BuilderCE

FLORIDA PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING CONTINUING EDUCATION

Florida Engineering Laws & Rules

2025–2027 Biennium Update

Self-Paced Course Study Guide



FLORIDA STATUTES	BOARD RULES	ENGINEERING PRACTICE
Chapters 455 & 471	Chapter 61G15	Professional decisions and compliance

Superior Learning, LLC d/b/a BuilderCE

1 CEH/PDH · Florida-licensed Professional Engineers

FBPE provider #0010920 · Laws & Rules course #0010562

Course focus. Changes effective March 1, 2023 through February 28, 2025, with a separate current-practice reference section.

Course overview

Provide Florida Professional Engineers with a focused update on the statutes, Board rules, disciplinary matters, and practice requirements governing engineering in Florida, with emphasis on changes from the immediately preceding biennium and their practical implications.

Credit and format	Completion
1 CEH/PDH Self-paced online correspondence study	10 multiple-choice questions 70% passing score; retakes permitted

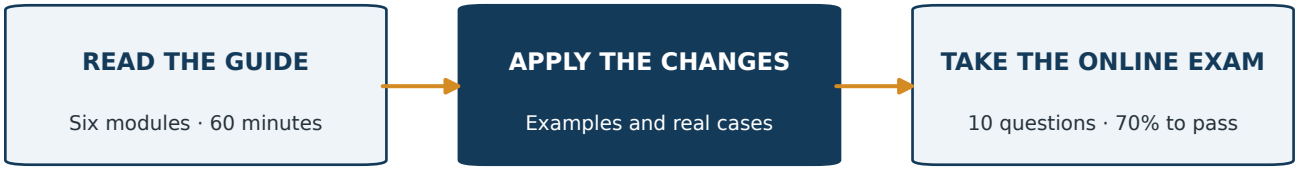


Figure 1. Your path through the course. Read the modules, apply the examples and cases, then return to the BuilderCE lesson page to begin the final examination.

Learning objectives

- Identify the principal Florida statutes, rules, and regulatory entities governing professional engineering.
- Describe material changes to Chapter 455, Florida Statutes, during the preceding biennium.
- Describe material changes to Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, during the preceding biennium.
- Identify Board rules in Chapter 61G15, Florida Administrative Code, adopted, amended, or repealed during the preceding biennium.
- Apply Florida engineering laws and rules to selected disciplinary and unlicensed-practice situations.
- Recognize current obligations involving responsible charge, signing and sealing, continuing education, licensure, and regulatory compliance.

How to complete this course

Read all modules in this course. No separate module acknowledgement is required. When you have finished reading, select Continue at the bottom of the BuilderCE lesson page to begin the final examination. If you are reading the PDF, return to that webpage first. A score of at least 70% is required to pass.

Study plan & contents

The six modules provide 60 minutes of instructional study, exclusive of the final examination. Select a linked title to open that section.

Module	Study time
1. Florida Engineering Regulatory Framework	5 minutes
2. Chapter 455 Changes — 2023–2025	8 minutes
3. Chapter 471 Changes — 2023–2025	10 minutes
4. Chapter 61G15 Rules Adopted, Amended, or Repealed — 2023–2025	22 minutes
5. Recent Florida Discipline & Unlicensed Practice	10 minutes
6. Signing, Sealing, Responsible Charge & Practical Compliance	5 minutes

Quick reference

Distance-learning amendment

Manufactured-product employee exemption

Complete 33-action rule inventory

Disciplinary case comparison

Practical compliance checklist

Authoritative sources

> **Reading the marked amendments.** Deleted wording is struck through in muted red. Added wording is highlighted in gold and underlined. Unmarked text provides context. Each panel gives the effective date, practical effect and official source. Ellipses mark omitted text; read the full provision when applying it.

~~DELETED WORDING~~ → ADDED WORDING

> **Historical review and present practice.** The required change review ends February 28, 2025. Current-practice references were checked through August 27, 2026. Later changes do not enter the 33-action historical count; use the linked official sources for current provisions.

MODULE 1 | 5 MINUTES

Florida Engineering Regulatory Framework

How the framework fits together

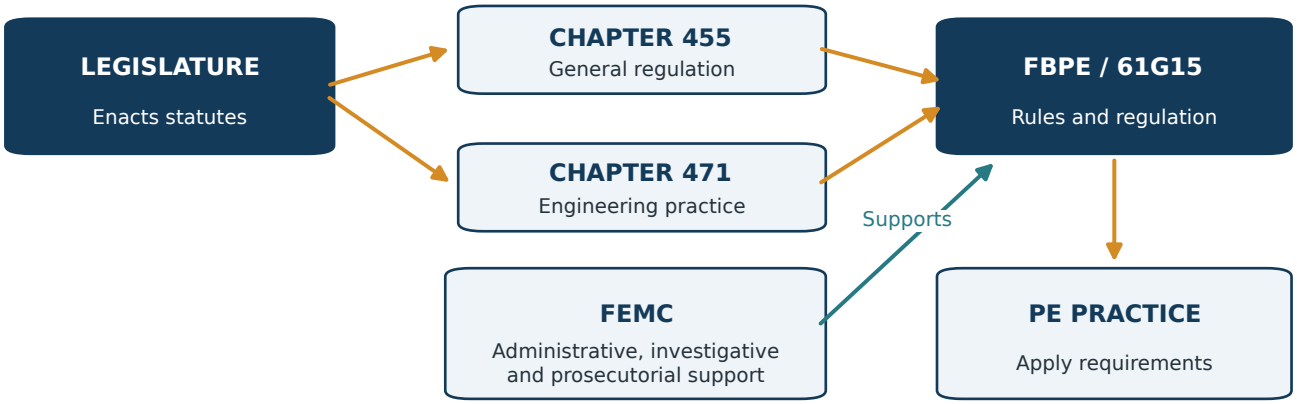


Figure 2. Florida's regulatory framework. The Legislature enacts statutes; FBPE regulates through Chapter 61G15; FEMC supplies operational support. Apply the controlling statutes and rules in professional practice.

Florida Professional Engineers practice within a layered regulatory system. Understanding that structure makes the biennial Laws & Rules update easier to apply because statutes, administrative rules, Board actions, and enforcement decisions do not operate independently. They fit together as parts of the same regulatory framework.

How Florida engineering regulation is organized

At the broadest level, Chapter 455, Florida Statutes, contains general regulatory provisions that apply to professions administered through the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, is the engineering-specific practice act. Chapter 61G15, Florida Administrative Code, contains the rules adopted by the Florida Board of Professional Engineers to implement and administer Chapter 471. Together, these authorities establish who may practice engineering, how licensure and renewal work, how engineering businesses are regulated, when documents must be signed and sealed, how continuing education is completed and documented, and what conduct may result in discipline.

Chapter 455 — General professional regulation

Chapter 455 supplies the general framework used across many DBPR-regulated professions. It addresses subjects such as licensing administration, continuing education, disciplinary procedures, investigations, and other common regulatory processes. For engineers, Chapter 455 matters because its general provisions can apply unless Chapter 471 establishes a more specific engineering requirement. When a general Chapter 455 provision and an engineering-specific provision address the same subject, the engineer should read them together rather than assuming the general provision replaces the engineering statute.

Chapter 471 — Florida's engineering practice act

Chapter 471 is the central statute governing professional engineering in Florida. It defines the practice of engineering, creates the Florida Board of Professional Engineers, establishes licensure and renewal requirements, regulates engineering business organizations, addresses the use of professional seals, identifies prohibited acts, and authorizes disciplinary proceedings. Florida law generally prohibits a person from practicing engineering or representing that the person is a Professional Engineer unless the person is properly licensed or falls within a statutory exemption. Chapter 471 therefore establishes the primary legal boundary between licensed engineering practice, exempt activity, and unlicensed practice.

Chapter 61G15 — The Board's detailed rules

Chapter 61G15 of the Florida Administrative Code contains the Board's implementing rules. These rules provide much of the operational detail that practicing engineers encounter. Current rule chapters address topics including disciplinary proceedings, licensure and experience, examinations, continuing education, seals, supervision, adoption of another engineer's work, certification, delegated engineering, responsibility rules for structural, fire-protection, electrical, mechanical, and other engineering systems, and the Florida Engineers Management Corporation. Because these rules can be amended more frequently than statutes, Florida PEs should not rely only on an older office policy, prior course, or remembered requirement when a regulatory question arises.

FBPE and FEMC

The Florida Board of Professional Engineers, or FBPE, is the regulatory board created by Chapter 471. The Board consists of licensed engineers and lay members and is responsible for carrying out the regulatory duties assigned to it by law, including rulemaking, licensure-related decisions, continuing-education regulation, and professional discipline.

The Florida Engineers Management Corporation, or FEMC, serves a different but closely related role. Section 471.038 creates FEMC as a nonprofit corporation that provides administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services to the Board. In practical terms, FBPE is the regulatory board, while FEMC provides much of the operational infrastructure that supports licensing administration, investigations, and prosecution of alleged violations. The two should not be treated as interchangeable entities, even though engineers often encounter both through the same regulatory process.

How the authorities work together

For day-to-day practice, the hierarchy is straightforward. The Florida Legislature enacts Chapters 455 and 471. FBPE adopts rules within the authority granted by those statutes, and those rules appear in Chapter 61G15. FBPE and FEMC then administer and enforce that framework through licensing actions, continuing-education oversight, investigations, disciplinary cases, and other regulatory functions.

A useful compliance habit is to identify the level of authority involved whenever a question arises: statute, Board rule, formal Board action, or guidance. Statutes and properly adopted rules establish the controlling legal requirements. Board orders show how those requirements are applied to specific facts. Guidance and educational materials can help explain the rules, but they should not be substituted for the controlling statute or rule when the exact requirement matters.

Module 1 takeaway

> Florida engineering regulation is built on a hierarchy: Chapter 455 provides the general professional-regulation framework; Chapter 471 governs engineering specifically; Chapter 61G15 supplies the Board's detailed implementing rules; FBPE regulates the profession; and FEMC provides administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services to the Board. The remaining modules use this framework to examine what changed during the 2023–2025 biennium and what those changes mean in practice.

Official statutes, rule histories and case records — see Authoritative sources

MODULE 2 | 8 MINUTES

Chapter 455 Changes — 2023–2025

Chapter 455, Florida Statutes, contains general provisions that apply across professions regulated by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation. During the March 1, 2023 through February 28, 2025 biennium, several changes affected licensing and continuing education. For Florida Professional Engineers, the most important changes involve distance-learning CE, a new CE exemption that specifically excludes engineers, temporary licensing-fee relief, and a broader interstate-mobility framework.

1. Temporary Licensing-Fee Relief — Section 455.213

455.213 — Temporary licensing-fee relief

EFFECTIVE: JULY 1, 2023 · EXPIRED JULY 1, 2025

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

> The department shall waive 50 percent of a licensee's license renewal fee for a profession under this chapter, with such waiver limited to a maximum of $200 per year per license. … This subsection expires July 1, 2025.

> Practical effect. The waiver was temporary. It is not a current renewal entitlement.

Chapter 2023-68, §1, Laws of Florida · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

Prior requirement. Florida law did not contain the temporary statewide fee-waiver provision described below.

What changed. Chapter 2023-68 added a temporary provision requiring DBPR, for fiscal years 2023–2024 and 2024–2025, to waive 50 percent of specified initial licensing fees and license-renewal fees for professions regulated under Chapter 455. The waiver was limited to a maximum of $200 per year per license and did not include unlicensed-activity or background-check fees.

Effective date. July 1, 2023. The provision expired July 1, 2025.

What it means for a Florida PE. This was a temporary licensing-cost change during the preceding biennium rather than an ongoing professional-practice requirement. Engineers reviewing the 2023–2025 statutory changes should recognize that the waiver existed, but it should not be treated as a current renewal entitlement after its statutory expiration.

2. Distance Learning Became a Required CE Option — Section 455.2123

455.2123 — Distance learning becomes a required option

EFFECTIVE: JULY 1, 2024

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

> A board, or the department when there is no board, ~~may provide~~ shall allow by rule that distance learning may be used to satisfy continuing education requirements. A board, or the department when there is no board, shall approve distance learning courses as an alternative to classroom courses to satisfy continuing education requirements.

> Practical effect. The general availability of distance learning is mandatory. Engineering-specific course and completion requirements remain.

Chapter 2024-189, §1, Laws of Florida · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

Prior requirement. Section 455.2123 previously provided that a board, or DBPR when there was no board, may allow distance learning by rule to satisfy continuing-education requirements. The statute also contained profession-specific language requiring distance-learning alternatives for certain professions.

What changed. Chapter 2024-189 changed the general standard from discretionary to mandatory. The statute now states that a board, or DBPR when there is no board, shall allow by rule that distance

learning may be used to satisfy continuing-education requirements and shall approve distance-learning courses as an alternative to classroom courses.

Effective date. July 1, 2024.

What it means for a Florida PE. Florida law now establishes distance learning as an available CE delivery method rather than leaving the basic availability of that format to board discretion. This does not eliminate profession-specific course, provider, examination, timing, or reporting requirements. Florida engineers and CE providers must still comply with the engineering-specific requirements in Chapter 471 and Chapter 61G15, Florida Administrative Code.

3. New Long-Tenured-Licensee CE Exemption — Engineers Expressly Excluded — Section 455.2124

455.2124 — A new exemption that excludes engineers

EFFECTIVE: JULY 1, 2024

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

(2)(a) A board, or the department when there is no board, shall exempt an individual from completing the continuing education required for renewal of a license for a renewal period if:

1. The individual holds an active license issued by the board or department to practice the profession;

2. The individual has continuously held the license for at least 10 years; and

3. No disciplinary action is imposed on the individual's license.

(b) This subsection does not apply to engineers regulated pursuant to chapter 471, …

> Practical effect. Florida PEs are expressly excluded. Other excluded professions are omitted from this selected excerpt.

Chapter 2024-189, §2, Laws of Florida · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

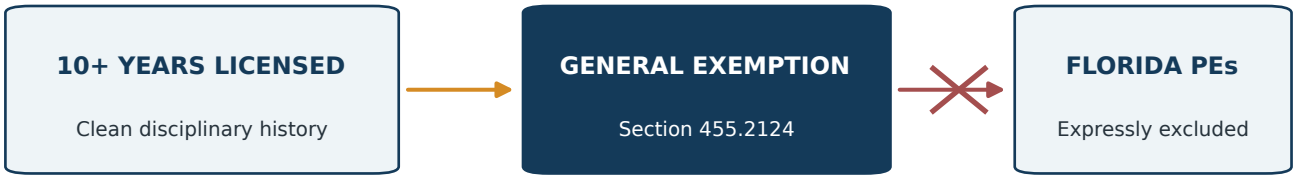


Figure 3. The engineering exception to the general exemption. Ten years of licensure and a clean disciplinary history do not make a Florida PE eligible for this new general CE exemption.

Prior requirement. Section 455.2124 allowed boards or DBPR to prorate CE for new licensees or defer CE until a licensee's first full renewal cycle. It did not contain the new long-tenured-licensee exemption.

What changed. Chapter 2024-189 added a mandatory CE exemption for certain licensees who hold an active license, have continuously held the license for at least 10 years, and have no disciplinary action imposed on the license. However, the Legislature expressly excluded several professions from this exemption, including engineers regulated under Chapter 471.

Effective date. July 1, 2024.

What it means for a Florida PE. This is an important exception to an exception. A Florida Professional Engineer should not assume that 10 years of licensure and a clean disciplinary history eliminate the engineer's CE obligation. The new general exemption in Section 455.2124 does not apply to engineers. Florida PEs remain subject to the continuing-education requirements established for engineers under Chapter 471 and Board rules.

4. Interstate Mobility and Licensure by Endorsement — Sections 455.213 and 455.2135

455.213 — Review of a basis license

EFFECTIVE: JULY 1, 2024

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

(15)(a) Before the board, or the department if there is no board, may deny an application for licensure by reciprocity or by endorsement, the board, or the department if there is no board, must make a finding that the basis license in another jurisdiction is or is not substantially equivalent to or is otherwise insufficient for a license in this state.

> Practical effect. The new review process sits within the broader mobility framework. Engineering applicants must still use Chapter 471 and FBPE requirements.

Chapter 2024-274, §1, Laws of Florida · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

Prior requirement. Chapter 455 contained general licensing provisions, while individual professional practice acts established their own endorsement and reciprocity pathways.

What changed. Chapter 2024-274 added a new review process to Section 455.213 for determining whether an out-of-state 'basis license' is substantially equivalent or otherwise sufficient for Florida licensure. It also created Section 455.2135, establishing a general interstate-mobility pathway for professions whose practice acts do not already provide the specified type of licensure by endorsement. Among other criteria, the new framework addresses years of out-of-state licensure, national examinations where applicable, disciplinary history, Florida-specific education or jurisprudence requirements, and other profession-specific conditions.

Effective date. July 1, 2024.

What it means for a Florida PE. The change reflects Florida's broader policy favoring occupational mobility, but engineers should not read Section 455.2135 in isolation. Chapter 471 already contains engineering-specific licensure and endorsement provisions. A PE seeking Florida licensure by endorsement, or advising another engineer about licensure, should use the engineering-specific requirements administered by FBPE and treat the Chapter 455 mobility provisions as part of the broader statutory framework rather than as a substitute for Chapter 471.

Technical and Administrative Changes

The regulatory change matrix also records technical or administrative Chapter 455 actions during the biennium, including a reviser's-bill correction involving Section 455.32 and a technical reenactment of Section 455.213 in 2024. These actions are documented for completeness but are not emphasized in the instructional narrative because they did not create a material new professional-practice obligation for Florida engineers.

Module 2 Practice Takeaways

- Distance learning is now established in Chapter 455 as a CE option that boards must allow by rule.
- The new 10-year, discipline-free CE exemption does not apply to Professional Engineers.
- The 2023 licensing-fee waiver was temporary and expired July 1, 2025.
- Florida expanded interstate licensing mobility, but engineering licensure remains subject to Chapter 471 and FBPE requirements.

Official statutes, rule histories and case records — see Authoritative sources

MODULE 3 | 10 MINUTES

Chapter 471 Changes — 2023–2025

Chapter 471 is Florida's engineering-specific practice act. During the required March 1, 2023 through February 28, 2025 review period, the Legislature made one substantive change that directly affects the boundary between licensed engineering practice and exempt in-house engineering work. A second Chapter 471 amendment was a technical cross-reference correction and did not alter engineering practice requirements.

1. Section 471.003(2)(c) — Manufactured-Product Employee Exemption

471.003(2)(c) — The qualifying employer broadens

EFFECTIVE: JULY 1, 2024

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

(c) Regular full-time employees of a ~~corporation~~ business organization not engaged in the practice of engineering as such, whose practice of engineering for such ~~corporation~~ business organization is limited to the design or fabrication of manufactured products and servicing of such products.

Practical effect. Two employer references changed. The employee, employer, work-scope and product limitations remain.

Chapter 2024-178, §9, Laws of Florida · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.



Figure 4. The manufactured-product employee exemption remains conditional. A regular full-time employee, a qualifying employer and the limited manufactured-product work must all satisfy section 471.003(2)(c). This does not authorize engineering services for outside clients.

Prior requirement

Before July 1, 2024, section 471.003(2)(c), Florida Statutes, exempted regular full-time employees of a corporation from Florida PE licensure when the corporation was not engaged in the practice of engineering as such and the employee's engineering work for that corporation was limited to the design or fabrication of manufactured products and servicing those products.

What changed

Chapter 2024-178 replaced the word "corporation" with "business organization." The remaining limitations of the exemption were retained. The amendment therefore broadened the type of employer that may qualify for the exemption rather than creating a new exemption for engineering work generally.

Effective date

July 1, 2024.

What it means for a Florida PE

The exemption is no longer limited to employees of entities organized specifically as corporations. Regular full-time employees of other forms of business organization may potentially fall within the exemption if every statutory condition is satisfied.

The amendment does not create a blanket exemption for employees of private businesses. The work must remain within the statutory boundaries: the individual must be a regular full-time employee; the business organization must not be engaged in the practice of engineering as such; the engineering must be performed for that business organization; and the work must be limited to the design or fabrication of manufactured products and servicing those products.

The exemption also should not be confused with the requirements applicable when a business offers engineering services to the public. Under section 471.023, a business organization offering engineering services to the public must be qualified in accordance with Chapter 471, and the personnel acting as engineers on its behalf in Florida must be appropriately licensed.

Practical example

An engineer employed full-time by a manufacturing business to design products manufactured by that employer may fall within the exemption if the statutory conditions are met, even if the employer is organized as a limited liability company rather than a corporation. By contrast, the amendment does not authorize an unlicensed employee to provide engineering services to outside clients merely because the employee works for a business organization.

Practice point

When evaluating whether an activity is exempt under section 471.003, focus on the specific statutory conditions and the nature of the engineering services being performed. The 2024 amendment broadened the employer-entity terminology; it did not eliminate Florida's licensure requirements for the public practice of engineering.

2. Section 471.038 — Florida Engineers Management Corporation

471.038(3) — A technical cross-reference correction

EFFECTIVE: 2023 TECHNICAL AMENDMENT

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

…but which is not an agency within the meaning of s. ~~20.03(11)~~ 20.03(1).

> Practical effect. The definition reference was corrected after reordering. This did not change FEMC's role or an engineer's practice obligations.

Chapter 2023-8, §104, Laws of Florida · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

During 2023, Chapter 2023-8 made a technical correction in section 471.038(3), Florida Statutes. The amendment corrected an internal cross-reference defining FEMC's status relative to the definition of a state agency. The reviser's note identifies the change as conforming to the reordering of definitions in section 20.03.

What it means for a Florida PE

This was not a substantive change to FEMC's authority or to an engineer's professional obligations. FEMC continues to provide administrative, investigative, and prosecutorial services to the Florida Board of Professional Engineers. The change is included in the regulatory update record for completeness but does not require a change in engineering practice.

Module 3 takeaway

> The principal Chapter 471 change for practicing engineers during the 2023–2025 biennium was the expansion of the manufactured-product employee exemption from employees of a "corporation" to employees of a "business organization." The exemption remains narrow and condition-based. It does not authorize unlicensed public engineering practice or replace the business-qualification requirements of section 471.023.

Official statutes, rule histories and case records — see Authoritative sources

MODULE 4 | 22 MINUTES

Chapter 61G15 Rules Adopted, Amended, or Repealed — 2023–2025

Historical changes and current-practice references

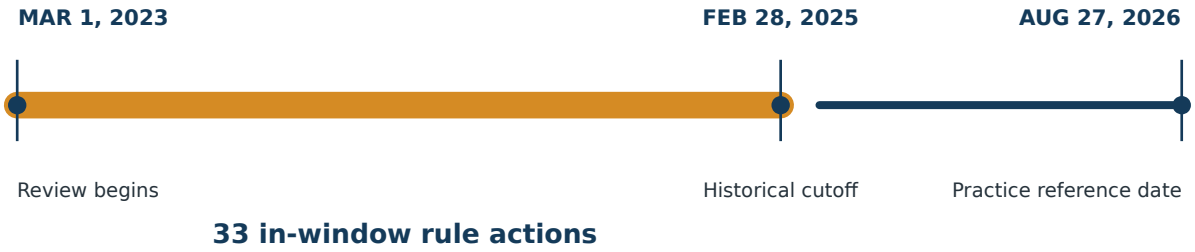


Figure 5. Keep the two time frames separate. The required change review ends February 28, 2025. Its 33 actions include repeat amendments to the same rule. Later current-practice references do not enter that count.

Chapter 61G15, Florida Administrative Code, contains the Board rules that implement Chapter 471 and govern many of the day-to-day requirements of engineering practice in Florida. For this course, the required review period is March 1, 2023 through February 28, 2025. During that period, the Board adopted a substantial number of amendments. Some materially changed professional obligations; others updated administrative provisions or removed sunset language without changing engineering practice.

This module emphasizes the rule changes most relevant to daily professional practice while listing all actions within the review period in the rule inventory provided in this guide. Distinguish substantive changes to an engineer's obligations from amendments that only update administrative wording.

A. Discipline and Enforcement

Rule 61G15-19.001 — Grounds for Disciplinary Proceedings — amended April 19, 2023

61G15-19.001(6)(a) — A specifically listed ground is removed

EFFECTIVE: APRIL 19, 2023

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

~~(a) Expressing an opinion publicly on an engineering subject without being informed as to the facts relating thereto and being competent to form a sound opinion thereupon;~~

> Practical effect. This enumerated ground was deleted. The broader duties of competence and truthful professional communication continue.

F.A.R. Vol. 49, No. 41, p. 721; final effective date in rule history · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

What changed: The Board removed the former disciplinary ground addressing a public expression of an engineering opinion without being sufficiently informed as to the facts and competent to form a sound opinion.

What it means for a Florida PE: The deletion narrowed the list of specifically enumerated disciplinary grounds in this rule. It does not eliminate the broader duties of competence, truthful professional communication, responsible charge, or compliance with Chapter 471 and other Board rules. Engineers should therefore avoid interpreting the deletion as permission to make unsupported professional representations.

Rule 61G15-19.004 — Disciplinary Guidelines; Range of Penalties; Aggravating and Mitigating Circumstances — amended October 12, 2023 and again January 30, 2024

What changed: The Board revised and clarified the disciplinary-guideline framework and penalty ranges used when violations are established.

What it means for a Florida PE: A violation of Chapter 471 or Chapter 61G15 may result in sanctions that vary with the nature of the offense, prior history, aggravating or mitigating factors, and other circumstances. Engineers should focus not only on whether conduct technically violates a rule, but also on how repeated, intentional, harmful, or poorly documented conduct can affect the severity of discipline.

Practice point: The disciplinary rules should be read together with the substantive practice rules. Signing and sealing, delegated engineering, continuing education, competence, and business-practice requirements all become enforcement issues when the underlying obligation is not met.

B. Licensure, Recognition, Examination, and Continuing Education

Rule 61G15-20.0011 — Structural Engineering Recognition Program for Professional Engineers — amended June 29, 2023

61G15-20.0011 — Structural recognition experience pathway

EFFECTIVE: JUNE 29, 2023

Selected requirement — plain-English summary

Qualifying structural engineering experience for the experience pathway: ~~15 years~~ 5 years after licensure.

Practical effect. Eligibility broadened. Recognition remains voluntary and does not create a separate structural-engineering license.

F.A.R. Vol. 48, No. 129, p. 2680; Vol. 49, No. 92, pp. 1782–1783; rule history · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

What changed: The Board broadened eligibility for the voluntary structural-engineering recognition program. The most significant change replaced a 15-year experience requirement with five years of qualifying structural-engineering experience after licensure. The rule also expanded a pathway for qualifying Special Inspectors of Threshold Buildings who meet the rule criteria.

What it means for a Florida PE: The recognition program became available to a broader group of experienced structural engineers. The recognition is voluntary; it is not a separate structural-engineering license and is not required in order for a Florida PE who is otherwise competent and authorized to practice structural engineering.

Rule 61G15-21.007 — Re-examination; Additional Requirements After Third Failure — amended August 30, 2023

What changed: The Board revised requirements that apply after repeated failures of the FE or PE examination and added accommodation for qualifying military-service delays before additional coursework is required.

What it means for a Florida PE: This provision primarily affects applicants and examinees rather than already- licensed engineers, but it is part of the biennial rule changes and illustrates the Board's continuing authority over examination and licensure pathways.

Rule 61G15-20.002 — Experience — amended January 30, 2024

What changed: The Board revised rule language governing qualifying engineering experience used in licensure decisions.

What it means for a Florida PE: The amendment is most relevant to applicants, supervisors, and engineers documenting experience for licensure purposes. Engineers who supervise or verify another applicant's experience should ensure that descriptions accurately reflect the nature, level, and duration of the engineering work performed.

Rule 61G15-22.001 — Continuing Education Requirements — amended January 30, 2024 and November 12, 2024

What changed: The January amendment updated and clarified continuing-education rule language. The November amendment specifically revised and clarified the Advanced Florida Building Code continuing-education requirement.

What it means for a Florida PE: Florida continues to require 18 continuing-education hours during each biennium, including four hours related to the licensee's area of practice, one hour of professional ethics, and one hour of Florida laws and rules. Engineers whose practice triggers the Advanced Florida Building Code requirement must also ensure that the applicable code-related education requirement is satisfied. The Advanced Building Code requirement is not interchangeable with the separate one-hour Florida Laws & Rules requirement.

Rule 61G15-22.006 — Demonstrating Compliance; Audits; Investigations — amended December 18, 2023 and July 11, 2024

What changed: The Board first updated and clarified language concerning demonstration of CE compliance, audits, and investigations, then revised the process by which Florida licensees demonstrate completion of the CE required for biennial renewal.

What it means for a Florida PE: Completion of a course is only one part of CE compliance. Licensees must also be able to demonstrate completion through the records and reporting mechanisms required by the Board. Engineers should retain certificates and other documentation and should verify that required credits are reflected correctly rather than assuming that taking a course automatically resolves every reporting obligation.

Rule 61G15-22.012 — Obligations of Continuing Education Providers — amended May 27, 2024

What changed: The Board revised provider obligations for delivery and documentation of continuing education, including requirements applicable to correspondence-study courses.

What it means for a Florida PE: For self-paced correspondence study, the provider must structure the course so that credit is tied to a defensible completion-time methodology and a written examination with the required passing standard. The learner should expect a legitimate assessment and completion record rather than receiving credit merely for purchasing or opening course material.

Rule 61G15-24.001 — Schedule of Fees — amended May 7, 2024

What changed: The Board updated and clarified its schedule of fees.

What it means for a Florida PE: This is primarily an administrative change affecting fees associated with licensure and Board services. It does not change technical engineering obligations, but licensees should rely on current FBPE/DBPR fee schedules when filing applications or status changes.

Rule 61G15-20.0010 — Application for Licensure as Professional Engineer — amended June 24, 2024

What changed: The Board updated the professional-engineer licensure application requirements and related form language.

What it means for a Florida PE: The change is primarily applicant-facing. Licensed engineers who mentor applicants or verify experience should recognize that the Board may revise application documentation even when the underlying statutory qualifications remain familiar.

C. Signing, Sealing, Delegated Engineering, and Responsible Charge

Rule 61G15-30.006 — Delegation of Engineering Documents: Obligations of the Delegated Engineer of Record — amended May 20, 2024

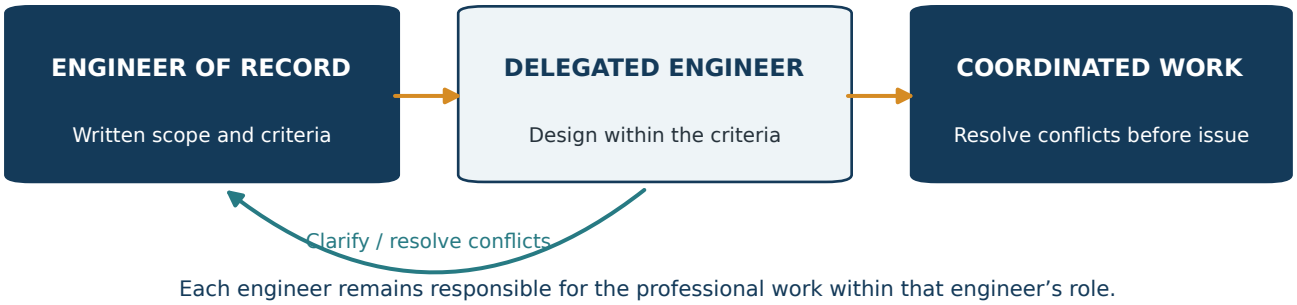


Figure 6. Delegation needs written criteria and coordinated decisions. The delegated engineer reviews the Engineer of Record's requirements and addresses conflicts. Each engineer remains responsible for the work within that engineer's role.

What changed: The Board revised and updated the obligations of the delegated engineer. The amended rule emphasizes review of the Engineer of Record's written engineering requirements, compliance with those requirements, and resolution of conflicts between the delegated design and the Engineer of Record's criteria.

What it means for a Florida PE: Delegated design does not eliminate professional responsibility. A delegated engineer must understand the written design criteria, perform the delegated engineering within the scope of that delegation, and address conflicts rather than simply proceeding with a nonconforming design. Likewise, the Engineer of Record must provide sufficiently clear requirements for the delegated engineer to perform the work.

Practice point: The key compliance question is not merely who produced a particular drawing. The question is whether the engineer signing and sealing the work exercised the professional responsibility required for that engineer's role.

Rules 61G15-23.004 and 61G15-23.005 — Digital and Electronic Signing and Sealing — both amended November 12, 2024

What changed: The Board modernized the rules governing digitally and electronically signed and sealed engineering documents and removed or updated language that had become outdated or superseded.

What it means for a Florida PE: Electronic delivery does not reduce the professional significance of the seal. Engineers transmitting plans, specifications, reports, or other engineering documents electronically must use a signing-and-sealing method that complies with the applicable Board rule. The rules distinguish between digital-signature and electronic-signature methods, and an engineer should know which method is being used rather than treating every image of a signature or seal as equivalent.

Practice point: A pasted image of a seal or signature is not, by itself, proof that an electronically transmitted engineering document satisfies Florida's signing-and-sealing requirements. The engineer should confirm that the chosen method provides the authentication and document-integrity features required by the applicable rule.

Rule 61G15-18.011 — Definitions — amended June 5, 2024

61G15-18.011(6) — Building Code edition reference

EFFECTIVE: JUNE 5, 2024

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

(6) The term “Florida Building Code” shall mean the Florida Building Code, ~~7th~~ 8th Edition, (~~2020~~2023), adopted by the Florida Building Commission through Rule 61G20-1.001, F.A.C., effective 12-31-~~20~~23, …

> Practical effect. The incorporated edition advanced. Check the applicable code reference before reusing a project template.

F.A.R. Vol. 50, No. 74, p. 1356; 2024 rule history · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

61G15-18.011(7) — Fire Prevention Code reference

EFFECTIVE: JUNE 5, 2024

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

(7) The term “Florida Fire Prevention Code” shall mean the ~~Florida Fire Prevention Code, 7th Edition,~~ Fire Code, Florida 2021 (~~2020~~2023), adopted by the Division of State Fire Marshal through rule Chapter 69A-60, F.A.C. The Florida Fire Prevention Code, effective 12-31-~~20~~23, …

> Practical effect. Both the named reference and its effective-date wording changed.

F.A.R. Vol. 50, No. 74, p. 1356; 2024 rule history · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

61G15-18.011(8) — Rule-review language changes

EFFECTIVE: JUNE 5, 2024

Selected amendment text — deleted wording struck through; added wording highlighted

~~No later than December 31, 2024, the Board shall review and consider amendment, modifications, or repeal of this rule if review determines this rule creates barriers to entry for private business competition, is duplicative, outdated, obsolete, overly burdensome, or imposes excessive costs.~~

This rule shall be reviewed, and if necessary, repealed, modified, or renewed through the rulemaking process five years from the effective date.

> Practical effect. This wording addresses the Board’s rule-review cycle rather than a new engineering design obligation.

F.A.R. Vol. 50, No. 74, p. 1356; 2024 rule history · Selected excerpt; see the complete provision.

What changed: The Board updated incorporated references to the Florida Building Code and Florida Fire Prevention Code to the editions that became effective December 31, 2023.

What it means for a Florida PE: Where a Board responsibility rule incorporates a particular code edition, engineers should verify that calculations, design criteria, and references are based on the current incorporated edition rather than an older project standard or office template.

D. Fire-Protection and Other Technical Responsibility Rules

A substantial 2023 rulemaking cluster revised fire-protection design responsibilities. The affected rules were:

- 61G15-32.005 — Design of Wet Pipe and Dry Pipe Sprinkler Systems — amended May 22, 2023.
- 61G15-32.006 — Design of Pre-Engineered Fire Suppression Systems — amended May 22, 2023.
- 61G15-32.008 — Design of Fire Alarms, Signaling Systems, and Control Systems — amended May 22, 2023.
- 61G15-32.004 — Design of Water Based Fire Protection Systems — amended June 29, 2023.
- 61G15-32.007 — Design of Sprinkler Systems for Storage Applications — amended June 29, 2023.

What changed: Collectively, these amendments updated and clarified the engineering-design responsibilities associated with fire-protection systems and the division of responsibility among the professionals involved in system design and implementation. Rule 61G15-32.008 also addressed circumstances involving an engineer’s adoption or use of another engineer’s work.

What it means for a Florida PE: These rules reinforce a broader principle that appears throughout Chapter 61G15: engineering responsibility follows the professional work performed and the documents signed and sealed. Engineers should not rely on labels such as shop drawing, delegated design, or specialty system to avoid determining who is actually responsible for the engineering decisions represented in the documents.

For engineers outside fire-protection practice, the detailed technical criteria may not be part of their day-to-day work. The broader lesson remains relevant: when specialized engineering is delegated or coordinated across disciplines, the written design criteria, scope of responsibility, and signing- and-sealing obligations must be clear.

E. Administrative and Sunset-Only Amendments

Not every rule amendment during the biennium changed engineering practice. Several amendments removed or updated sunset provisions or made comparable administrative cleanups. They are included here because the Laws & Rules course must account for the Board rules amended during the immediately preceding biennium, but they do not warrant the same instructional emphasis as substantive practice changes.

Effective May 20, 2024:

- 61G15-19.0071 — Citations — sunset-clause change only.
- 61G15-19.008 — Confidentiality of Investigations — sunset-clause change only.
- 61G15-35.0021 — Definitions — sunset-clause change only.
- 61G15-35.003 — Qualification Program for Special Inspectors of Threshold Buildings — sunset-clause change only.

Effective February 3, 2025:

- 61G15-19.0051 — Notice of Noncompliance — sunset/administrative change only.
- 61G15-22.011 — Board Approval of Continuing Education Providers — sunset/administrative change only.
- 61G15-30.001 — Purpose — sunset/administrative change only.
- 61G15-31.006 — Design of Structural Systems Utilizing Open Web Steel Joists and Joist Girders — sunset/administrative change only.

Effective February 17, 2025:

- 61G15-20.0017 — Application for Retired Status — sunset/administrative change only.
- 61G15-22.0002 — Licensure Change of Status, Reactivation; Reinstatement of Void Licenses — sunset/administrative change only.
- 61G15-33.003 — Design of Power Systems — sunset/administrative change only.

These amendments are useful reminders that a rule may appear on a biennial change list even when the underlying professional standard did not materially change. When reviewing Board updates, engineers should identify the actual effect of the amendment rather than assuming that every amended rule creates a new practice obligation.

F. Complete In-Window Rule Inventory

The applicable Chapter 61G15 rule actions within the review period total 33. They are listed below.

2023: 61G15-19.001; 61G15-32.005; 61G15-32.006; 61G15-32.008; 61G15-32.004; 61G15-32.007; 61G15-20.0011; 61G15-21.007; 61G15-19.004; and 61G15-22.006.

2024: 61G15-19.004; 61G15-20.002; 61G15-22.001; 61G15-24.001; 61G15-30.006; 61G15-19.0071; 61G15-19.008; 61G15-35.0021; 61G15-35.003; 61G15-22.012; 61G15-18.011; 61G15-20.0010; 61G15-22.006; 61G15-22.001; 61G15-23.004; and 61G15-23.005.

2025 through February 28: 61G15-19.0051; 61G15-22.011; 61G15-30.001; 61G15-31.006; 61G15-20.0017; 61G15-22.0002; and 61G15-33.003.

No March 2025 rule changes are included merely because they appeared on an FBPE update page near the cutoff. Inclusion is based on the actual rule effective date. For example, the mechanical-responsibility amendments in Chapter 61G15-34 that became effective March 2, 2025 fall outside the March 1, 2023 through February 28, 2025 review window and are therefore excluded from this biennium's required change content.

Current-practice note — not part of the 2023–2025 change count. Several rules discussed here were amended again after the cutoff, including Rules 61G15-19.001, 61G15-19.004, 61G15-22.012, 61G15-18.011, and 61G15-32.008. These post-cutoff actions do not change the historical 2023–2025 inventory; consult the current Florida Administrative Code when applying those rules in present practice.

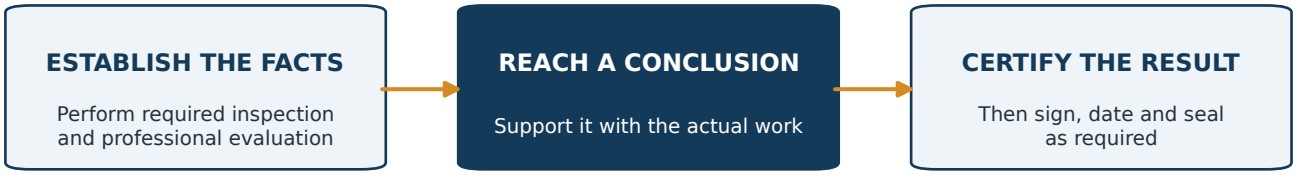
Module 4 takeaway

> The most important practice-oriented changes from this biennium concern disciplinary rules, structural-recognition eligibility, continuing-education compliance, delegated engineering, electronic/digital signing and sealing, code-edition references, and fire-protection design responsibility. The complete rule list is broader, but many of the remaining amendments are administrative or sunset-related rather than changes to the standard of engineering practice.

MODULE 5 | 10 MINUTES

Recent Florida Discipline & Unlicensed Practice

When the rules become real



The Siques matter: a certification cannot stand in for work that has not yet occurred.

Figure 7. The sequence behind a valid certification. Required inspection and professional evaluation support the conclusion. A signature and seal cannot substitute for work that has not occurred.

This module applies Chapter 471, Florida Statutes, and the Board's rules to actual Florida disciplinary and unlicensed-practice matters whose Final Orders were filed during the immediately preceding biennium, March 1, 2023 through February 28, 2025. The cases illustrate that signing, sealing, certifying, and offering engineering services are substantive professional acts—not administrative formalities. The examples are educational summaries of specific Board matters and do not imply that every similar fact pattern will result in the same discipline.

Case 1 — Certification Before the Work Existed: Manuel Siques, PE

Facts. Manuel Siques, PE, was acting as a Special Inspector on a project in Margate, Florida. FBPE charged him with improperly signing and sealing a certification letter. The letter certified that the project's structural and electrical systems had been constructed in accordance with the design plans and applicable requirements. According to FBPE's disciplinary summary, the certification was filed with the Margate Building Department before a building permit had been issued, before the project had been constructed, and before Siques had inspected the project.

Applicable law and rule. FBPE charged the licensee under Section 471.033(1)(a), Florida Statutes, and Rule 61G15-29.001, Florida Administrative Code.

Board outcome. The Board imposed a reprimand, a $2,500 administrative fine, costs of $1,137.35, completion of an online engineering professionalism and ethics course, and completion of the Board's Study Guide. The Final Order was filed August 15, 2023.

Practice lesson. An engineering certification represents a professional conclusion supported by work that has actually been performed. A PE should not sign, seal, or certify facts that have not yet occurred or conditions that have not been evaluated as required. The sequence matters: inspection and professional evaluation must precede a certification that purports to confirm the completed condition. This case also demonstrates that the professional consequences of a seal extend beyond design drawings to certifications and other engineering documents.

Case 2 — Signing and Sealing Materially Deficient Engineering Documents: Geoffrey R. Geach, PE

Facts. Geoffrey R. Geach, PE, signed and sealed engineering documents for a residential project in Gibsonton, Florida. FBPE determined that the engineering documents were materially deficient and charged the licensee with negligence in the practice of engineering.

Applicable law and rule. The charge was based on Section 471.033(1)(g), Florida Statutes, and Rule 61G15-19.001(4), Florida Administrative Code.

Board outcome. The Board imposed a $500 administrative fine, costs of $2,902.80, and required completion of an engineering professionalism and ethics course. The Final Order was filed June 25, 2024.

Practice lesson. A PE's signature and seal are not merely proof of authorship. They place professional responsibility for the engineering document on the PE who signs and seals it. Before a document is issued, the engineer should ensure that the work is within the engineer's competence, that the engineering analysis and information are adequate, and that the document satisfies applicable professional standards. Material deficiencies in signed and sealed work can support a negligence charge even when the disciplinary summary does not describe a resulting structural failure or injury.

Case 3 — Unlicensed Practice and Misuse of Professional Seals: Cesar Jofre

Facts. Cesar Jofre was not licensed as a Florida Professional Engineer. FBPE charged him with practicing engineering without a license and presenting another person's engineering license as his own. The case involved 15 counts of forging signatures and using the seals of two deceased Professional Engineers on engineering documents filed in Miami-Dade and Broward counties during 2020 and 2021.

Applicable law. The respondent was charged under Sections 471.031(1)(a) and (c), Florida Statutes.

Board outcome. The Board imposed an administrative fine of $75,000 and costs of $608.95. The Final Order was filed February 22, 2024.

Practice lesson. Florida's engineering licensure requirements protect both the public and the integrity of the profession. An unlicensed person may not practice engineering, and using another engineer's signature, seal, or professional identity does not convert unlicensed work into lawful engineering practice. The magnitude of the penalty in this case also illustrates how repeated violations can produce substantial enforcement consequences.

What these cases have in common

Although the three matters involve different conduct, they reinforce several recurring principles of Florida engineering regulation:

- A certification must be based on the professional work, inspection, or evaluation necessary to support the statement being certified.
- Signing and sealing engineering documents carries responsibility for their engineering content and adequacy.
- A PE must exercise professional judgment before issuing a final engineering document; the seal is not a substitute for review or analysis.
- Engineering practice and the use of another engineer's license, signature, or seal are regulated acts.
- Chapter 471 enforcement reaches both licensed engineers who violate professional obligations and unlicensed persons who engage in prohibited practice.

Official statutes, rule histories and case records — see Authoritative sources

MODULE 6 | 5 MINUTES

Signing, Sealing, Responsible Charge & Practical Compliance

> **Current-practice reference date: August 27, 2026.** Confirm the latest official rule before applying a requirement to professional practice. These later versions are separate from the 2023–2025 historical review.



Figure 8. Match the method to the document. Physical, digital and electronic signing have distinct rule requirements. A pasted image alone does not establish a compliant electronic signing process.

This final module translates the regulatory changes discussed earlier into day-to-day practice. Modules 2 through 5 use February 28, 2025 as the cutoff for identifying changes from the immediately preceding biennium. This module is different: it summarizes current compliance principles for a Florida Professional Engineer. Post-cutoff amendments are used here only for present-day practice and are not counted as part of the required 2023–2025 biennium change review.

1. Signing and sealing is an assumption of professional responsibility

Florida's seal rules apply to engineering plans, specifications, reports, and other engineering documents that are issued as final professional work. Rule 61G15-23.001 establishes the basic requirement that the engineer's signature, date, and seal be affixed as required to final engineering documents. The applicable method then depends on how the document is transmitted: physically, digitally, or electronically.

The practical point is more important than the mechanics. A PE should sign and seal a document only when the engineer is prepared to accept professional responsibility for the engineering represented in that document. The seal should follow the engineering judgment, review, and control required for the work; it should never be treated as an administrative step added at the end of a project.

A common compliance failure is to assume that the presence of a seal proves that adequate engineering review occurred. Module 5 illustrated why that is incorrect. A signed and sealed document can still be materially deficient, and a certification can still be improper if the facts needed to support it were never established.

2. Digital and electronic signatures are not interchangeable with an image of a seal

Florida maintains separate rules for digitally signed and sealed electronic documents and for electronically signed and sealed electronic documents. Rule 61G15-23.004 governs digital signing and sealing; its current final version is effective April 21, 2025. Rule 61G15-23.005 governs electronic signing and sealing; its current final version is effective May 26, 2025. Both dates are after the February 28, 2025 historical cutoff, so these versions are used here only for current-practice guidance.

For practice purposes, an engineer should know which signing method is actually being used and should confirm that the method satisfies the applicable rule. A scanned or pasted image of a handwritten signature or seal is not, by itself, equivalent to a compliant digital or electronic signing process. The

selected method must provide the authentication, integrity, and other protections required by the applicable rule.

Practical check: before transmitting a final engineering document electronically, confirm that the signing method complies with the current version of Rule 61G15-23.004 or 61G15-23.005 and with any lawful submission requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.

3. Responsible charge requires control over engineering decisions

Florida defines responsible charge in Rule 61G15-18.011 as the degree of control an engineer is required to maintain over engineering decisions made personally or by others under the engineer's supervisory direction and control. The current version of Rule 61G15-18.011 is effective June 15, 2026. Responsible charge therefore involves more than reviewing a finished document prepared by someone else; the engineer must maintain the professional control required by the current rule.

Responsibility-rule definitions updated. Rule 61G15-30.002, Definitions Common to All Engineer's Responsibility Rules, has been filed with an effective date of August 27, 2026. For work performed on or after that date, engineers should read the responsible-charge requirements in Rule 61G15-18.011 together with the current definitions in Rule 61G15-30.002 when determining the roles of the Engineer of Record, delegated engineer, engineering documents, and related responsibility concepts.

In practical terms, an Engineer of Record should be sufficiently involved to understand the project requirements, direct or control the engineering decisions for which the engineer is responsible, evaluate the engineering work, resolve material technical issues, and determine that the final engineering documents are acceptable before signing and sealing them.

Delegating calculations, drafting, modeling, or other tasks does not automatically transfer the Engineer of Record's professional responsibility. The critical question is whether the PE maintained the level of professional control required for the engineering decisions represented in the final work product.

4. Delegated engineering divides scope, not accountability

Rule 61G15-30.006 governs the obligations of the Delegated Engineer of Record. The rule was materially updated effective May 20, 2024. The delegated engineer must work within the written engineering requirements established for the delegated scope and address conflicts between the delegated design and the Engineer of Record's criteria. Beginning August 27, 2026, the current definitions in Rule 61G15-30.002 should also be used when interpreting the roles and documents referenced by the responsibility rules.

Delegation works properly when the roles are explicit. The Engineer of Record defines the applicable engineering requirements for the delegated work, and the delegated engineer performs and takes responsibility for the engineering within the delegated scope. Neither side should assume that the word "delegated" eliminates the need for professional judgment, review, documentation, or coordination.

A useful project question is: if a technical conflict appears in the delegated design, is it clear who has authority to resolve it and how that resolution will be documented? If the answer is no, the delegation process is not sufficiently controlled.

5. Five recurring compliance failures to avoid

Florida's statutes, rules, and disciplinary cases repeatedly point to the same practical failure modes:

- Signing or sealing work without sufficient professional review or control.
- Certifying a condition, inspection result, or completed work before the engineer has a factual basis for the certification.
- Treating an electronic image of a signature or seal as though it automatically satisfies Florida's electronic- document rules.
- Allowing delegated engineering scopes or responsibilities to remain ambiguous.
- Completing continuing education but failing to maintain or verify the records necessary to demonstrate compliance.

The safest workflow is not complicated: identify the responsible engineer, define the scope, document the engineering criteria, maintain control over material engineering decisions, resolve conflicts before issuance, use a compliant signing-and-sealing method, and retain the records needed to demonstrate professional and regulatory compliance.

6. Renewal and continuing-education compliance

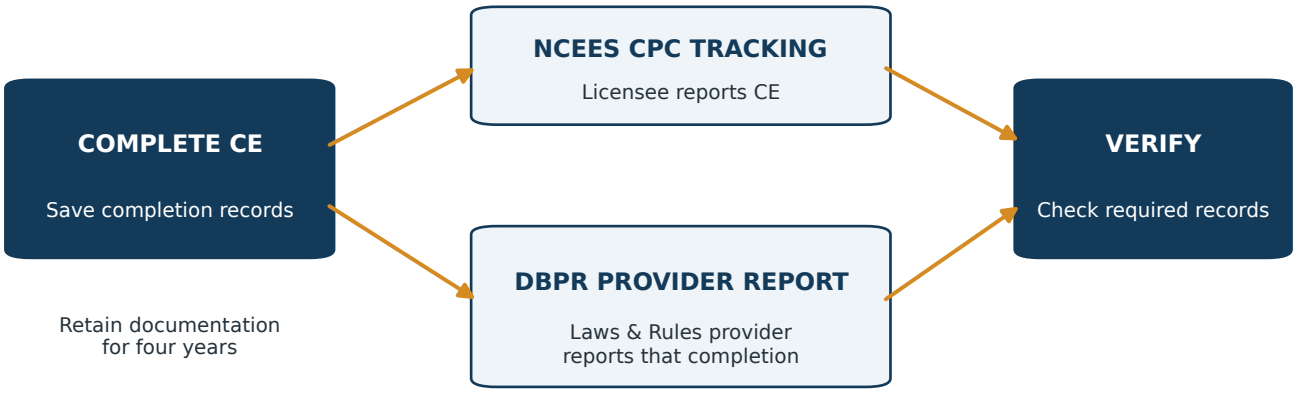


Figure 9. Complete, document, report and verify. Retain completion records for four years. Licensees report CE through NCEES CPC Tracking; the Laws & Rules provider also reports that completion through DBPR. Verify the required records.

For licensees who are not covered by an exemption, Rule 61G15-22.001 continues to require 18 continuing-education hours for each biennium, including four hours related to the licensee's area of practice, one hour of professional ethics, and one hour of Florida laws and rules; the remaining 12 hours may be in topics pertinent to engineering practice. The Advanced Florida Building Code education requirement is separate and applies when triggered by the engineer's practice.

Taking the course is only part of compliance. Rule 61G15-22.006 governs how licensees demonstrate CE compliance and how audits and investigations are handled. Engineers must retain sufficient completion documentation for four years and should verify that required credits have been properly recorded or reported rather than assuming that course completion alone closes the compliance loop.

Current FBPE guidance requires Florida PEs to report continuing education taken since March 1, 2025 through the NCEES CPC Tracking system. Florida Laws & Rules course completions are also reported directly by the Board-approved course provider through DBPR's provider reporting process; licensees should verify that the Laws & Rules completion appears in their Florida licensure record.

2027 renewal exception for certain new licensees. Rule 61G15-22.009 was amended effective June 15, 2026 to clarify CE exemptions. FBPE currently advises engineers who received their first Florida PE license on or after March 1, 2025 and whose license expires in 2027 that, for this renewal cycle, they must complete a Board-approved Florida Laws & Rules course and an ethics course and pay the renewal fee, but they do not need the other 16 CE hours. The Advanced Building Code course remains a separate requirement before participating in applicable Florida Building Code design work. The normal biennial CE obligation resumes for the 2027–2029 biennium.

Practical compliance checklist

Before issuing engineering work or completing a renewal cycle, ask:

- Am I practicing within my competence and authorized scope?
- Did I maintain responsible charge over the engineering decisions for which I am accepting responsibility?
- If work was delegated, were the design criteria, scope, review responsibilities, and conflict-resolution process clear?
- Are final engineering documents signed, dated, and sealed using the method required for their form of transmission?

- If I am certifying a condition or result, do I have the factual and professional basis necessary to make that certification?
- Have I completed the required CE categories and retained the records necessary to demonstrate compliance?
- When a rule or code requirement may have changed, have I checked the current authoritative source rather than relying on an old office template or prior project?

Module 6 takeaway

> Professional compliance is strongest when the engineer's documentation reflects the actual engineering process. Signing and sealing should correspond to real professional control; delegation should correspond to clearly defined responsibility; certifications should correspond to verified facts; and continuing-education records should correspond to completed and demonstrable requirements. Because Florida's rules continue to change between biennial Laws & Rules courses, engineers should pair these practical principles with a check of the current Florida Administrative Code whenever the exact requirement matters.

Authoritative sources

The historical review covers changes effective March 1, 2023 through February 28, 2025. Current-practice references were checked through August 27, 2026. Official histories distinguish a rule's historical version from its latest effective text.

Chapter 455, Florida Statutes

General professional regulation and the statutory changes in Module 2.

Chapter 471, Florida Statutes

Engineering practice, licensure, business qualification, seals, prohibitions, discipline and FEMC.

Chapter 61G15, Florida Administrative Code

Board rules; use the rule histories for effective dates and prior versions.

FBPE — Recent updates to Florida engineering rules

Board-described updates; cross-check against official rule histories.

Chapter 2023-68, Laws of Florida

Temporary licensing-fee relief; section 455.213.

Chapter 2023-8, Laws of Florida, section 104

Technical FEMC cross-reference correction; section 471.038.

Chapter 2024-178, Laws of Florida, section 9

Manufactured-product employee exemption; section 471.003(2)(c).

Chapter 2024-189, Laws of Florida

Distance learning and the long-tenured-licensee CE exemption; engineers expressly excluded from that exemption.

Chapter 2024-274, Laws of Florida

Interstate mobility; sections 455.213 and 455.2135.

FBPE — Continuing education requirements

18-hour framework, CE categories, four-year record retention, NCEES CPC Tracking and provider reporting of Laws & Rules.

Rule 61G15-18.011 — Definitions

Responsible charge and code-reference framework; course current-practice version effective June 15, 2026.

Rule 61G15-22.009 — CE exemptions

Course current-practice version effective June 15, 2026; read with FBPE renewal guidance for new licensees.

Rule 61G15-23.004 — Digital signing and sealing
Course current-practice version effective April 21, 2025; excluded from the historical change count.
Rule 61G15-23.005 — Electronic signing and sealing
Course current-practice version effective May 26, 2025; excluded from the historical change count.
Rule 61G15-30.002 — Responsibility-rule definitions
Course current-practice version effective August 27, 2026.
Rule 61G15-30.006 — Delegated engineer obligations
Written criteria, scope and conflict resolution; May 20, 2024 amendment.
Manuel Siques, PE — Case No. 2020056944
FBPE disciplinary summary; Final Order filed August 15, 2023.
Geoffrey R. Geach, PE — Case No. 2023036226
FBPE disciplinary summary; Final Order filed June 25, 2024.
Cesar Jofre — Case No. 2021008629
FBPE unlicensed-practice summary; Final Order filed February 22, 2024.

Additional rule histories for the biennium review

61G15-19.001 — Disciplinary grounds
61G15-19.004 — Disciplinary guidelines and penalties
61G15-20.0011 — Structural engineering recognition
61G15-21.007 — Re-examination
61G15-20.002 — Experience
61G15-22.001 — Continuing education requirements
61G15-22.006 — CE compliance, audits and investigations
61G15-22.012 — CE provider obligations
61G15-23.001 — Signature, date and seal
61G15-32.004 — Water-based fire protection
61G15-32.005 — Wet pipe and dry pipe sprinkler systems
61G15-32.006 — Pre-engineered fire suppression design
61G15-32.007 — Sprinklers for storage applications
61G15-32.008 — Fire alarms, signaling and control systems

Published amendment text used in the marked excerpts

F.A.R. Vol. 49, No. 41, p. 721 — deletion in Rule 61G15-19.001

F.A.R. Vol. 48, No. 129, p. 2680 — earlier structural recognition criteria

F.A.R. Vol. 49, No. 92, pp. 1782–1783 — revised structural recognition criteria

F.A.R. Vol. 50, No. 74, p. 1356 — code references and rule-review wording

The marked excerpts show selected historical amendment language. Effective dates are checked against the final rule histories. The structural-recognition experience panel is a labeled plain-English summary of the earlier and revised requirements, rather than a verbatim legislative redline.

> **Use the effective version.** A rule can change after the historical review window. Check its official history and current text before relying on a prior course or office template.

Return to study plan & contents