

AN OFFICIAL NCEES PUBLICATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION, OPINIONS, AND IDEAS REGARDING THE LICENSURE OF ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

ENFORCEMENT BEAT

IT'S TIME TO RETHINK REMOTE SUPERVISION

MARC S. BARTER, P.E., S.E.

ALABAMA STATE BOARD OF LICENSURE FOR
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS MEMBER

The term “remote supervision” as defined in the context of a licensing board has several applications. It can be used to describe the supervision of a branch office, it can be used to describe an arrangement whereby documents are prepared by one engineer and reviewed and sealed by another engineer, and it can also be used to classify the supervision of unlicensed

individuals applying for licensure. Modern technology is forcing a new approach to evaluating these situations. The question is, can a licensing board rely on the effectiveness of technology to allow remote supervision?

Since we can apply the term to three separate but related

situations, let's explore the Alabama board's view of each as it relates to engineering. Land surveying has similar requirements, but for the sake of simplicity, we will address the issue from an engineering perspective.

According to Alabama law, every branch office or location where engineering is offered as a service must have a licensed professional engineer in residence. Many branch offices have only one or two licensed engineers in residence, but the office may actually provide services outside the discipline of the resident engineer(s) through the work of unlicensed engineers who are supervised remotely. While this is not an ideal situation, it is allowed under Alabama law. Of course, all work produced must be sealed by a licensed engineer who is responsible for it, but that person is not required to be located within the branch office.

The second example of remote supervision involves the sealing of documents prepared by one engineer and reviewed and sealed by another engineer who is not in the same location or does not work for the same company. A typical example would be an engineer not licensed in Alabama who prepares a design for construction in Alabama. In lieu of obtaining licensure in Alabama, he or she contracts with an Alabama-licensed engineer to review and seal the work. Is this allowed under Alabama law? Yes; however, with the following caveat. The engineer whose seal is on the drawings must have authority over and involvement in the preparation of the documents—and for good reason.

In 2009, the Alabama board of licensure issued an opinion, which can be found on its website, that allows for remote supervision and the sealing of documents, provided the client can reasonably infer that the licensed engineer was in charge of the document preparation and had full control over them, including the authority and ability to change the documents. However, when documents are prepared by one person and sealed by another, a fine line develops between responsible charge and plan stamping. “Plan stamping” is a euphemism for selling one's stamp versus the stamp being used to signify that an engineering service was provided.

One need not have much of an imagination to see how this arrangement can be abused, especially with the current trend towards offshoring. Someone outside the United States who does not hold an Alabama license is contracted with to prepare engineering documents for use in the United States, and specifically in Alabama. The question to

The question is, can a licensing board rely on the effectiveness of technology to allow remote supervision?

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Zone meetings outline road map for annual meeting and beyond

NCEES and its member boards are committed to keeping engineer interns on the track to licensure; making this change will support these efforts.

The recent zone interim meetings provided the opportunity to discuss some important issues facing our organization. With the zone meetings complete, we now turn our attention to addressing these issues at the NCEES annual meeting in August and beyond, including the following.

The Advisory Committee on Council Activities will present several important motions at the annual meeting. The committee is proposing to amend the *Model Law* to eliminate the requirement of four years of experience before taking the PE exam. This will bring the *Model Law* in line with the *Model Rules*. NCEES and its member boards are committed to keeping engineer interns on the track to licensure; making this change will support these efforts. One important point is that a P.E. license will still not be granted until the experience requirement has been met.

ACCA is also recommending that NCEES create a focus group of young professionals (one from each zone) from licensed engineers and surveyors outside the Council to serve as liaisons to the board of directors and our committees and task forces. Generally, the process of board appointments excludes young professionals from taking an active role in NCEES, and this group could give a different perspective on aspects of the licensure process, career development, and the use of technology.

Improving mobility

The Council was initially formed to promote licensure mobility between states. We have made considerable progress, but there is still work to do. The Mobility

Task Force is developing a survey that will go out this summer to all boards to evaluate the licensure process in each jurisdiction to assess the comity licensure details for Model Law Engineers. This survey will serve as the basis for a conceptual plan that the task force hopes to develop next year to make comity licensure for Model Law Engineers faster, easier, and simpler between jurisdictions.

Addressing industrial exemptions

The Industrial Exemption Task Force has been researching industrial exemptions to licensure, and it has compiled information that boards can use to address exemptions in their jurisdictions. Boards need to review and disseminate this information to take initial steps, where possible, to eliminate the industrial exemption. We need to stress to our stakeholders that who your employer is should not determine whether you need to be licensed to practice.

Expanding CBT

We need to ramp up work in our exam development committees to get the PE and PS exams ready for CBT. It is neither wise, practical, nor economically feasible for us to have dual delivery systems of our exams for an extended period of time.

The work of our committees and task forces has set the agenda for the business sessions at our annual meeting in August and in the future. I encourage you to read the full reports of these groups in the 2013 *Action Items and Conference Reports*. This publication will be posted on My NCEES in July.



Fleshing out the clearinghouse: an NCEES Education Registry

In its first year as a standing committee, the Committee on Education tackled nine charges, including one focused on the master's-or-equivalent (MOE) requirement for engineering licensure, which will take effect in NCEES model documents in 2020. This charge required further definition of the clearinghouse concept.

Over the past decade, NCEES has focused on the minimum foundational engineering education required to become a professional engineer. In 2006, the Council voted to add language to the *Model Law* and *Model Rules* requiring a master's degree or the equivalent for initial engineering licensure (effective in 2020). Since this time, NCEES has been working to address barriers to implementing the additional education requirement.

At the 2009 annual meeting, the Council approved a motion presented by the Engineering Education Task Force to move forward with developing the concept of a clearinghouse for evaluating candidates' education qualifications. The task force imagined that the clearinghouse would be used when a candidate did not have a master's degree but did have additional education that could be considered as being equivalent to a master's degree, allowing for consistency in this type of evaluation across NCEES member licensing boards.

In its discussions, the committee proposed broadening the idea of a clearinghouse into an NCEES Education Registry. The registry would perform two related functions: qualify continuing professional competency (CPC) and MOE courses and providers and be a repository for CPC and MOE records for licensees/applicants.

The registry would

- Establish criteria for approving CPC and non-university MOE course providers and additional eligibility requirements for listing on the registry
- Maintain an online list of approved providers and courses/activities, including designating each course/activity as CPC or MOE
- Maintain a record of CPC credits for licensees (helpful to individuals licensed in multiple jurisdictions)
- Maintain a record of MOE course credits for applicants (courses completed with a passing grade only)

The registry would make it easier for member boards to review CPC and MOE coursework and activities. Individuals with CPC or MOE records maintained in the registry could find comity issues minimized. The registry would be a tool used by boards at their discretion in reviewing applicants' CPC or MOE credits. In implementing this concept, the committee

believes that NCEES staff would be capable of assessing CPC providers and courses as well as MOE course syllabi and instructors. Staff already evaluates foreign credentials, and these tasks are similar. However, assessment of the required rigor of MOE non-university coursework would require the use of consultants, who could be licensed engineers from the sponsoring organization or company or could be members or emeritus members of a member board.

The Education Committee recommends that next year's committee be charged with identifying consultants from four or five entities that provide meaningful non-university coursework that meets the needs of engineers who are underserved by traditional university upper-level undergraduate and graduate-level offerings. With input from these consultants, the committee would further develop the standards of assessing non-university coursework, paying particular attention to the rigor required for equivalency.

In closing, the Education Committee invites all attendees of the NCEES annual meeting in August to a workshop focusing on the proposed NCEES Education Registry presented in this article as well as findings related to the committee's other charges. We look forward to seeing you in San Antonio.

$$\rho v_B - Q_c \rho v_c = \rho \frac{\pi D_B^2}{4} v_B^2 - \rho \frac{\pi D_c^2}{4} v_c^2$$



COMMITTEE FOCUS

A.J.P. (SONNY) LAONEY, P.E.
INDUSTRIAL EXEMPTION TASK FORCE CHAIR

Task force studies licensure exemptions

This year, the Industrial Exemption Task Force was created to determine how engineering licensing boards treat industrial exemptions to licensure, to develop a database of how each jurisdiction's laws and rules deal with the industrial exemption, to explore any industrial exemption initiatives previously undertaken by the boards, and to develop information that the boards can use to begin a dialogue on dealing with industrial exemptions.

one jurisdiction. Public utilities are specified in only 11 jurisdictions. The task force believes there are opportunities to reduce many types of engineering activities that are currently thought to be exempt from licensure due to the industrial exemption but that are actually subject to licensure under most state laws.

The task force also used some of the experiences of boards that have tried to deal with exemptions from the licensing laws to develop a starting point for boards interested in beginning a discussion of removing forms of industrial exemptions from their laws and rules.

Beginning the process must include raising expectations of the public, including the need for and requirements of licensure, deciding the level of work product and responsible charge licensure would require in industry, and, most essentially, incorporating industry into the process.

It may be possible to encourage and increase licensure in industry by putting more emphasis on licensure at the university level. NCEES could develop a standardized ethics and professionalism teaching module that universities could implement with cooperation from board members and society volunteers. By encouraging this, NCEES would expose more faculty and students to the benefits of licensure and might influence

more faculty and students, even those in traditionally nonlicensed disciplines, to pursue licensure even if working in industry.

While industry may possibly agree to modification or elimination of the licensure exemption, concerns about mobility will play a critical role in how far industry would be willing to go. Jurisdictions with similar laws, closely aligned industries or utilities, or common borders could work toward an agreement on mobility as an enticement to industry.

The work of this year's task force is just the first step in the process to understand what will need to be done to eliminate the industrial exemption. Achieving this long-desired goal will require a great deal of preparation and work with all stakeholders. The public will need to understand why the elimination should be undertaken. Industry will need to understand why this change would be advantageous to its long-term benefit. Licensing boards will have to address comity. And the profession will have to agree to some form of initial compromise on some of the licensure requirements, such as grandfathering current engineers.

The full report of the task force's efforts to address this complex issue is included in the *Action Items and Conference Reports*, which will be available for download from My NCEES in July.

While industry may possibly agree to modification or elimination of the licensure exemption, concerns about mobility will play a critical role in how far industry would be willing to go.

One of the surprising findings of the task force is that few states actually exempt many categories of engineers from licensure. For example, engineering faculty are specifically exempt in just a handful of jurisdictions. State and local government agencies are exempt from engineering licensure in only

Ontario repeals industrial exemption

The government of Ontario, Canada, has repealed the province's industrial exemption. The change, which took effect on March 1, means that those responsible for professional engineering work related to production machinery or equipment must be licensed professional engineers. [Note: On March 1, Professional Engineers Ontario announced that the deadline would be extended to September 1, 2013.]

In the U.S. engineering profession, industrial exemptions from state licensing laws have long been a controversial issue, especially since the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. Since its founding, NSPE has questioned the wisdom of exemptions from licensing laws and believes state licensure laws should apply to all individuals who practice engineering as defined by the *Model Law* published by the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying.

Last year, NCEES amended the *Model Law* to require responsible charge by a PE over the engineering design of buildings, structures, products, machines, processes, and systems that can affect the public health, safety, and welfare.

In Ontario, while a licensed professional engineer was required to perform health and safety reviews prior to the start-up of newly installed or altered production machinery and equipment, an exception for the work performed was enacted in 1984. The recent change to Ontario's Professional Engineers Act repealed that exception, however.

"Repealing the industrial exception brings professional engineering in again at the beginning of the production

process development cycle," says Michael Price, P.Eng., acting CEO and registrar of Professional Engineers Ontario. "Engineering is regulated to serve and protect the public interest, and professional engineers are accountable to PEO for doing just that by maintaining a high quality in their work and also by considering its overall implications. Bringing this mindset into the design of the production process should be cost-effective for industry by lessening workplace illness or injury and associated workplace insurance claims, and minimizing retrofitting, downtime, and equipment replacement."

Adds Ontario Attorney General John Gerretsen: "Repealing the industrial exception in the Professional Engineers Act will improve oversight to help workers and the public stay safe and promote more efficient and productive workplaces."

To help industry make the transition, employers who filed a compliance plan with PEO before September 1 have up to one year to meet the new requirement. Additionally, PEO extended its Financial Credit Program, which usually waives license application fees for eligible new graduates and newcomers to Canada, to any employees named in compliance plans. The organization will also assist those employees by providing application and Engineering Intern Program seminars and administering its professional practice exams at their job sites for groups of at least 20 people.

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Experience with foreign comity applications yields lessons learned

What was, more or less, a straightforward process to communicate options to affected individuals quickly became a bit of a nightmare.

It comes as a humbling experience to admit a mistake. It is even worse when the mistake has a negative effect on individuals who simply did what was asked of them. As licensing boards, our work begins when we respond to the basic question, “Can I have a license to practice engineering?” Exactly how we respond is a rather complex reflection of what the candidates report they did and what we are able to verify. Our goal is to always be fair and accurate in reaching the point where we can confidently respond.

Well, as the story goes ... once upon a time, NCEES began approving foreign organizations to obtain and administer the FE and PE examinations. Following procedures that involved onsite visits, candid conversations, and written assurances, each organization was granted the privilege of accessing the NCEES exams. The goal, in part, was to foster some measure of consistency to the qualification of engineers on a global scale. At last count, the Council’s exams are available in Canada, Egypt, the Emirate of Sharjah, Turkey, Japan, South Korea, and Saudi Arabia.

Shortly after the first examinations were administered outside the United States, the Washington board began receiving applications for licensure from those who had taken and passed both the FE and PE exams. Most were from Canada and Japan, but we did receive a few

from Egypt. The individuals were applying on the basis of comity because they had completed the experience, education, and examinations of our basic requirements. The applicants from Egypt also presented documents on their membership in the Egyptian Syndicate of Engineers (ESE) as evidence of a professional license.

By early 2012, we had received and evaluated 11 applicants from Egypt who were deemed qualified by the board for a license via comity. Each of these individuals was respectful of the process and provided what was needed when requested. While we did experience difficulty in responsiveness, it was primarily due to the great distance and some political unrest in Cairo. Each application appeared complete, and our approval process did not reveal any points of concern. The documents appeared to represent credentials that were equivalent to the U.S. standards to issue a professional license. We believed at the time that the candidates from Egypt were qualified and issued each a license to practice engineering as a Washington P.E.

In 2012, for reasons now irrelevant, we had cause to look more carefully at the organizational makeup of ESE. We performed an online search of a variety of websites that discussed the syndicate organization and membership requirements. We also contacted NCEES staff to find out their understanding of the organization. They confirmed

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that the organization is more closely defined as a union or professional/technical organization. At that point, we concluded the decisions on the Egyptian applicants were made in error. Our mistake: the ESE membership credential was not a professional license.

We were then confronted with a problem that needed fixing. We proceeded down a lengthy and complicated administrative process to revoke each license issued in error. In Washington, a licensing authority has administrative remedy and obligation to correct erroneous licensing decisions. That process is more complicated than there is space in this publication to explain. Yet it assures each individual due process and multiple opportunities to participate.

So, with our plan in place, one board member was assigned responsibility to conduct a detailed review of each applicant's file. His primary scope was to determine whether any information was missing or insufficient in detail. The conclusion was that one license was correctly issued but that 10 had not provided sufficient detail to support the issuance of a license. His recommendation was that these 10 individuals receive official notice of our planned administrative action to revoke their license.

What was, more or less, a straightforward process to communicate options to affected individuals quickly became a bit of a nightmare. In the evening of the day the board decided to proceed, the original files of all 10 applicants were lost during a car prowling and theft of the briefcase containing those files. Now, the records on which we had based all of our decisions were gone. Despite this, it was necessary to continue the action originally planned.

As you might imagine, it was a difficult process to explain to these individuals the reasons we were notifying them

and asking for information we should have already had. Yet, while understandably frustrated, each was professional and demonstrated remarkable patience. Due to no fault of their own, their status as professional engineers was put in limbo as the administrative process continued. Each applicant provided what documents they could as well as more descriptive information when asked. Their responses were as prompt as possible, given the considerable distance between us and the need for certain notices to be sent by mail. As of April 1, 2013, one has chosen to not contest the revocation, four have been approved to retain their license, five are pending board approval, and one is awaiting initial administrative review.

Lessons learned?

- The administration of the NCEES examinations in foreign jurisdictions presents a new dynamic to the traditional licensing process.
- Different countries may have differing definitions of what constitutes a professional license. The Washington board is now working on a clear definition that will explain exactly what we mean by a professional license and/or regulatory board.
- We must continue to honor the integrity of the licensing process. If an error is discovered, no matter how painful, steps must be taken to fix the error.
- Council staff may not have all the answers, but they can still serve as a valuable resource on how to obtain information.
- Finally, don't leave original application files in your car and park in a poorly lit area. Use your copy machine.



JERRY CARTER
NCEES EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HEADQUARTERS UPDATE

Organizational changes address shifting needs

One area of expansion is that NCEES will need to serve as a greater resource to candidates applying to take the FE and FS exams.

While NCEES staff members are busy helping member boards and examinees prepare for the FE and FS exams' transition to computer-based testing (CBT) in January 2014, we are also preparing for the impact of this change on operations at our Clemson headquarters. Recent changes to staff organization will help us meet the changing needs of the various groups we serve.

The FE and FS exams represent nearly 70 percent of the candidate population for each exam administration. For the NCEES Exam Administration Services and Scoring sections, moving to CBT will result in a significant workload reduction. Exam Administration Services will continue to hire and train proctors to administer the PE and PS exams and contract for appropriate PE and PS exam sites, but we had 82 FE/FS-only exam sites for the April administration that will not be needed after October. Also, a 70 percent reduction in candidates taking pencil-and-paper exams represents about 70,000 fewer answers sheets that staff will have to physically handle and scan for scoring.

The transition increases workloads in other areas. One area of expansion is that NCEES will need to serve as a greater resource to candidates applying to take the FE and FS exams. Regardless of which approval model member boards choose—whether candidates register directly with NCEES for an exam without prior approval from the board or they get board approval prior to registering with NCEES—headquarters staff will become the main resource for candidates with questions concerning the application process.

To accommodate the anticipated increase in calls from exam candidates, we have created a new department within NCEES called Client Services. Several members of our current staff will join this department, and they will serve as the first line of communication for all inquiries about exam registration as well as other NCEES services. Our Client Services representatives will be cross-trained to respond to basic questions about the various services offered by NCEES, serve as a general resource for exam candidates, and resolve



issues when possible. Pam Powell, the director of Exam Administration Services since 2007, has been selected to serve as director of Client Services. In the coming months, Pam will develop and implement a training program to provide these staff members with the knowledge and skills necessary to provide the best possible service.

We are also taking advantage of this opportunity to combine three current departments into one unit, which should allow us to provide more efficient service to member boards. Credentials Evaluations, Records, and

Exam Administration Services are being unified into Member Services. Stefani Goodenow, the manager of Credentials Evaluations since 2010, will lead this new department as director of Member Services. Stef will



work with our IT department on a major rewrite of our software to allow for greater communication

$$F = Q_B \rho V_B - Q_C \rho V_C = \rho \frac{\pi D_B^2}{4} V_B^2 - \rho \frac{\pi D_C^2}{4} V_C^2$$

among these three services. We also plan to cross-train the members of these three divisions to provide a better workflow and to identify improvements we can make to be more responsive to the needs of member boards.

Another change is that Marie Nebesky, previously the NCEES senior credentials evaluator, has been named manager of Credentials Evaluations. Marie will oversee the operations of the Credentials Evaluations team while continuing to provide evaluations for certain regions. Tracy Snyder and Leigh Fricks will continue to work with their current departments as manager of Exam Administration Services and manager of Records, respectfully.



We will take the next several months to implement these changes and provide the needed training. The new organizational structure will allow staff to not only meet the unique needs of CBT but also better serve the member boards, their licensees, and candidates overall.

Remembering our leaders

In March, we received word that past presidents Gene Corley and Don Hiatte passed away. Both Gene and Don were men who, first and foremost, loved their families, loved the engineering profession, and stood as strong advocates for engineering licensure. Both served as a mentor to me, and I am a better person for the leadership and friendship they provided. Gene and Don gave a significant amount of their time and expertise to serve their boards and to lead NCEES. Both men set a fine example and will be greatly missed.

Remembering Past President Donald Hiatte

NCEES past president and former Missouri board member Donald Hiatte, P.E., passed away March 21, 2013, at the age of 80.

Hiatte was the 2003–04 NCEES president and 2000–02 Central Zone vice president. For a decade, he served on numerous NCEES committees and task forces, including the Advisory Committee on Council Activities and the Engineering Licensure Qualifications Task Force. He most recently served as chair of the 2007–08 Committee on Awards. Hiatte served on the Missouri Board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Professional Land Surveyors, and Landscape Architects from 1995 to 2002 and as chair of the P.E. division of the board from 1998 to 2002. He received the NCEES Distinguished Service Award in 2005 for his contributions to the Council, his board, and the engineering and surveying professions.



His contributions to other professional organizations include serving as president of the National Society of Professional Engineers and the Missouri Society of Professional Engineers and as chair of the American Association of Engineering Societies, as well as serving on the board of governors for the Order of the Engineer.

Hiatte is survived by his wife, Barbara, his son and two daughters, and his grandchildren and great grandchildren.

REMOTE SUPERVISION

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the licensee from the original purchaser of the engineering services becomes, how much to seal the documents? In a perfect world, the answer is, “I will seal the documents for free but will be charging for the engineering.” However, we don’t live in a perfect world—far from it—and in this economy, the temptation to make a fast buck might be too great to pass up.

The third and final example of remote supervision is the practice of licensed engineers attesting to the qualifications of unlicensed engineers with whom they have had no geographic association and only cursory professional association. For example, an engineer applies for licensure and uses a licensee who resides in a city hundreds or even thousands of miles away as a reference. The knowledge of the applicant’s capabilities is gained through an electronic relationship: email, review via a common computer server, or some other means of communication other than personal contact. The question to the board is whether or not this can or should be considered adequate for determining the suitability of the applicant to be licensed.

One policy doesn’t fit all situations. In a structural engineering office, face-to-face personal interaction is necessary to assess someone’s capabilities. Computer printouts, structural models, drawing files, and the like do not provide for an adequate assessment of a person’s capabilities. If I am going to sign a reference form and attest that someone is qualified to be given a license to practice, I want to know that I am correct in my assessment of their capabilities, and I don’t think I can make that judgment without the personal interaction.

In some disciplines and practices, this may not be the case, and personal contact may not be necessary. An example would be an engineer who writes and troubleshoots software. That individual could be located in a facility

remote from his or her supervisor, maybe in a client’s facility. That individual’s boss may be able to assess readiness for licensure remotely. If the true performance of an engineer can be measured via computer, as in the case of a software engineer, then remote supervision might be acceptable.

A situation similar to the above develops when an engineer works for a company that employs very few licensed engineers, if any, and furnishes the design and installation of systems. Control systems, mechanical systems, equipment assemblies, and the like are often purchased as an item with vendor installation. These installations are actually projects within themselves and require a considerable engineering effort. Without some form of remote supervision being allowed, engineers working in this environment would be at a disadvantage when it came to licensing, though their experience might be excellent. Their best reference may actually come from their customer, who could be located thousands of miles away.

It’s a systemic problem within certain industries, and therefore it’s a problem for licensing boards. If it’s important to the profession that engineers are licensed, then it’s important that we provide an avenue to licensure that is reasonable, given the situation. The solution may have to be an unorthodox approach by today’s rules but one that still serves the public interest. A rethinking of remote supervision may be the answer.

This article is an edited version of the article “Remote Supervision” originally published in the 2012 issue of The Board’s Bulletin, a publication of the Alabama Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

MEMBER BOARD NEWS

DELAWARE PS LaToya Stephens is the new board administrator, replacing Amanda McAtee.

IDAHO Keith Simila is the new executive director, replacing David Curtis, who retired May 31.

INDIANA PE Jim Erb and Jerany Jackson are no longer members.

MARYLAND PE Karl Rickert is a new appointee.

MINNESOTA Tanya Digiovanni, Wayne Hilbert, and John Swanson are new appointees. Kristine Kubes, Micki Miller, and Robert Seeger are no longer members.

MISSOURI Former member and NCEES past president Donald Hiatte died March 21 (see page 9). Melissa Edwards is no longer a member.

NEVADA Amy Cheng is a new appointee. Ruedy Edgington is no longer a member.

NORTH CAROLINA Glenn Haynes is no longer a member.

WISCONSIN Angie Hellenbrand is the new executive director, replacing Tom Wightman.

NCEES outreach

June 9-12 ACE13/AWWA NCEES staff will attend the annual conference and exposition of the American Water Works Association in Denver, Colorado, to promote the NCEES Records program and educate attendees on the FE and FS exam transitions to computer-based testing (CBT).

June 23-26 ASEE Annual Conference and Expo NCEES past presidents David Whitman, Ph.D., P.E., and John Steadman, Ph.D., P.E., and NCEES exam development volunteer Steven Barrett, Ph.D., P.E., will attend the annual conference and exposition of the American Society for Engineering Education to lead workshops on using the FE exam as an outcomes assessment tool. NCEES staff will host a CBT Learning Lab to provide a hands-on computer-based exam experience. Staff will also be on hand at the Atlanta event to answer attendees' questions on these initiatives and promote the NCEES Engineering Award.

July 17-21 NSPE Leader Conference and Annual Meeting NCEES President Gene Dinkins, P.E., P.L.S., Executive Director Jerry Carter, and Associate Executive Director Davy McDowell, P.E., will travel to Minneapolis, Minnesota, to attend this meeting of the National Society of Professional Engineers to represent NCEES and provide information on its activities, including the transition to computer-based testing.

Upcoming Events

May 31-June 1

PE Electrical and Computer Exam Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

June 4

Engineering Award Jury Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

June 6-7

PE Architectural Exam Meeting
Kansas City, Missouri

June 6-8

SE Exam Scoring Workshop
Clemson, South Carolina

June 14-16

PE Nuclear Exam Meeting
Atlanta, Georgia

June 21-22

Surveying Exam Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

July 19-20

PE Civil Exam Meeting
Clemson, South Carolina

July 19-22

PE Agricultural Exam Meeting
Kansas City, Missouri

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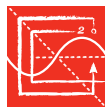
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NCEES annual meeting registration open online until July 12

Registration is now open for the 2013 NCEES annual meeting, which will be held August 21–24 in San Antonio, Texas.

In addition to the business sessions, where Council members will convene to decide key engineering and surveying licensure issues, the annual meeting agenda includes technical workshops, forums to discuss issues of importance to the professions, and social events to network with members and staff of other licensing boards. The meeting will feature a special

Law Enforcement Program: a one-day seminar on the Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation. To engage the newest members of NCEES, Associate Executive Director Davy McDowell, P.E., will lead a new member orientation to explain the structure of NCEES, its services, and volunteer opportunities within the organization.

Details of all of this year's workshops, business sessions, and social events are available on the My NCEES section of ncees.org (see Board Resources, Annual Meeting). Registration will remain open online until July 12. Late registration fees will apply after this date.

