

TEXAS STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

PE NEWSLETTER



No. 24, September 1996

96-347 DEC 08 1996

Board Adds Home Page to the World Wide Web

General board information is now available via the Internet on the board's home page. Specific items accessible on the home page include a description of the board's programs, policy advisories, how to file an enforcement complaint, Continuing Professional Competency guidelines and a tracking log. Application materials for a professional engineering license will be available by fall on the home page.

Groups interested in having a link from the board's page to their page may contact the board. Engineering groups such as universities, government research entities, and professional societies will be among the first to have a link; commercial vendors will not be provided a link.

To access the Internet, individuals typically need a computer, a modem, an Internet service provider and some type of World Wide Web (WWW) browsing software. The quality of the browser will affect the presentation of home page material.

The board extends its thanks to David Riggins, a home page designer with a nonprofit group called MAIN, for his efforts to assist the board in development of the home page.

Engineers' Forum on Continuing Professional Competency

Nearly 5,000 engineers have registered for participation in the board's voluntary Continuing Professional Competency program since its implementation in September of 1995. From the vantage point of one year's experience, the board has begun an active review of CPC to determine the actual benefits of the program for engineers and the profession as a whole. CPC's overall purpose is to recognize engineers for their efforts towards continuing their training in engineering. Through communications between engineers and the board, many engineers have commented on

the enrichment they have received from the program. Yet, there also seems to be evidence of a question lurking in many engineers minds. That question is: "Why CPC and why now?"

CPC History

The voluntary CPC program was initiated by the board from 1994 to 1995. During that year, the CPC Monitoring Team, an 18 member panel of engineers from diverse engineering disciplines, developed a CPC mission statement. Before deciding on the program's focus, the Monitoring Team reviewed emerging undercurrents in the profession such as the vast changes in technologies, a decline in understanding of the profession, and the realities of an upcoming legislative process known as the Sunset Review in 2003. These are the forces that primarily shaped CPC.

Yet, the CPC program has been a topic of debate since its implementation in 1995.

"There are individual and public yardsticks used to measure professional competency," past board member Earnest Gloyna, D.E., P.E., said.

Each engineer must first maintain technical and professional *continued on page 5*

Internet Access

home page:

<http://www.main.org/peboard>

e-mail:

peboard@mail.capnet.state.tx.us

Items Available:

- ◆ Board and Staff Listings
- ◆ Licensing Information
- ◆ Continuing Professional Competency Guidelines
- ◆ Consumer Complaints and Enforcement Information
- ◆ Policy Advisories
- ◆ Press Releases and News

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Board Members

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Member - El Paso

C. H. (Herb) Treat, Ph.D., P.E.
Board Vice-Chair - Austin

E. D. (Dave) Dorchester, P.E.
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Edmundo R. Gonzalez, Jr., P.E.
Board Secretary - Brownsville

Derrell E. Johnson, P.E.
Member - Ft. Worth

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John R. Speed, P.E.
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Director of Enforcement

Danny R. Perkins
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Randi Warrington
Deputy Executive Director

Hali Ummel
Editor

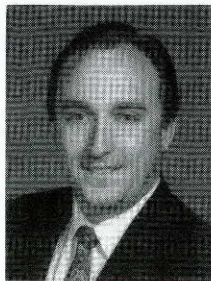
Roxanne L. Pillar, P.E.
Member - Ft. Worth

C. Walter May, Jr., P.E.
Director of Registration

For more information contact the board at:

P. O. Drawer 18329, Austin, TX 78760-8329 or 1917 IH 35 South, Austin, TX 78741. (512) 440-7723 (phone) (512) 442-1414 (fax)

NEWS *from* Executive Director John R. Speed, P.E.



New Policy Advisories

Over the past six months, the board has undertaken several issues of importance to various segments of the engineering community. To address the most common concerns, policy advisories have been issued for general use. Advisories may be obtained by contacting Hali Ummel, the public information coordinator. The following policy advisories are also currently available on the board's home page: 10-95-A Petroleum Storage Tank Sites, 10-95 B School Construction Policy, 11-95-A Sealing Rule, 11-95-C Continuing Professional Competency. The home page address is:

<http://www.main.org/peboard>

Custom Manufactured Products (Truss) Policy

In response to a request by the Texas Department of Insurance, the board developed Policy Advisory 04-96-A in April of this year. The advisory outlines a structural engineer's scope of responsibility in engineering projects related to custom manufactured products including trusses.

The role of the structural engineer is not that of "reviewer" of another person's work, but it is that of the designing engineer. When engineers place their seals on drawings, those drawings must be personally prepared or produced under responsible supervision -- a fairly stringent standard. This reminder is especially important considering recent board enforcement actions (see Enforcement Matters on page 5).

Contracting Transportation Engineering at TxDOT

On May 20, 1996, The Texas Department of Transportation and the board signed a Memorandum of Agreement that identified engineering and non-engineering services as they relate to the purchase of materials testing analysis and transportation engineering services. It is summarized in Policy Advisory 06-96-A.

This agreement defines which specific activities are engineering and therefore subject to the Professional Services Procurement Act, and which are non-engineering and may be acquired under low bid procedures. Several members of the TxDOT staff have been instrumental in making this agreement possible: Katherine L. Holtz, P.E., Jeff Seiders, P.E., Darren Hazlett, P.E., Amadeo Saenz, P.E., Roger El-Khoury, P.E., and Bobbie Templeton, P.E.

We would like to publicly thank Bill Burnett, P.E., TxDOT executive director, for allowing his staff the flexibility and authority to participate in the creation of the agreement. Interested parties may contact Hali Ummel, the public information coordinator at the board, to receive copies of the board's policy advisory concerning the Memorandum of Agreement with TxDOT.

Political Involvement

In this political year, the role engineers play in the American political system has become a topic of the board's interest. Increasingly, the board has fielded questions from professional engineers concerning donation amounts acceptable for candidates, the line between political participation and conflict of interest, and the act of running for political office. Although the board has not issued a policy advisory, a few general comments are in order.

As the American political system is often complex, the ethical questions posed by an engineer's participation in the electoral process are neither simple nor easy to define. First and foremost, engineers are not excluded from the basic democratic liberty that all Americans share to take part in the politics of our country. The board has never indicated a desire to curtail that participation among its licensees. In fact, board rule 131.152(g) begins with a statement of encouragement:

"Registrants (professional engineers) may actively participate in elective and appointive public service in keeping with each registrant's personal convictions."

Although the rule deals primarily with those engineers seeking such positions, the board has not set forth in policy or action extensive restrictions that would prevent engineers from providing support in the elective process.

Professional engineers have always participated in politics through various functions such as volunteer campaign supporters, donors of cash contributions, hosts for a candidate's reception, and as city council members, school board members, Texas senators, and congressional representatives. Within the confines of legal and ethical responsibility, the licensed engineer's political involvement is open to all of these activities for participation and fulfillment.

However, short and easy answers don't always address every situation. There are many circumstances where the professional should

consider the effect of his/her decision to participate. Board rule 131.155(a) prohibits using a political contribution as an inducement to secure a specific engineering job. Board rule 131.152(g) prohibits professional engineers in public positions from participating in a deliberation or decision in which they could profit. Board rule 131.152(f) prohibits engineers from obtaining contracts from governmental entities where a firm employee is in a public position and is in a position to influence the award of the contract. Although these rules might seem restrictive, the discerning engineer should notice that these rules are, in fact, no more restrictive than the rules that are already in place for the public officials themselves!

One of America's most valuable freedoms is the right to vote for any political candidate and the right for any citizen to run for office. Yet, as professional engineers, we must also maintain an ethical approach to pursuing our own political convictions while remaining within the confines of Texas engineering regulations. For if we don't retain our integrity as defined by our personal standards and the legal and ethical bounds of our society, we may face unwarranted scrutiny of the perceptions we create. Texas engineers should be proud of their ethical performance in the political arena and should strive to maintain it.

Issues in Committee

The Education and Industry Advisory Committees are composed of distinguished Texas engineers and deans of engineering who advise the board on various policy issues, especially those involving professional development and ethics. These committees are currently advising the board in a variety of areas including:

- ◆ Goals for the board-sponsored ethics and professionalism program at the Murdough Center for Engineering Professionalism at Texas Tech University
- ◆ A new ethics examination for applicants
- ◆ The elements of "responsible supervision"
- ◆ The possible role of a "technical review committee" for board enforcement support
- ◆ Policies to encourage the university engineering faculty to become licensed.

The Ad-Hoc Committees are composed of board members and specially appointed ex-officio committee participants to address specific issues and make recommendations on actions to the full board:

The Registration Committee is currently addressing the new ethics exam, engineering faculty registration, and other registration issues.

The Governmental Affairs Committee is currently evaluating the

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News from the Executive Director *continued*

impacts of government policy actions such as the school construction elements of Senate Bill 1 and the board rules on political contributions.

The committee on NAFTA is continuing its evaluation of the Mutual Recognition Document promulgated by the U.S., Canadian and Mexican engineering representatives and will be monitoring its potential impact on Texas.

The Professional Development Committee is monitoring and guiding the board's ethics and professionalism program and other related issues.

Each of these committees take input from the general public, licensed engineers, and other committees such as the Industry Advisory Committee. Your input and participation is welcomed and encouraged. Please send written comments or concerns to the board office in care of the public information coordinator.

Responsible Supervision

Although Board rule 131.18 defines responsible supervision, questions are often posed to the board concerning specifications. Before proceeding with a case, the enforcement staff and I look for a series of elements to establish the level of responsible supervision.

1. Active Participation - The process of plan preparation, construction monitoring, system analysis or other engineering must include some level of active participation by the responsible engineer. After-the-fact reviews that do not allow participation in the early decision-making process rarely provide adequate supervision.

2. Professional Control - The responsible engineer must be able to exert

control over every element of engineering plans, products or activities. The responsible engineer's control must be present throughout the engineering process as well as after it has been completed.

3. A Supervisor/Subordinate Relationship - Although supervision may come in a variety of forms, all supervisors have one thing in common: they have subordinates. Responsible supervision must involve such a relationship that is clearly defined.

4. Personal Presence - Although electronic correspondence can enable a much more extensive level of engineering practice, responsible supervision still must include direct contact between engineers and subordinates. Phones and faxes should only serve as a supplement to the relationship, not as a surrogate.

The board's concern with responsible supervision is most often highlighted in cases of plan stamping. Plan stamping occurs when an engineer certifies that the work was performed under his/her responsible supervision, when in fact it was not. Recent board cases of plan stamping have underscored the serious nature and magnitude of the problem.

Sealing engineering documents is not an end within itself. Sealing instead implies that a process of responsible supervision has taken place or that an engineer personally performed the work.

New Format for Fundamentals of Engineering Exam and Principles & Practice Exam

The new format beginning this October for the Fundamentals of Engineering Examination still consists of a four-hour morning session and a four-hour afternoon session. The morning exam will have 120 one-point questions that will be common to all disciplines; the afternoon session will have 60 two-point questions in the following disciplines: Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial, Mechanical and general engineering. Examinees will work all the

questions in the morning session and only the questions in the afternoon from the discipline they have chosen. A book containing sample questions may be purchased by calling the NCEES at 800/250-3196, extension 233.

Principles & Practice Examination

In the last *P.E. Newsletter*, it was announced that a "breadth and depth" examination will be implemented beginning in 1998 for the Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Industrial and Mechanical Principles and Practice Examinations; however, Industrial engineering was listed in error. The National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying specified in August that the new examination will be implemented no sooner than October of 1998 and that it will be evaluated during its creation. The new examination format will be divided equally in testing the breadth and depth of knowledge.

The Texas board will be given a one-year notice of the details of the examination format prior to its implementation. Additional details have not been released to the Texas board from the NCEES at this time.

Board Mourns Loss of Former Employees

Funeral services were held on June 8, 1996 for Tommy Newton, P.E., an assistant to the executive director at the board from 1992 to 1995.

Ken Wood, an investigator at the board from 1984 to 1992, passed away on June 27, 1996. The board and staff extend their deepest sympathy to the friends and family of these two men.

For more information on column topics, contact the board at:

P.O. Drawer 18329, Austin, TX 78760-8329, (phone) (512) 440-7723, (fax) (512) 442-1414 or (e-mail) peboard@mail.capnet.state.tx.us

New Officers Serve the Board

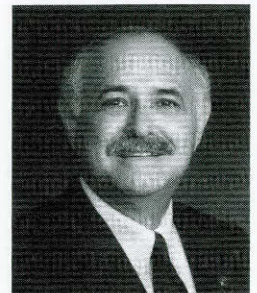
The board elected new officers at the June meeting for the fiscal year of Sept. 1, 1996 to Aug. 31, 1997.

Jose I. Guerra, P.E., has been named board chair. Guerra previously served as board vice-chair. Roxanne L. Pillar, P.E., past board chair, will remain as a board member. Guerra is president and CEO of Jose I. Guerra, Inc., a consulting engineering firm in Austin. He has also served as state TSPE president from 1992 to 1993.

C. H. (Herb) Treat, P.h.D., P.E., has been elected board vice-chair. Treat previously served as secretary. Treat is a partner in Forensic Engineering Services in Austin.

Edmundo R. Gonzalez, Jr., P.E., has been selected to serve as board secretary. He is president and owner of Gonzalez Engineering & Surveying, Inc., in Brownsville. Gonzalez was a past board member for the Consulting Engineers Council of Texas. While serving CEC, he chaired

Jose I. Guerra has been named board chair.



the task force committee on Minority and Women Business Enterprise Issues.

Enforcement Matters

During the period Feb. 1, 1996, to July 1, 1996, the enforcement department conducted 428 inquiries; 292 of those were resolved by achieving voluntary compliance. In addition, 29 Cease and Desist orders were signed by individuals found to be in violation of the Act and one injunctive suit was settled in district court in the board's favor. Individuals that sign Consent Orders or Agreed Board Orders with the board neither admit nor deny the charges brought against them. Since publication of the February 1996 *P.E. Newsletter*, the following actions have been taken:

Dr. Philip N. Buchanan, P.E., of Kemah signed an Agreed Board Order for the suspension of his engineering license for two years. If Buchanan meets board requirements, the entire two-year suspension will be probated. Buchanan had his license suspended for his alleged failure to conduct both a "before" and an "after" analysis of the conditions of pole foundations; for his alleged failure to include the bending moment loads in calculations to determine the adequacy of a foundation design; and for his alleged failure to use a mathematical model that accurately reflected the situation found in the field. The terms of Buchanan's probation require him to take an ethics course sponsored by the board through the Murdough Center for Engineering Professionalism at Texas Tech University in Lubbock. If Buchanan does not complete the ethics course by June 19, 1997, the probation will be lifted and his license will be suspended until June 19, 1998. Buchanan must also provide the board with written reports at three-month intervals specifying the identity and location of the projects on which he worked and the type of engineering services performed during the probationary period.

Antoine J. Dib of Eden Prairie, Minn., had his license suspended for one year effective June 19, 1996, based on the recommendation by the State Office of Administrative Hearings. Dib failed to provide the board with a copy of his engineer seal imprint and failed to respond to the repeated requests by the board staff to submit a copy of the seal imprint.

J.F. Gouge, P.E., of Houston signed a Consent Order for the suspension of his engineering license for two years effective April 17, 1996. If Gouge meets board requirements, the entire two-year period of his suspension will be probated. Gouge had his license suspended for allegedly aiding and abetting the unlicensed practice of engineering by affixing his engineer seal to roof

truss design drawings that were not completed by him or under his responsible supervision. The terms of Gouge's probation require him to take an ethics course sponsored by the board through the Murdough Center for Engineering Professionalism at Texas Tech University in Lubbock and to provide the board with a written plan of action to prevent future occurrences. If Gouge does not meet board requirements by Oct. 17, 1996, the probation will not be implemented and his license will be fully suspended until April 17, 1998.

Harry C. Harbin of Shreveport, La., did not meet the terms of his probation as last reported in the Feb. 1996 *P.E. Newsletter*; therefore, his Texas license was suspended July 10, 1996, and will remain suspended through Jan. 10, 1997.

Mehmet Y. Ilter of Miami, Fla., signed a Consent Order in which he agreed to cease practicing engineering in Texas effective April 17, 1996 for allegedly affixing his Texas engineer seal to truss design sheets that were not completed by him or were not completed under his direct supervision; for allegedly affixing his Florida seal on Texas engineering plans; and for allegedly using a rubber stamp replica of his signature on projects. The Consent Order states the board will refuse to renew his license.

John M. Kerr, Jr., of Fredericksburg was convicted in Kerr County District Court on July 25, 1996, of misrepresentation of being a Texas professional engineer, which is a criminal offense. Kerr was convicted of misrepresenting himself as a professional engineer, preparing engineered design plans for the Kerrville Bible Church, conducting an engineering inspection of a foundation system at 1150 Sidney Baker Road in Kerrville, and issuing an inspection report on which he affixed a fraudulent rendition of an engineer seal. Although confinement was waived, Kerr was ordered to pay a fine and court costs totaling \$500.

B. A. Martin of Fort Worth had his engineering license revoked by the board based on a recommendation from the State Office of Administrative Hearings. The board charged that Martin failed to properly inspect a residence; prepared an engineering report with misleading information as to the structural integrity of a residence; and failed to provide a rebuttal statement addressing these allegations. The revocation became effective June 19, 1996.

Archie C. Nystel, P.E., of Abernathy signed a Consent Order for a formal reprimand for his alleged failure to provide adequate plans and pertinent information to complete proposed improvements for a water system in a professional and safe manner. In the order, Nystel agreed to cease the practice of civil engineering, including but not limited to all fresh and wastewater systems, until he passes the civil engineering Principles & Practice Examination.

Amir H. Shekarchi of San Antonio signed an Agreed Board Order for the suspension of his engineering license for two years effective June 19, 1996. If Shekarchi meets board requirements, the last 18 months of his suspension will be probated. Shekarchi had his license suspended for his alleged release of an engineering opinion that appears to be contrary to generally accepted engineering standards; for his alleged failure to fully disclose the rationale for his conclusion of the design adequacy of a berm; and for his alleged utilization of unverified data from a non-registrant to certify that a house would remain unharmed during a 100-year flood. The terms of Shekarchi's probation require him to complete an ethics course sponsored by the board through the Murdough Center for Engineering Professionalism at Texas Tech University in Lubbock. If Shekarchi does not complete the ethics course by Dec. 19, 1996, the probation will not be implemented and his license will remain suspended until June 19, 1998. Shekarchi must also provide the board with written reports at three-month intervals identifying the location of the projects worked on and the type of engineering services performed during the probationary period.

Robert H. Yeakey of Dallas signed a Consent Order which was accepted by the board on June 19, 1996, for the suspension of his engineering license for two years with terms for probation effective Sept. 19, 1996, to June 19, 1998. Yeakey had his license suspended for his alleged release of blank forms containing his professional engineer's seal and signature to an unlicensed individual and for his alleged failure to provide responsible supervision over an engineering inspection of a home. The terms of Yeakey's probation require him to take an ethics course sponsored by the board through the Murdough Center for Engineering Professionalism at Texas Tech University in Lubbock. If he does not complete the ethics course by Dec. 19, 1996, the probationary period will be rescinded and Yeakey's license will be suspended until June 19, 1998. Yeakey must also provide the board with written reports at three-month intervals identifying the location of the projects on which he worked and the type of engineering services performed during the probationary period.

How to file a complaint:

- ◆ call the enforcement department to verify that the case is within the board's jurisdiction.
- ◆ send a letter describing the details of the situation to enforcement; please provide sufficient evidence such as names of witnesses, plans, specifications, or other sources of proof with the letter.
- ◆ return a completed complaint form to the board.

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Board Notes:

What a Professional License Does for You

An engineering license allows Texas professional engineers to legally represent themselves to the general public as an engineer, offer consulting engineering services to private and public entities, and perform engineering design or construction on public works. Licensed engineers must also adhere to the code of ethics and professionalism established by the board.

License Renewal

Engineers must renew their license annually if they wish to continue to practice professional engineering. Renewal dates are staggered into quarters so that approximately one-fourth of the state's licensees will renew every three months. Regardless of whether a renewal notice is received, each licensee is still responsible for license renewal. Additional fees will be charged to engineers who renew late. Renewal notices are sent out 30-45 days prior to the license expiration dates listed below.

Registration & Examinations

From Jan. 1, 1996, to July 31, 1996, the board licensed 714 people. This number includes persons passing the April 1996 Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) examination. The pass rate in Texas was 52% on the Principles and Practice Examination and 74% on the Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) Examination.

Board Calendar:

Board Meeting Dates

Oct. 16-17, 1996 - Austin
Jan. 15, 1997 - Austin
April 16, 1997 - Austin

Examination Schedule

Principles & Practice Exam	Fundamentals Exam	Sign-up Deadline*
Oct. 25, '96	Oct. 26, '96	Sept. 6, 1996
April 18, '97	April 19, '97	Feb. 28, 1997
Oct. 31, '97	Nov. 1, '97	Sept. 12, 1997

*The Principles and Practice Exam and the Fundamentals Exam share the same deadline for submittal of the examinee scheduling form.

License Expiration Dates

March 31, June 30, Sept. 30, Dec. 31

National Engineers Week

Feb. 16-22, 1997

CPC Forum *continued*

leadership and then also be prepared for the growing public review which increasingly is occurring on both national and international levels, Gloyna said.

Leo Able, P.E., of Houston, is an author of two textbooks and numerous papers published in engineering trade journals. "I know from my work that some engineers are not staying current," he said. Able would like to see CPC continue and feels the program should become mandatory, he said.

Currently the program operates on a voluntary basis. Yet, in 2003 the state engineering board will undergo a Sunset Review by the Texas Legislature. The past track record of the Sunset Review has been to mandate that licensing agencies that do not have continuing education programs implement them.

"The board's plan is to let the program develop in a voluntary setting, allowing engineers to guide their own program," said John R. Speed, P.E., executive director of the Texas State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers.

Engineers' Participation

Engineers participating in the program find many ways within the scope of their job responsibilities to earn credit for CPC. Wayne Nunn, P.E., of Missouri City earns his credits through researching his clients products and through in-house study courses like AutoCAD training. His CPC studies enhance his day-to-day knowledge of piping analysis, Nunn said. He finds value in CPC "because engineers should continue to educate themselves after college," Nunn added.

Donna Manhart, P.E., of Garland said she is staying up to date and doing her job better by attending seminars at her work that count for CPC credit. "I have met the requirements, so why shouldn't I turn it in?", Manhart said.

Walter Evans, P.E., CPC Monitoring Team member, foresees the possibility of engineers-in-training becoming part of the CPC program. Evans would like to see a trial period implemented where the engineers-in-training could participate on an exploratory basis before making the choice to fully join the program, he said.

CPC's 15 required credit hours for participation can be obtained through self-study, involvement in the professional societies, writing engineering papers, teaching engineering courses, and in many cases any educational activity that enhances an engineer's ability to achieve peak performance on the job. Since the program operates on a voluntary basis, it is up to the engineer to decide which engineering and job related activities count for CPC credit.

Pro's and Con's

At a Houston branch ASCE meeting, Wayne Klotz, P.E., of Houston asked the 100 engineers present if they would still be in favor

of CPC if their employer was prohibited from paying for classes or giving them time off from work to fulfill CPC credits. After a discussion, only a dozen of the 100 engineers were still in favor of CPC, Klotz said.

Joe Novoa, P.E., a past board member, also questions the cost effectiveness of the benefits verses the expense of CPC activities.

"I have always argued that CPC as currently envisioned could cost as much as \$50 million annually to the people of Texas...for this amount of engineering effort, civil engineers could design one billion dollars worth of capital improvements every year," Novoa said.

Novoa calculated that by multiplying an estimated 20 hours of work expended by an engineer to meet CPC requirements at a billing rate of \$50 per hour, each engineer's participation would cost \$1,000. With nearly 50,000 engineers registered in Texas, Novoa estimated that Texas citizens would have to pay \$50 million.

Yet, the public's perception of an engineer's work can not be left out of the CPC debate. To quote Earnest Gloyna, "The time and effort to maintain a visible CPC program is considerable. However, professionalism requires societal confidence."

The South Texas section of ASME distributed a CPC survey in May of 1995 to their 4,000+ members. In response to the survey, many engineers indicated that their employer would cover the expense of the training. For engineers who must pay for training individually, the survey indicated the annual average cost of participation to be on a yearly average \$1,800, based on 40 hours each year for compliance.

One scenario that can help reduce the expense of earning the 15 CPC credit hours is to take a continuing education course, attend professional society meetings, and participate in a self-study activity like reading engineering books and trade journals.

This past spring *Engineering Times* ran an article that reported AT&T has begun cutting back approximately 40,000 jobs.

AT&T spokesman Burke Stinson was quoted in the article as saying, "...If you're an engineer with a specialty who is interested in other aspects of what's going on in the communications business you're in demand. If you're a dogmatic engineer who doesn't take advantage of new trends, you won't be in demand..."

Summary

Engineers are invited to respond to the board by letter or e-mail concerning CPC. Contact Debbie Rice, CPC coordinator for the board, for more information or to request a CPC speaker for presentations at engineering functions.

Board Sponsors Engineering Ethics Program

The Texas Engineering Practice Act gives the state engineering board the authority to establish standards of conduct for engineers. Out of this power, the board implemented a professional development program in 1989 at the Murdough Center for Engineering Professionalism at Texas Tech University in Lubbock. The purpose behind the program is for the engineering profession to go beyond the technical requirements of protecting the health and safety of the public and consider the ethical aspects of the practice of engineering.

With the advice and assistance of the Industry Advisory Committee, the board has sponsored the development and dissemination of instructional materials, short courses, workshops and newsletters for engineering faculty. To date, over 2,000 engineers have attended seminars and presentations based on engineering ethics.

Examples of communication and the use of resources developed for the Professional Development Program are indicated in the following summarized list: publication of the "TexethicS" Newsletter; a correspondence course on ethics and professionalism (300 enrollments from 28 states); engineering faculty workshops; a workshop for Texas engineering deans and the Texas State Board of Registration; and the NAFTA Forum on Engineering Practice.

The hope of the board is that a higher level of ethical conduct will result and that widespread recognition of engineers as true professionals will continue.

Enforcement *continued*

Revoked & Suspended Licenses as of July 31, 1996

Revoked

B.A. Martin, Fort Worth

Suspended

Milton D. Bluhm, Victoria
Antoine J. Dib, Eden Prairie, Minn.
James Harry Rowell, Carrollton
Harry C. Harbin, Shreveport, La.
Amir H. Shekarchi, San Antonio
Robert H. Yeakey, Dallas

Valid Cease & Desist Orders & Enforcement Agreements

Issued from Feb. 1, 1996 to July 31, 1996

Jack H. Balabanian, Houston
Eugene D. Birnbaum, Los Angeles, Calif.
Lisa Bongino, Gladstone, Mo.
David C. Burt, Plano
Wen Tao Chang, Houston
Robert T. Chomiak, Dallas
Theodore H. Cody, San Antonio
Herb Cummins, Tyler
Franco Davati, Houston
Billie E. Davis, Irving
J.R. DiVirgilio, Austin
Nicholas T. Drake, Seabrook
Daniel D. Ezernack, Sugar Land
Jean R. Griffin, Everton, Mo.
Mehmet Y. Ilter, Miami, Fla.
Kintar U. Laskar, Houston
Peter Nicholas Linden, Houston
Paul Maguranis, San Antonio
Joan D. Williams Mason, Spring
Richard W. Medeiros, Floresville
Angel Mena, San Antonio
David L. Patrick, McAllen
Walter R. Pope, Houston
Carolyn S. Sewell, Diboll
Clifford Lee Tubbs, Houston
Jon Michael Vest, Sugar Land
Delbert R. Ward, San Antonio
Mike Warton, Cedar Park
Stuart R. Wright, Dallas

Injunctive Matters

Since publication of the Feb. 1996 *P.E. Newsletter*, the following injunctive suit was resolved in district court in the board's favor:

Joe W. Long, doing business as Internal Combustion Engineering and Tuning, Inc., in Humble, Texas.

The Attorney General's Office is attempting to serve a Motion for Contempt for Violation of Permanent Injunction against **Eugene G. Wier** of Houston. If anyone knows the whereabouts of Wier or his employer, please contact the enforcement department at (512) 440-7723.

Congratulations

John Farbes, past board member, was named to the National Petroleum Council by President Bill Clinton.

Roxanne L. Pillar, P.E., board chair from Sept. 1 1995, to Aug. 31, 1996, was named Distinguished Engineer of the Foundation by the Texas Engineering Foundation Board of Trustees.

The Texas State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers is a state agency that licenses engineers, enforces the Texas Engineering Practice Act and regulates the practice of engineering in Texas. Currently there are 47,000 licensed engineers practicing in 23 disciplines throughout Texas.

P.E. NEWSLETTER

TEXAS STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION
FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

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Austin, TX 78760-8329

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