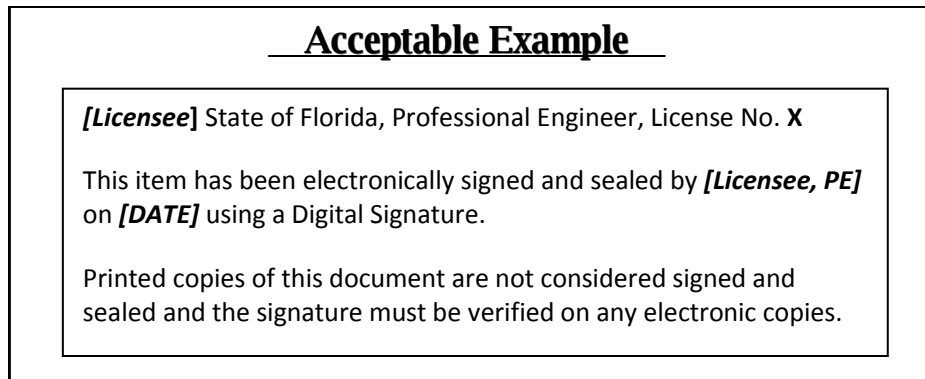


(Continued on page 10)

Of equal importance is what is required within the document where a signature would normally appear. Within the document, if a digitally created seal is used, the seal along with the required text is to appear where the signature would normally appear.



Within the document, if a digitally created seal is not used, the required text is to appear where the signature would normally appear.



2) Electronic Signing & Sealing

Electronic signatures are also used to electronically lock documents but do not require third party verification. However, because this method does not require third party verification, it does involve a multi-step process aimed at protecting the integrity of the document.

In short, licensees are required to create a “signature” file and a “signature” report. The “signature” file is the file that contains the document(s) to be electronically signed and sealed (locked) for submittal. The “signature” report is a singular document intended to summarize what is in the “signature” file and is being electronically signed and sealed. This report is required to include a brief overall description of the engineering document(s) being signed and sealed along with the SHA-1 authentication code(s). **NOTE:** A SHA-1 authentication code in cryptography, is a cryptographic hash function that produces a “message digest” or “hash value” (hexadecimal number) that is used to protect sensitive information.

Once the “signature” file and the “signature” report have been created, the “signature” report is to be printed out, signed, dated and sealed following the procedures for physically transmitted documents. The original “signature” report is then to be transmitted along with the “signature” file. The “signature” file is considered to be signed and sealed if the “signature” file’s SHA-1 authentication code(s) match the authentication code(s) on the manually signed, dated and sealed “signature” report.

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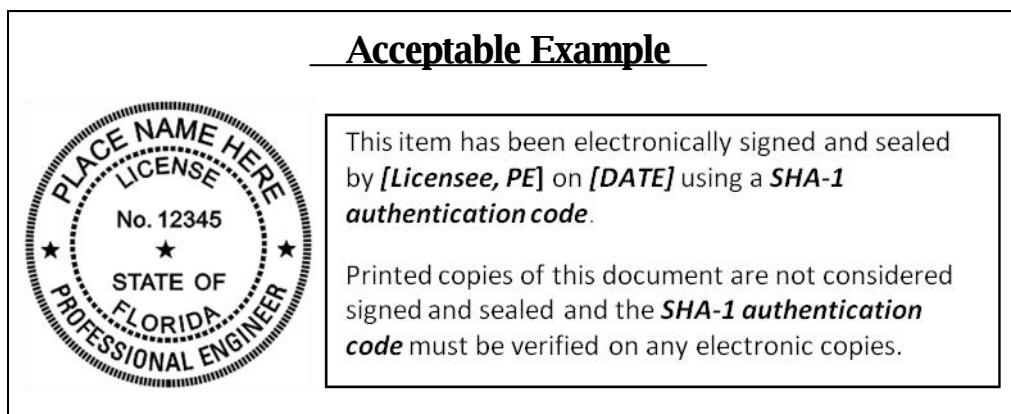
NOTE: Previously the rule allowed a scanned copy of the signed and sealed "signature" report to be transmitted with the "signature" file provided the licensee maintained a hardcopy of the physically signed and sealed "signature" report in accordance with **Rule 61G15-30.009, F.A.C.** However, the option to transmit a scanned copy of the "signature" report with the "signature" file was inadvertently omitted during the reorganization process. The FBPE still recognizes this option and is in the process of adding it back into the rule.

The method of creating an electronic signature found in the previous rule was kept in its entirety and can be found within **61G15-23.005(2)(a) through (2)(d), F.A.C.** This method was written specifically to support the use of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) PEDDS program and while confusing, actually describes the functionality of the PEDDS program. Further, the FBPE understands that while the FDOT has stopped using and supporting the PEDDS program, other municipalities have adopted it and are currently using it.

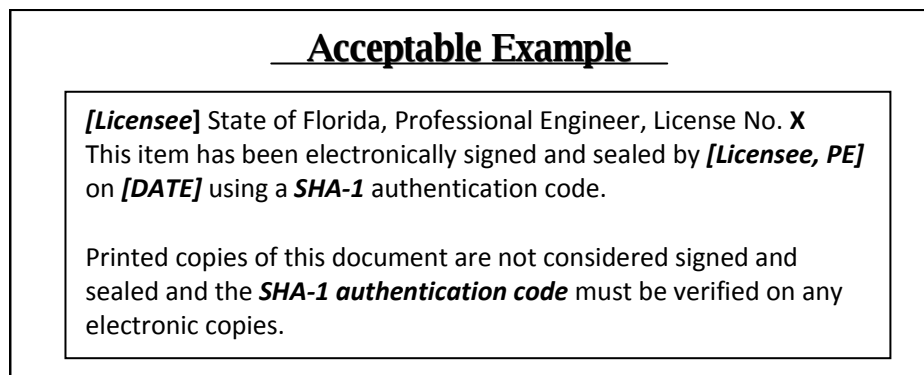
NOTE: Rule 61G15-23.005 will be further modified by the FBPE so as to provide non-PEDDS specific language regarding electronically signing and sealing within the rule.

Of equal importance is what is required within the document where a signature would normally appear. Within the documents themselves, if a digitally created seal is used, the seal along with the required text is to appear where the signature would normally appear.

NOTE: The rule as published inadvertently omitted the graphic examples for this case and the FBPE is in the process of adding it back into the rule.



Within the documents themselves, if a digitally created seal is not used, the required text is to appear where the signature would normally appear.

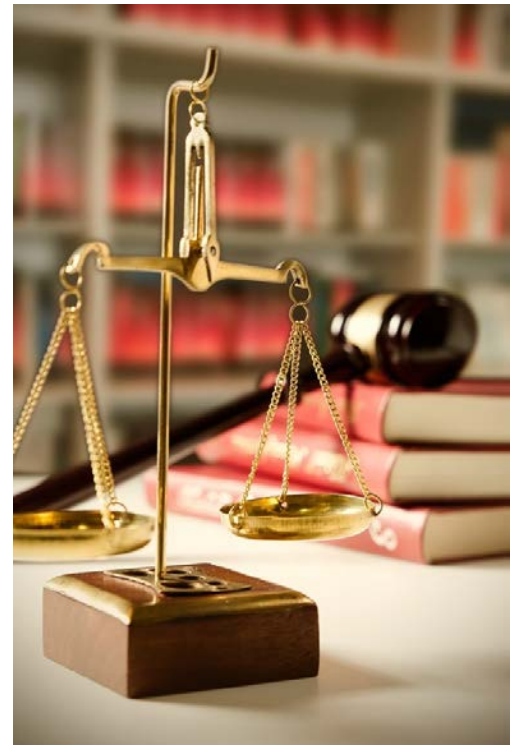


The most recent version of Florida's Statutes and Administrative Code as it relates the practice of engineering can be found on FBPE's website at <https://www.fbpe.org/index.php/legal/statues-and-rules> or by selecting the *Statutes and Rules* page under the *Legal* section of www.fbpe.org. If you have any questions or require further clarification to the changes to **F.A.C. Rule 61G15-23**, you can contact someone in our *Legal* Department at 850-521-0500, or send an email to board@fbpe.org.

Latest Engineer Discipline

In the last few months, the Board has formally approved the following enforcement case based on the Florida Statutes and Rules applicable at the time of the violation. Included is a brief description of the licensee's violation and discipline imposed by the Board.

You can access the final orders for these cases and other recent engineer disciplines on our website under the *Legal* section at <http://fbpe.org/legal/disciplinary-actions>. If you are unsure if an engineer has been disciplined you can verify their license on www.myfloridalicense.com. Information on public cases in which an engineer has been disciplined can be obtained by sending an email request to publicrecords@fbpe.org.



Santiago Bolivar, PE
PE 53326
Case No. 2014030707

Licensee was charged with violating **Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes** and **Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code**; negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee signed, sealed, and dated engineering drawings for a duplex which were submitted to the Building Department. The project drawings included Structural drawings, Mechanical drawings and Electrical drawings and these drawings contained various deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the drawings contain an electrical riser diagram, but no short circuit values, and no voltage drop calculations for the feeders and customer-owned service conductors, no surge protective devices, no lighting fixture performance specifications, the Mechanical drawings do not state any codes, rules or ordinances with which the HVAC system must comply, the drawings do not contain adequate information for the AHJ to determine compliance with codes and ordinances, the Plumbing drawings do not state any codes, rules or ordinances with which the Plumbing systems must comply, the equipment scheduled are not included in the drawings, the Structural drawings do not include any railing details for the second floor adjacent to the stair opening, they do not include the impact resistance requirements for the windows, they do not include roof draining details, etc.

Ruling: The case was presented to the full Board based upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of \$4,000, Costs

of \$4,930.40, Appearance Before the Board, a Reprimand, Probation which includes a Board-approved course in Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, the Board's Study Guide and project review at six (6) and eighteen (18) months to include electrical, mechanical, plumbing and structural review. A Final Order was issued on October 14, 2015.

Violation: Section 471.033(1)(g), F.S. and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), F.A.C.

Joseph S. Ferdelman, PE
PE 64571
Case No. 2014039501

Licensee was charged with violating **Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes** and **Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code**; negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee acted as Engineer of Record for a Fire Protection System. The drawings contained various deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to, **Rule 61G15-32, Florida Administrative Code** require that a water flow test be included, no water flow test was included, there is nothing in the Water Based Fire Protection System engineering documents which address whether or not the existing structure can support the new sprinkler piping, etc.

Ruling: The case was presented to the full Board based upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed Costs of \$1,694.45, a Letter of Guidance reflecting that Licensee shall, in the future, comply with the provisions of **Section 471.023(4), F.S.**, Appearance Before the Board, a Board-approved

(Continued on page 13)

course in Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, the Board's Study Guide and project review at six (6) and eighteen (18) months to include electrical, mechanical, plumbing and structural review. A Final Order was issued on October 14, 2015.

Violation: Section 471.033(1)(g), F.S. and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), F.A.C.

Gilberto Gavarrete, PE
PE 51371
Case No. 2013033149

Licensee was charged with violating **Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code**; negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee signed, sealed and dated engineering documents to correct existing building code violations. Licensee signed, sealed, and dated Plumbing and Electrical plans. The drawings contained various deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the drawing contains no electrical riser diagram, no short circuit values, potable water isometric diagrams are not shown, total flow waste fixture units are not shown, handicapped plumbing fixtures have not been specified, etc.

Ruling: The case was presented to the full Board based upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of \$1,000.00, Costs of \$4,477.00, a Reprimand, Appearance Before the Board, Probation which includes a Board-approved course in Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, the Board's Study Guide and project review at six (6) and eighteen (18) months to include electrical and plumbing review. A Final Order was issued on October 14, 2015.

Violation: Section 471.033(1)(g), F.S. and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), F.A.C.

Sharyn Hakken
PE 65748 (Null & Void)
Case No. 2014050002

Prior Licensee was charged with violating **Section 471.033(1)(a), Florida Statutes and Section 455.227(1)(t), Florida Statutes**; failure to report in writing to the board, within 30 days after the licensee is convicted or found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction. Hakken was adjudicated Guilty of a felony, **Section 787.01(1)(a)2, Florida Statutes**, in 2013 at which time Hakken still held a license as a Professional Engineer. As a result of the adjudication of guilt, Hakken was convicted of committing crimes of moral turpitude and thus has not maintained the good moral character required of a Professional Engineer.

Ruling: The case was presented to the full Board based upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of \$1,000 and Costs of \$112.12. A Final Order was issued on December 8, 2015.

Violation: Section 471.033(1)(a), Florida Statutes and Section 455.227(1)(t), Florida Statutes

Aldo J. Messulam, PE
PE 12326
Case No. 2014017182

Licensee was charged with violating **Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code**; negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee signed, sealed and dated structural engineering documents which included removal of existing concrete roof joists, increasing the height of the building, etc. The drawings contained deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to, the wind load results indicated on certain pages of the calculations do not correlate with the wind speed hand written in by Licensee. As a result, the foundations, steel roof joists, steel roof girders and their connections do not meet the minimum load requirements, and the footing was undersized, etc.

Ruling: The case was presented to the full Board based upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of \$500.00, Costs of \$1,411.75, Appearance Before the Board, Probation which includes a Board-approved course in Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, the Board's Study Guide and project review at six (6) and eighteen (18) months. A Final Order was issued on October 14, 2015.

Violation: Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code

Michael A. Robinson, PE
PE 28317
Case Nos. 2013028827 & 2014004347

Licensee was charged with violating **Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code**; negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee signed, sealed and dated structural engineering documents for an aluminum screen enclosure. The drawings contained deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to, Licensee failed to clearly indicate the location, nature, and extent of the proposed work, did not provide adequate details for the corner post attachments, did not provide adequate details for the gusset plate attachments, etc.

Ruling: The case was presented to the full Board based upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board imposed an Administrative Fine of \$2,000.00, Costs of \$3,443.25, a Reprimand, Appearance Before the Board, successful completion of the ASCE's "Quality Management in the Design Organization" and "Quality: What is it and How Do We Achieve It" webinars, a Board-approved course in Engineering Professionalism and Ethics, and the Board's Study Guide. A Final Order was issued on October 14, 2015.

Violation: Section 471.033(1)(g), F.S. and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), F.A.C.

Ronald H. Wilson, PE
PE 9710
Case No. 2014004705

Licensee was charged with violating **Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code**; negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee signed, sealed and dated various engineering design plans and calculations. The drawings contained deficiencies. The deficiencies include, but are not limited to, there are no spot elevations for pavement in front of any buildings except the two retail units, a UT sheet illustrates both plan and profile view of the proposed gravity sewer which is in error, etc.

Ruling: The case was presented to the full Board upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board accepted the VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHMENT of Licensee's Professional Engineer License effective January 1, 2016. A Final Order was issued on October 14, 2015.

Violation: Section 471.033(1)(g), F.S. and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), F.A.C.

Leonard G. Wood, PE
PE 47377

Case Nos. 2013011567, 2014038609, 2014038613, 2014038617, 2014046957, 2015024243

In Complaints 2013011567, 2014038609, 2014038613, 2014038617, 2014046957 and 2015024243, Licensee was charged with violating **Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code**;

negligence in the practice of engineering. Licensee signed, sealed, and dated several sets of engineering design documents for various aluminum screen enclosures, a boat cover, carport structures, projects consisting of structural, mechanical, plumbing and electrical design documents, a bathroom renovation, and the design of a pavilion. The documents contained numerous and various deficiencies, including the collapse of a pavilion. Please note that an Order of Emergency Suspension of License was issued on August 27, 2015, related to the disciplinary actions listed in the above referenced cases.

Ruling: The case was presented to the full Board upon a Settlement Stipulation. The Board accepted the VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHMENT of Licensee's Professional Engineer License. A Final Order was issued on October 14, 2015.

Violation: Section 471.033(1)(g), F.S. and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), F.A.C.

DISCLAIMER: *FBPE would like to note that every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of discipline information; however this should not be relied upon without verification from the Board office or website. It is possible that names of companies and individuals listed may be similar to the names of parties who **HAVE NOT** been disciplined or had compliant actions taken against them, so we encourage you to review licensee information on www.myfloridalicense.com, contact our office or make a public records request should you have any specific questions regarding disciplinary actions. Public records requests can be sent to publicrecords@fbpe.org.*



What Constitutes Unlicensed Activity?

The unlicensed practice of engineering is a serious threat to the health, safety and welfare of the general public and to the profession itself. Typically, the FBPE receives cases involving firms practicing without a Certificate of Authorization, individuals utilizing the protected title of Professional Engineer (PE) or any variation thereof, and individuals practicing without a PE license. In most of these cases, the violations occur due to a lack of knowledge of the laws and rules associated with the practice of engineering by offenders, as well as the public.

Examples of Unlicensed Activity Include:

- Firm practicing or offering to practice engineering without a Certificate of Authorization;
- Practicing engineering without a license;
- Using a name or title tending to indicate that a person holds an active license as engineer. Examples include: Professional Engineer, Agricultural Engineer, Air-Conditioning Engineer, Architectural Engineer, Civil Engineer, etc.;
- Presenting as his or her own the license of another; and
- Practicing on a revoked, suspended, inactive or delinquent license.

The actions taken by the Board related to unlicensed activity violations are a Notice to Cease & Desist, a Citation (which is a fine), an Administrative Complaint which can come with a recommended penalty of up to \$5,000, injunctive proceedings if the action continues and criminal prosecutions.

To file a complaint involving either licensed OR unlicensed activity, download a copy of the *Uniform Complaint Form* located on the *Complaints* page under the *Legal* section on our home page at www.fbpe.org or request a form from the Board's office. If you want to talk to someone about a potential violation, please call the Board office at 850-521-0500 and ask to speak to an investigator.



Common Issues with Fire Protection Engineering in Florida

Written by: *Stephen Kowkabany, PE*
FEMC Board Member

In the last three years and during the course of conducting over twenty presentations on Fire Protection Engineering (FPE) laws given throughout Florida by local chapters of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers (SFPE), one piece of feedback remains consistent and overwhelming, “engineers are dropping the ball.”

According to fire protection contractors and Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJ’s) around the state, 60-70% of fire protection engineering documents submitted at master permit are either lacking the level of information required by Florida’s Administrative Code or are incorrect. Furthermore, contractors and AHJ’s commonly complained that engineers frequently require contractors to assume Engineer of Record (EOR) status from the original design engineer. This practice, while not prohibited, is questionable, as it effectively requires owners to “pay twice” for EOR services.

The problem of widespread deficiencies in fire protection engineering documents has reached a tipping point. With the high rate of omissions, errors on fire protection design documents and deferral of responsibility by engineers to contractors, some contractors and AHJ’s are posing the question - “*Why do we need engineers in the fire protection design process at all?*” Fire Protection Engineers play a valuable role in the design process by establishing the major design decisions required for “total concept” fire protection within buildings and specifying such variables as fire sprinkler system hazard level, fire alarm system type, passive fire protection ratings, etc. However, the primary function of licensed engineers to protect the public is circumvented if practicing engineers are consistently not fulfilling their responsibilities or are ineffectual in performing them.

As a result of this situation, members of multiple fire protection organizations in Florida are initiating a campaign beginning in January of 2016 to step up enforcement of Florida’s existing FPE rules. This will be accomplished by asking all AHJ’s in the state as well as fire sprinkler, fire alarm, and special hazards contractors to report blatant instances of deficient fire protection engineering documents. Volunteer PE members will review the reported documents and attempt to contact the EOR in these instances to either resolve the issue, or in flagrant instances, report the violation to the FBPE.

The primary problem in most instances of non-compliance in FPE documents is that the engineers simply lack the training and education to properly design the systems. Education and training is the solution. The purpose of this campaign is not to push engineers out of fire protection, but to encourage those practicing in the field with marginal competence to obtain the training they need to practice fire protection responsibly. For most common buildings, an experienced PE in another field of primary practice

can often learn enough fire protection to correctly specify basic fire alarm and fire sprinkler systems with 2-4 weeks of specialized training. If you are interested in learning about fire protection education opportunities, please contact your local SFPE chapter, which can be found at SFPE.org.

To view the most current laws and rules as it relates to the practice of engineering in the State of Florida, go to the *Statutes and Rules* page under the *Legal* section of FBPE’s website at www.fbpe.org.

If you have any questions about the information provided in this article please feel free to contact the Board at board@fbpe.org. If you are interested in learning more about fire protection and developing an education plan contact **Stephen Kowkabany, PE** at steve@neptunefpe.com.

About SFPE

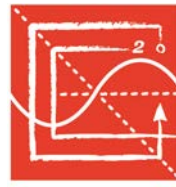
The Society of Fire Protection Engineers (SFPE) established in 1950 and incorporated as an independent organization in 1971, is a global organization representing those practicing in the fields of fire protection engineering and fire safety engineering. The Society has over 4,200 members, 66 regional and local chapters, and 15 student chapters worldwide.



SFPE’s mission is to define, develop, and advance the use of engineering best practices; expand the scientific and technical knowledge base; and educate the global fire safety community, in order to reduce fire risk. SFPE members include fire protection engineers, fire safety engineers, fire engineers, and allied professionals, all of whom are working towards the common goal of engineering a fire safe world.

To learn more about SFPE and how to become a member go to their website at <http://www.sfpe.org/>.

Stephen Kowkabany, PE is a licensed professional engineer and the owner and president of Neptune Fire Protection Engineering in Atlantic Beach, Florida. Mr. Kowkabany has been a practicing engineer for over 20 years specializing in the field of fire protection with extensive experience in the arenas of residential and commercial fire protection and has designed fire protection systems for over 500 facilities. He is currently serving his first term as a Board member for the Florida Engineers Management Corporation (FEMC).



Upcoming Changes to Select NCEES Exams

On November 10, 2015, NCEES announced the Spring 2016 PE and SE exam dates and several upcoming changes to select PE Exams for both the April and October 2016 exam cycles.



April 2016 Exam Dates Reminder

The spring exams will be administered on **April 15 and 16, 2016**. The PS and PE exams and the Vertical Forces component of the SE exam will be administered **ONLY ON Friday, April 15, 2016**. The Lateral Forces component of the SE exam will be administered only on **Saturday, April 16, 2016**.

April 2016 Exam Changes

PE Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering - The PE Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering exam has new specifications starting in April 2016. The specifications are posted on the NCEES website at <https://cdn.ncees.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/NAME-April-2016.final.pdf>.

October 2016 Exam Changes

PE Mining and Mineral Processing - The PE Mining and Mineral Processing exam will have revised specifications starting in October 2016. The specifications are posted on the NCEES website at <https://cdn.ncees.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/PE-MMP-Oct-2016-specs.pdf>.

In addition to the above mentioned notice and changes, the Institute of Industrial Engineers (IIE) requested both the FE Industrial exam and the PE Industrial exam be renamed “*Industrial and Systems Engineering*.” The request was reviewed by the EPE (Examinations for Professional Engineers) committee and a recommendation was forwarded to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors approved the recommendation at their November 2015 meeting. This change will be made when the E3 system is upgraded in Spring 2016.

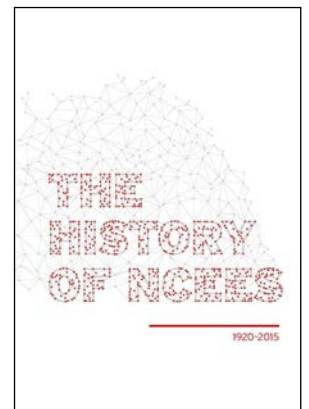
If you have any questions about these changes or require additional information, please contact **Tim Miller, PE** at tmiller@ncees.org. For more information and to view the specifications for all NCEES examinations, go to their website at <http://ncees.org/exams/>. You can view all of the exam application, registration and examination dates on FBPE’s website at <https://fbpe.org/index.php/licensure/ncees-exam-information>.

NCEES Publishes History of the Organization

NCEES recently released *The History of NCEES 1920-2015*. This new publication is a condensed and updated version of *The History of the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying 1920-2004*. It includes information on initiatives that NCEES has undertaken through the decades. Those initiatives focus on finding ways to advance licensure and facilitate mobility among the U.S. licensing jurisdictions. The history highlights key developments in licensure over the past century and shows how NCEES has grown as an organization, while increasing its services to boards, licensees, and educators.

“*The History of NCEES 1920–2015 gives readers a glimpse into the organization’s long and productive history*,” said NCEES Chief Executive Officer **Jerry Carter**. “*When U.S. licensing boards began to see a need for a national council to help improve uniformity of laws and promote mobility of licensure, NCEES was created. This publication tells our story. In addition, a new chapter is included to cover 2005-15 and the advancement of licensure.*”

A PDF version of the publication, along with the in-depth history of NCEES, is available at ncees.org/history.

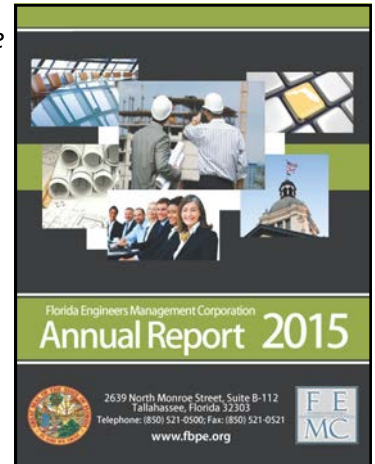


View FEMC & FBPE's Most Recent Reports

2014-2015 ANNUAL REPORT

Section 471.038, Florida Statutes, adopted by the legislature in 1997 as H433, created the Florida Engineers Management Corporation (FEMC) for the purpose of providing administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services to the Florida Board of Professional Engineers (FBPE) by contract with the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR). Section 471.038(3)(1), Florida Statutes, requires the Corporation to submit to the Secretary of the Department of Business & Professional Regulation, the Florida Board of Professional Engineers, and the Florida Legislature, on or before October 1 of each year, a report on the status of the corporation, including but not limited to, information concerning the programs and funds that have been transferred to the Corporation. That same section also requires certain specific information regarding licenses and complaints handled by the Corporation.

To view all of the services performed by FEMC for the fiscal period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, or to view previous years' reports, go to our website at www.fbpe.org, and select *Annual Reports* under the *Corporate* section. Should you have any questions related to this report or others found on our site, please send your inquiries or comments to board@fbpe.org.

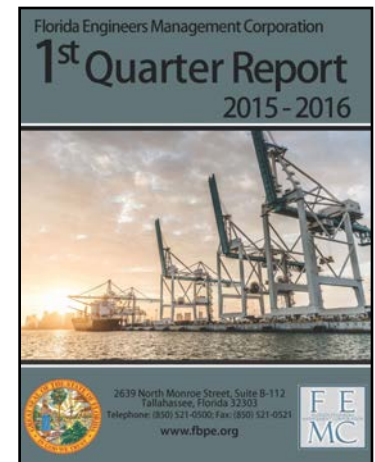


2015-2016 QUARTERLY REPORTS

Each quarter FEMC/FBPE is required by contract to provide the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) with a compliance report. These reports contain information related to licensure, legal deliverables and performance standards such as the number of applications received and processed and the status of complaints and disciplinary cases.

You can view the latest report for the 1st quarter of the 2015-2016 contract year, along with previous issues, by visiting our website at www.fbpe.org and selecting *Quarterly Reports* under the *Corporate* section.

Should you have any questions related to this report or others found on our site, please send your inquiries or comments to board@fbpe.org.



Notifying the FBPE of a Criminal Conviction

As provided in Section 455.227(1)(t), Florida Statutes, *Grounds for Discipline; Penalties; Enforcement*, all FBPE licensees are required to report in writing to the Board **within 30 days** after the licensee is convicted or found guilty of, or entered a plea of *nolo contendere* or guilty to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction. Failure to timely report will result in disciplinary action being taken against the licensee.

To report this information to the Board send an email to **Wendy Anderson**, FBPE/FEMC Investigator at wanderson@fbpe.org. You **MUST INCLUDE** your name, license number, the date of the conviction, what you were convicted of or the charge to which you pled guilty along with any sentencing information (if that is available upon reporting).

You can read the above mentioned statute in its entirety at www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes or to view all the laws and rules as it relates to the practice of engineering you can go to our website at www.fbpe.org and select *Statutes and Rules* under the *Legal* section on the *Home* page.



Congratulations Examinees!

FBPE applauds all of the candidates that successfully passed the NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Exam, Principles & Practice (PE) Exam and the Structural (SE) 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 September 26, 2015 - December 31, 2015)

Joshua Aganon
Gino Ageno
Pedro Albelo Abreu
Michael Albert
Billy Albritton
Gabriel Alemany
Ahmad Alkhatib
Daniela Alvarez Tirado
Andrew Anderson
Brooks Andrew
Jean Antoine
Pedro Arana
Santiago Arias
Diana Arnold
Joseph Arthur
Joseph Atkinson
Andrew Austin
Asbed Avedikian
Jason Balog
Colin Barbish
Robert Barron
Colleen Baublitz
Ryan Bays
Robert Beaird
Richard Beljour
Andreas Bell
Fabian Bencosme
Zineb Bennouna Louridi
Lindsey Blanchette
Carlos Bojorge
Joshua Bolen
Pablo Borge
Brian James Boro
Zachary Boucias
Jennifer Brannan
Glenn Breindel
Andrew Britton
Gregory Brunson
Ethan Butts
Hiran Cabrera
Joseph Calderon Torres, II
Christian Camacho
Jean Capra
Thomas Carr
Vanessa Carrillo
Jonathon Casanas
Christian Chandler
Logan Chappell
Hugues Charles
Gary Chin Sang
Ana Carolina Coelho Maran
Ryan Coennen
Mariana Colina
Landy Collada

Christopher Constant
Ana Correia
Kody Crawford
Conrad Crawford
Noisel Cruz Fernandez
Felipe Cuesta
Jason Cuesta
Justin Dacey
Ryan Daniel
Luis de la Cruz
Jeffrey Deal
Rebecca Dean
Hector Di Donato
Jose Dominguez
Cynthia Doyon
Rodobaldo Duarte
Patrick Duffy
Darren Ebanks
Emmanuel Ercole Auffray
Robert Evans
Ariss Fajardo
Osamah Farag
John Fasano
Devon Fathauer
Graham Feland
Kyle Findlater
Daniel Franco
Drake Freeman
Shen Gao
Xiaoxiang Gao
Dariel Garciga
Reidel Gardon
Zachary Gelzinis
Patrick Gibney
Daniel Givens
Kyle Glorioso
Behzad Golestani
Dairon Gomez
Julian Gomez
Daniel Gomez
Joseph Goodall
Gregory Gooden
Christin Gorman
Andrew Gregg
Griffin Guarino
Amet Gutierrez
Daniel Guy
Paul Haas
Ross Hackethal
Daniel Hamilton
Kira Hansen
Joseph Hanson
Naswan Hanush
Sean Harris

Joshua Hartwig
Christopher Haynie
Timothy Henderson
Merlyk Hernandez Conde
Manuel Herrera
Yamil Herrera
Scott Holk
Xiaoqing Huang
Xu Huang
He Huang
Joel Hurley
Daniel Hyres
Myles Jackson
Jeffrey Jacquin
Vladimir Jean-Pierre
Daniel Jentz
Joshua Jester
Shovik Kanji
Scott Kell
Patrick Kelly
Michael Kerkman
Shawn Khayat
Jamie Kim
Matthew Kirkland
Chase Knight
Addie Kraemer
Ram Anirudh Kuchibhotla
John Kue
Samantha Kufrin
Dave Labady
Andrew Ladage
Marcelo Lago
Pedro Laguna
Josh Lane
Julio Lara
Cody Lasseigne
George Lebo
Paul Lelis
Marcos Leon
Stefan Levine
Rebecca Lewis
Miguel Lockward
Cynthia Lockwood
Ricardo Lopez
Tyler Lovelle
Erick Lowe
Minas Lyrstis
Brian Mahan
David Malgoza
Diana Malonda
Gonzalo Marcillo
Donald Marco
Colson Marsh
Manuel Martin

James Mattson
Andres McEwen
Megan McKinley
Michael McKinley
Matthew Mehigan
Juan Millan
Stephen Mitchell
Zhongxuan Mo
Jaclyn Molfetto
Pierce Mooney
Omar Morgan
Chandler Morris
Nicholas Musmanský
Wael Nabulsi
Jonathan Neita
Cole Neuhaus
Matthew Nicastro
Yordy Nodarse Amaral
Abel Norcisa
Paul Numbers, III
Geetha Paladugu
Oswaldo Paya
Daniel Payne
Elliott Payne
Kiara Pazan
Joseph Pellarin
Josue Pereiro Lorenzo
Enmanuel Perez
Raymond Perry
Irvin Peters
Shaun Peterson
Kevin Petow
Orion Phillips
Paola Pineda-Iturria
John Pistorino
Mark Poindexter
Eli Polikar
Shanae Powell
Edward Preece
Daniel Preston
Robert Ramdhan
Paige Regelman
Geiny Rey
Taylor Rinaldi
Lucas Rinker
Antony Rios
Jorge Rivera
Jean Rivera
Otniel Rodriguez
Mauricio Rodriguez
Gabriel Romanach
Kyle Rose
Rudolf Roux-Bruno
Carly Rumps

NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Exam Passers Continued (Exam Period September 26, 2015 - December 31, 2015)

Thomas Rutherford
Ahmed Salih
Brian Samere
Shaquon Samuel
Daniel Sanchez
Brandon Sansaricq
Sophia Saportas
Brennan Schneider
Nikki Schoeman
Samantha Schreiner
Kimberly Seddon

Stephen Seidl
Aref Shehadeh
Robert Shreffler
Kyle Shull
Eric Singer
Theodore Sklanka
Brandy Smith
John Ernest Smith
Shawn Smyth
Mark Sobretodo
Roberto Socorro

Ian Somerville
Andre Steimer
Park Suski
Karim Taha
Craig Thompson
Ernie Torres
Carl Tubridy
Adolfo Urrutia
Peter Usher
Kleber Valencia
Hector Vargas

Mario Vargas
Paola Vasquez Maldonado
Kenneth Veal
Randall Veliky
Kenny Vera-Morales
Michael Viklund
Noelle Vilim
Annalury Villasante
Jean Bernard Volcimus
Ryan Walters
Tyler Wathen

Thomas Wheeler
Thomas White
Christina Wilson
James Wood
Nigel Woodfork
Melody Wright
Hsien-Ching Wu
Chan Yang
Randall Yant
Harvy Zapata
Jie Zhang

NCEES Principles & Practice (PE) Exam & SE Exam Passers (October 2015 Exam Cycle)

Karim Abdel Malak
Iryna Afong
Michael Alexander
Vladislav Alfonso Petrichenko
Anthony Allan
William Allred
Freddy Andrade
Brian Ashby, Jr.
Clinton Bagwell
Nedin Bahtic
Fabio Baldini
Michael Baldwin
Daniel Barshinger
Timothy Battaglia
Bernardo Benigni
Zachary Bihl
Phillip Blaiklock
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2016-2017

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