

## PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER LAW & RULE QUESTIONNAIRE

Montana Engineer Licensing Law and Rule Questionnaire			
Note: This completed exam must accompany application			
No.	T/F	Statement	Legal Reference
Ex.		One of the duties of the Board of Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors (Board) is to investigate complaints of illegal or unethical conduct of engineers licensed by the Board.	37-1-101
1.		Under Montana law, it is the duty of all applicants for license or renewal to report any legal or disciplinary actions against them, which relate to the applicant's practice or fitness to practice.	
2.		The Board is obligated by Montana law to enforce rules governing licensure of engineers and land surveyors.	
3.		Assisting in the unlicensed practice of a profession or occupation or allowing another person or organization to practice or offer to practice by use of the licensee's license is considered unprofessional conduct by Montana law.	
4.		If a person has passed the PE exam, is licensed to practice in another state and meets the same qualifications as an applicant seeking to take the PE exam in Montana, that person may be issued a Montana license.	
5.		A business entity seeking to provide engineering services in Montana must obtain a Certificate of Authorization and have at least one employee who is a licensed engineer in Montana.	
6.		Baccalaureate engineering or engineering technology programs accredited by the accreditation board for engineering and technology (ABET), or equivalent curricula as approved by the Board, meet the education requirements for licensing.	
7.		Sub-professional experience is experience that is gained before graduation with a baccalaureate degree, is counted at a 50% rate, and will be awarded at a one year maximum.	
8.		A licensed engineer in Montana must certify at license renewal time that (s)he has completed 120 hours of professional development/continuing education during the previous licensing period.	
9.		The term "direct supervision" means the licensee has exercised regular and direct oversight and guidance of engineering work, which includes plans, designs, surveys, and client advice at the time the work occurs, and the licensee takes responsibility for the work.	

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10.		To be in “responsible charge” an engineer must personally make engineering decisions, or review and approve proposed engineering decisions prior to their implementation.	
11.		Licensees with direct knowledge of an alleged violation of the laws and rules of professional conduct regulating engineering are not required to report such violations to the Board.	
12.		Licensees’ primary obligation is to protect the safety, health property and welfare of the public and shall notify their employer, client and such other authority when their professional judgment is overruled in such a manner as to endanger the safety, health, property or welfare of the public.	
13.		Since Montana does not license engineers by discipline, a licensee may affix their signatures or seals on any set of plans or documents regardless of engineering discipline or the engineer’s area of competency.	