

Attendees

Chris Jenkins, Michael Fletcher, Leroy Emkin, John Hann, Kurt Swensson, Ken Nuttall, Eric Hagberg, John Hutton, Rob Weilacher, Adrian Persaud (Author)

Licensure Options Discussed

a) Status quo - 16 hour exam required by board policy for candidates with structural experience.

Pros: no legislation, all new PE's who design structures are held to the higher standard of the 16 hour exam. **Cons:** can be easily changed by the board in future, does not identify to the client or public who is a SE vs. PE, competence determined by the individual (any PE can design any structure).

b) Practice act Legislation (current PE's who submit a signed affidavit stating that their experience is primarily structural would be granted a license as a Professional Engineer, Structural Engineer (PE,SE) and could design designated structures):

i) **all structures must be designed by a PE,SE** (Professional Engineer, Structural Engineer): All new engineers would need to pass the 16 hour exam. **Pros:** Identifies to the public PE,SE vs. PE, competence determined by NCEES 16 hour exam. **Cons:** may restrict the current practice of Geotechnical, Bridge or other engineers by requiring them to pass the 16 hour exam to perform all design related to structural engineering.

ii) **designated structures designed by a PE,SE:** Designated structures to be determined by the Board. Exam requirements would also be set by the Board. Candidates with primarily structural experience may first take and pass the Civil PE with the 4 hour structural afternoon section which would qualify them as a PE. PE's cannot design designated structures. A PE may then take and pass the 16 hour structural exam which would qualify them as a PE,SE and able to design designated structures. Candidates with primarily structural experience would also be given the option to skip the 8 hour Civil and take the 16 hour structural exam as a first exam which would qualify them to be a PE,SE and able to design designated structures. **Pros:** Reduces burden on Geotechnical and Bridge Engineers. Gives candidates option to follow ASCE 'advanced credential' path, identifies to the client and public PE,SE vs. PE. **Cons:** Depending on the threshold set by the Board for designated structures, many important structures may still be designed by PE's (non PE,SE's)

c) Title act: A Title act governs use of a title. It would regulate the use of the title "Professional Engineer, Structural Engineer," but would not prohibit any PE from practicing structural engineering. Any PE could legally practice any kind of structural engineering, as long as he/she does not use the regulated title of PE,SE. Title acts benefit the client and public by providing an identifiable choice when hiring an engineer and could also give building departments opportunity to recognize and give preference to a PE,SE. The Board would determine the exam requirements for becoming a PE,SE. Current PE's who primarily practice structural engineering could be grandfathered in as a PE,SE as noted in b) above.

Consensus

It was the consensus that the committee proceed based on option **b)-ii**