

§1352-A. Qualifications

To be eligible for licensure as a professional engineer, an applicant must submit 5 references with the application for licensure as a professional engineer, 3 of which must be from licensed professional engineers from this State or another state, territory or possession of the United States, District of Columbia or any foreign country having personal knowledge of the applicant's engineering experience. To be eligible for certification as an engineer-intern, an applicant must submit 3 references with the application for certification. Each applicant shall demonstrate that the applicant is trustworthy and competent to engage in the practice of professional engineering in such a manner as to safeguard the interests of the public. [PL 2021, c. 505, §1 (AMD).]

1. Professional engineer. Minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified for licensure as a professional engineer includes the following.

A. An applicant for licensure by endorsement or comity who provides proof that the applicant is a licensed professional engineer, in good standing, in another state, territory or possession of the United States, District of Columbia or any foreign country and whose qualifications meet the requirements of this chapter upon application may be licensed without further examination. To seek licensure under this paragraph, the applicant must be a graduate of an engineering curriculum approved by the engineering accreditation commission or of an equivalent engineering curriculum and have not less than 4 years of acceptable engineering experience after graduation and have been licensed by passing the national council principles and practice of engineering examination and the fundamentals of engineering examination. [PL 2013, c. 296, §2 (AMD).]

A-1. An applicant for licensure by endorsement or comity who provides proof that the applicant has been a licensed professional engineer, in good standing, in another state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or any foreign country for a minimum of 8 years and whose licensure qualifications are, in the opinion of the board, substantially equivalent to the requirements in this chapter and who has never been subject to disciplinary action as a professional engineer may be licensed as a professional engineer. The board, giving due consideration to the protection of the public, may waive additional qualifications. [PL 2021, c. 47, §1 (NEW).]

B. A person holding an active national council record whose qualifications meet the requirements of this chapter upon application may be licensed without further examination. [PL 2019, c. 375, §11 (AMD).]

C. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering curriculum approved by the engineering accreditation commission or of an equivalent engineering curriculum of 4 years or more; has passed the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering; has a record of an additional 4 years or more of progressive engineering experience, after graduation, of a grade and character that indicates to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice and has experienced increased engineering responsibilities; and has passed the national council examination in the principles and practice of engineering may be licensed as a professional engineer. An applicant for licensure may not sit for the principles and practice of engineering examination until the applicant has passed the fundamentals of engineering examination. [PL 2013, c. 296, §2 (AMD).]

D. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering technology curriculum approved by the engineering technology accreditation commission or of an equivalent engineering technology curriculum of 4 years or more; has passed the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering; has a record of an additional 4 years or more of progressive engineering experience, after graduation, of a grade and character that indicates to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice and has experienced increased engineering responsibilities; and has passed the national council examination in the principles and practice of engineering may be licensed as a professional engineer. An applicant for licensure may not sit for

the principles and practice of engineering examination until the applicant has passed the fundamentals of engineering examination. [PL 2019, c. 375, §12 (AMD).]

E. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering or engineering technology curriculum not approved by the accreditation board or from an allied science curriculum of 4 years or more; has passed the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering; has a record of an additional 8 years or more of progressive engineering experience, after graduation, of a grade and character that indicates to the board that the applicant may be competent to practice and has experienced increased engineering responsibilities; and has passed the national council examination in the principles and practice of engineering may be licensed as a professional engineer. An applicant for licensure may not sit for the principles and practice of engineering examination until the applicant has passed the fundamentals of engineering examination. [PL 2019, c. 375, §12 (AMD).]

F. [PL 2005, c. 315, §20 (RP).]

G. [PL 2013, c. 296, §2 (RP).]

H. [PL 2013, c. 296, §2 (RP).]

Engineering teaching experience of 4 years or more in a college or university offering an engineering or engineering technology curriculum approved by the accreditation board may be considered as engineering experience.

[PL 2021, c. 47, §1 (AMD).]

2. Engineer-intern. Minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified for certification as an engineer-intern includes the following.

A. An applicant for certification as an engineer-intern is eligible to sit for the fundamentals of engineering examination during the applicant's senior year of college before graduation from an engineering or engineering technology program of 4 years or more. Certification as an engineer-intern may not take place until the applicant has passed the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering and provided proof of graduation. [PL 2019, c. 375, §13 (AMD).]

B. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering curriculum approved by the engineering accreditation commission or of an equivalent engineering curriculum of 4 years or more and has passed the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering may be certified as an engineer-intern. [PL 2013, c. 296, §3 (AMD).]

C. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering technology curriculum approved by the engineering technology accreditation commission of 4 years or more and has passed the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering may be certified as an engineer-intern. [PL 2019, c. 375, §14 (AMD).]

D. An applicant who provides proof of graduation from an engineering or engineering technology curriculum not approved by the accreditation board or an allied science curriculum of 4 years or more and who has submitted a transcript showing the completion of the minimum number of engineering science and design credits as required in the national council engineering education standard and who has passed the national council examination in the fundamentals of engineering may be certified as an engineer-intern. [PL 2019, c. 375, §15 (AMD).]

E. [PL 2005, c. 315, §20 (RP).]

Certification as an engineer-intern is valid for an indefinite period.

[PL 2019, c. 375, §§13-15 (AMD).]

A person having the necessary qualifications prescribed in this chapter is eligible for licensure even though the person may not be practicing the engineering profession at the time of submitting an application. [PL 2005, c. 315, §20 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 186, §7 (NEW). PL 2005, c. 315, §20 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 296, §§2, 3 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 588, Pt. A, §40 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 375, §§11-15 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 47, §1 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 505, §1 (AMD).

The State of Maine claims a copyright in its codified statutes. If you intend to republish this material, we require that you include the following disclaimer in your publication:

All copyrights and other rights to statutory text are reserved by the State of Maine. The text included in this publication reflects changes made through the First Regular and First Special Session of the 131st Maine Legislature and is current through November 1, 2023. The text is subject to change without notice. It is a version that has not been officially certified by the Secretary of State. Refer to the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated and supplements for certified text.

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes also requests that you send us one copy of any statutory publication you may produce. Our goal is not to restrict publishing activity, but to keep track of who is publishing what, to identify any needless duplication and to preserve the State's copyright rights.

PLEASE NOTE: The Revisor's Office cannot perform research for or provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public. If you need legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.