

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

## FEATURE STORY

# SOCIAL NETWORKING GIVES LICENSING BOARDS NEW COMMUNICATION OUTLETS

LANCE KINNEY, P.E.  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
TEXAS BOARD OF  
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS



**W**hen you hear someone ask, “How many followers do you have on Twitter?” or “Do you have a Facebook page?” do you think of some passing Internet fad or a new opportunity to communicate with your licensees?

Social networking can be broadly described as an online service or platform that connects individuals and organizations with common interests. Two of the most common systems are Twitter and Facebook, but many

others are available. Users create profiles that contain information about themselves, and then they connect with other individuals or organizations to share information. Communication can be one-way or two-way: one-way communication means that the user simply receives information posted by another user but cannot comment or communicate in return (think “follower” on Twitter or “like”

on Facebook), whereas two-way communication is just that—users are permitted to share information and comments in a back-and-forth conversation posted on the users’ accounts.

Almost every major company, product, and marketing campaign has a social media presence, and now a small number of state agencies and departments are following the lead of these successful private sector organizations and venturing into the world of social networking.

However, it seems that very few licensing agencies—at least for the professions of engineering and surveying—seem to be using these tools. In fact, an informal survey of member board administrators shows that fewer than a dozen state boards (including the Texas Board of Professional Engineers) are employing any social media at all.

### What’s in it for us?

So, why would a licensing board even consider using a social networking tool? One of the major advantages to using social networking is its widespread use amongst a younger, tech-savvy demographic—i.e., our examinees and new licensees. These users are connected 24/7 via mobile devices such as smartphones and tablet computers, and they regularly use text messaging and social media to communicate. While e-mail is good for desktop computing, sending long messages, or exchanging documents, texts and tweets are quick and simple ways to communicate with anyone, anywhere, at any time. Users are starting to expect this type of communication, and we should take a serious look at how to best use it. And did I mention that many social networking systems do not charge to set up an account?

As a point of reference, the Texas Board of Professional Engineers created our Facebook and Twitter accounts in January 2010 with the intent of expanding our outreach program. Our social media presence is one-way, with only approved staff posting messages, and public responses and conversations are not allowed. We use these tools to augment our regular electronic

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The 2011 NCEES annual meeting will include a workshop on the benefits and risks of social networking and the basics of setting effective social networking policies for employees.

## SOCIAL NETWORKING

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and paper communications. While we have more than 53,000 licensees, we currently have only about 125 Twitter followers and just over 830 people following us on Facebook. This may not seem like many, but it is important to note that not all of these individuals are current licensees—they can be individuals that are considering licensure, other organizations that are interested in what we do, and people looking for general information about engineering and licensure. Our e-mails and newsletters generally do not go out to any of these groups, so our social network presence allows us to reach different audiences and helps with our overall outreach goals.

NCEES has also turned to social media for new ways to communicate with its audiences. It currently has about 800 Twitter followers (including the Texas Board of Professional Engineers), and it started a Facebook page in May. Using these sites allows NCEES to share the

The Texas Board of Professional Engineers social media links are available at [tbpe.state.tx.us](http://tbpe.state.tx.us), and you can find NCEES at [twitter.com/ncees](https://twitter.com/ncees) and [facebook.com/ncees](https://facebook.com/ncees).

latest NCEES news as well as information about exams, reminders about registration deadlines, and details about the scoring process (a popular area of interest for examinees eager to get their results). It can also share articles or news items from other engineering and surveying organizations. People following NCEES can post their comments or questions, and NCEES staff can post a reply.

Using social networking sites allows NCEES and the Texas Board of Professional Engineers to communicate with audiences in a different way—we send the news

directly to them instead of them having to check our Web sites for updates. With practically no effort on their part, followers can stay up-to-date with what's happening with our organizations—the information goes to their accounts. They can even choose to receive notices by e-mail or cell phone so that they get the latest updates and news items as soon as they are released.

### Proceeding with caution

All of this is not to say that social networking is a panacea to communication with our constituents or is a perfect fit for every agency. Of the NCEES member boards surveyed, some indicated that e-mail or listserv communication is sufficient, and a few even indicated that social networking sites were blocked by their state IT departments. As with any other communication system, regular monitoring and upkeep is required. Who will be in charge of the system? Are there state rules and regulations about social media use? What about concerns regarding open records, and who actually owns the information posted on a social networking site?

With all of these issues, it's not surprising there is a healthy dose of skepticism about using social media for official state business. However, these issues exist with current e-mail and other communication systems and can be mitigated with a well thought-out communication plan and a social networking policy that allows you to regulate and moderate your site in a fair and legal way. A good example of such a policy can be found on the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Facebook page ([on.fb.me/cWf2LL](https://on.fb.me/cWf2LL)).

The use of social networking by member boards is just beginning. It is up to each board to evaluate their needs and consider just how they might use these tools, what they would like to communicate, and how. In the meantime, feel free to visit our Facebook page and follow us on Twitter!

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$$v_2 = 4.24 \text{ m/s}$$



## FROM THE PRESIDENT

JOSEPH TIMMS, P.E.  
NCEES PRESIDENT

# Council prepares for successful annual meeting

**A**s a member-driven organization, NCEES relies on the annual meeting for our long-range success. At this meeting, the boards of the various jurisdictions set the future course of NCEES. This year's meeting will be no different. The boards that make up the Council will be voting on a number of issues that will impact how well we can protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Issues such as ethics, education, and licensure will come before the Council for a vote.

To make it financially easier for all jurisdictions to participate, the Council will pay the expenses of two representatives from each member board. We know that a few states will not allow people to travel outside their jurisdiction regardless of who pays the expenses. This short-sighted policy robs the jurisdiction of its vote, and the board misses a chance to exchange information with peers from other jurisdictions.

While only those jurisdictions attending can vote, those that do not send anyone to the meeting have access to both the reports and recommendations of the committees in the *Action Items and Conference Reports*, which will be available for download prior to the meeting. Also, the presentations and the results of the voting will be available on the My NCEES section of the Web site within a few days of the close of the meeting.

We will be trying a new format for the meeting this year. In the past, we have had the closing ceremonies on Saturday night. This year, the formal part of the meeting, including the installation of the 2011–12 officers, will close on Friday night.

Saturday will be devoted to additional meetings and workshops. We are looking forward to the feedback we receive concerning this new format.

To help the meeting run as smoothly as possible, the board of directors categorizes the items that you will be voting on in four ways: consent; non-consent; board endorsed; and board non-endorsed. Since we usually have 20 to 30 percent of the attendees coming for the first time, let me offer a few observations.

The routine and noncontroversial items are grouped into what is called the consent agenda. To make this determination, the board members listen closely to the discussions at the zone meetings and if an item appears to be controversial and cannot or will not be modified by the committee, it will not be included in the consent agenda. Sometimes when the consent agenda is presented, a person will ask for items to be removed from the consent agenda. I would suggest that if you have a situation like this, discuss it with your zone vice president or a member of the committee making the motion. The committee has spent a year thinking about this motion and perhaps has considered your objection. Please give them the courtesy of discussing it first. Then, if necessary, the motion can be pulled from the consent agenda for separate consideration.

Once the consent agenda is set, the remaining motions are considered. At this point, the board of directors will determine whether to endorse each motion. It will endorse a motion if it agrees with the recommendation being made. It may not

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The boards that make up the Council will be voting on a number of issues that will impact how well we can protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.



## Strengthening degree requirements for surveying licensure important for public protection

The practice of surveying covers a broad area—there are many ways it can impact the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

The NCEES Model Law Surveyor designation has included a four-year degree requirement for over 15 years. However, since that time, only about 14 jurisdictions have phased-in such a requirement. In the 39 jurisdictions without this requirement, many candidates without degrees or with two-year degrees still sit for the FS exam. As a result, the number of applicants who are not compliant with the *Model Law* taking the FS exam currently exceeds the *Model Law*-compliant applicants by at least 10 to 1.

The Committee on Examinations for Professional Surveyors was charged this year with developing a position paper that explains how requiring a four-year degree for surveying licensure benefits the public.

The resulting paper supports the *Model Law* language and encourages NCEES to push for more states to adopt the four-year standard.

At the annual meeting in August, the committee will move that the Council amend Position Statement 9 to refer to this paper on the benefits of a four-year degree requirement for surveying licensure. (Position Statement 9 says, in part, that NCEES recommends that licensing boards require a four-year degree from an ABET-accredited degree program or from a substantially equivalent program approved by the licensing board.) The position paper could then be a resource for member boards that need to communicate the importance

of this requirement to their stakeholders, including licensure candidates, state legislators, and the wider public.

### Strengthening public protection

Anyone who owns property relies on the work of a boundary surveyor, who measures and maps the boundary lines of land ownership. Their surveys are legal documents; the public depends on the expertise of professional surveyors to verify the data and the resulting maps.

But that's just one aspect of the profession. The practice of surveying covers a broad area—there are many ways it can impact the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

Construction surveyors take measurements and advise engineers, architects, and contractors at all stages of construction projects. Their expertise is required for the building of bridges, houses, skyscrapers, tunnels, and oil rigs, just to name a few. Precision and accuracy are key, so other professionals rely on surveyors' expertise to ensure that, for example, a factory's pipeline is placed in the correct location or that a bridge is constructed at the proper place so that the two ends will align correctly.

Forensic surveyors serve as expert witnesses in court cases, such as those involving industrial accidents or traffic accidents. These surveyors must have strong technical knowledge as well as effective communication skills so that they can

explain complex technical information to non-surveyors in a way that will allow them to make informed decisions.

And there are many more examples.

Engineers, city planners, utility networks, mining and oil companies, and even archeologists all rely on professional surveyors. Requiring a four-year degree for licensure better ensures that these professionals have the requisite body of knowledge to practice competently and ethically.

### What type of degree?

The NCEES *Model Law* includes three tracks to be eligible to sit for the FS exam and begin the path to licensure:

- Graduate from a four-year surveying program accredited by ABET. (This program must be accredited by the ABET accreditation commission for either engineering, applied science, or technology.)
- Graduate from a four-year program related to surveying as approved by the board and have two years of progressive experience in surveying. (“Related” includes engineering, physical science, and similar programs.)
- Graduate from any four-year program as approved by the board and have four years of progressive experience in surveying

Prior to 1960, the traditional educational home for surveying was civil engineering, with each program having a tenured professor in surveying and three to five

surveying courses. While surveying declined in the civil engineering curriculum after World War II, there was a movement in the 1970s to establish four-year degree programs specifically for surveying. Today, there are about 21 ABET-accredited surveying programs in the United States and more than 30 four-year programs in total. While we would like more institutions to offer surveying degrees, the *Model Law* addresses the shortage, allowing for licensing boards to approve other degree programs and for surveying experience to provide additional knowledge and skills that were not included in the degree program.

### Necessary for today's profession

Experience alone is not appropriate for the surveying profession today. The technical process of field survey measurement has become programmed and automated, and surveying technicians can often rely on pushing buttons. However, professional surveyors need the additional technical knowledge to understand the underlying theory of measurement and mapping methods.

The surveying profession is broad, encompassing field surveying measurement and computation, photogrammetry, GIS, and satellite imagery. All of these surveying and mapping methods are math and science based—algebra, trigonometry, physics, and computer science are just some of the subjects required to understand them. Additionally, a four-year degree program provides a broad education in the technical, legal, business, and general education

components of surveying fundamentals, such as surveying principles and concepts, legal aspects and precedence, the importance of research of pertinent documents, interpretation of deeds and related documents, business practices, and ethical considerations.

Requiring a four-year degree can lead to reduced disciplinary action. This is public protection. In earning a bachelor's degree, an individual gains greater technical knowledge and prepares for good business practices and ethical conduct. Graduates gain the skills necessary to communicate effectively with clients and other professionals, which can lead to fewer complaints. In a study of engineering versus surveying disciplinary actions in Kentucky in 2002, professional engineers, who were required to have a four-year degree for licensure, had one case for each 500 licenses per year. Professional surveyors, who were not required to hold a four-year degree at that time, had one case for each 100 licenses per year—a fivefold increased rate.

### Licensure strongest with 3 Es

The public is best protected by a three-pronged licensure process that encompasses education, experience, and examination. Each is important for ensuring that someone in the surveying profession is prepared to practice competently and ethically. Not requiring a four-year degree removes a crucial filter for public protection.



JERRY CARTER  
NCEES EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## HEADQUARTERS UPDATE

# Looking to the past gives insight on today's issues

There were differences in state laws to overcome, but the newly formed Council knew how important it was to find a way to improve professional mobility.

On occasion, I have to look through the NCEES annual meeting minutes to research the history of an action or to try to understand the intent behind a certain Council decision. It is surprisingly easy to begin the research for a specific issue and then to get totally engrossed in the history of this organization. Too often, I find that issues that seem unique to current times have actually been matters of debate several times during the Council's history. Some of these past issues include attempts to dissolve or "sunset" various boards, which has again been an issue under discussion this year by several legislative bodies; the minimum level of education required for licensure, an ongoing topic within the Council; and the need for consistency in the licensure process among the NCEES member boards.

### Promoting uniformity

The constitution drafted at the first meeting of the Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners (later to become NCEES) back in 1920 stated the initial purpose of the organization: "Examine the State laws providing for registration of engineers and the custom and rule of procedure of the different boards in the examination of applicants with suggestions and recommendation for uniformity of practice so far as the same can legally be done by the different State Boards, and to provide for reciprocal relations between the State Boards for granting registration licenses to applicants from other states on equal terms of examination."

The agenda for the two-day meeting looks very familiar: their discussions included establishing reciprocal registration between states, framing a constitution and bylaws, and creating a model registration law. There were differences in state laws to overcome, but the newly formed Council knew how important it was to find a way to improve professional mobility.

As we prepare for our 90th such meeting, we can take pride in our solutions to these problems: The Council maintains a *Model Law* and *Model Rules* to guide jurisdictions. The NCEES Records program has grown since the earliest years of the Council, and today, with more than 25,000 record holders, it continues to facilitate comity licensure. We have uniform national exams for engineering and surveying, both at the fundamentals and professional level. This April, we realized another step toward standardizing licensure exams with our first administration of the 16-hour Structural Engineering exam. This new exam was designed to meet the needs of all member boards that license structural engineers, eliminating the need for state-specific exams and the different licensing requirements that resulted. NCEES has created numerous other initiatives to advance licensure for engineers and surveyors.

But we continue to grapple with uniformity issues.

Education requirements for surveying licensure vary among states, with some not requiring a four-year degree. This year, the EPS Committee has been

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developing a position paper to explain how requiring a four-year degree for surveying licensure can benefit the public. If approved by the Council at the annual meeting, this paper will be available as a resource for boards working toward strengthening education requirements.

In the 1970s, the Council was debating the need for mandatory continuing education for licensure and how to establish a uniform method of measuring continuing education. Since that time, as many states have set continuing education requirements for professional engineers and surveyors, NCEES has developed the *Continuing Professional Competency Guidelines* to help individual boards enact and administer these requirements. We have further to go on making requirements more uniform, however. For professional engineers and surveyors licensed in, for example, four or five states, greater uniformity in CPC requirements could really simplify the licensure renewal process.

### Protecting the public

Another issue that has arisen several times in our organization's history relates to licensure

exemptions. As best I can tell from my research, there has never been language in the *Model Law* that provided an exemption for the practice of engineering or surveying other than for employees or subordinates of licensed individuals doing work under the licensee's responsible charge. Many NCEES member boards, either by legislative mandate or by tradition, provide exemptions to individuals working for the federal or state governments or in an industrial setting. Recent failures of engineered systems by unlicensed individuals have paced the headlines the past 12 months, which usually report deaths or environmental disasters. This issue has been broached by NCEES many times since it first appeared in state statutes and is again an area of study and review by NCEES.

As was the case when seven state boards first met to discuss the creation of a national body to facilitate the regulation of the engineering profession, NCEES—via the individual member boards—exists to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Many have argued through the years that it is impossible to succeed in accomplishing this mission when the current licensure

laws provide such an exception. This issue is again under review by the NCEES Advisory Committee on Council Activities as well as other professional engineering and surveying societies.

Several points are always evident, no matter if you read the minutes from the initial meeting in 1920 or the minutes of the 2010 annual meeting. Through the years, NCEES has benefited from individuals dedicated to their professions, individuals who willingly volunteer their time to constantly improve the licensure process and who hold paramount the need for engineers and surveyors to practice in an ethical manner that protects the public.

As the Council works together to face new challenges, it is comforting to know that we can look to our long history and the lessons learned by our predecessors for guidance and inspiration.



BRUCE PITTS, P.L.S.  
DIRECTOR OF ENFORCEMENT AND EMERITUS MEMBER  
OKLAHOMA STATE BOARD OF LICENSURE FOR  
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

# Licensing laws need active enforcement program to effectively protect public

Even boards with limited enforcement budgets can have effective board investigative and enforcement programs.

**N**CEES volunteers and staff expend considerable energy and resources creating and debating amendments to the *Model Law and Model Rules*. Committees are charged with reviewing and proposing changes to the model language, and agendas at the annual and zone meetings are filled with discussion and debate on those proposals. By creating effective model language, NCEES is clearly committed to assisting member boards achieve their mission of protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Similarly, NCEES is committed to assisting the member boards by proposing guidelines to enforce its thoughtfully prepared model language.

The NCEES committee responsible for creating the enforcement guidelines is the Committee on Law Enforcement. One of the Law Enforcement Committee’s continuing charges is to review and revise the *Investigation and Enforcement Guidelines*, an NCEES publication designed to assist member boards with implementing an effective board investigative and enforcement program.

The foreword to this document states,

The goal of the member boards is to safeguard the life, health, and welfare of the citizens they serve by administering the respective laws efficiently, fairly, and judiciously. Regulation of these professions consists of two important functions:

1. *Licensure* to ensure that professional engineer and surveyor applicants are qualified to practice their profession in their respective states

2. *Enforcement* to ensure that licensees are performing their professional services in conformity with the intent and purpose of the law and related rules of professional conduct and to protect the public from the unlicensed practitioner

But creating model documents and enforcement guidelines is not enough—there must be effective enforcement. The key element to administering board laws and rules efficiently, fairly, and judiciously is a trained, knowledgeable, and committed enforcement team—including board members—dedicated to protecting the public. In this time of budget cuts, staff reductions, and combining services with other regulatory boards, enforcement can be challenging. A strong commitment to enforcement is imperative and must include the willingness to work towards having the strongest possible enforcement language in state licensing laws, including provisions for investigation and enforcement personnel and strong enforcement against unlicensed practice.

### Use the available resources

Even boards with limited enforcement budgets can have effective board investigative and enforcement programs. Key components of such programs are often inexpensive and include participating in the NCEES Enforcement Exchange; publishing the results of enforcement actions on the board’s Web site or in its newsletter; administering an outreach program to educate licensees about the law and



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how to comply with regulations; and making efforts to engage licensees, educators, and technical societies in the law- and rule-making process.

The user-friendly NCEES Enforcement Exchange has proven to be a most useful tool in tracking interstate violators, especially those who “plan stamp” documents not prepared by them or under their direct control and personal supervision. Interstate plan stamping is very common, and it harms the public and demeans the profession wherever it occurs. Enforcement Exchange’s effectiveness increases as more member boards make the commitment to participate.

Evidence suggests that the enforcement section of state board newsletters is one of, if not *the*, most read sections in those publications. Publicizing disciplinary

actions is the primary method we use to communicate to our licensees that the board believes that enforcing its laws is necessary to its mission of protecting the public. A careful reading of those actions demonstrates to our licensees that our goal is to protect the public from illegal or unethical practices and clearly not to interfere with the design and creative process or slow interstate commerce. And just as importantly, licensees want to be assured that their board is serious about prosecuting unlicensed practice, whether it’s by unlicensed individuals trying to capitalize on the good name of engineering or surveying or out-of-state individuals and firms competing for projects without being licensed in that state.

To combat ignorance of the laws and rules governing the practice, boards need to pursue educating their licensees, governmental

agencies, and the public. User-friendly Web sites with informative frequently-asked-questions sections, face-to-face outreach to state professional organizations, and newsletters all contribute to teaching licensees to be regulation compliant. Conducting open rule-making meetings, promoting licensure, and otherwise engaging licensees to participate with board activities are all ways to help carry the board’s message about the importance of effective laws and rules.

Active enforcement of board laws and rules is a necessary function of member boards. Professionalism, ethics, and compliance with the laws and rules that govern the practice go hand in hand to fulfill our mission of protecting the public.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

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endorse a motion for several reasons: the board could be split on the issue, it could be against the motion, or it may feel further study or modification to the motion is needed.

As a final note for those attending the meeting for the first time, you may see a proposal come to the floor that has been developed by either a single member board, a group of member boards, or perhaps one that has been developed by one of the zones. There is a specific procedure for filing and voting on these requests that will be explained at the annual meeting.

Over the years, I have found that the best part of the meeting is sharing stories and experiences with representatives from other member boards as well as representatives from POLC societies and engineering groups from outside the United States. I hope each jurisdiction will be able to participate this year.

# National Engineers Week Foundation expands New Faces of Engineering program

## Added initiative honors top college engineering students

**T**hey may be young, but they are hard at work as they prepare for a future filled with unexpected challenges and opportunities. They are today's engineering students, and soon they will be asked to address, and potentially solve, our most pressing challenges, including energy resources, infrastructure renewal, and national security.

Reflecting the increasingly important role engineers play in today's society, the National Engineers Week Foundation is broadening its annual New Faces of Engineering program, which for eight years has honored the nation's most promising young engineering professionals. Now, for the first time, the popular initiative will also recognize the best and brightest college engineering students, whose academic successes and contributions to the industry are already poised to make an impact.

The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) spearheaded the launch of New Faces of Engineering in 2003 and has submitted nominations every year since the program started. This is ASHRAE's legacy project for 2011 as the chairing society for Engineers Week.

Now live on Facebook ([www.facebook.com/collegeedition](http://www.facebook.com/collegeedition)), New Faces of Engineering: College Edition recognizes the achievements of third-, fourth-, and fifth-year engineering students and provides a forum where students can communicate with the foundation throughout the year. The page also provides a source of academic and professional development opportunities available to them from National Engineers Week Foundation's engineering association, university, and corporate partners. Students can meet with their engineering peers in every field and learn about other events, internships, jobs, competitions, engineering associations, and more.

The College Edition application will be available August 15, 2011, and will require the student's photo, list of accomplishments, and a short essay. The deadline for submissions is October 7, and finalists will be announced on October 28. Students must also be affiliated with one of the following engineering associations:

- ACEC (American Council of Engineering Companies)
- AIChE (American Institute of Chemical Engineers)
- ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

- ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineers)
- ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers)
- ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)
- IEEE-USA (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
- IIE (Institute of Industrial Engineers)
- NCEES (National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying)
- NSPE (National Society of Professional Engineers)
- SME (Society of Manufacturing Engineers)
- SPE (Society of Petroleum Engineers)
- USACE (United States Army Corps of Engineers)

Additional Information for the New Faces of Engineering: College Edition program can be found at [www.eweek.org](http://www.eweek.org).

# MEMBER BOARD NEWS

**ALABAMA** Former board member Carol Jean Smith, 63, passed away on March 20. Smith previously served on the NCEES Law Enforcement and UPLG committees and the Zone Meeting and Continuity Guidelines Task Force.

**FLORIDA PE** Scott Batterson and Warren Hahn are new appointees. Paul Halyard and Zafar Hyder are no longer board members.

**GEORGIA** Matthew Baxter, Michael Fletcher, George Howroyd, and Brian Upson are new appointees. William Dean, Scott Evans, Stephen Richards, and Guy Ritter are no longer board members.

**HAWAII** Riley Smith is no longer a board member.

**IOWA** Judy Davidson and Marlon Vogt are new appointees. Gary Benjamin and Ruth Ohde are no longer board members.

**KENTUCKY** Richard Howerton and James David Sigler are new appointees. Richard Sutherland and Samuel Williams are no longer board members.

**ILLINOIS SE** David Bibbs is a new appointee.

**LOUISIANA** Kevin Crosby and John (Billy) Moore are new appointees. Rhaoul Guillaume and Mark Jusselin are no longer board members.

**MAINE PE** David Jackson Jr. and Kathy Gustin Williams are no longer board members.

**MARYLAND** Jay Hutchins is no longer executive director of the PE and PS boards.

Pamela Edwards is now serving as acting executive director for the boards. John Jensen is a new appointee to the PE board; Charles Maloy is no longer on the PE board.

**MASSACHUSETTS** Scott Cameron is a new appointee. Sheryl Campbell and Paul Turbide are no longer board members.

**MICHIGAN PS** Steven Gravlin and Donnie Whitley are new appointees. Carolyn Charters and Carl Shangraw are no longer board members.

**MISSOURI** James (J.C.) Rearden is a new appointee. Randall Miltenberger is no longer a board member.

**MONTANA** Ronald Drake and Ingrid Lovitt-Abramson are new appointees. Steve Wright is no longer a board member.

**NEW MEXICO** The board office has relocated to Toney Anaya Building, 2nd Floor, 2550 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, NM 87507.

**NEW YORK** Leonard Campolieta is a new appointee.

**RHODE ISLAND PE** Paul Aldinger, Kazem Farhoumand, and Ferdinand Ihenacho are new appointees.

**TEXAS PE** Carry Baker and Lamberto (Bobby) Balli are new appointees. Jose (Joe) Cardenas and Shannon McClendon are no longer board members.

**WYOMING** Gerald Jessen, Shelley Macy, and Skylar Wilson are new appointees. Stanton Abell Jr., Roger Jacobson, and Scott Pierson are no longer board members.

## Upcoming Events

### June 2-4

Electrical Exam Meeting  
Clemson, South Carolina

### June 7

NCEES Engineering Award  
Jury Meeting  
Clemson, South Carolina

### June 9-11

Structural Exam Scoring  
Workshop  
Clemson, South Carolina

### June 16-18

Structural Exam Cut Score  
Meeting  
Clemson, South Carolina

### June 24-25

Surveying Exam Meeting  
Clemson, South Carolina

### June 24-27

Nuclear Exam Meeting  
Hollywood, Florida

### July 15-17

Civil Exam Meeting  
Clemson, South Carolina

L. Joseph Timms, P.E.  
*President*  
Bridgeport, West Virginia

David L. Whitman, Ph.D., P.E.  
*Past President*  
Laramie, Wyoming

Dale A. Jans, P.E.  
*President-Elect*  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Gene L. Dinkins, P.E., P.L.S.  
*Treasurer*  
Columbia, South Carolina

Nancy L. Gavlin, P.E., S.E.  
*VP Central Zone*  
Chicago, Illinois

David H. Widmer, P.L.S.  
*VP Northeast Zone*  
Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania

Govind Nadkarni, P.E.  
*VP Southern Zone*  
Corpus Christi, Texas

Patty Mamola, P.E.  
*VP Western Zone*  
Reno, Nevada

Jerry T. Carter  
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## Licensure EXCHANGE

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## Register for the NCEES annual meeting by July 15

**N**CEES will hold its 2011 annual meeting on August 24-27 in Providence, Rhode Island. Registration will remain open online until July 15. Late registration fees will apply after this date.

New funding is available for the meeting. In addition to funding a voting delegate from each member board to attend the meeting, NCEES will also pay the meeting registration and travel expenses of one first-time attendee from each board. To qualify, the attendee must have been appointed to the board no more than 18 months before the start of the meeting (no earlier than February 23, 2010).

“The Council approved this funding to get new licensing board members involved in the work of NCEES. We’re looking forward to new faces and fresh perspectives at this year’s meeting,” said NCEES President Joseph Timms, P.E.

Associate Executive Director Davy McDowell, P.E., will lead an orientation at the annual meeting to introduce new board members to 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 online at My NCEES.



*A tour of the Fox Point Hurricane Barrier is one of the workshops scheduled for the 2011 annual meeting.*