
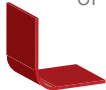


2017
squared



square \skwer\ *n* 1: a plane figure with four equal sides and four right angles 2: the product of a number multiplied by itself *vb* 1: to regulate or adjust by or to some standard or principle *adj* 1: denoting a unit of measurement equal to the area of a square whose side is of the unit specified 2: level or parallel 3: properly arranged, in good order 4: just, fair, honest *adv* 1: in a straightforward or honest manner 2: at right angles



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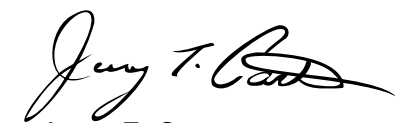


FROM THE CEO

I'm happy to introduce the new issue of *Squared*, the official NCEES source for engineering and surveying licensure statistics.

A square signifies units of measurement, numbers, and angles. To be square also means to be direct, honest, and in good order. Both meanings apply to this publication because it provides a straightforward account of our year through data. Examining this data annually can help us measure where licensure is today and recognize new trends. All of the information represents the most recent NCEES fiscal year, which began October 1, 2016, and ended September 30, 2017.

We hope *Squared* is a resource that will help you better understand licensure and its importance to our lives every day.



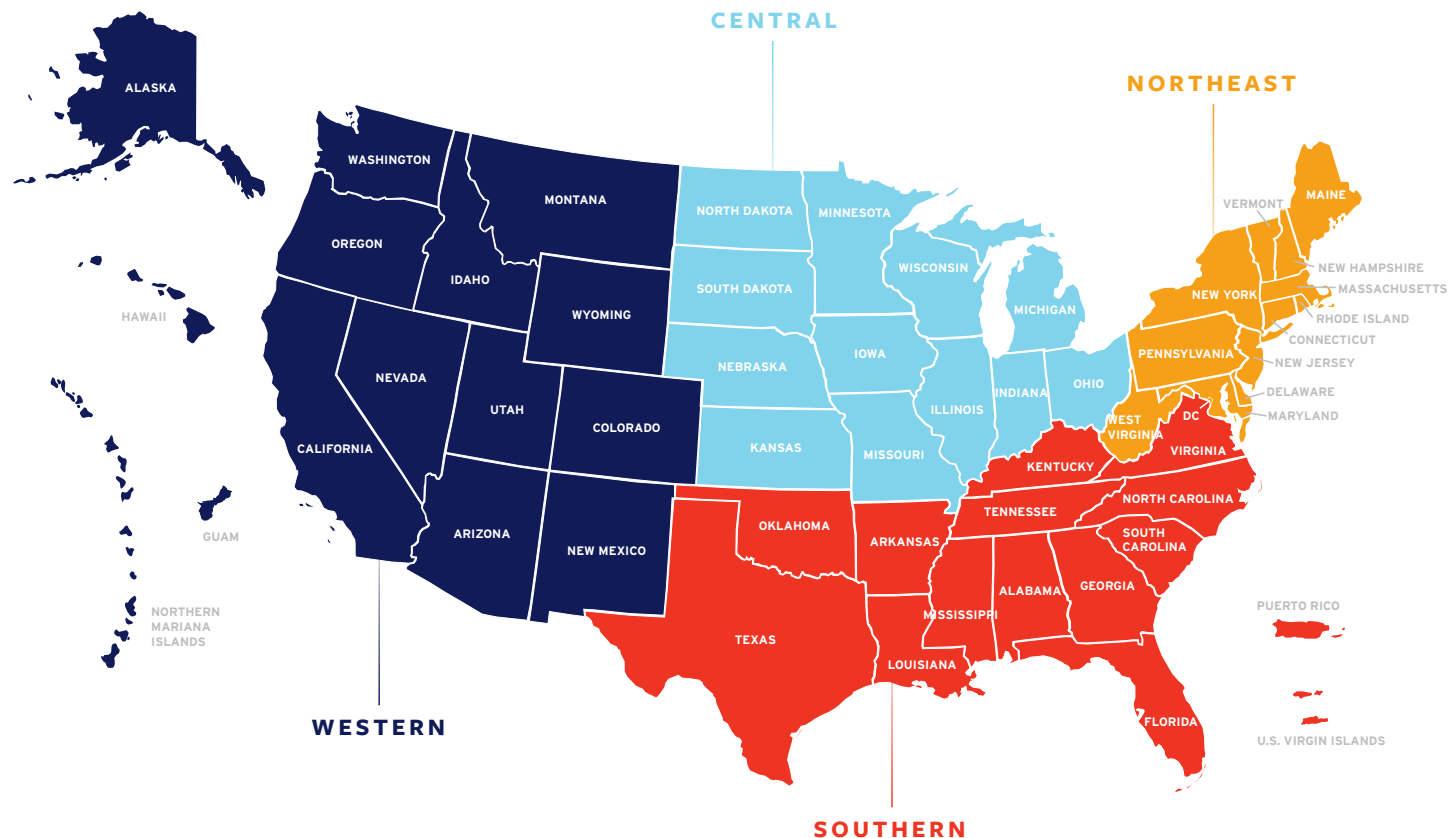
Jerry T. Carter
NCEES Chief Executive Officer

NCEES

who we are

The National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing licensure for engineers and surveyors. Licensed professional engineers and professional surveyors have met specific qualifications in education, exams, and work experience. They are obligated to work in a manner that safeguards the health, safety, and

welfare of the public. Since its creation in 1920, NCEES has worked to facilitate mobility for professional engineers and surveyors by providing its member boards and licensees with services that promote uniformity in licensure laws throughout the United States. These services include uniform exams, model laws and rules, NCEES Records, and NCEES Credentials Evaluations.

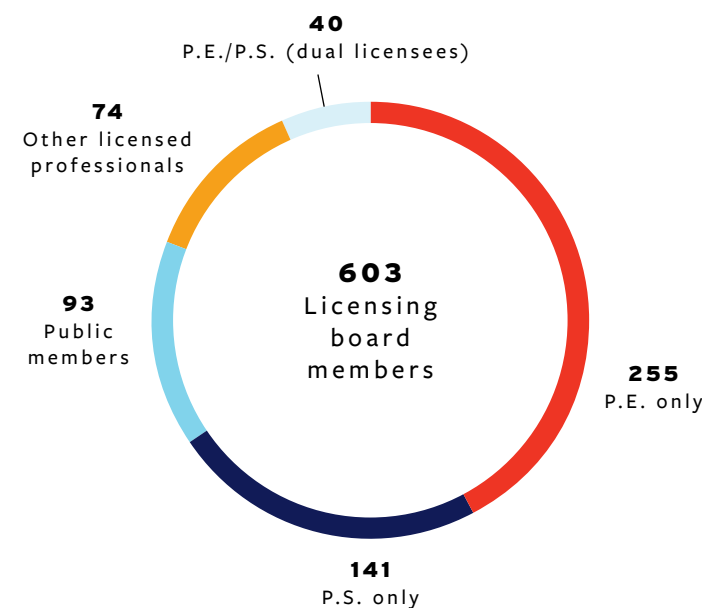
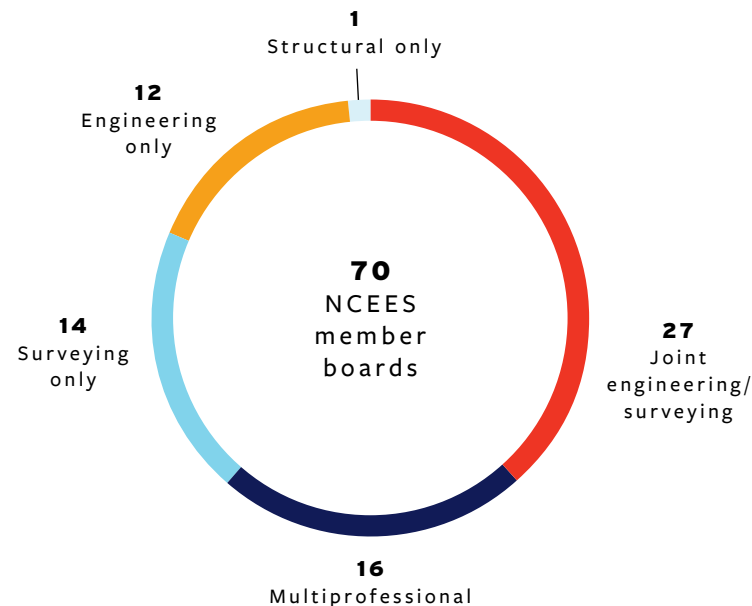


our members

The members of NCEES are the engineering and surveying licensing boards from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Some boards represent only engineering or surveying. Most of the boards represent both engineering and surveying. Other boards are multiprofessional and regulate additional professions, such as architecture. One board (Illinois SE) regulates structural engineering as a separate licensure category.

Most licensing board members are appointed by their governors. The makeup of board membership varies according to a jurisdiction's statutes (required number of professional engineers, professional surveyors, public members, etc.).





NCEES develops and scores the licensure exams used by all U.S. engineering and surveying boards as part of their licensure process. These exams play a key role in helping ensure that professional engineers and surveyors throughout the country meet a uniform minimum standard of competence.

NCEES
Fact: **16%**

of all exam development
volunteers are female



Exam Development



Meetings **51**
Volunteers **800**
Hours **23,936**

The NCEES exams are developed by licensed engineers and surveyors who volunteer to write and evaluate exam questions. In 2016–17, a total of 800 volunteers worked on NCEES exams at 51 exam development meetings. This represents 23,936 hours spent developing exam content for the 8 fundamentals and 26 professional exam disciplines.

Fundamentals Exams

The Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) and Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) exams are designed for recent graduates and college seniors. Passing them is an important first step in the licensure process.

SNAP SHOT

46,228

Total FE
exam takers



112,721

Total engineering bachelor's
degrees awarded in 2016
as reported by the American
Society for Engineering
Education (ASEE)



Professional Exams

The Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) and Principles and Practice of Surveying (PS) exams are designed for engineers and surveyors who have four years of post-college work experience. Since 2016, the PS exam has been administered year-round via computer-based testing (CBT). The NCEES PE exam is given by discipline. Currently, the 26 exam disciplines are being transitioned from pencil-and-paper administration to CBT over a multiyear period, beginning with PE Chemical and PE Nuclear in 2018. An up-to-date transition plan is available online at ncees.org/cbt.



SE

The Structural Engineering (SE) exam is designed for engineers who practice in jurisdictions that license structural engineers separately from other professional engineers. Unlike the other 8-hour

professional exams, the SE is a 16-hour exam given over two days. It includes essay portions as well as multiple-choice exam questions. To grade the essay portions of the exam, SE scoring workshops are held twice a year.

SE Development Committee

4 Committee
meetings

23 States
represented

75 Unique attendees

42

Average
attendance

64 | **11**

SE Scoring Workshops

2 Scoring
meetings

27 States
represented

111 Unique graders

83

Average
attendance



95 | **16**



NCEES
Fact:

NCEES offers educators free subject-matter reports that break down the FE performance of students and graduates from their programs. These reports can be an excellent means of evaluating program outcomes.

FE

fe
PASS RATES

The Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) exam is designed for recent graduates and students who are close to completing an undergraduate degree in engineering. Passing it is an important first step in the engineering licensure process.

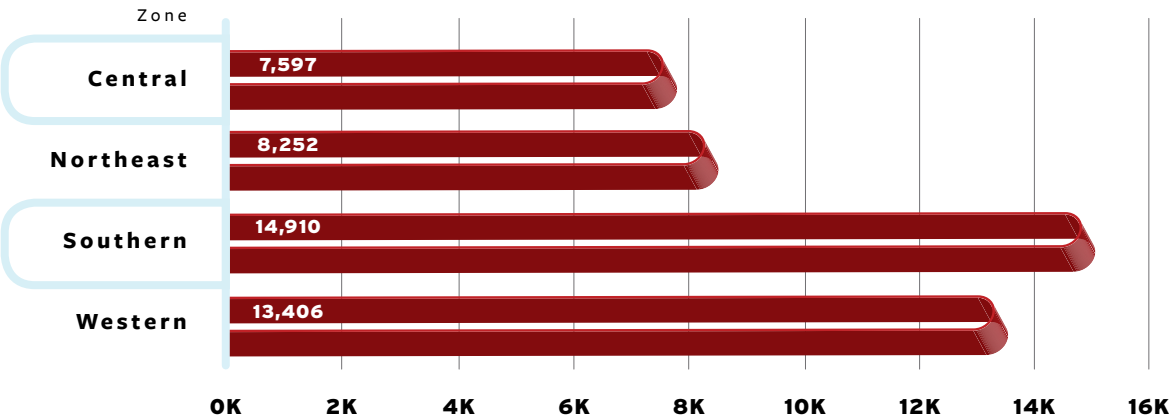
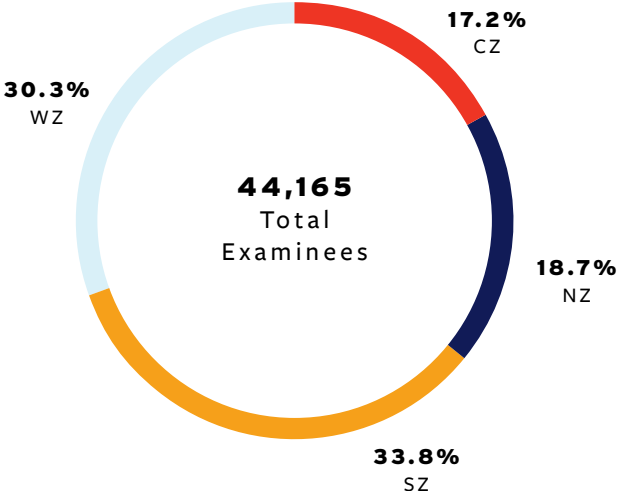
FE exam	Takers with EAC/ ABET bachelor's degree											
	Overall takers								Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Chemical	2,274	74%	182	43%	1,966	74%	140	46%	308	72%	42	36%
Civil	13,770	65%	5,476	35%	10,282	67%	4,159	36%	3,488	61%	1,317	32%
Electrical and Computer	4,755	67%	1,135	33%	3,465	69%	789	35%	1,290	62%	346	29%
Environmental	1,932	75%	427	46%	1,362	76%	305	49%	570	73%	122	39%
Industrial and Systems	606	66%	34	35%	483	67%	22	41%	123	61%	12	25%
Mechanical	9,817	75%	972	41%	8,103	78%	731	44%	1,714	63%	241	33%
Other Disciplines	3,744	73%	1,104	36%	2,690	76%	652	39%	1,054	67%	452	32%

Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

**Number of
FE Examinees
by NCEES Zone**



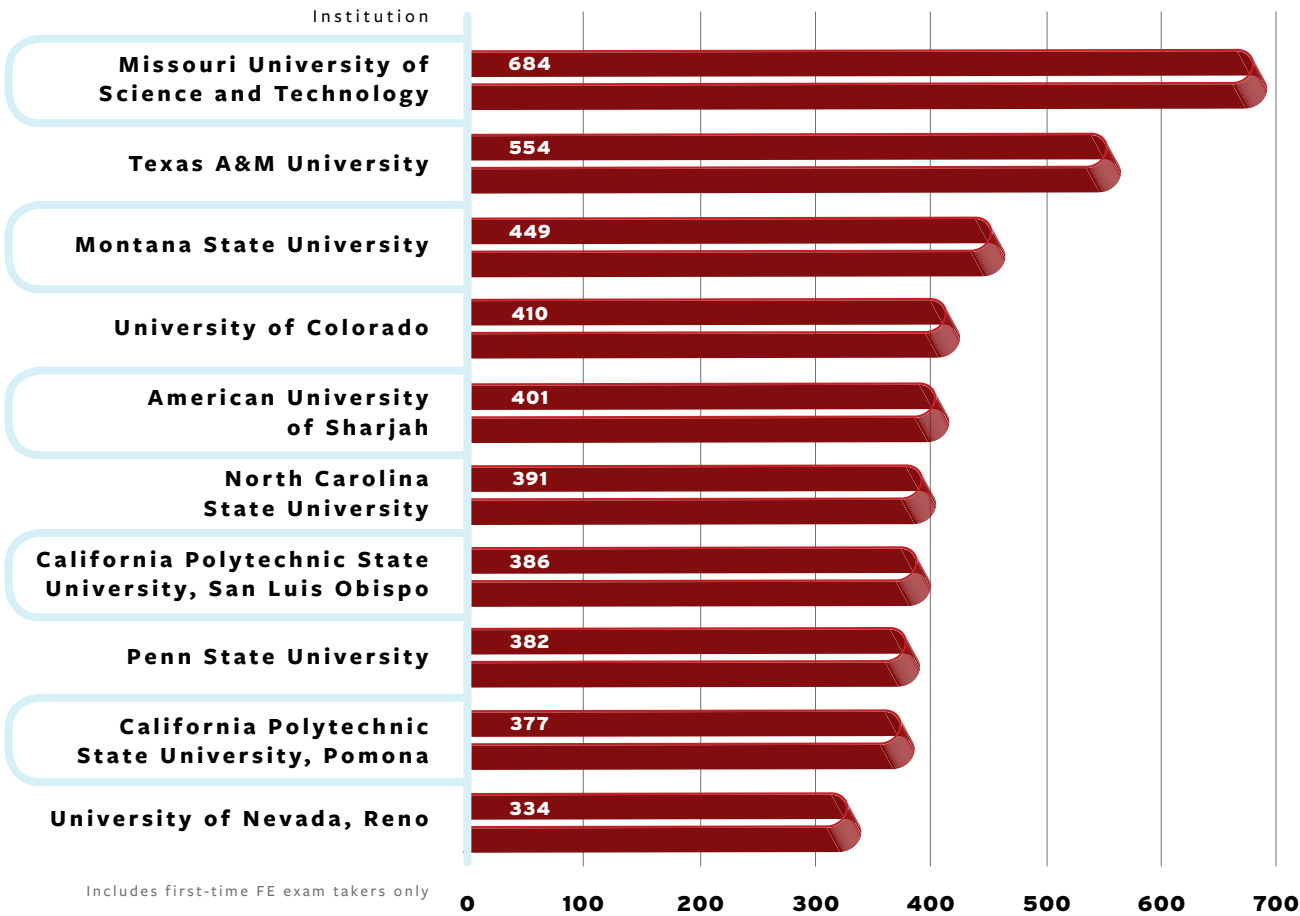
The Council's members—licensure boards from U.S. states and territories—are divided into four geographic zones: Central, Northeast, Southern, and Western. Each zone is represented by a vice president on the NCEES board of directors.



**Top 10
Universities
by FE Exam Volume**



Many schools recognize the value of licensure and encourage their students to take the FE during their senior year or soon after graduation. Engineering positions at all levels of industry and government increasingly require licensure. Getting on the licensure path early puts engineers in a position to succeed professionally.



Includes first-time FE exam takers only



The Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exam is designed for engineers who have gained at least four years of work experience in their respective discipline. NCEES member boards require candidates to pass it as part of the licensure process.

PE exam	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Agricultural and Biological	36	69%	6	50%	33	67%	2	50%	3	100%	4	50%
Architectural	90	82%	8	25%	70	87%	5	40%	20	65%	3	0%
Chemical	615	72%	156	36%	444	74%	111	35%	171	65%	45	38%
Civil: Construction	1,582	57%	1,543	31%	1,324	60%	1,194	33%	258	45%	349	22%
Civil: Geotechnical	1,056	65%	637	29%	766	65%	435	29%	290	66%	202	27%
Civil: Structural	3,007	67%	1,228	43%	2,330	68%	892	46%	677	64%	336	36%
Civil: Transportation	3,222	68%	1,820	38%	2,891	69%	1,421	41%	331	56%	399	26%
Civil: Water Resources and Environmental	3,173	70%	1,341	39%	2,769	72%	1,091	41%	404	60%	250	30%
Control Systems	231	78%	50	44%	162	81%	36	42%	69	72%	14	50%
Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering	46	63%	16	25%	35	63%	13	31%	11	64%	3	0%

Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

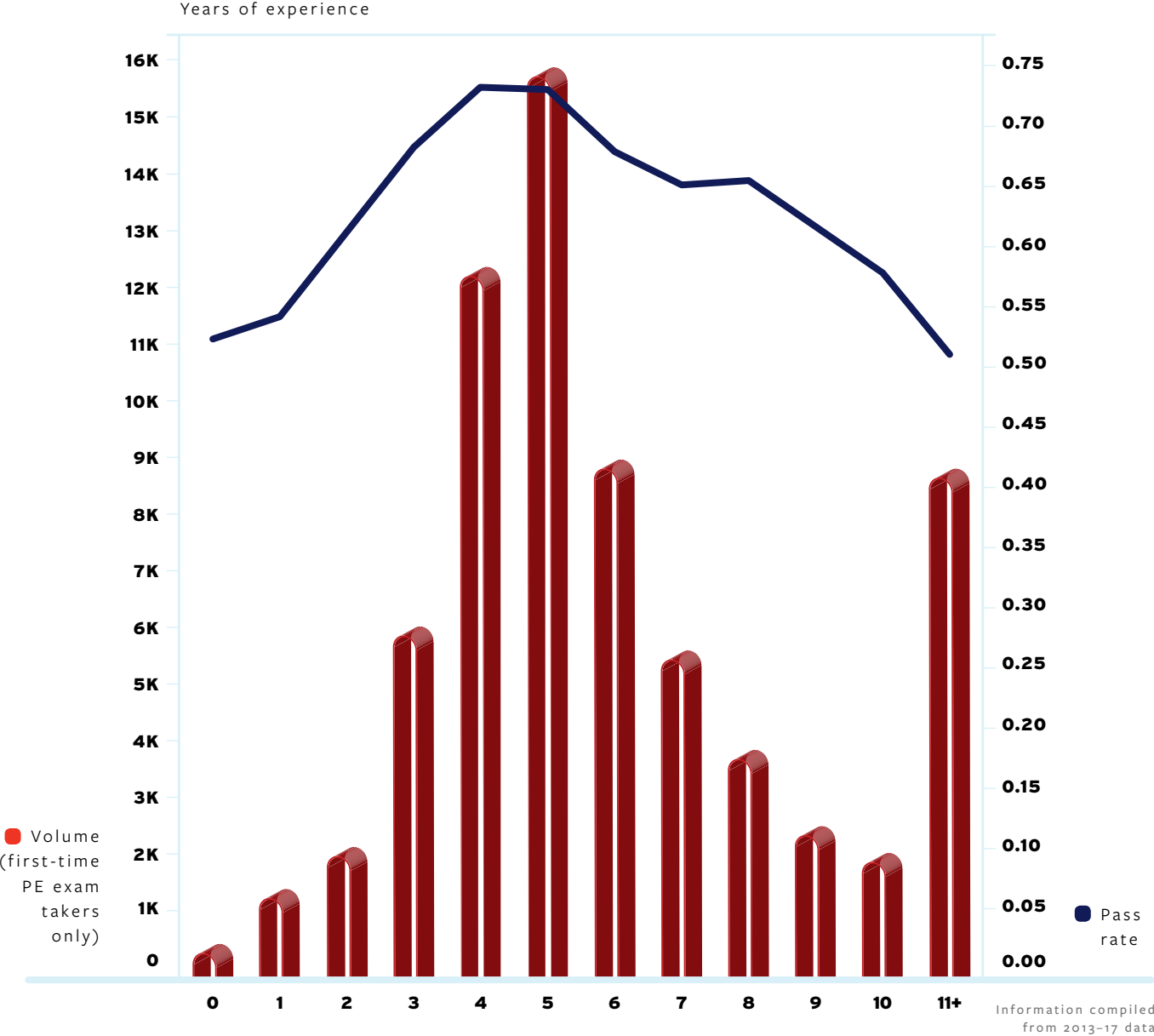


PE pass rates
(continued)

PE exam	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Electrical and Computer: Electronics, Controls, and Communications	222	79%	73	47%	156	79%	51	47%	66	80%	22	45%
Electrical and Computer: Power	2,057	66%	1,071	37%	1,583	65%	791	39%	474	71%	280	30%
Environmental	531	66%	229	41%	373	68%	133	47%	158	61%	96	31%
Fire Protection	148	64%	73	37%	100	69%	41	44%	48	54%	32	28%
Industrial and Systems	65	80%	18	44%	54	80%	11	45%	11	82%	7	43%
Mechanical: HVAC and Refrigeration	1,049	80%	320	39%	865	81%	234	38%	184	74%	86	42%
Mechanical: Machine Design and Materials	1,017	74%	300	45%	835	75%	226	47%	182	68%	74	38%
Mechanical: Thermal and Fluids Systems	1,279	71%	430	40%	991	72%	317	45%	288	68%	113	25%
Metallurgical and Materials	45	67%	7	57%	34	71%	4	75%	11	55%	3	33%
Mining and Mineral Processing	51	65%	11	27%	43	67%	11	27%	8	50%	0	n/a
Naval Architecture/ Marine Engineering	55	60%	6	17%	40	60%	4	25%	15	60%	2	0%
Nuclear	25	72%	10	70%	19	79%	7	57%	6	50%	3	100%
Petroleum	192	66%	55	40%	166	71%	33	48%	26	31%	22	27%
Software Engineering	15	73%	5	60%	6	67%	3	100%	9	78%	2	0%

PE Volume
and Pass Rates
vs. Experience

Examinees with four years of engineering experience after graduation have the greatest probability of success on the PE exam. Pass rates for examinees with fewer than or more than four years' experience are lower, typically in proportion to the length of time from the four-year mark.



NCEES
Fact:

For initial engineering licensure, most boards require a four-year degree from an ABET-accredited program, passage of the FE and PE exams, and four years of progressive experience.





The Structural Engineering (SE) exam is a professional engineering exam designed for engineers who practice in jurisdictions that license structural engineers separately from other professional engineers. This 16-hour exam has separate vertical and lateral components to test an examinee’s ability to safely design buildings or bridges.

SE exam	Takers with EAC/ ABET bachelor's degree											
	Overall takers								Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Lateral Forces: Bridges	83	29%	106	30%	61	34%	79	38%	22	14%	27	7%
Lateral Forces: Buildings	596	38%	448	27%	468	40%	307	30%	128	30%	141	20%
Vertical Forces: Bridges	91	69%	55	40%	69	72%	40	38%	22	59%	15	47%
Vertical Forces: Buildings	691	48%	373	32%	535	52%	228	36%	156	35%	145	26%

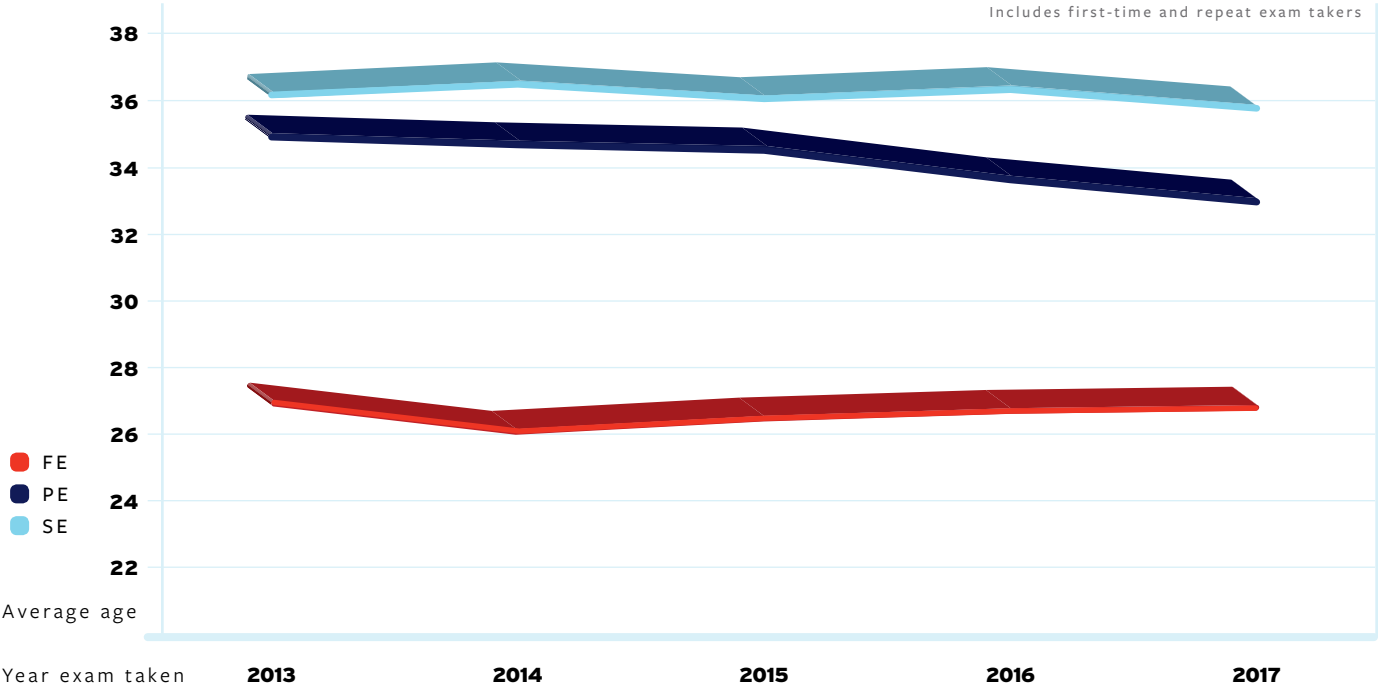
Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor’s degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor’s education information during exam registration.

Average Age of Examinees by Exam Type

The average age of examinees illustrates that licensure is a multiyear process that requires commitment. By meeting the high exam and experience requirements after graduation, licensure candidates show that they are competent to practice in a way that protects the public.

NCEES Fact:

Since 2009, the NCEES Engineering Education Award has promoted understanding of the value of licensure and encouraged partnerships between the engineering profession and education. Beginning in 2018, the number and amounts of awards are increasing. A grand prize of \$25,000 and seven \$10,000 awards will be presented to EAC/ABET-accredited engineering programs.





The Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) exam is designed for recent graduates and students who are close to completing an undergraduate degree in surveying. Passing it is an important first step in the surveying licensure process.

	Takers with EAC/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree											
	Overall takers								Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
FS	703	49%	378	26%	222	72%	74	36%	481	39%	304	23%



The Principles and Practice of Surveying (PS) exam is designed for surveyors who have gained at least four years of work experience. NCEES member boards require candidates to pass it as part of the licensure process.

	Takers with EAC/ETAC/ ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree											
	Overall takers								Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
PS	688	61%	121	39%	239	70%	37	35%	449	57%	84	40%

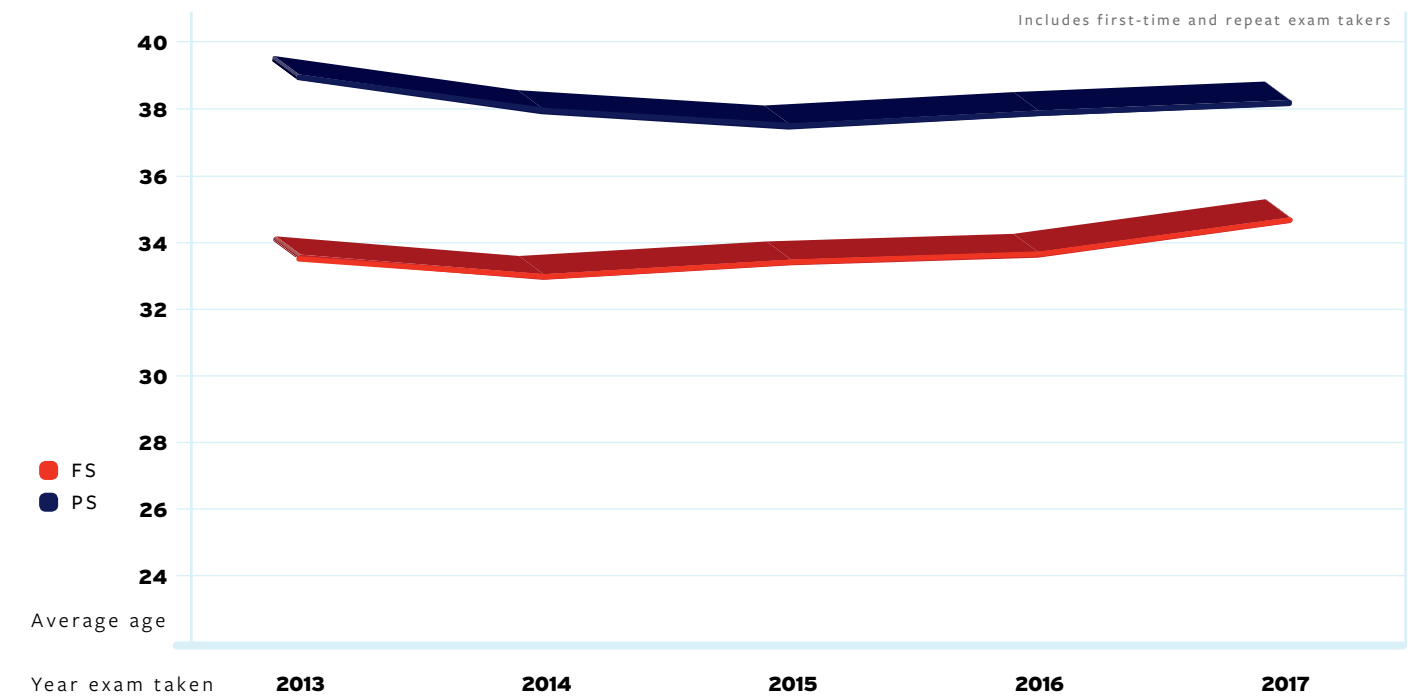
Other takers include examinees who do not hold a bachelor's degree from an EAC/ABET-accredited program or who did not provide bachelor's education information during exam registration.

Average Age of Examinees by Exam Type

While the average age of surveying examinees has been fairly steady over the past five years, the number of examinees taking the FS and PS exams has decreased. NCEES is addressing this trend by focusing on national brand and image, education, and recruitment and mentorship of the next generation of surveyors.

NCEES Fact:

In 2016, the NCEES Surveying Education Award was introduced to recognize surveying and geomatics programs that best reflect the NCEES mission of advancing surveying licensure in order to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the public. A grand prize of \$25,000, three \$15,000, and three \$10,000 awards are presented to surveying and geomatics programs.



MOBILITY

One of the primary purposes of NCEES is to improve mobility of licensure. It is committed to making the licensure process easier for its member boards, professional engineers and surveyors, and licensure candidates.

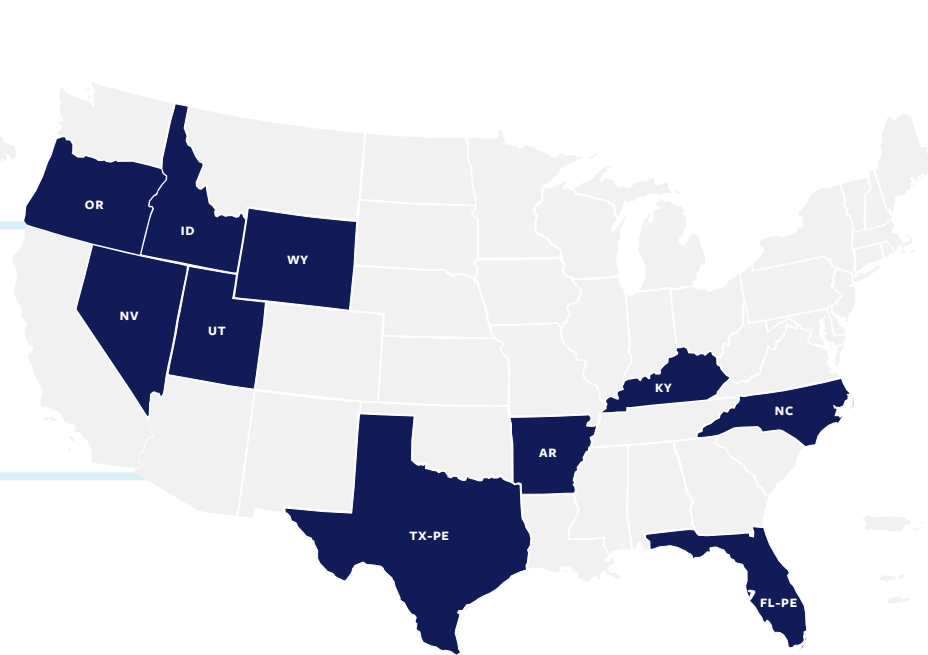
NCEES services to Enhance Licensure Mobility

NCEES advances mobility by providing uniform, national exams; model laws and rules; and the Records program and Credentials Evaluations services that facilitate the process of getting licensed in multiple jurisdictions.

In the last two years, NCEES has enhanced these services by introducing a customer management system that gives students, examinees, and licensees access to all NCEES services in one place: MyNCEES. When someone establishes a free account, he or she has a passport to all NCEES services for different stages of licensure. Students and engineer/surveyor interns can register for exams. Examinees can check their exam results. And licensees can track continuing professional development, establish an NCEES Record, and have their credentials evaluated.

NCEES Fact: 10

Number of jurisdictions that accept an NCEES Record for initial licensure

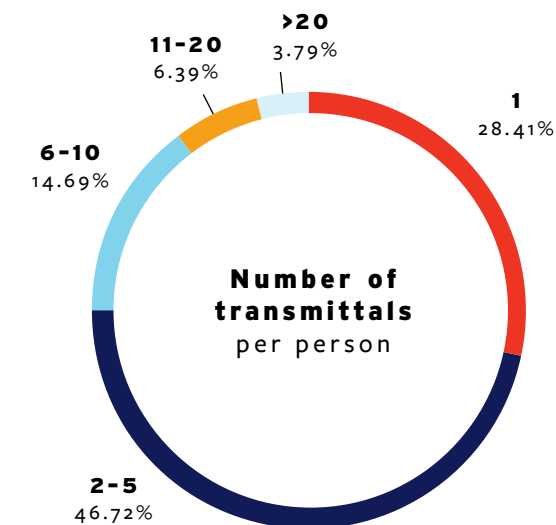


NCEES Records program

The NCEES Records program helps professional engineers and surveyors become licensed in multiple states. An NCEES Record includes most of the materials needed to apply for comity licensure. These include college transcripts, licenses, exam results, employment verifications, and professional references. A Record is transmitted electronically each time the Record holder applies for a license, which saves time and simplifies the application process.

The online application includes five sections: education information, exam and license verification, work experience, professional references, and questions regarding the status and history of someone's license. There is no charge to complete the application process and no annual renewal fee.

Record holders can request transmittals through their MyNCEES account. The first transmittal is \$175. All subsequent transmittals are \$75 each.



NCEES Fact:

The NCEES Records program—one of the organization's key services for facilitating mobility—has existed since the 1920s.



NCEES Credentials Evaluations

U.S. licensing boards generally require licensure candidates with degrees from non-ABET-accredited programs to have their education evaluated. Most of these candidates are from other countries. NCEES Credentials Evaluations provides a valuable service to help boards ensure that candidates are qualified academically for licensure. When it conducts an evaluation, NCEES compares the candidate's college-level education against the NCEES Engineering or Surveying Education Standard.

Exams Administered Internationally:

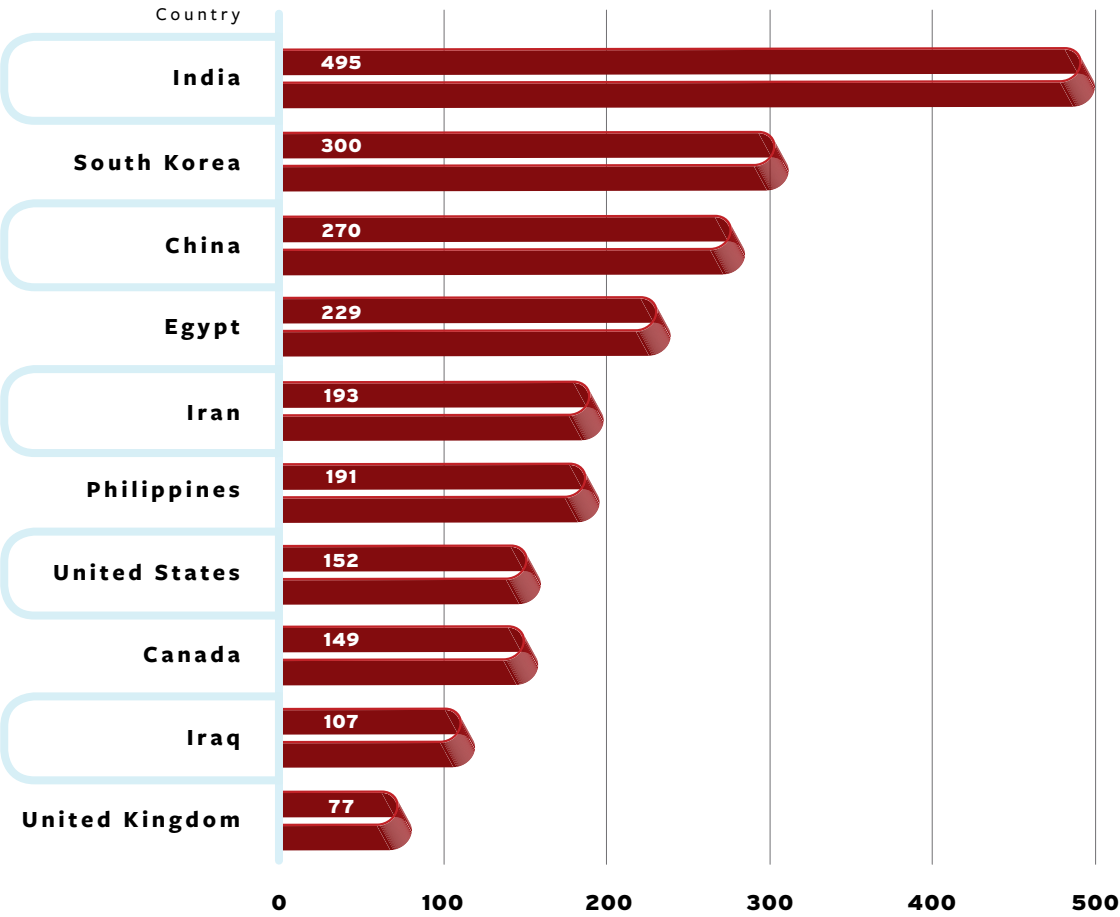
2,101 FE exams
580 PE exams

As the number of ABET-accredited programs outside the United States has increased in recent years, so has interest in NCEES exams being administered internationally. NCEES currently has exam administration agreements with foreign entities in Canada, the Emirate of Sharjah, Egypt, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey.

Top 10 Countries by Number of Credentials Evaluations Applications



Most licensure candidates who apply for an NCEES Credentials Evaluation are from other countries, but candidates with degrees from U.S. programs that are not ABET accredited also use the service. Below are the countries with the highest number of applications last year.



LICENSURE

U.S. surveying licensure was established in 1891 in California, and U.S. engineering licensure was established in 1907 in Wyoming. Today, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands regulate the practice of engineering and surveying.

Each year, NCEES surveys its 70 member boards for the number of engineering and surveying licensees in their jurisdiction. Below are the numbers of engineers and surveyors per jurisdiction as reported by the individual boards in 2017. Licensees who are licensed in multiple states are included in the numbers for each jurisdiction where they are licensed. Many states also track the number of state resident licensees versus out-of-state licensees; those are reported as resident and nonresident in the charts below.

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
AK	6,862		484		28	
AL	15,646		1,168		226	
AR	2,503	6,139	486	254	67	27
AZ	6,704	10,610	878	511	Not tracked	
CA	69,527	26,319	3,561	632	Not tracked	
CO	13,665	12,263	1,142	598	103	183
CT	3,386	7,198	373	147	138	21
DC	1,125	4,958	47	82	Not tracked	

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
DE	1,217	5,782	260		Not tracked	
FL	23,812	18,644	2,546		Not tracked	
GA	20,152		1,181		Not tracked	
GU	190	411	12	6	1	0
HI	3,323	3,822	180	33	Not tracked	
IA	2,653	6,683	306	173	111	
ID	2,389	5,087	289	364	26	10
IL	12,030 P.E. 1,304 S.E.	9,825 P.E. 2,011 S.E.	890	267	219	
IN	4,570	8,438	653	192	102	
KS	4,198	8,149	355	315	66	18
KY	4,432	8,637	817	506	326	79
LA	6,389	10,764	595	223	174	16
MA	7,600	9,262	681	187	Not tracked	
MD	10,202	9,085	493	243	95	31
ME	1,972	4,511	383	139	Not tracked	

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
MI	9,014	11,318	743	121	92	36
MN	7,400	6,711	480	128	42	13
MO	6,861	10,232	600	276	105	
MS	2,364	8,291	596	470	314	63
MT	5,825		437		52	
NC	11,957	14,059	1,908	598	343	56
ND	1,154	4,058	148	338	14	
NE	2,517	5,506	319		Not tracked	
NH	1,793	4,877	253	119	Not tracked	
NJ	18,205		841		194	
NM	2,032	5,912	220	219	88	30
NMI	21	140	8	4	0	0
NV	3,586	13,497	423	826	45	66
NY	15,185	14,047	1,159	296	Not tracked	
OH	12,150	13,781	970	313	540	99
OK	3,581	7,870	323	278	58	15

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and Surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
OR	5,271	7,585	711	252	26	160
PA	28,108		1,793		Not tracked	
PR	9,336		472		81	
RI	998	4,518	92	75	11	3
SC	5,477	11,733	587	441	113	29
SD	1,002	3,374	173	306	60	14
TN	7,370	8,635	775	358	Not tracked	
TX	43,500	20,498	2,871*		Not tracked	
UT	7,837		706		104	
VA	11,806	16,565	1,030	458	153	47
VI**	618		101		29	
VT	608	2,893	110	120	Not tracked	
WA	15,950	12,602	867	325	58	26
WI	7,510	8,447	817	419	Not tracked	
WV	1,675	6,879	484	390	Not tracked	
WY	1,184	5,679	117	175	42	25

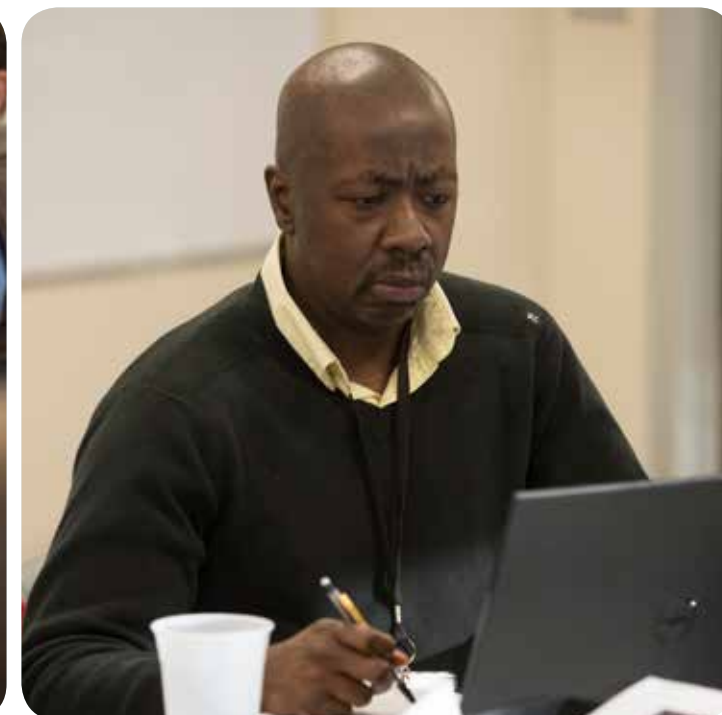
*Numbers last reported in 2016
 **Numbers last reported in 2012

Number of U.S. Licenses Since 1937 (includes multistate licensees)							
Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1937	46,812	43,484	3,328	1963	287,056	213,453	73,603
1938	57,850	54,147	3,703	1964	298,282	217,462	80,820
1939	62,406	57,712	4,694	1965	311,839	213,484	98,355
1940	67,286	61,616	5,670	1966	322,165	218,047	103,118
1941	67,817	59,467	8,350	1967	337,298	241,381	95,919
1942	No proceedings issued in 1942—No annual meeting			1968	350,731	242,175	108,556
1943	72,804	63,497	9,307	1969	361,877	245,999	115,878
1944	73,532	62,154	11,378	1970	374,206	249,076	125,130
1945	No proceedings issued in 1945—No annual meeting			1971	385,120	279,688	105,432
1946	92,905	78,851	14,054	1972	393,725	285,148	108,577
1947	114,698	97,965	16,733	1973	408,286	288,014	120,272
1948	130,620	110,813	19,807	1974	433,404	318,470	133,934
1949	153,277	131,318	21,959	1975	434,297	325,132	109,165
1950	159,759	134,133	25,626	1976	447,005	349,518	97,489
1951	167,414	139,214	28,200	1977	475,387	400,380	75,007
1952	176,533	148,239	28,294	Note: The method of reporting from 1978 to present represents a major change from that used during the years 1937–77.			
1953	184,655	151,459	33,196	1978	502,184	297,000	205,000
1954	191,553	158,146	33,407	1979	516,354	316,976	199,378
1955	201,633	162,048	39,585	1980	545,000	332,000	213,000
1956	214,357	170,857	43,500	1981	549,000	331,000	218,000
1957	226,371	179,669	46,702	1982	575,000	338,000	237,000
1958	237,244	182,973	54,271	1983	577,000	344,000	233,000
1959	246,279	185,866	60,413	1984	581,000	340,000	241,000
1960	259,707	193,603	66,104	1985	586,000	339,000	247,000
1961	270,859	203,152	67,707	1986	596,000	343,000	253,000
1962	280,088	209,130	70,898	1987	602,000	338,000	264,000

Number of U.S. Licenses Since 1937 (includes multistate licensees)							
Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees	Year	Engineering licensees	Resident licensees	Nonresident licensees
1988	622,000	360,000	262,000	2014	822,575	437,921	384,654
1989	652,516	380,989	271,527	2015	852,953	474,777	378,176
1990	609,267	339,106	270,161	2016	881,438	481,717	400,015
1991	627,032	354,444	272,588	2017	886,051	477,746	408,305
1992	652,410	377,755	274,655	Year	Surveying Licenses	Resident Licenses	Nonresident Licenses
1993	641,383	360,619	280,764	1997	49,966	37,805	12,161
1994	638,238	414,275	223,963	1998	51,495	39,816	11,679
1995	641,041	414,158	226,883	1999	52,622	40,303	12,319
1996	610,153	368,885	241,268	2000	51,865	40,575	11,290
1997	656,235	383,399	272,836	2001	46,813	37,968	8,845
1998	664,840	399,319	265,521	2002	47,393	36,603	10,790
1999	656,710	373,493	238,217	2003	44,614	33,418	11,196
2000	669,627	402,267	267,360	2004	50,032	38,177	11,855
2001	613,617	384,833	228,784	2005	44,253	34,468	9,785
2002	654,370	374,344	280,026	2006	49,167	38,995	10,172
2003	703,137	391,329	311,808	2007	53,950	43,724	10,226
2004	750,596	442,578	308,018	2008	56,074	43,300	12,774
2005	617,725	371,040	246,685	2009	52,719	39,632	13,087
2006	710,619	434,582	276,037	2010	55,091	44,448	10,643
2007	719,967	461,941	258,026	2011	55,441	45,581	11,860
2008	750,927	426,222	324,705	2012	55,991	41,239	14,752
2009	765,197	456,218	308,979	2013	54,946	40,735	14,211
2010	762,280	476,230	286,050	2014	53,968	41,079	12,889
2011	807,768	469,411	338,358	2015	53,588	41,592	11,996
2012	802,267	428,976	373,291	2016	55,475	42,410	13,100
2013	804,191	422,605	381,586	2017	51,091	38,914	12,177

NCEES Volunteers

From licensing board members to exam development committees, volunteers are key to NCEES' success. Pictured throughout *Squared* are a few of the 800 exam development volunteers who shared their time and expertise with the Council this past year.





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