

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FINAL BILL ANALYSIS**

BILL #:	CS/CS/HB 223	FINAL HOUSE FLOOR ACTION:	
SPONSOR(S):	Government Operations Appropriations Subcommittee; Business and Professional Regulation Subcommittee; Combee; Porter	115 Y's	0 N's
COMPANION BILLS:	CS/CS/SB 404	GOVERNOR'S ACTION:	Approved

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

CS/CS/HB 223 passed the House on March 27, 2014, as CS/CS/SB 404. The bill creates a geologist-in-training registration under the Board of Professional Geologists and permits applicants for geologist-in-training registration to take the fundamentals of geology part of the licensure examination upon completion of the necessary coursework.

The geologist-in-training applicant must meet the same geological coursework and background requirements as a professional geologist licensure applicant. If an applicant for registration meets the requirements and is certified by the Board of Professional Geologists as qualifying, the applicant is then permitted to take the fundamentals of geology part of the licensure examination. By permitting individuals to take the fundamentals of geology part of the licensure examination upon completion of the geological coursework education requirements, the passage rate for that part of the examination may increase.

The geologist-in-training registration is optional. Individuals desiring to be licensed as a geologist may still wait to take the fundamentals of geology part of the examination with the rest of the examination upon meeting all eligibility requirements, including completion of the required work experience.

The bill requires the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (Department) to register as a geologist-in-training each applicant who meets the requirements and successfully completes the fundamentals of geology part of the examination. Furthermore, the bill updates licensure requirements as professional geologists, clarifying that the applicants must obtain five years of work experience prior to licensure and updating the hours of coursework necessary to meet national standards.

The bill will have minimal, but indeterminate costs that can be absorbed with existing resources. The Department estimates revenues as a result of the bill will likely range from \$6,750 to \$22,500.

The bill was approved by the Governor on June 13, 2014, ch. 2014-73, L.O.F., and will become effective on January 1, 2015.

I. SUBSTANTIVE INFORMATION

A. EFFECT OF CHANGES:

Current Examination for Licensure As Professional Geologist

The Board of Professional Geologists (Board) was established as a board under the Division of Professions, a division of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (Department).¹ In order to be licensed as a professional geologist by the Board, applicants must meet a number of education and experience requirements prior to obtaining passing scores on a written licensure examination, which is designed to test an applicant's qualifications to practice professional geology.² The Board has the authority to approve by rule the use of a national examination for a licensure examination.³

The Board is a member of the National Association of State Boards of Geology (ASBOG), which serves as a connective link among the individual state geological registration licensing boards for the planning and preparation of uniform procedures and the coordination of geologic protective measures for the general public.⁴ ASBOG is not a regulatory body and does not license geologists.⁵ It is a national organization which provides guidance for the licensure and regulation of professional geologists. ASBOG also develops standardized written examinations for determining qualifications of applicants seeking licensure as professional geologists.⁶

The Board has adopted a standardized written test developed by ASBOG.⁷ The test has two parts, specifically adopted by the Board for use as the licensure examination. The parts consist of the Fundamentals of Geology part and the Practice of Geology part.⁸ The Fundamentals of Geology part of the examination emphasizes the knowledge and skills typically acquired in an academic setting and that leads to a baccalaureate degree.⁹ The Practice of Geology part of the examination emphasizes skills and knowledge acquired or expanded in a practice or job setting.¹⁰

Licensure by Examination Requirements for Professional Geologists

Applicants for licensure as a professional geologist must first apply to take the examination for licensure. The Board must review their application to determine whether the applicant is qualified to take the examination. If the Board finds the applicant is qualified to take the examination, the Board certifies to the Department that the applicant is able to take the examination. The Department will administer the examination to each applicant that the Board certifies:¹¹

- Has completed and submitted an application form with a nonrefundable application fee and examination fee,¹² which is refundable if the applicant is found to be ineligible to take the examination.
- Is at least 18 years of age.

¹ Section 20.165, F.S.

² Section 492.105(1), F.S.

³ Section 455.217(1)(d), F.S.

⁴ National Association of State Boards of Geology, *Mission Statement*, available at <http://www.asbog.org/> (last visited January 16, 2014).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Rule 61G16-6.001(2), F.A.C.

⁸ Rule 61G16-6.001(3), F.A.C.

⁹ National Association of State Boards of Geology, *ASBOG Professional Geologist Candidate handbook, 4 (2013)*, available at <http://www.asbog.org/Documents/1309%20Candidate%20Handbook.wpd.pdf> (last visited January 16, 2014).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Section 492.105(1), F.S.

¹² Rule 61G16-3.001, F.A.C., sets the application fee at \$150.00 and the examination fee at \$250.00.

- Has not committed any act or offense in any jurisdiction which constitutes a basis for disciplining a professional geologist licensed pursuant to ch. 492, F.S.
- Has graduated with a major in geology or related science acceptable to the Board from a college or university where the geological curricula has met the criteria established by an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education.
- Has completed at least 30 semester hours of geological coursework,¹³ 24 of which must be at the third or fourth year or graduate level, at a college or university where the geological curricula has met the criteria established by an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education.¹⁴
- Has at least seven years of professional geological work experience, which shall include a minimum of three years of professional geological work under the supervision of a licensed geologist or professional engineer registered under ch. 471, F.S.; or have a minimum of five accumulative years' experience in responsible charge of geological work.¹⁵ This experience shall have been demonstrated by the applicant having performed the work in a responsible position as determined by the Board.¹⁶ Applicants can substitute time obtaining an education or teaching and research work towards field work as follows:
 - Each year of undergraduate study in geological sciences shall count as one-half year experience, up to a maximum of two years.
 - Each year of graduate study shall count as one year of experience.
 - Credit for undergraduate study, graduate study, and graduate courses, individually or in any combination, shall not exceed a total of two years towards meeting the experience requirement.
 - Full time teaching or research is credited year for year towards meeting the seven years requirement.

Once the applicant achieves a score of 70 percent or better for both parts of the examination,¹⁷ the applicant may obtain a license as a professional geologist.

Current Examination Results

Because applicants are able to use up to two years of undergraduate work towards the required work experience, the typical time between graduation and being eligible to apply to take the examination is five years. The passage rate of applicants from Florida for the Fundamentals of Geology part of the examination is approximately 50 percent.¹⁸ The percentage of failure increases the further applicants are removed from their education.¹⁹ The passage rates nationwide for the Fundamentals of Geology part of the examination for March of 2012, October of 2012, March of 2013, and October of 2013, were 57, 63, 63, and 64 percent, respectively.²⁰

Geologists-in-Training

¹³ Rule 61G16-5.002, F.A.C., states that geological coursework comprises “the basic fundamental core program of geology” and provides a list of possible courses.

¹⁴ The list for accrediting agencies recognized by the United States Department of Education may be found at http://www2.ed.gov/admins/finaid/accred/accreditation_pg6.html (last visited January 16, 2014).

¹⁵ Rule 61G16-1.009(1), F.A.C., defines “responsible charge” to mean “one who is accountable for and exercises direct control and personal supervision of one self’s and others’ geological work with initiative, skill and independent scientific judgment.”

¹⁶ Rule 61G16-1.009(2), F.A.C., defines “responsible position” as “a position in which one performs geological work with initiative, skill and independent judgment, under the supervision and direction of a professional geologist licensed under ch. 492, F.S., a professional engineer licensed under ch. 471, F.S., or other qualified professional.”

¹⁷ Rule 61G16-6.001(3), F.A.C.

¹⁸ *2014 Department of Business and Professional Regulation Legislative Bill Analysis, HB 223*, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, (December 2013).

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ National Association of State Boards of Geology, *FG & PG Examination Statistics*, available at [http://www.asbog.org/Documents/FG%20%20PG%20Exam%20Statistics%20\(Mar%202008%20-%20Oct%202013\).pdf](http://www.asbog.org/Documents/FG%20%20PG%20Exam%20Statistics%20(Mar%202008%20-%20Oct%202013).pdf) (last visited January 16, 2014).

Florida does not currently have a geologist-in-training registration. In 2005, ASBOG produced The Professional Geologist Model Licensure Law (Model Law), which provided a model for the geologist-in-training registration qualifications. A number of states have adopted the aforementioned model language to provide for a geologist-in-training registration or equivalent. The qualifications that must be met prior to “enrollment” as a geologist-in-training as found in the Model Law include the following:

- Graduation from a course of study in geology satisfactory to the board from an accredited college or university, or from a program accredited by an organization recognized by the board, of four (4) or more years and which includes at least thirty (30) semester hours or forty-five (45) quarter hours of credit in geological course work suitable to the board, with a major in geology or a geological specialty;
- Successful passage of a national examination on the fundamentals of geology and any other jurisdictional examinations in geology as determined and prescribed by the board; and,
- Other requirements as may be established in rules and regulations by the board including that said applicant for enrollment possesses a degree in geology as specified in this section prior to being allowed to sit for any examination.²¹

Effect of the Bill

Examination for Licensure as Professional Geologist

Multi-Part Examination:

The bill amends s. 492.105(1), F.S., to permit the Board to adopt a multi-part examination for licensure. The rulemaking authority under s. 492.104(2), F.S., is amended to permit the Board to adopt fees apportioned to each part of the multi-part examination. This allows the Board to apportion the examination fee for each part of the examination the applicant takes.

Fundamentals of Geology:

The bill further amends s. 492.105(1), F.S., to include fundamentals of geology in the required topics to be examined in the required licensure examination. Currently, the Board has adopted an examination developed by ASBOG that can be split into two parts. One of the discrete parts of the examination tests on the fundamentals of geology, which includes the knowledge and skills typically acquired in an academic setting.²²

²¹ National Association of State Boards of Geology, *The Professional Geologist Model Licensure Law*, Section 22 at p. 29 (Dec 2005), available at <http://www.asbog.org/Documents/Model%20Law%2012-2-05.pdf> (last visited January 20, 2014).

²² See *supra* note 9.

Licensure Requirements for Professional Geologists

Coursework Requirements Updated:

The bill amends s. 492.105(1)(d)2., F.S., to update coursework requirements for licensure to include 45 quarterly hours, providing licensure parameters for applicants from colleges with a quarter-based course schedule. Furthermore, the bill removes the requirement that 24 of the 30 required semester hours necessary to obtain licensure by examination be at the third or fourth collegiate year or graduate level coursework.

Work Experience Requirements Updated:

The bill amends s. 492.105(1)(e), F.S., by lowering the work experience requirement from seven years to five "verified" years total and removes the ability to substitute time obtaining a graduate or undergraduate education, researching, or teaching for the required work experience. Lowering the experience requirement from seven years to five years but removing the ability to obtain that experience through education results in no actual net change in the experience requirements. Currently applicants must obtain five years of experience following graduation with a degree in geology or related science from an accredited college or university. Five years of experience following graduation with a degree in geology or related science from an accredited college or university is still required.

The bill clarifies that work performed to meet the five years of work experience requirement must be verified geological work which includes one of the following:

- A minimum of three years of professional geological work under a licensed geologist or professional engineer; or
- A minimum of five accumulative years in responsible charge of geological work as determined by the Board.

The bill permits the Board to set parameters for the work that qualifies as responsible charge of geological work. This language clarifies that applicants can obtain the experience under the guidance of a licensed professional geologist or engineer. If the applicant is from a state that does not license geologists, he or she can still qualify for licensure if he or she can show experience in the geological field by being "accountable for and exercis[ing] direct control and personal supervision of oneself's and others' geological work with initiative, skill, and independent scientific judgment."²³ Finally, the bill amends s. 492.105(e), F.S., to remove the applicant's ability to demonstrate experience by his or her having performed work in a "responsible position as determined by the Board." The effect of this removal is minimal, as the definition for "responsible position"²⁴ is nearly identical to that of "responsible charge" and is applied in the same manner by the Board.

Geologists-in-Training

The bill creates s. 492.1051, F.S., creating geologist-in-training registration and requirements. The geologist-in-training registration is not mandatory for individuals to become licensed as a professional geologist. Rather, the creation of the geologist-in-training registration permits an applicant the option of sitting for the fundamentals of geology part of the examination prior to obtaining the five years required work experience. The bill requires the Department to administer the fundamentals of geology part of the licensure examination for any applicant for registration as a geologist-in-training who the Board certifies:

²³ Rule 61G16-1.009(1), F.A.C.

²⁴ Rule 61G16-1.009(2), F.A.C.

- Has completed an application form and remitted a nonrefundable application fee and an examination fee.
- Has not committed an act or offense in any jurisdiction which constitutes grounds for disciplining a licensed professional geologist.
- Has successfully completed at least 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours of geological coursework at an accredited college or university, and, if still enrolled, has provided a letter of good standing from the college or university.

The Department is required to register all applicants who the Board certifies has passed the fundamentals of geology part of the licensure examination. Upon graduation from the college or university and completion of the professional experience set forth in s. 492.105, F.S., the geologist-in-training may then apply to take the examination for licensure as a professional geologist. However, the geologist-in-training will not be required to retake the part of the examination that tests on the fundamentals of geology.

By splitting the examination into multiple parts and permitting applicants to take the part that tests on the fundamentals of geology upon completion of education requirements, the passage rate may improve, providing applicants a better chance of becoming licensed as a professional geologist the first time they take the additional practice of geology part of the examination.

II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

Currently, the Department charges a \$250 examination fee to administer both the fundamentals of geology part of the examination and the practice of geology part of the examination at the same time. Both parts of the examination must be taken after all education and experience requirements are met.

This bill creates a stepped system towards licensure as a professional geologist. Individuals may take the fundamentals part of the examination to become a registered geologist-in-training upon completion of education requirements prior to meeting the experience requirements needed to take the practice of geology part of the examination for licensure as a professional geologist. Then, after the geologist-in-training obtains the required experience, he or she may take the practice of geology part of the examination to become licensed as a professional geologist.

Because the bill permits the parts of the examination to be taken years apart, it permits the examination fee to be split, providing for a part of the \$250 examination fee to be paid for the fundamentals of geology part of the examination and a part to be paid for the practice of geology examination. The Department indicates that the examination fee for the fundamentals of geology part of the examination is \$150 and the examination fee for the practice of geology part of the examination is \$100.

Individuals taking the fundamentals of geology part of the examination are taking the examination at least five years earlier than they would under current statute. Therefore, the \$150 fee for that part of the examination is not a new fee that the Department would otherwise not receive. It is merely a reapportioned part of a fee, paid earlier than it would be under the current statute.

For the first five years following the implementation of the bill, the Department will receive an increase in revenues due to the additional individuals applying to take the fundamentals of geology

part of the examination in addition to those individuals who are paying the full \$250 to take both parts of the examination for licensure as a professional geologist.

After the first five years following the bill's implementation, the pool of individuals who waited to take both examinations at the same time for licensure as a professional geologist should be significantly less. The pool of individuals applying to take the examination will consist of recent graduates applying to take the fundamentals of geology part of the examination and geologists-in-training who are actively obtaining experience to qualify to take the practice of geology part of the examination. Therefore, after five years, the annual revenue should return to amounts similar to the current levels.

The Department estimates that approximately 30 to 100 individuals will apply to become a geologist-in-training on an annual basis. Based on the Department estimate of applicants, the revenue increase for the first five years as a result of the bill will likely range from \$6,750 to \$22,500 (estimated \$150 exam fee and a \$75 application fee).²⁵

2. Expenditures:

The Department indicates that the bill will have minimal, but indeterminate costs that can be absorbed with existing resources. Expenditures related to implementation of the bill will likely consist of costs for application development, technology changes, and rulemaking. No exam development cost will be incurred as the applicants will take the existing fundamentals part of the national geology exam.²⁶

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

None.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Geologist-in training applicants will be required to pay an application and examination fee of an estimated \$225 when applying to take the fundamentals of geology part of the examination. However, the same applicants will have to pay only a \$100 examination fee to take the practice of geology part of the examination when they complete the experience requirements. Therefore, the direct impact on applicants consists of a higher initial cost if they choose to become registered geologists-in-training, with a lower cost at the time of application for licensure as a professional geologist.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

None.

²⁵ 2014 Department of Business and Professional Regulation Legislative Bill Analysis, HB 223, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, December 12, 2013.

²⁶ 2014 Department of Business and Professional Regulation Legislative Bill Analysis, HB 223, Department of Business and Professional Regulation, December 12, 2013.