

PROFESSION	STATUS	COMPLAINT TYPE	DISPOSITION	DATE CLOSED	YEAR_CLOSED	SYNOPSIS
Engineer/Land Surveyor	Closed	Unauthorized Practice	Verbal Warning	02/04/2021	2021	<p>Respondent signed several document while working at a company and represented himself as an engineer. The documents were dated back to 2007 and the most recent was signed in 2010 Respondent was familiar with the document's in question. Respondent stated all of the documents were old and were done to bring credibility to the company when it was starting out.</p> <p>Respondent stated he did not draft the documents but was told to sign the documents stating he was an engineer. Respondenta was issued a verbal warning about using the title engineer. Respondent agreed and hasn't signed or represented as an engineer since 2010.</p>
Engineer/Land Surveyor	Closed	Ethical Standards	Unfounded	03/03/2021	2021	<p>Complainant is a professional engineer with the State of Utah. He alleged Respondent had placed his stamp on Complainants's work. Complainant learned that Respondent did not re-stamp his work. Complainant learned Respondent created a supplemental document stating Respondent had reviewed Complainant's work and agreed with it and stamped that document so the work would be accepted.</p>



Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors Licensing

Strategic Marketing and
Outreach Plan Update



Outreach Summary

Since January 2021:

- Entered into a contract with ICOW to produce 5 educational videos on engineer and land surveyor licensure
- Approved storyboard for Video #1
- Sent out two surveys to current licensees and engineering/land surveying students



Video Production Update



ICOW gave DOPL a quote of \$4,800 per video for a total of **\$24,000.**

The videos will be funded using the Education and Enforcement Fund (Utah Code 58-22-103).



Video #1 Storyboard Sample

Video #1: The Importance of Engineer/Land Surveyor Licensure

Length: ~3:30-4:00

Date: 02/22/2021



Audio: [music introduction]

Video: Title card and logo



Audio: The Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing – or DOPL – regulates careers across Utah, including engineers and land surveyors.

Video: Image of Utah with professionals of varying careers, with engineers and land surveyors in the foreground.



Audio: But what exactly is a professional license, and what are the benefits of having one? Let's dive in.

Video: Show image of license appear next to professional, then camera zooms into the license.



Audio: A professional license is a state certification granted to a person who meets certain standards in their profession.

Video: Parts of the license appear on the page, along with signature(s), and the license sparkles.



Audio: This helps protect the public by ensuring these practicing professionals know what they're doing by meeting set minimum standards. These standards vary from profession to profession.

Video: Person representing the public shakes hands with the professional.



Audio: The standards for engineers and land surveyors are split into three categories: professional engineers, professional structural engineers, and professional land surveyors.

Video: List on screen of the three categories.



Video Production Process

First:

- Develop scripts for Videos 2-5
- Voice Actor is scheduled to tape their voice over for Video #1

Second:

- ICOW produces Video #1
- Ad hoc committee and DOPL will work together to approve production steps & final product

Third:

- Once Video #1 is complete, the rest of the videos will follow same template and process

Final:

- All videos are expected to be completed by **June 30, 2021**
- Videos will be posted on dopl.utah.gov, Dept. of Commerce Youtube and social pages, and shared with professional societies, schools, etc.





Survey Results

- DOPL Survey for Professional Engineers, Professional Structural Engineers, and Professional Land Surveyors
- DOPL Licensing Awareness Survey for students of engineering or land surveying



DOPL Survey for Professional Engineers, Professional Structural Engineers, and Professional Land Surveyors

- 8 Questions
- Sent to Professional Societies/Associations
- 60 licensees completed the exam
- Full results available with meeting documents

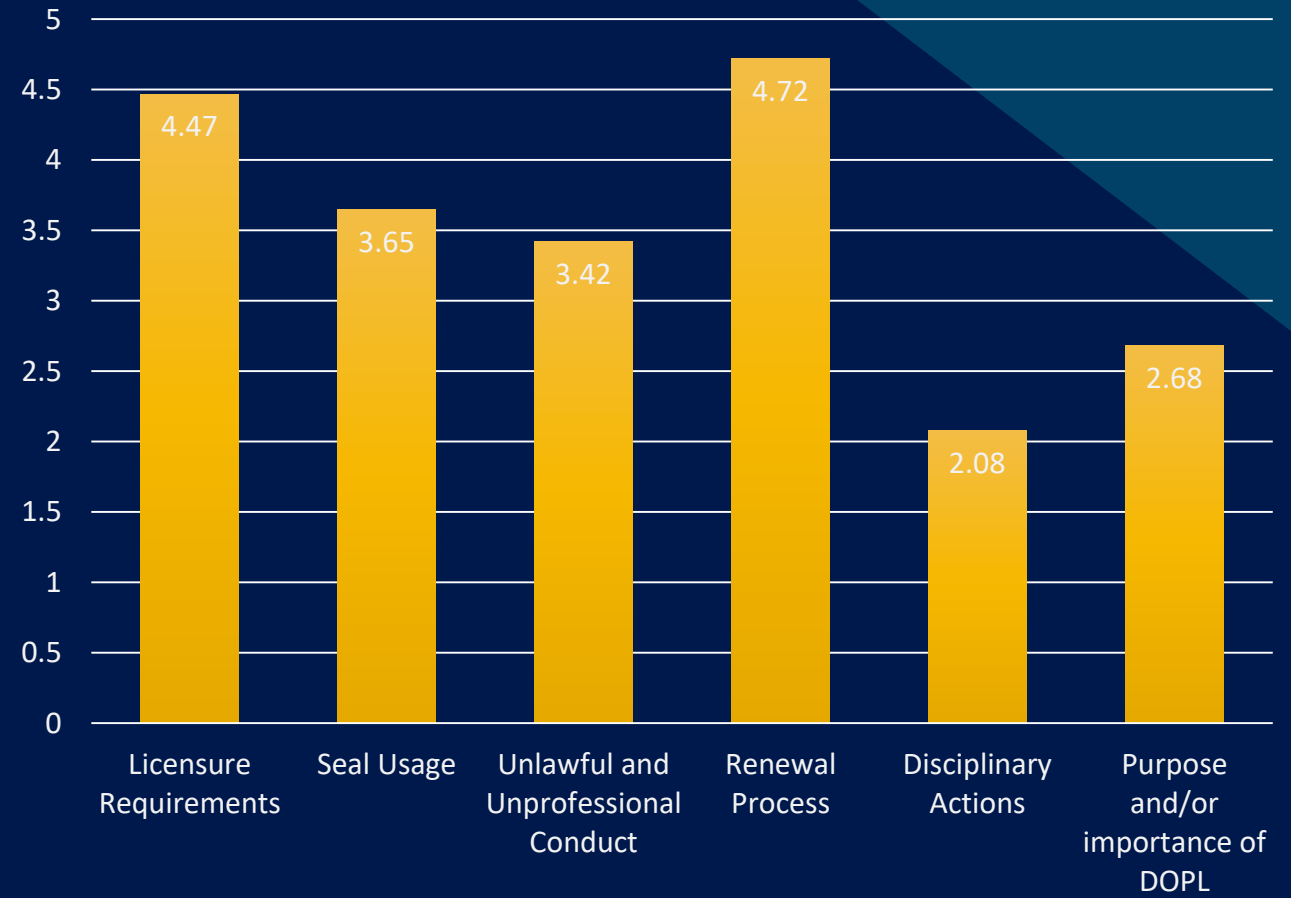


Licensee Survey Highlighted Results

The 60 licensees ranked their understanding of various licensure items.

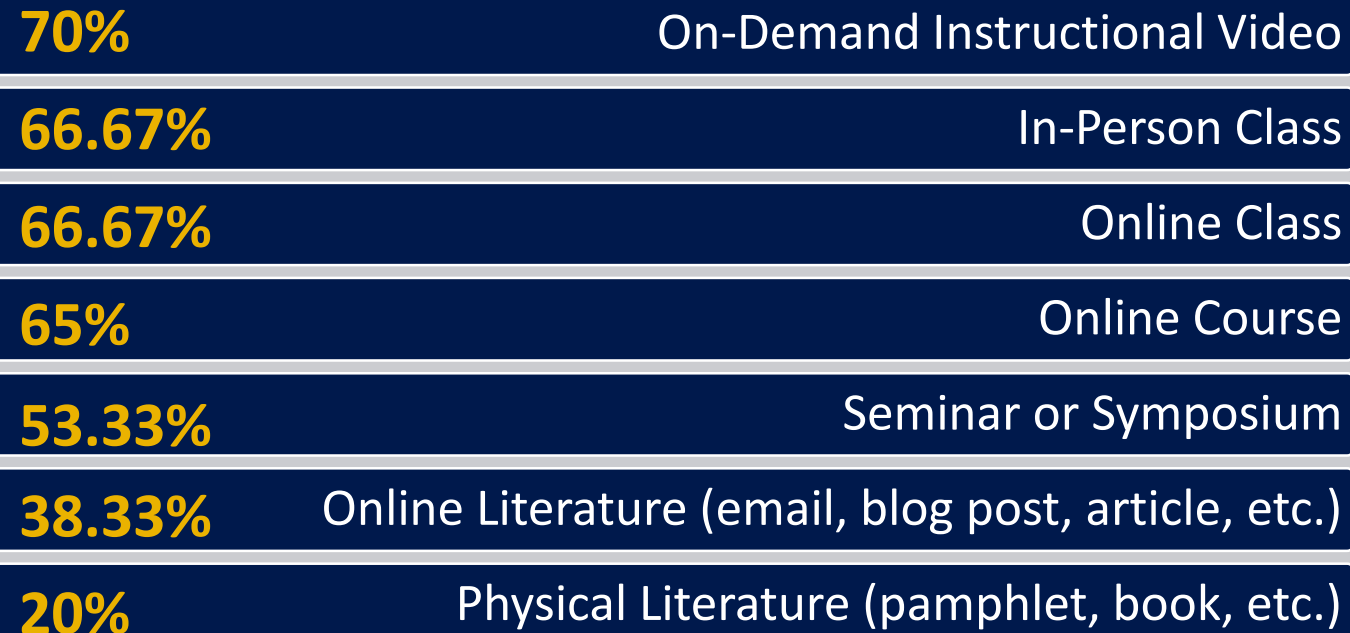
- The most understood items: Renewal Process and Licensure Requirements.
- The least understood items: Disciplinary Actions and Purpose and/or Importance of DOPL.

Rank the following licensure items according to your understanding



Licensee Survey Highlighted Results Cont'd.

What type of continuing education
are you interested in?



Additional comments on areas of improvement or further education in regards to professional licensure for engineers, structural engineers, and land surveyors:

"I feel that the integrity of our profession is in grave peril. From when I started to now, there is no comparison in terms of how engineers view their ethical and professional responsibilities. I am continually amazed at how lax my peers have become and how easily they can justify almost anything because "they might lose a client" or "no one will notice". The results, designs and plans that my mentors would have put into a shredder, speak for themselves. The quality of infrastructure, particularly development work, would have been criminal in my home state when I started 25 years ago. Now it is accepted because the folks funding that development write the rules. I agree there is a grave need for education and enforcement, and a shift back to a professional culture that places our responsibilities and ethics as a top priority."

"It would be nice for licensed engineers to be able to take a class or two and then also become licensed surveyors. The current requirements to do so are very strict and too much."

"I have heard of Engineers / Land Surveyors being cited for unprofessional conduct or failure to stamp their submittals. I believe that additional information from DOPL related to these requirements would be helpful for our profession."

"Presentations at main-stream Utah engineering conferences."

"I am quite informed regarding the laws and rules related to the practices of engineering and surveying. There is considerable confusion among licensees about what activities are within the practice of both, what things require a stamp, and what constitutes unprofessional conduct. Education is needed, but even before that, the laws and rules need to be clarified. Areas of specific need include inconsistencies between the rule and the law about what engineers must stamp and what activities related to surveying that engineers can perform."

"When to report misconduct."

"A required webinar or review of ethics requirements and sign-off that the engineer, structural engineer, and land surveyors will comply with the ethics requirements of the profession. This needs greater emphasis."

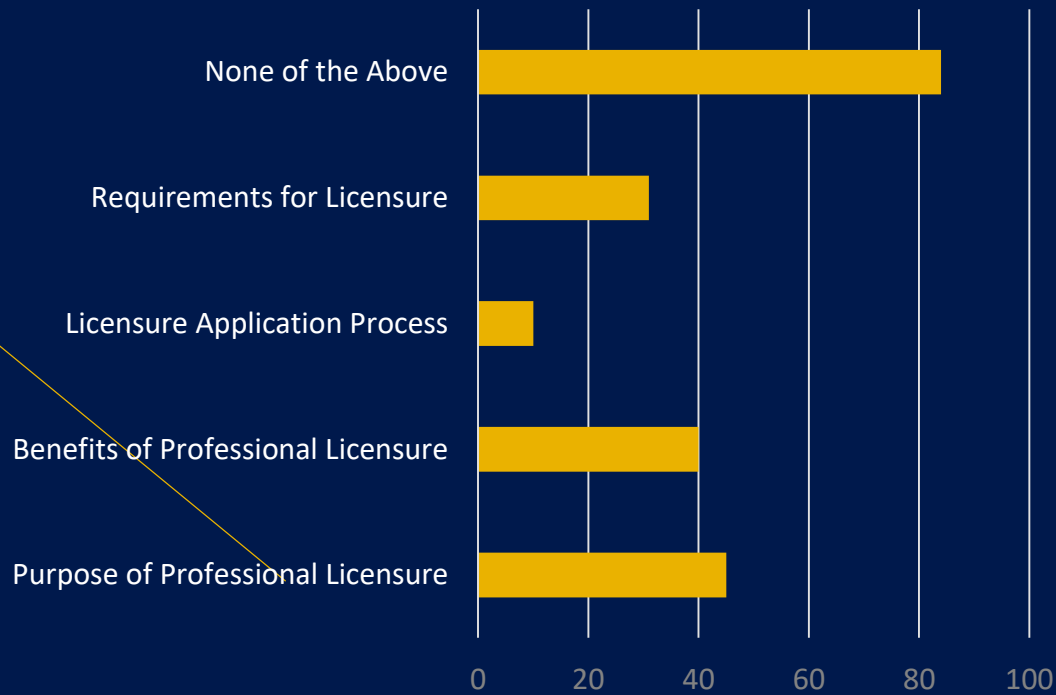
DOPL Licensing Awareness Survey for students of engineering or land surveying

- 8 Questions
- Sent to all Utah schools with programs that lead to engineering or land surveying licensure
- 141 students from 4 schools completed the survey
- Full results available with meeting documents



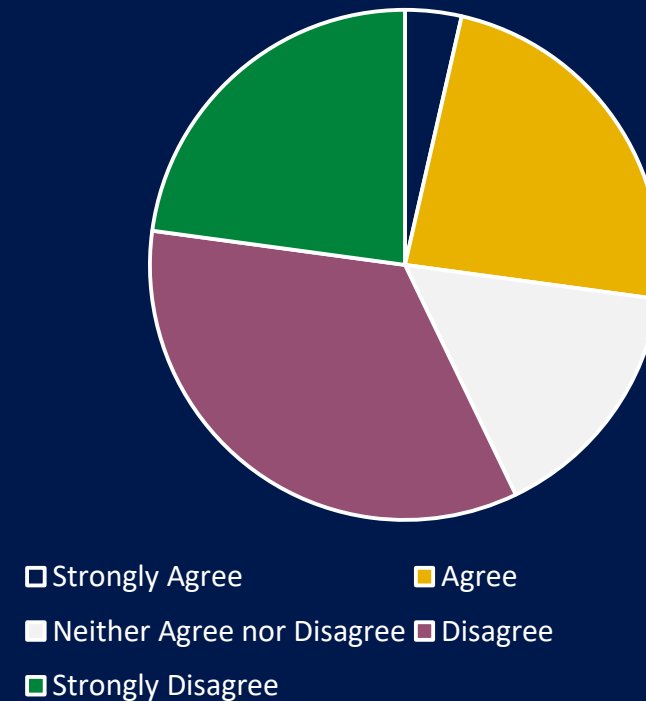
Student Survey Highlighted Results

Q: I have received education on one or more of these topics:



■ Q: I have received education on one or more of these topics:

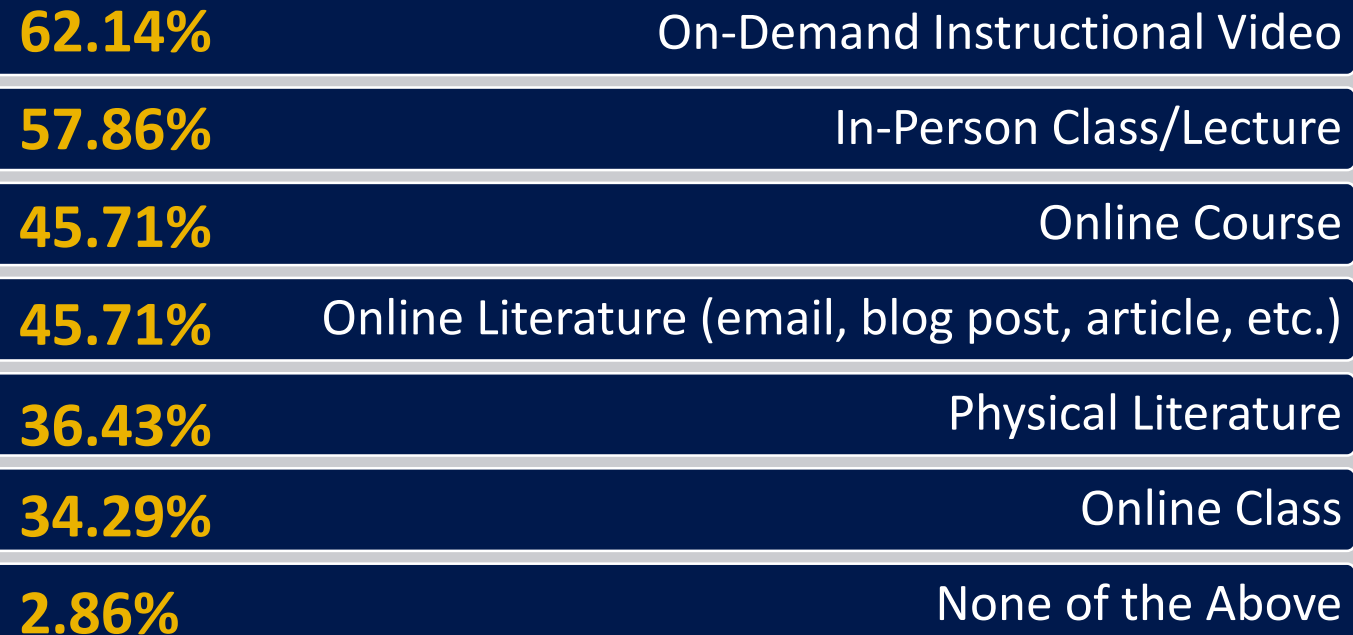
Q: I know the steps to take post-graduation in order to obtain a professional license.



Student Survey Highlighted Results Cont'd.

96% of the respondents said that education for engineer and land surveyor students regarding professional licensure would be beneficial.

What type of continuing education are you interested in?





Proposal to Fund Additional Resources using the Education and Enforcement Fund



Web-Based Training for Students

- 30-60 min. Web-based Training on the details of professional licensure in the engineering and land surveying fields.
- Students would receive certificate of completion that could be redeemed for credit in a class.



Cost of Web-based Training

- The State of Utah has a contract with a company for the development and maintenance of online courses, trainings, etc. This company is called SABA.
- There is an annual cost associated with the development and maintenance of an online course through SABA.
- After discussing the details of this course, number of graduates in engineering and land surveying programs eligible for licensure (about 1,700), and other factors, the Utah Learning Portal System Administrator provided a rough estimate of costs:

\$3,755-\$5,155 annually





Google Ads for Educational Videos

- Once the educational videos are produced, they will be accessible on Youtube and dopl.utah.gov.
- The purchase of Google Ads for these videos will make the content more discoverable when interested persons Google relevant information.
- The cost can vary, but can be capped at a certain amount.



Proposal Synopsis

1. Create a web-based training on professional licensure for students of engineering and land surveying.
2. Purchase Google Ads to make the educational videos more discoverable to interested parties.





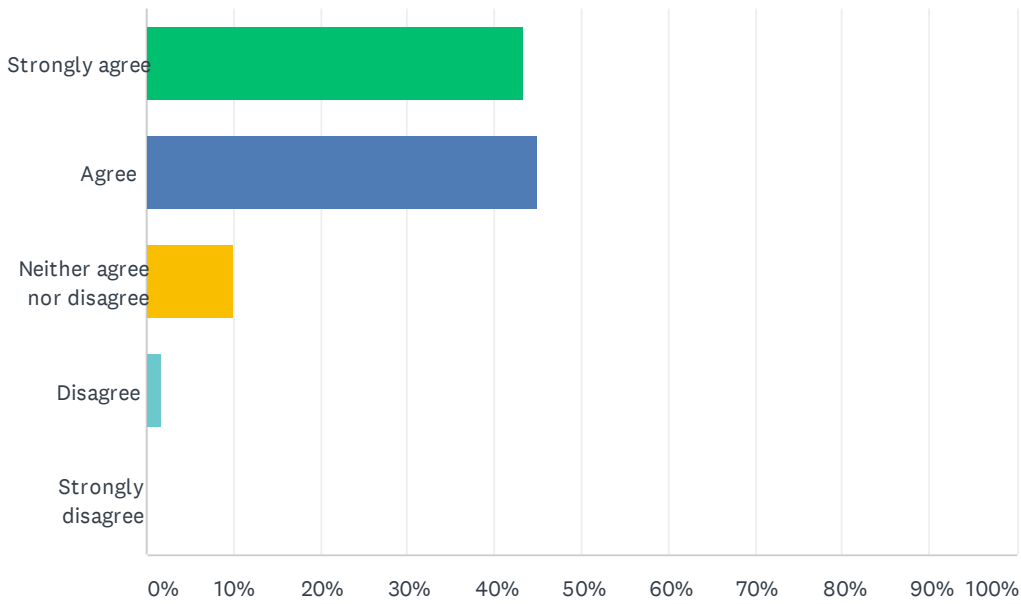
Thank You.

-  Ashley Beyer
-  801-530-6727
-  abeyer@Utah.gov
-  dopl.utah.gov



Q1 The online licensure process on dopl.utah.gov is clear and user-friendly.

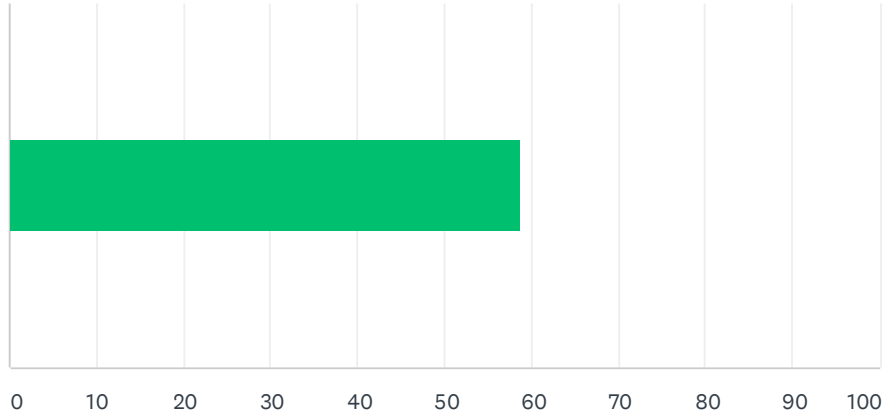
Answered: 60 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	43.33%	26
Agree	45.00%	27
Neither agree nor disagree	10.00%	6
Disagree	1.67%	1
Strongly disagree	0.00%	0
TOTAL		60

Q2 When searching for statutes, codes, regulations, and other sources of information regarding engineer and land surveyor licensing, how difficult is it to find content?

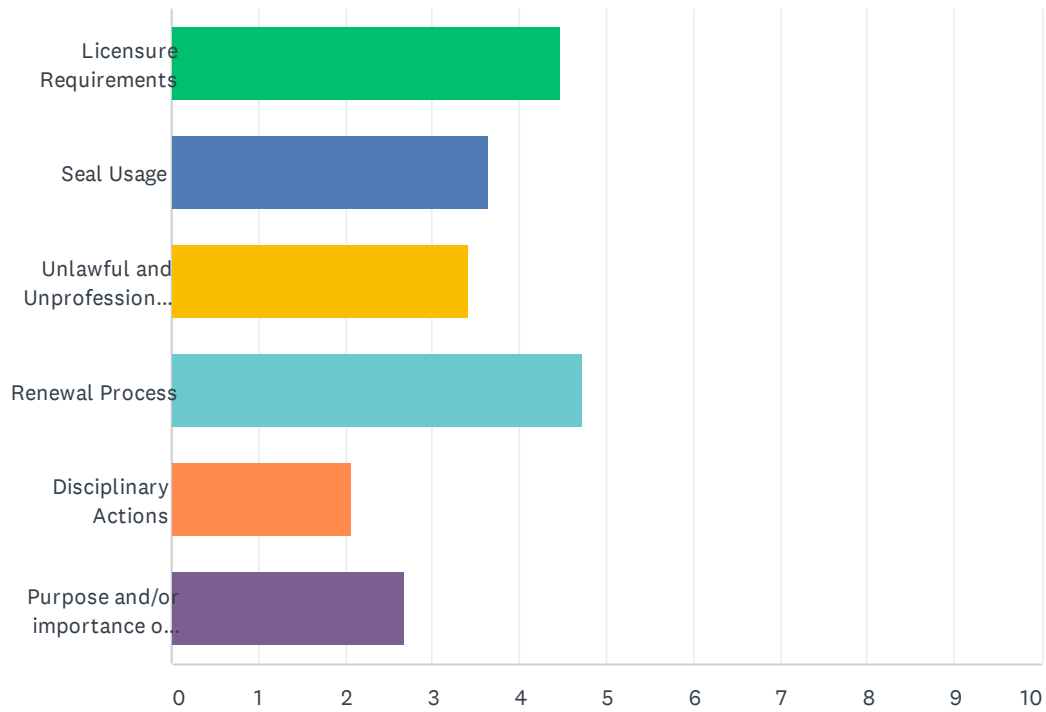
Answered: 60 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	59	3,524	60
Total Respondents: 60			

Q3 Rank the following licensure items according to your understanding (top being the most understood):

Answered: 60 Skipped: 1



	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	SCORE
Licensure Requirements	40.00% 24	18.33% 11	15.00% 9	11.67% 7	5.00% 3	10.00% 6	60	4.47
Seal Usage	3.33% 2	18.33% 11	36.67% 22	28.33% 17	8.33% 5	5.00% 3	60	3.65
Unlawful and Unprofessional Conduct	6.78% 4	13.56% 8	23.73% 14	32.20% 19	18.64% 11	5.08% 3	59	3.42
Renewal Process	33.33% 20	35.00% 21	13.33% 8	8.33% 5	8.33% 5	1.67% 1	60	4.72
Disciplinary Actions	6.67% 4	6.67% 4	1.67% 1	6.67% 4	30.00% 18	48.33% 29	60	2.08
Purpose and/or importance of DOPL	10.00% 6	8.33% 5	10.00% 6	13.33% 8	28.33% 17	30.00% 18	60	2.68

Q4 What are some examples of unlawful or unprofessional conduct in the engineering and/or land surveying professions?

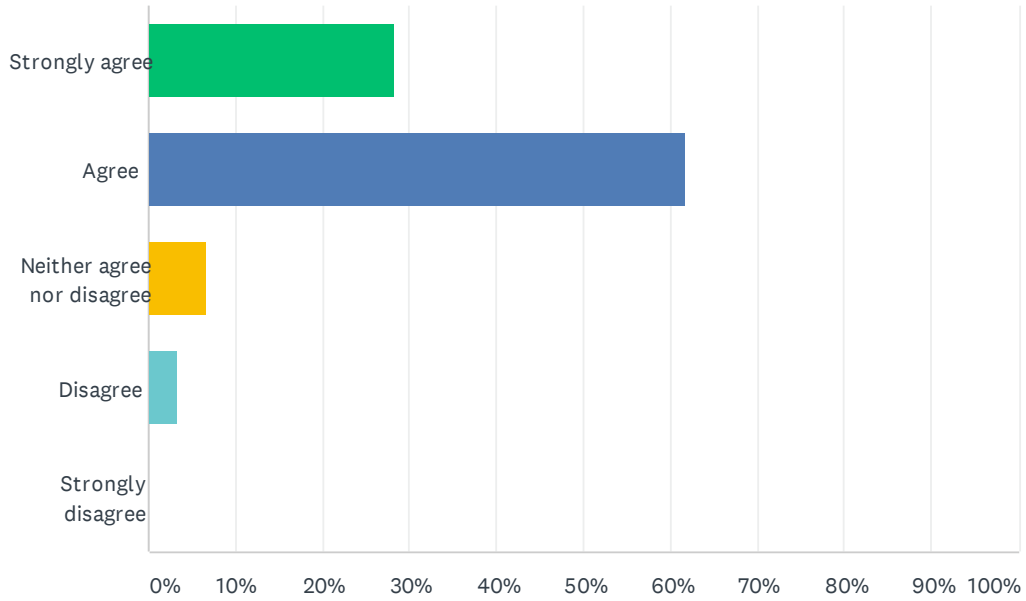
Answered: 54 Skipped: 7

Q5 What are some possible consequences for unlawful or unprofessional conduct?

Answered: 54 Skipped: 7

Q6 I understand when to use my professional seal.

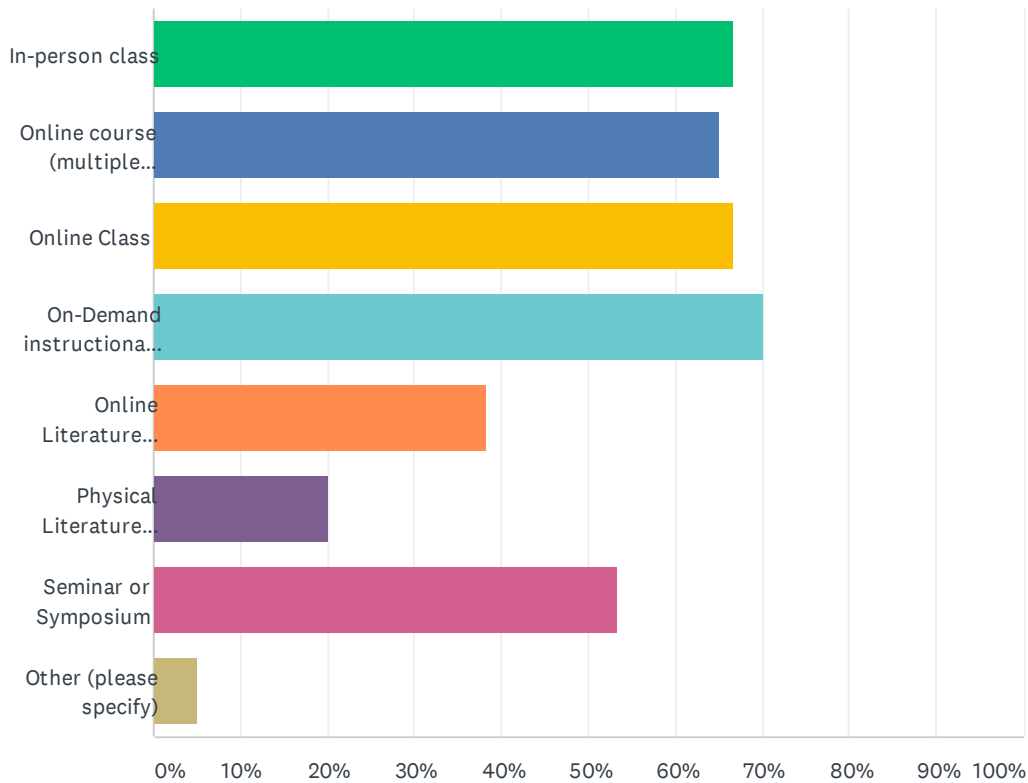
Answered: 60 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	28.33%	17
Agree	61.67%	37
Neither agree nor disagree	6.67%	4
Disagree	3.33%	2
Strongly disagree	0.00%	0
TOTAL		60

Q7 What type of continuing education are you interested in? Check all that apply:

Answered: 60 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
In-person class	66.67%	40
Online course (multiple classes on various licensure subjects)	65.00%	39
Online Class	66.67%	40
On-Demand instructional video	70.00%	42
Online Literature (email, blog post, article, etc.)	38.33%	23
Physical Literature (pamphlet, book, etc.)	20.00%	12
Seminar or Symposium	53.33%	32
Other (please specify)	5.00%	3
Total Respondents: 60		

Q8 Additional comments on areas of improvement or further education in regards to professional licensure for engineers, structural engineers, and land surveyors:

Answered: 27 Skipped: 34

Q4 What are some examples of unlawful or unprofessional conduct in the engineering and/or land surveying professions?

Answered: 54 Skipped: 7

DOPL Survey for Professional Engineers, Professional Structural Engineers, and Professional Land Surveyors

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Stamping contract documents that you have not reviewed.	2/16/2021 4:09 PM
2	Submitting drawings/reports with reviewing, or without a seal. Submitting incomplete drawings/reports. Performing work outside of the scope of one's expertise.	2/16/2021 8:30 AM
3	Using someone else's stamp	2/13/2021 10:48 AM
4	Using an engineer's stamp without their knowledge. Conducting work that you are not qualified for. Stamping work that hasn't been done under your supervision. Lots more...	2/11/2021 6:20 PM
5	inappropriate uses of ones stamp. Stamping drawings that one has not reviewed, ect.	2/11/2021 3:42 PM
6	Performing services outside of the discipline for which you are licensed. Failure to stamp and sign documents that are the product of your design.	2/11/2021 12:13 PM
7	Doing work under the license that the licensee has not experience or knowledge to perform	2/10/2021 8:17 PM
8	Stamping plans without sufficient understanding of the engineering calculations required to ensure a safe and lasting design. Practicing engineering disciplines in areas in which one is not qualified. Stamping incomplete plans. Falsifying documents.	2/10/2021 7:35 PM
9	The use of a professional engineer or surveyors stamp without their knowledge or permisson	2/10/2021 6:08 PM
10	Practicing outside your area of expertise, Not properly using your stamp, Not properly reviewing work by unlicensed individuals under your supervision.	2/10/2021 6:03 PM
11	City engineer also working for developer & approving own work. (real story) City engineer approving water & sewer project without state approval (real story) Engineer elected mayor and appointed self as engineer.	2/10/2021 4:59 PM
12	Engineers stamping and sending out plans with obviously no QA/QC being done. I have reviewed plan sets with literally hundreds of errors in them.	2/10/2021 3:01 PM
13	practicing without a license. Plan Stamping Practicing outside the area of your expertise	2/10/2021 2:37 PM
14	Practicing outside your area of expertise	2/10/2021 1:49 PM
15	Working outside your area of expertise.	2/10/2021 12:57 PM
16	Allowing others to use your stamp. Falsifying information.	2/10/2021 12:17 PM
17	stamping a design for something that is outside your area of expertise	2/10/2021 12:13 PM
18	Plans that are grossly incomplete, and difficult to understand read.	2/10/2021 11:35 AM
19	Stamping a set of plans without reviewing or designing the plans. Back-dating plans or other documents. Knowingly portraying false or inaccurate information on plans or engineering reports.	2/10/2021 11:33 AM
20	Stamping plans not prepared by the professional engineer or by the person working under the her/his supervision	2/10/2021 11:01 AM
21	Lying.	2/10/2021 11:01 AM
22	Obvious ones like misrepresenting data or willfully underdesigning a project to meet a budget, etc.	2/10/2021 10:16 AM
23	Not signing or dating a drawing or report before submitting it to a client and not labeling the drawing or report for its use before submitting it. Stamping work that you have not supervised or completed yourself. Stamping or performing work outside your area of expertise.	2/10/2021 10:00 AM
24	Engineers taking an approach of cutting comers to save money for their clients (typically developers). Engineers or land surveyors doing work they do not have the expertise to do.	2/10/2021 9:54 AM
25	submitting stamped partial/incomplete designs.	2/10/2021 9:28 AM
26	Stamping plans that you didn't prepare or have direct supervision in preparing. Working outside of your area of expertise.	2/10/2021 9:16 AM
27	Stamping plans that were designed or drawn by an unqualified or unlicensed person.	2/10/2021 9:00 AM

DOPL Survey for Professional Engineers, Professional Structural Engineers, and Professional Land Surveyors

28	n/a	2/10/2021 9:00 AM
29	ONE OF THE MOST COMMON EXAMPLES THAT I SEE IS THAT SOME PROFESSIONALS DO NOT THOROUGHLY REVIEW THAT PLANS THAT ARE SUBMITTED FOR CONSTRUCTION TO MUNICIPALITIES. THEY ARE HAVING DRAFTERS OR SURVEYORS PREPARE AND SUBMIT PLANS IN THEIR BEHALF.	2/10/2021 8:49 AM
30	Not overseeing the work that you're stamping...blind stamping	2/10/2021 8:45 AM
31	stamping plans that you did not review	2/10/2021 8:40 AM
32	Working outside your area of competence Failing to provide oversight to those assisting you Failing to stamp your work or note that it is draft or preliminary Failing to report violations to DOPL Failing to put the public interest first	2/10/2021 8:35 AM
33	performing engineering beyond ones expertise.	2/10/2021 8:27 AM
34	Engineers or staff submitting plans to municipalities without reviewing or stamping the plans, drawings, calculations, etc.	2/10/2021 8:25 AM
35	Using someone's work without permission.	2/10/2021 8:24 AM
36	providing engineering services without an active license	2/10/2021 8:24 AM
37	Plans, studies, or drawings that are not "complete".	2/10/2021 8:18 AM
38	Rubber stamping or otherwise stamping on something you aren't competent with, spec'ing out cheap materials without consideration of performance/longevity, spec'ing out materials or processes that will result in an advantage for a contractor/supplier on purpose.	2/10/2021 8:00 AM
39	Performing work that is outside the scope of the license, i.e. structural work by civil engineer, etc.	2/10/2021 7:51 AM
40	Operating with expired license, using seal without the proper oversight of the document prepared,	2/10/2021 7:48 AM
41	Engineers working outside their scope.	2/10/2021 7:43 AM
42	Not being competent in what is being designed and stamped and submitting designs that do not work. When a City Engineer is expected to design the subdivision and redline the plans because the engineer who designed the project did not follow any of the City or State requirements.	2/10/2021 7:42 AM
43	Doing work outside your comfort zone/professional knowledge	2/10/2021 7:41 AM
44	Fraud Working outside your area of expertise/experience	2/10/2021 7:30 AM
45	Falsifying information given to clients	2/10/2021 7:29 AM
46	Failure to complete contracted work. Performing work without a valid license. Working outside your area of competency.	2/10/2021 7:27 AM
47	- Stamping something over which you did not oversee preparation, or that is outside your area of expertise.	2/10/2021 7:27 AM
48	Stamping work that is outside of your capabilities.	2/10/2021 7:26 AM
49	Sealing plans you have not reviewed.	2/10/2021 7:25 AM
50	Stamping a plan or document that is not in my field of expertise.	2/10/2021 7:23 AM
51	Sealing work that is not up to standards. Sealing designs knowing there are deficiencies, or without following good engineering principles, simply because the client is insisting. Preparing woefully substandard plans for a contractor to "field fit" (standard practice in land development and the shoddy results in subdivision construction attest to it).	2/9/2021 9:23 AM
52	practicing outside of your area of expertise; conflict of interest; knowingly/willfully submitting incomplete or incorrect projects for review	2/8/2021 11:17 AM
53	Adhering seal to unreviewed projects. Cutting corners because of schedule or financial constraints.	2/4/2021 12:28 PM

Q5 What are some possible consequences for unlawful or unprofessional conduct?

Answered: 54 Skipped: 7

DOPL Survey for Professional Engineers, Professional Structural Engineers, and Professional Land Surveyors

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Loss of license.	2/16/2021 4:09 PM
2	Disciplinary action including censure, fines, revocation of license.	2/16/2021 8:30 AM
3	Termination of licensure	2/13/2021 10:48 AM
4	Lose license. I'm not sure of other consequences.	2/11/2021 6:20 PM
5	loss of license	2/11/2021 3:42 PM
6	Being placed on probation and/or forfeiture of your license and/or a fine.	2/11/2021 12:13 PM
7	License Suspension	2/10/2021 8:17 PM
8	Suspension of license. Termination of license. Prison sentence.	2/10/2021 7:35 PM
9	Warning of misconduct, fines, probation of license, etc.	2/10/2021 6:08 PM
10	reprimand, revocation of licensure, jail	2/10/2021 6:03 PM
11	censure, loss of license	2/10/2021 4:59 PM
12	Criminal charges, license removal.	2/10/2021 3:01 PM
13	losing your license. criminal charges	2/10/2021 2:37 PM
14	Forfeiture of licensure	2/10/2021 1:49 PM
15	Suspension or revocation of license.	2/10/2021 12:57 PM
16	License restrictions or termination.	2/10/2021 12:17 PM
17	suspension or loss of your license	2/10/2021 12:13 PM
18	Demerit on the license??	2/10/2021 11:35 AM
19	Probation, license forfeiture	2/10/2021 11:33 AM
20	Fines, removal of license	2/10/2021 11:01 AM
21	Loss of license	2/10/2021 11:01 AM
22	Fines, loss of license, possible criminal charges	2/10/2021 10:16 AM
23	Fines, license probation, and loss of license.	2/10/2021 10:00 AM
24	Revoke license, civil penalties, criminal penalties.	2/10/2021 9:54 AM
25	probation or suspension of license	2/10/2021 9:28 AM
26	Loss of your license. Probation or fines.	2/10/2021 9:16 AM
27	Loss of license, fines, or prison.	2/10/2021 9:00 AM
28	n/a	2/10/2021 9:00 AM
29	INCREASED LIABILITY IF SOMETHING IS INCORRECT OR FAILS DUE TO INSUFFICIENT DETAIL OR DIRECTION ON CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS.	2/10/2021 8:49 AM
30	Loss of licensure	2/10/2021 8:45 AM
31	misdemeanor/ license suspension	2/10/2021 8:40 AM
32	Citation Loss of license	2/10/2021 8:35 AM
33	discipline up to including the loss or suspension of use of your license.	2/10/2021 8:27 AM
34	Loss of licensure.	2/10/2021 8:25 AM
35	Not sure	2/10/2021 8:24 AM
36	suspension of license, revocation of license	2/10/2021 8:24 AM
37	license taken away, some sort of probation	2/10/2021 8:18 AM

DOPL Survey for Professional Engineers, Professional Structural Engineers, and Professional Land Surveyors

38	Personal liability, removal of licensure, probation	2/10/2021 8:00 AM
39	Suspension or loss of license.	2/10/2021 7:51 AM
40	Suspension of license, fines, etc.	2/10/2021 7:48 AM
41	Fines, probation, revocation of license.	2/10/2021 7:43 AM
42	Suspension of your license or revoking it.	2/10/2021 7:42 AM
43	In this order: warning or education + warning, fines for multiple offenses, suspension of license for a 3rd offense	2/10/2021 7:41 AM
44	Probation loosing your license Jail	2/10/2021 7:30 AM
45	Loss of licensure	2/10/2021 7:29 AM
46	Fines, suspension of license, criminal charges.	2/10/2021 7:27 AM
47	- Probation, suspension of license	2/10/2021 7:27 AM
48	Surrender of license.	2/10/2021 7:26 AM
49	Loss of license	2/10/2021 7:25 AM
50	Suspension of License.	2/10/2021 7:23 AM
51	I assume suspension or revocation of licensure are options but I've never once heard of someone being investigated or punished. Utah seems to be a culture where even once caught you can talk your way out of any consequences because everyone avoids confrontation.	2/9/2021 9:23 AM
52	nothing; slap on the hand; fine; suspension; termination of license	2/8/2021 11:17 AM
53	Revocation of license. Fines. Prison.	2/4/2021 12:28 PM
54	Loss of license	2/3/2021 2:56 PM

Q8 Additional comments on areas of improvement or further education in regards to professional licensure for engineers, structural engineers, and land surveyors:

Answered: 27 Skipped: 34

DOPL Survey for Professional Engineers, Professional Structural Engineers, and Professional Land Surveyors

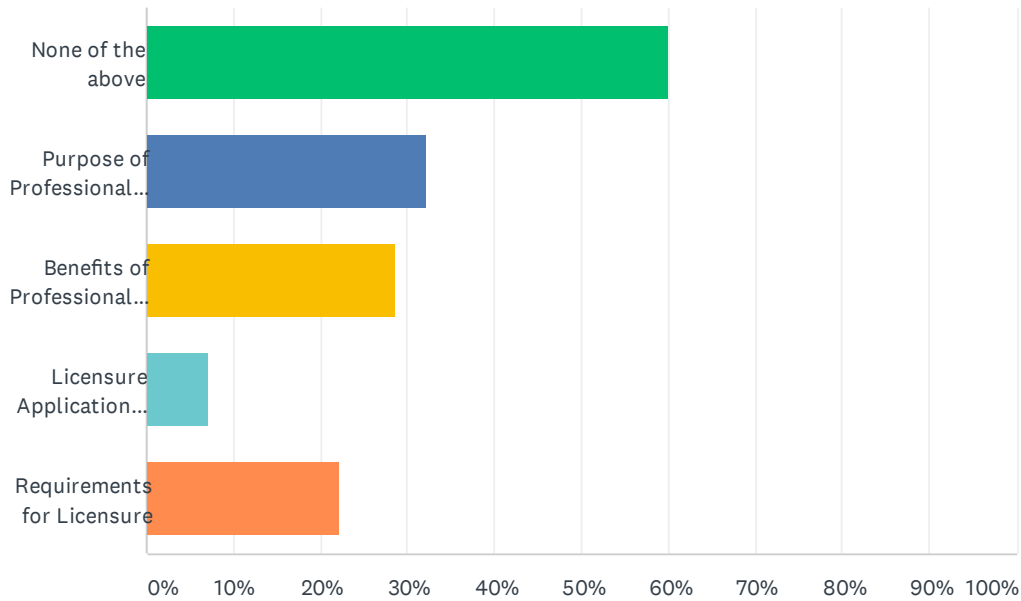
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	A class going over the requirements for Engineers and Surveyors would be helpful, including seal-use, roles and responsibilities of the licensee, and what constitutes unprofessional conduct.	2/16/2021 8:30 AM
2	If audited, what information is looked at? I have stacks of pamphlets and agendas that I'm not sure if I need to hold on to. I work in a non-technical side of engineering and I take courses related to my line of work to help me professionally. Can I take PDH classes related to my work even if they aren't technical in nature or engineering specific?	2/13/2021 10:48 AM
3	I feel like with the process works well for me, no complaints here.	2/11/2021 6:20 PM
4	NA	2/11/2021 3:42 PM
5	I have no additional comments to make. Thank you	2/11/2021 12:13 PM
6	Presentations at main-stream Utah engineering conferences.	2/10/2021 7:35 PM
7	I have heard of Engineers / Land Surveyors being cited for unprofessional conduct or failure to stamp their submittals. I believe that additional information from DOPL related to these requirements would be helpful for our profession.	2/10/2021 6:08 PM
8	Most of my education for professional licensure has come through the process of obtaining licensure in this state and others. Some states require passing a test related to licensure law in that state.	2/10/2021 6:03 PM
9	When to report misconduct.	2/10/2021 4:59 PM
10	none	2/10/2021 12:57 PM
11	Thank you for reaching out to our community	2/10/2021 11:01 AM
12	A required webinar or review of ethics requirements and sign-off that the engineer, structural engineer, and land surveyors will comply with the ethics requirements of the profession. This needs greater emphasis.	2/10/2021 10:00 AM
13	None.	2/10/2021 9:54 AM
14	1. Allow professional engineers PDHs for designing and stamping drawings as part of their day to day work. 2. Reduce the PDH requirements to 12 hours. (as it used to be).	2/10/2021 9:28 AM
15	Continuing education has been easily available, and with covid it still was with the internet however, I feel that do not get the training and knowledge from the internet.	2/10/2021 9:00 AM
16	NONE	2/10/2021 8:49 AM
17	Finding free continuing education opportunities can be a challenge (except for the past year, thanks to COVID). Many times I'm scrambling to find enough PDH's to renew my license.	2/10/2021 8:45 AM
18	I am quite informed regarding the laws and rules related to the practices of engineering and surveying. There is considerable confusion among licensees about what activities are within the practice of both, what things require a stamp, and what constitutes unprofessional conduct. Education is needed, but even before that, the laws and rules need to be clarified. Areas of specific need include inconsistencies between the rule and the law about what engineers must stamp and what activities related to surveying that engineers can perform.	2/10/2021 8:35 AM
19	An outreach educational series for new engineers to help them better understand the licensing requirements and professional ethics.	2/10/2021 8:27 AM
20	Need enforcement help with contractors or engineers from the DOPL side. All times we have had issues has fallen on deaf ears indicating there is nothing anyone can do.	2/10/2021 8:25 AM
21	Reduce the hours require for engineers actively using their license. The hours are not needed if you working on project, new ideas, challenges each day. They required hours have little benefit.	2/10/2021 7:56 AM
22	Utah needs more opportunities for training in innovative engineering methods.	2/10/2021 7:43 AM
23	I think that licensed individuals need to be reminded of their responsibility and that they are required to do a professional and complete job when doing any design work.	2/10/2021 7:42 AM

DOPL Survey for Professional Engineers, Professional Structural Engineers, and Professional Land Surveyors

24	It would be nice for licensed engineers to be able to take a class or two and then also become licensed surveyors. The current requirements to do so are very strict and too much.	2/10/2021 7:41 AM
25	I feel that the integrity of our profession is in grave peril. From when I started to now, there is no comparison in terms of how engineers view their ethical and professional responsibilities. I am continually amazed at how lax my peers have become and how easily they can justify almost anything because "they might lose a client" or "no one will notice". The results, designs and plans that my mentors would have put into a shredder, speak for themselves. The quality of infrastructure, particularly development work, would have been criminal in my home state when I started 25 years ago. Now it is accepted because the folks funding that development write the rules. I agree there is a grave need for education and enforcement, and a shift back to a professional culture that places our responsibilities and ethics as a top priority.	2/9/2021 9:23 AM
26	make DOPL more visible, let professionals know you're out there, educate us on what you do and why, offer/mandate ethics training as other states do	2/8/2021 11:17 AM
27	Having solicited financial support from this fund and other DOPL funds in the past, it has been unclear at times what grant requests are warranted and which would be rejected. The grant request and grant reimbursement processes and burdens of proof are time-prohibitive for volunteer members of DOPL's constituent organizations. It would help if this process was more streamlined and if all of the member organizations had more frequent communications about what funds were available each year and what would be appropriate events for which to solicit financial support.	2/4/2021 12:28 PM

Q1 I have received education on one or more of these topics:

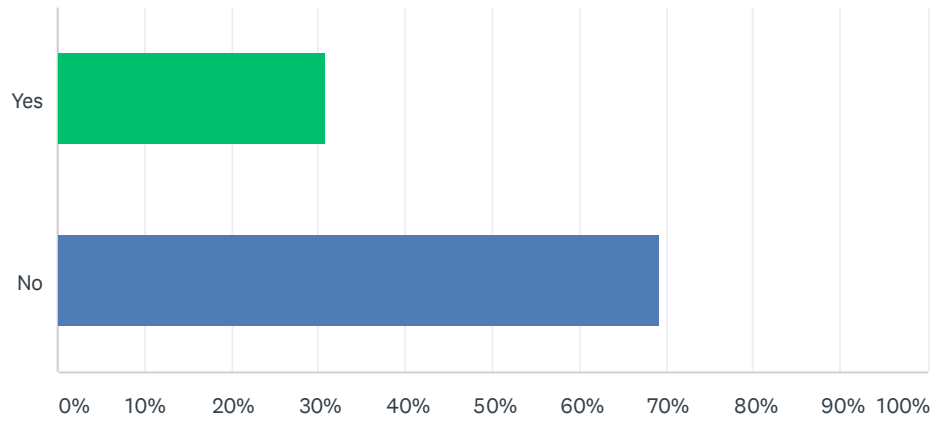
Answered: 140 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above	60.00%	84
Purpose of Professional Licensure	32.14%	45
Benefits of Professional Licensure	28.57%	40
Licensure Application Process	7.14%	10
Requirements for Licensure	22.14%	31
Total Respondents: 140		

Q2 Are you aware of the licensing laws regarding your field of study?

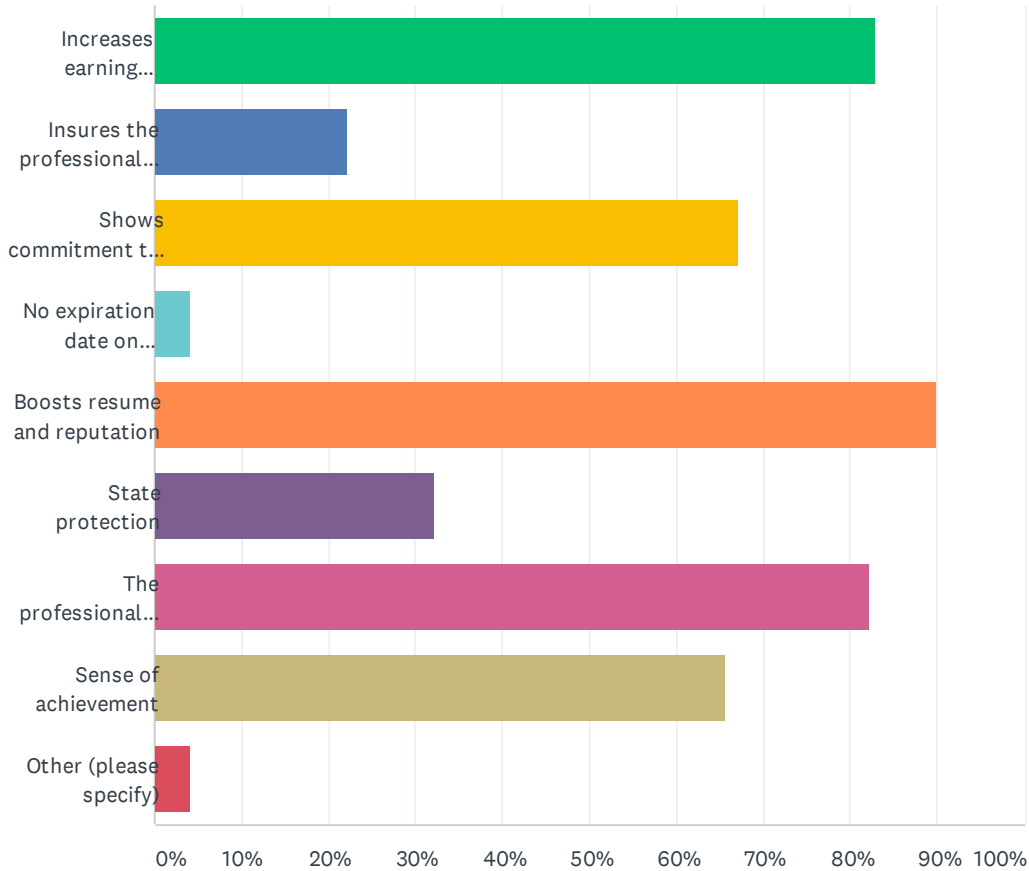
Answered: 140 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	30.71%	43
No	69.29%	97
TOTAL		140

Q3 What are the benefits of obtaining a Professional Engineer, Professional Structural Engineer, or Professional Land Surveyor License? Choose all that apply:

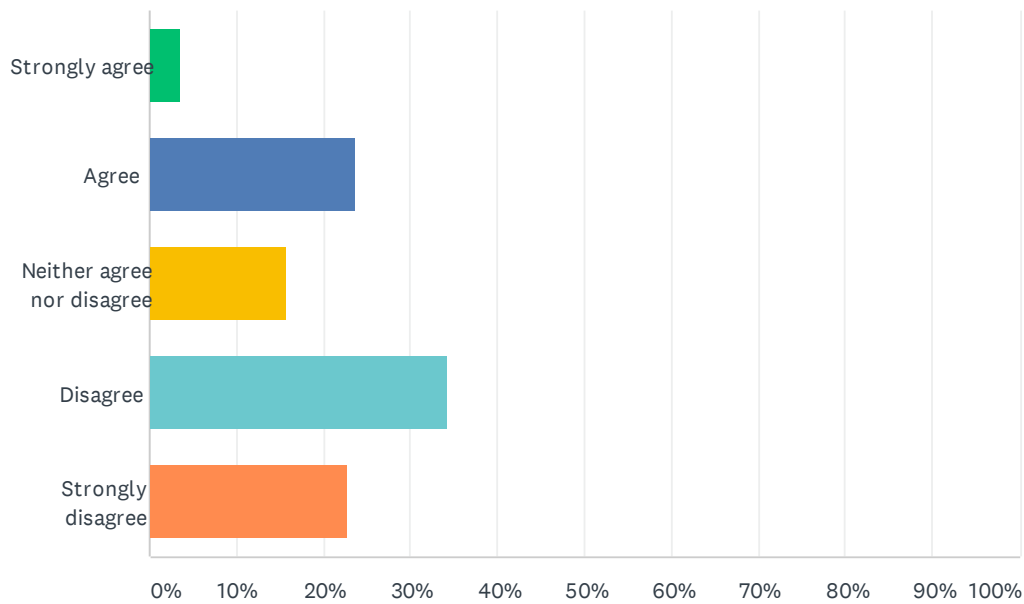
Answered: 140 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Increases earning Potential	82.86%	116
Insures the professional against any wrongdoing	22.14%	31
Shows commitment to profession	67.14%	94
No expiration date on licenses	4.29%	6
Boosts resume and reputation	90.00%	126
State protection	32.14%	45
The professional becomes a stronger competitor for projects, clients, etc.	82.14%	115
Sense of achievement	65.71%	92
Other (please specify)	4.29%	6
Total Respondents: 140		

Q4 I know the steps to take post-graduation in order to obtain a professional license.

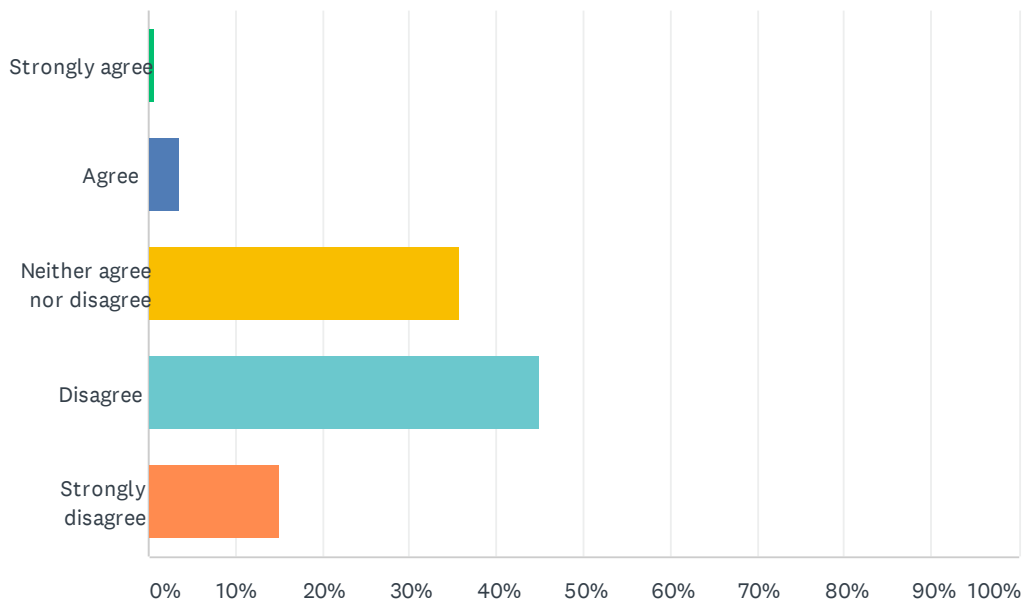
Answered: 140 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	3.57% 5
Agree	23.57% 33
Neither agree nor disagree	15.71% 22
Disagree	34.29% 48
Strongly disagree	22.86% 32
TOTAL	140

Q5 Professional Licensure only protects the public and is not beneficial to the licensee.

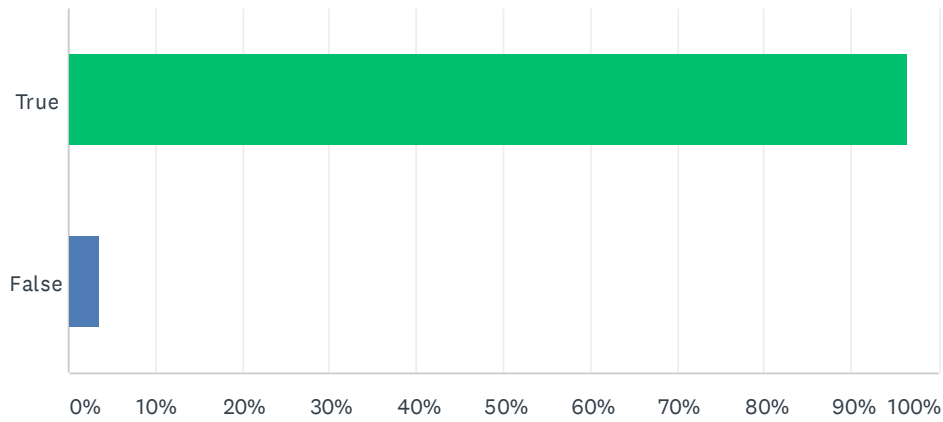
Answered: 140 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	0.71%	1
Agree	3.57%	5
Neither agree nor disagree	35.71%	50
Disagree	45.00%	63
Strongly disagree	15.00%	21
TOTAL		140

Q6 Education for engineer and land surveyor students regarding professional licensure would be beneficial.

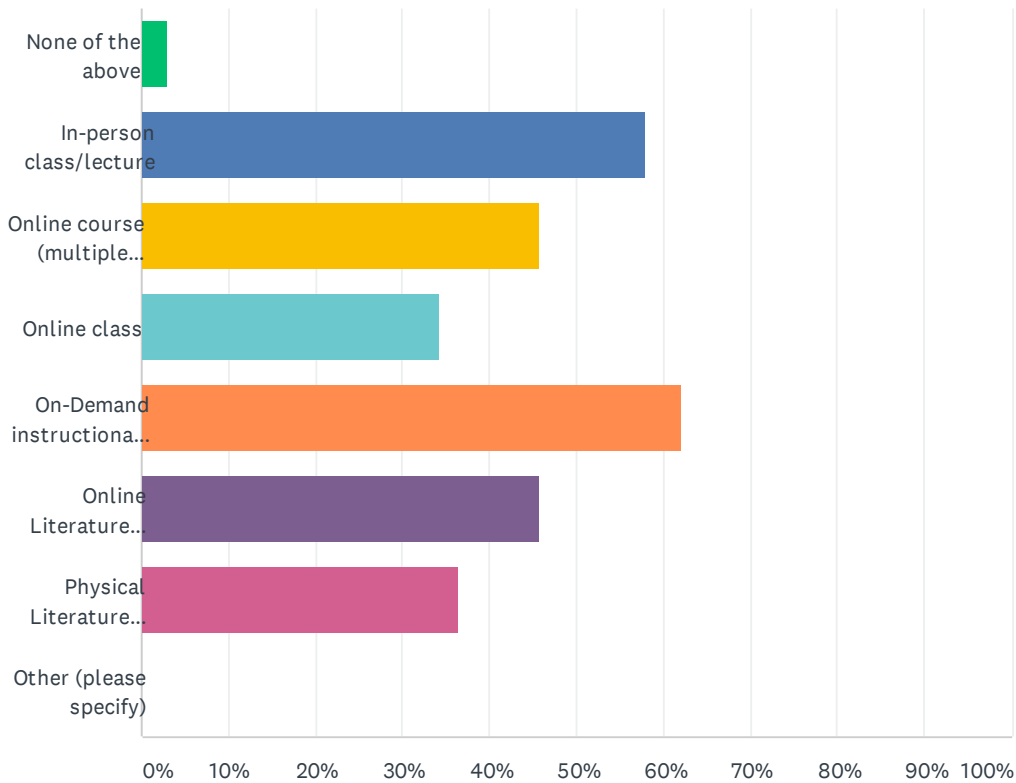
Answered: 141 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
True	96.45%	136
False	3.55%	5
Total Respondents: 141		

Q7 What type of education on licensure would you be interested in? Check all that apply:

Answered: 140 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
None of the above	2.86%	4
In-person class/lecture	57.86%	81
Online course (multiple classes on various licensure subjects)	45.71%	64
Online class	34.29%	48
On-Demand instructional video	62.14%	87
Online Literature (email, blog post, article, etc.)	45.71%	64
Physical Literature (pamphlet, brochure, etc.)	36.43%	51
Other (please specify)	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 140		

Q8 What University/College do you attend and what program are you enrolled in?

Answered: 137 Skipped: 4



Purpose

The National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) is providing these guidelines to assist the licensee in the proper signing and sealing of documents derived from building information modeling. This document is intended to offer guidance to design professionals who are using building information modeling. This guide may apply to any project delivery method employing multidimensional modeling software to virtually design and construct projects by a collaborative project team from conception through commissioning and/or owner acceptance.

Definitions

- **Building information model or modeling (BIM):** Model-based technology linked with a database of project information, using multidimensional, real-time dynamic modeling software to plan construction. The model encompasses at least geometry, spatial relationships, geographic information, and quantities and properties of components.
- **Execution plan:** A document prepared and mutually agreed to by the project team that clearly defines an overall vision for BIM use and implementation details, including but not limited to roles, responsibilities, actions, and interactions of the team and any external parties (such as building code officials, other permitting authorities, software systems to be followed, technology infrastructure needs, process maps, deliverables to be provided, documents to be produced, intellectual property control, model use, archiving, BIM model ownership, and turnover process to owner at project completion). The execution plan should clearly define the scope and responsible charge of all design professionals and model managers to the extent possible.
- **Model manager:** Responsible for ensuring that BIM is successfully implemented on a project in accordance with its execution plan, with the following key responsibilities:
 - Management of all BIM-related software systems
 - Preparation of BIM-related standards, templates, and deliverable formats in accordance with the execution plan
 - Reporting of BIM model status to the project team
 - Leadership in providing project-specific training to the project team members and in providing periodic model reviews by the project team
 - Assistance in modeling work and resolution of all conflicts/constraints
 - Communication of BIM model development and updates to the project team
 - The model manager may change during project execution, subject to approval of the project team and lead design professional.
- **National BIM standard—United States:** A consensus-based standard issued by the buildingSMARTalliance® under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Building Sciences so that end users can use BIM to efficiently access and use information necessary to design, construct, and operate a specific project. The latest issue is version 3, published in May 2015.
- **Project team:** Leadership from each organization participating in the development of a BIM model, including the owner, project manager, design professionals (architects, landscape architects, engineers, surveyors, interior designers; also referred to as “licensees”), model manager, and contractors
- **Lead design professional:** Licensed design professional, responsible for coordinating and integrating the work of design professionals, model manager, and other members of the project team
- **Responsible charge:** Direct control and personal supervision of engineering or surveying work
- **BIM products:** Documents (drawings, lists, specifications, and other data) extracted from the BIM model

Suggested Guidelines for Building Information Modeling Use on Projects *(continued)*

Guidelines and references

A. Use of BIM Project Execution Planning Guide

The project team should prepare a specific execution plan for any project using a BIM model. The referenced planning guide provides an overview of how to prepare such a plan including content and structure. Section B below contains recommended minimum topics to include in an execution plan, which is typically referenced in project contract sections related to engineering, procurement, and construction delivery.

B. Minimum topics to include in project-specific execution plan

Each project (e.g., building, bridge, road, power plant) is unique in terms of configuration, complexity, and development timeline. Similarly, the extent of BIM's use on a project will be different and interrelated with the project delivery method (such as integrated project delivery, design/build, or design/bid/build). This section addresses topics which are important to the successful use of BIM capabilities and products.

1. Model use

How the BIM model will be used—from project inception to construction to the post-commissioning stage—must be defined up front and accounted for in the project cost estimate. Examples of usage topics include model ownership, turnover to the owner at project conclusion, involvement of the project team in model preparation/development through life cycle, use for structural detailing, cost/schedule inclusion, and products that will be produced (when and where).

2. Responsibilities of design professionals/licensees and scope definition

Each design professional working with a BIM model will have responsible charge for a portion of the project. This includes aspects of project design that the professional will provide as input (e.g., data, 3D model input, specific discipline design) and BIM products that will be extracted at different milestones during the project life cycle to satisfy project needs (e.g., documents to obtain permits and regulatory approvals, to have a third party develop fabrication drawings, to procure equipment, for construction, and for as-built archive). It is imperative that each design professional clearly define his or her primary role and scope of responsibility, particularly where the professional's scope boundaries align with those of another discipline (such as building management system inputs).

3. Lead design professional's role

Each project team should appoint a lead design professional to oversee the BIM model development to ensure that communication channels are effective, that schedule milestones are achieved, and that the model manager is efficiently and effectively completing his or her responsibilities. This person should have a working knowledge of the scope of all design professionals, documents to be produced, and project design and goals in total.

4. Model manager's role

Reporting to the lead design professional, the model manager serves an important role in coordinating the development of the BIM model and data import consistent with the execution plan's stated needs. The lead design professional will ultimately have a role of ensuring that all design professionals have participated in the BIM model to the extent of their responsible charge and scope.

5. Owner's role and responsibilities

The owner should designate a representative who should be able to communicate owner's requirements to the project team; serve as a primary liaison for all BIM-related issues; have oversight on BIM requirements in all project phases; and receive, review, and approve BIM deliverables (see "National BIM Guide for Owners").

6. Changes to model overtime/communications

The BIM model is a dynamic tool that constantly develops throughout the design phase of the project and typically matures at the time when issued-for-construction products are produced. The model will also be affected by the evolution of construction, and changes to the BIM model will occur until project commissioning and owner acceptance. The lead design professional and model manager need to stay involved in the project execution through the construction phase to ensure that construction-driven changes are reviewed and approved by the affected design professional(s) in advance of actual construction.

Suggested Guidelines for Building Information Modeling Use on Projects *(continued)*

7. BIM products

The execution plan should define expected products to be extracted out of the BIM model at different points in time during the overall project schedule (phase) and the design professionals responsible for their preparation and issuance. The products of each project will be different; as a result, the execution plan should define initial products with said listing subject to change as the project design continues forward. The execution plan should also provide an overview of how quality reviews are to be completed, as well as BIM model reviews throughout the project life cycle.

8. Archiving

The execution plan should clearly define the host document control system to be used and best practices associated with storing project records, including the BIM model and products (including all documents) both to demonstrate that milestones have been achieved and to confirm the design professional's scope of work and responsibility have been accomplished.

C. Sign-and-seal deliverables

At a point in project development agreed to by the owner's team and per the owner's agreement with the project team members, the licensee shall affix a seal/signature to only that part of the products from the BIM model for which he or she is responsible as stated in the NCEES *Model Rules*.

A digital archive of the design professional's final product at the completion of each project phase shall be retained in the BIM model archives.

North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors

Signing and Sealing Building Imaging Modeling/Integrated Project Delivery (BIM/IPD) Projects Guidelines

(These guidelines are in effect until October 31, 2016 and will be reviewed prior to that time for any revisions)

The North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors is providing this document to serve as an interpretative guide for the proper signing and sealing of building imaging modeling/integrated project delivery (BIM/IPD) projects to comply with The Engineering and Surveying Licensing Act, G.S. 89C. The variation in specific organization and services requires that these general guidelines be applied to the specific facts for each project, taking into account the requirements in the Board Rules in 21NCAC 56.1103 for certifying documents and 21NCAC 56.0701(c)(3) for responsible charge. The NC Board of Architecture (NCBA) and the NC Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors (NCBEES) approved a Pilot Program that examined the use of seals in a BIM/IPM environment.

This document is intended to offer guidance to Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors (hereinafter “licensees”) and their firms that are practicing in North Carolina who wish to use a Building Information Modeling execution plan coupled with an Integrated Project Delivery contract. (BIM/IPD). This guidance may also apply to any project delivery method employing three dimensional modeling software to virtually construct all building components by a collaborative team based process from design start to construction completion.

This does not apply to projects using BIM or IPD individually, using BIM without IPD or an equivalent collaborative delivery process that does not utilize both BIM and IPD.

Definitions:

- **BIM:** model based technology linked with a data base of project information, using three dimensional, real time dynamic modeling software, to plan all building construction. The model encompasses building geometry, spatial relationships, geographic information, and quantities and properties of building components.
- **IPD:** a project delivery method that integrates key participants (owner, architect, engineer, surveyor, contractor, code official, et al.), systems, business structures and practices into a process that collaboratively plans and constructs facilities. The

collaborative process begins in early design and continues through all phases of design, fabrication and construction.

- (1) Use of the Professional Seal and Signature on BIM-IPD Documents Confirming Project Development. At a point in project development agreed to by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) and owner's team, per the owner's agreement with the project team members, the licensee shall affix a digital seal and signature to only that part of the model for which they are responsible.
 - a. A digital archive "snapshot" of the licensee's final product at the completion of that project phase must be retained in the model as an unalterable record.
 - o *Commentary -Model programming assures that issuing the Digital Archive as an export keeps the format in a "read-only" state, meaning that changes cannot be made. It also allows the AHJ to accept models from different authoring systems in the future and be trained in a neutral platform that is a free viewer.*
 - b. The digital archive shall be formatted per the requirements below:
 - o 2D DWF, 3D DWF, & NWD exports from the native authoring software (Autodesk Revit) and will contain a digital signature issued by a public certification authority (VeriSign or Thawte). The naming of proprietary software refers to current commercially available programs that satisfy the intentions of this guidance, it is not intended to represent that those are the only programs capable of meeting the requirements. Similar or equivalent software is acceptable provided it is capable of DWF exports that can be digitally signed and authenticated by a verifiable source.
 - c. The digital signature shall contain a statement listing the scope of the licensee.
 - d. The digital archive must be submitted to the AHJ for initial code review and secure storage on an AHJ managed and secure "read only" website.
- (2) Use of Digital Signature on Other Benchmark Documents. For other benchmark documents not included in a project phase completion information set, the licensee shall affix a digital signature to the document. (refer to 21 NCAC 56.1103(e) Requirement for and Use of Professional Seal)
 - o A digital archive "snapshot" of the licensee benchmark documents must be retained in the model as an unalterable record.
- (3) Collaboration. The methods of collaboration should be at the discretion of the licensee and the other team members.
- (4) Professional review of others' documents. When the licensee is required by the owner's agreement to review the contractor's drawings (shop drawings) for general conformance with the plans and specifications, the review by the licensee shall not constitute taking of responsibility for the documents and the licensee shall sign and seal, disclaiming that it is only as to general conformance with the plans and specifications unless they were

prepared under the responsible control of the licensee as set forth in 21 NCAC 56.0701(c)(3).

- (5) Changes during construction. It is recognized that the owner's full design team will work with a mix of professionally sealed information sets, as well as other model information, inputted by other project team members. When changes occur in the construction strategy that are deemed significant enough to require supplemental documents from the design professionals regardless of type, the professional may rely on the information from others in the model (including the contractor's team), so long as the professional clearly indicates the modifications made, his/her responsibility for it and seals only his/her work.



2020—21
BOARD OF DIRECTORS/OFFICERS

February 23, 2021

Christopher Knotts, P.E.
President

MEMORANDUM

Brian Robertson, P.E.
President-Elect

TO: Member Board Administrators

Dean Ringle, P.E., P.S.
Immediate Past President

FROM: David Cox, Chief Executive Officer

Paul Tyrell, P.E., P.L.S.
Treasurer

SUBJECT: Voting Delegate Notification for the 2021 NCEES Western Zone Interim Meeting

Michael Drewyor, P.E., P.S.
Central Zone Vice President

Christopher Duhamel, P.E., P.S.
Northeast Zone Vice President

The 2021 NCEES Western Zone interim virtual meeting will be held May 13, 6:00 p.m.–9:00 p.m. EDT via Zoom.

Timothy Lingerfelt, P.L.S.
Southern Zone Vice President

NCEES will be using live electronic voting for this meeting, and each board will have one designated person to vote. The individual must be a current member or an associate member. The designated person must have a reliable internet connection with camera and microphone that is compatible with Zoom. For consistency, this person will say "here" during roll call as well as vote. Please designate one eligible person to serve as a backup. For states with multiple boards, the designated person as well as the backup must be unique for each board. For example, an MBA cannot serve as the designated person for both the PE and PS boards in the same state.

Scott Bishop, P.S.
Western Zone Vice President

David Cox
Chief Executive Officer

For voting, it is suggested that the voter use a smart phone for accessing the voting system.

As required by the NCEES *Bylaws*, member board chairs must notify NCEES in writing on board letterhead by April 13 if an associate member is to be designated as the board's voting delegate. For boards that require authorization from the state, such designation may come from the agency director for that board.

Please provide contact information for the voting delegate, not the board office. When meeting registration opens in late March, NCEES will send an invitation to all board members, member board administrators, associate members, and emeritus members via email with meeting information and instructions for registering. Voting delegates will receive additional information about the process as we get closer to the meeting.

For questions regarding NCEES-funded delegates, contact Sherrie Dyer at sdyer@ncees.org or 800-250-3196.

/sd
Attachment

ETAC DEGREES AS A PATHWAY TO LICENSURE

Summary prepared for Utah Professional Engineer, Professional Structural Engineer, and Professional Land Surveyor Board

Overview

In the 2020 Legislative Session, SB23 was passed which required the Division evaluate other jurisdictions for similar licenses that could qualify for endorsement. This new language changed the focus of endorsement from substantially equivalent qualifications to similar scope of practice.

During discussion with the board regarding similar licenses, the board questioned whether another state's acceptance of an ETAC degree should rise to the level of disqualifying a jurisdiction from the pathway for licensure created by SB23.

In response to that request, this report provides a summary of requirements for licensure in Utah, pertinent Utah licensing statistical information, summary of ETAC acceptance in jurisdictions considered by SB23, and evaluation of NCEES FE and PE pass rates.

Licensure in Utah

Utah statute provides two pathways for licensure which the Division references as "licensure by application" or "licensure by endorsement".

Licensure by Application

Licensure by application is based on a combination of education, examination, and experience (i.e. unlicensed, supervised practice). State statute, 58-22-302 (1), outlines this pathway and provides express rule writing authority to establish the requirements. R156-22-302b requires that an applicant demonstrate they have earned:

- a bachelors degree from an EAC/ABET or CEAB accredited program;
- a post-graduate degree from an EAC/ABET or CEAB accredited program;
- an unaccredited post-graduate engineering degree from an institution that is accredited in a similar undergraduate program; or
- a degree earned in a foreign country that has been evaluated by NCEES and determined to be equivalent to the curriculum content of the NCEES Engineering Education Standard.

Further, R156-22-302d and 302e outline the experience requirement based on the education earned, requiring a standard four years with credit given for post-graduate degrees, teaching, research, etc.

Examinations are based on educational level. Most applicants are required to take the NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering Exam (FE) and at least one discipline of Principal and Practice of Engineering Exam (PE). Applicants who hold a doctorate are not required to take the FE.

Licensure by Endorsement

Licensure by endorsement is authorized by two sections of statute, 58-1-302 and 58-22-302(4). Both of these sections emphasize licensed experience and allow for individuals to be licensed in Utah without demonstrating that they meet all the requirements an individual without licensed experience would be required to present.

The endorsement language of 58-1 requires that the Division review all states, districts and territories of the United States to determine if those jurisdictions offer licenses with a similar scope of practice. If a similar license is found, the Division “shall” issue a license to an individual who has at least one year of practice in that jurisdiction and is in good standing, unless the Division determines there is reason to believe the individual is not qualified. The Division will not require an applicant who is applying from a jurisdiction deemed equivalent to submit documentation of education, experience, or exams. Instead, the applicant will submit official verification of their license in good standing for at least one year from the approved jurisdiction.

The endorsement language of 58-22 allows for licensure by endorsement based on jurisdictions recognized by rule. R156-22-102 (14) defines a recognized jurisdiction as any jurisdiction which is a member of the NCEES. In addition to being licensed in good standing by a member jurisdiction, the individual must have passed the required exams and demonstrate full-time employment as a principal for at least five of the last seven years. Required exams are the same as licensure by application, but have an additional waiver for the FE and/or PE if the licensee was not required to pass one or both to obtain their initial license. To submit a waiver for the PE, the applicant must have been licensed for at least 10.

Utah PE License Statistics

As of February 3, 2021, there are 9,822 licensed professional engineers in the state of Utah.

Of those licensed, 3,778 have registered a Utah address. The remaining have a primary address located outside the state.

In 2020, the Division received 703 licensure by application requests, and 137 licensure by endorsement requests.

In 2020, the Division issued 3 citations to professional engineers. Each of the licenses that received a citation were issued through the licensure by application pathway. While complaints are not public, the Division can provide general statistical statements, including that no complaints were received against any individual who was issued a license via the licensure by endorsement pathway.

Only one licensed professional engineer is currently Active on Probation.

Jurisdiction Acceptance

At the time of this review, 40 states, the District of Columbia, and four territories accept ETAC/ABET-Accredited degrees in some form. Additionally, one state has statutorily identified a pathway for licensure; however, board rules are intentionally silent on the specifics required by

the statutory rule grant, in effect denying the pathway for potential applicants regardless of the statutory pathway.

Of the 40 jurisdictions with alternate pathways that allow for ETAC degrees, five states accept ETAC/ABET degrees at face value and do not require additional review, coursework, or experiential hours. One state allows for an ETAC bachelors to satisfy the awarded bachelors or higher degree requirement; however, excludes ETAC-specific coursework from the coursework review in determining equivalency of alternative programs. One territory does not accept the degree and instead offers a pathway for non-EAC/ABET graduates that is not dependent on any educational component. The remaining states either review programs for equivalency components or accept the degree with additional years of progressive experience.

None of the jurisdictions contacted tracked complaint or investigative action by education method; however, anecdotally, those spoken to did not recognize any pattern.

Based on this review, Utah standards toward ETAC degrees are among the most restrictive requirements for licensure by application found in U.S. jurisdictions. A graphical representation of this information can be found on the attached map titled "Engineering Education".

Exam Scores

NCEES does not collect detailed information regarding test taker degrees, rather they classify test takers as EAC/ABET or "Other". The category "Other" includes non-degreed test takers, as well as all related, ETAC, and unaccredited degree holders.

In 2019, there were 40,111 first time FE test takers with 22.7% of those falling into the "Other" category. The pass rates of first time FE test takers categorized as "Other" ranged from 7% to 16% lower in all exam categories, depending on discipline.

In the same year, 19,793 individuals attempted the PE for the first time, with 19.4% categorized as "Other". The pass rates for first time "Other" test takers were higher in some exam categories and lower in others. Many of the exams did not illustrate a statistically significant difference in pass rates.

Based on the available data, it does not appear pass rates as reported offer a clear distinction on the efficacy of alternative pathways used for licensure.

Conclusion

A review of other U.S. jurisdiction licensure reveals that Utah's education standard is one of the strictest in the country. This standard places the entry into the profession on a set academic credential rather than using competencies (academic and applied) or components of education to evaluate the ability to practice safely.

The majority of jurisdictions have adopted a method of reviewing academic records for components of the required academic criteria, while not requiring a specific academic degree.

While it is understandable that the Division has utilized nationally accepted accrediting bodies as a measure of competency, other jurisdictions have developed approval methods that cast a broader net. ETAC degrees are technical in nature with less emphasis on fundamental

engineering practices, and are often viewed as lacking in higher math skills. Most jurisdictions make accommodations for this by requiring additional math and engineering coursework, if a course review is required, and/or by requiring additional years of supervised practical experience to provide the applicant additional time to build the fundamental skills required for competent practice.

Because this practice is widely accepted and the scope of practice for these jurisdictions encompasses a substantially similar definition of professional engineering, this report finds no reason that licensure by endorsement from these jurisdictions should be denied. (See the states highlighted in blue on the map titled "Engineering Education: ETAC Acceptance.")

However, because the jurisdictions of California, Maine, Nevada, North Marina Islands, Washington, and Wisconsin do not require additional coursework review or experience, if the board finds that ETAC degrees are in fact lacking in fundamental training, it may be understandable to exclude these jurisdictions from the endorsement pathway found in 58-1-302. This would require that applicants meet the requirements of either licensure by application or endorsement via the stricter requirements of 58-22-302 to become licensed in Utah.

Engineering Education

KEY

No Pathway for ETAC w/o Engineering BS or Higher

ETAC Pathway (including course review as a related degree or "non graduate" pathway)

No Equivalent State or Territory License to Utah

Last updated: 2/3/2021

Additional Jurisdictions

District of Columbia

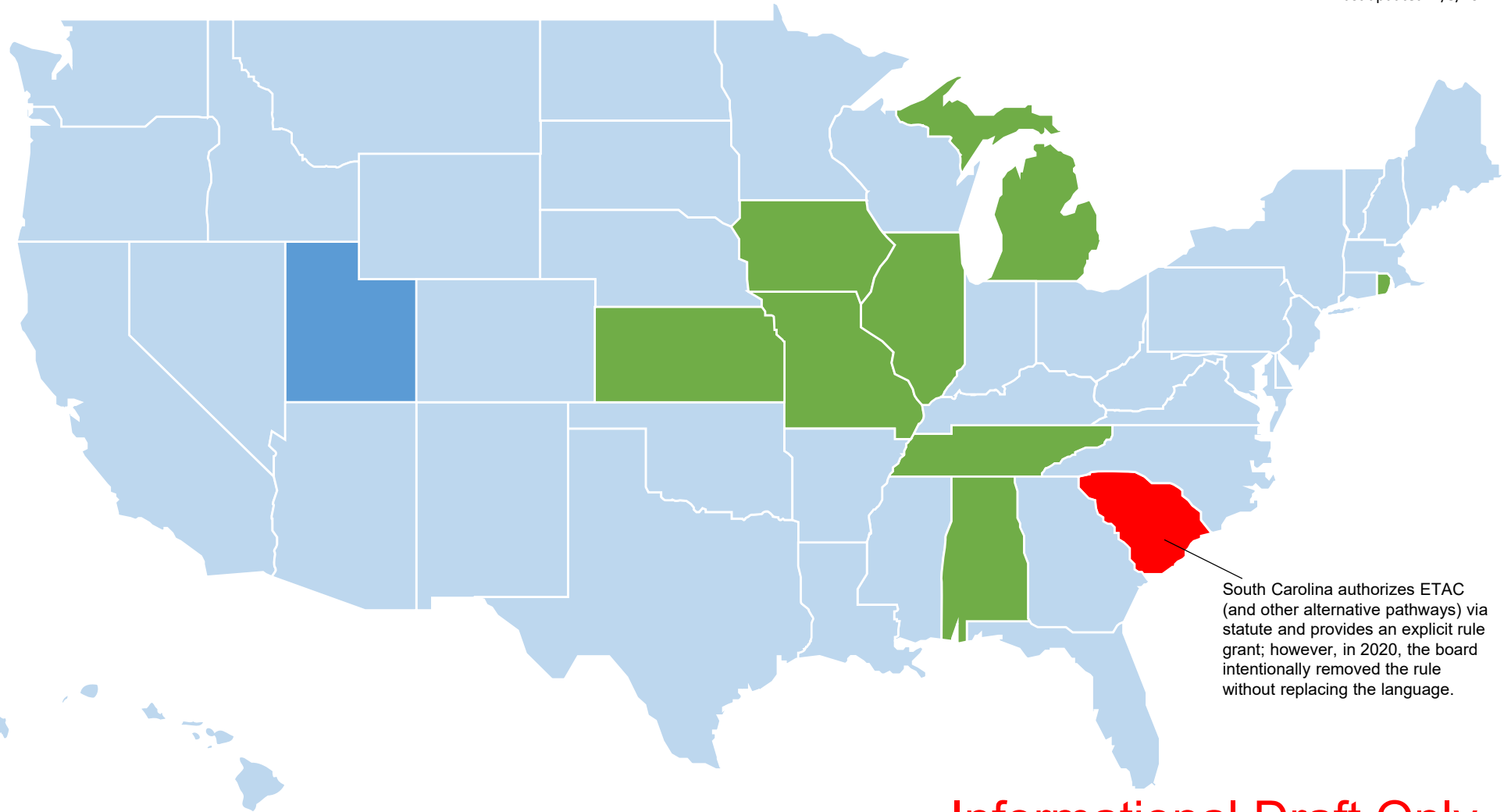
American Samoa

Guam

Northern Mariana Islands

Puerto Rico

U.S. Virgin Islands



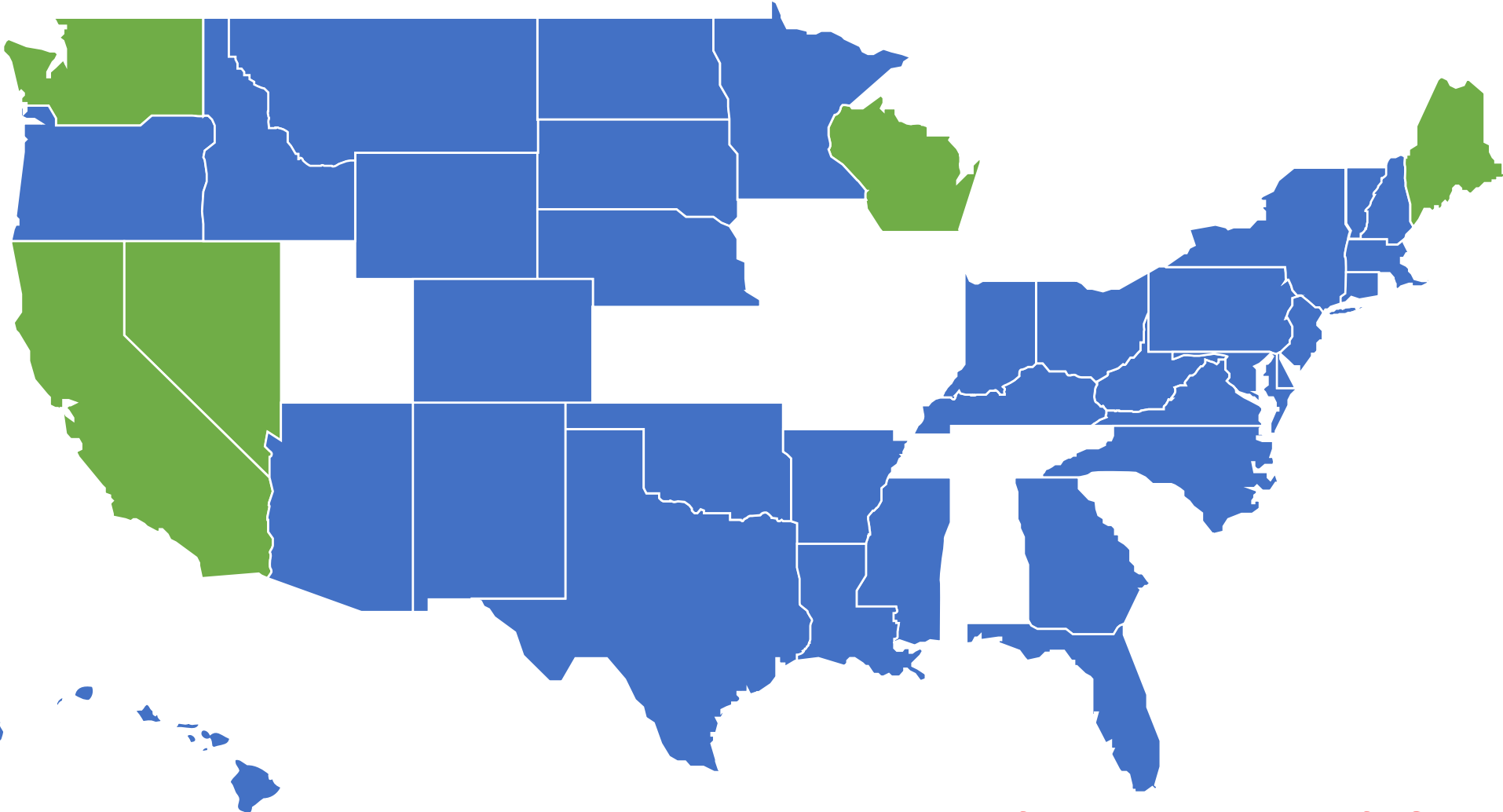
Informational Draft Only

Engineering Education: ETAC Acceptance

KEY
Accepts based on ABET/ETAC-Accreditation Status and 4 years of experience
Based on evaluation of coursework and degree in combination with years of experience but <u>does not</u> require graduation from an Engineering specific program. Board criteria varies; however standards are generally based on ABET equivalency.
Requires applicant meet "no degree" standard.

Last updated: 2/3/2021

Additional Jurisdictions
District of Columbia
Guam
Northern Mariana Islands
Puerto Rico
U.S. Virgin Islands



Informational Draft Only

Endorsement to Utah: Professional Engineer

KEY
Equivalent to Utah License
Additional Documentation Needed, see below
No Equivalent State or Territory License to Utah, see below

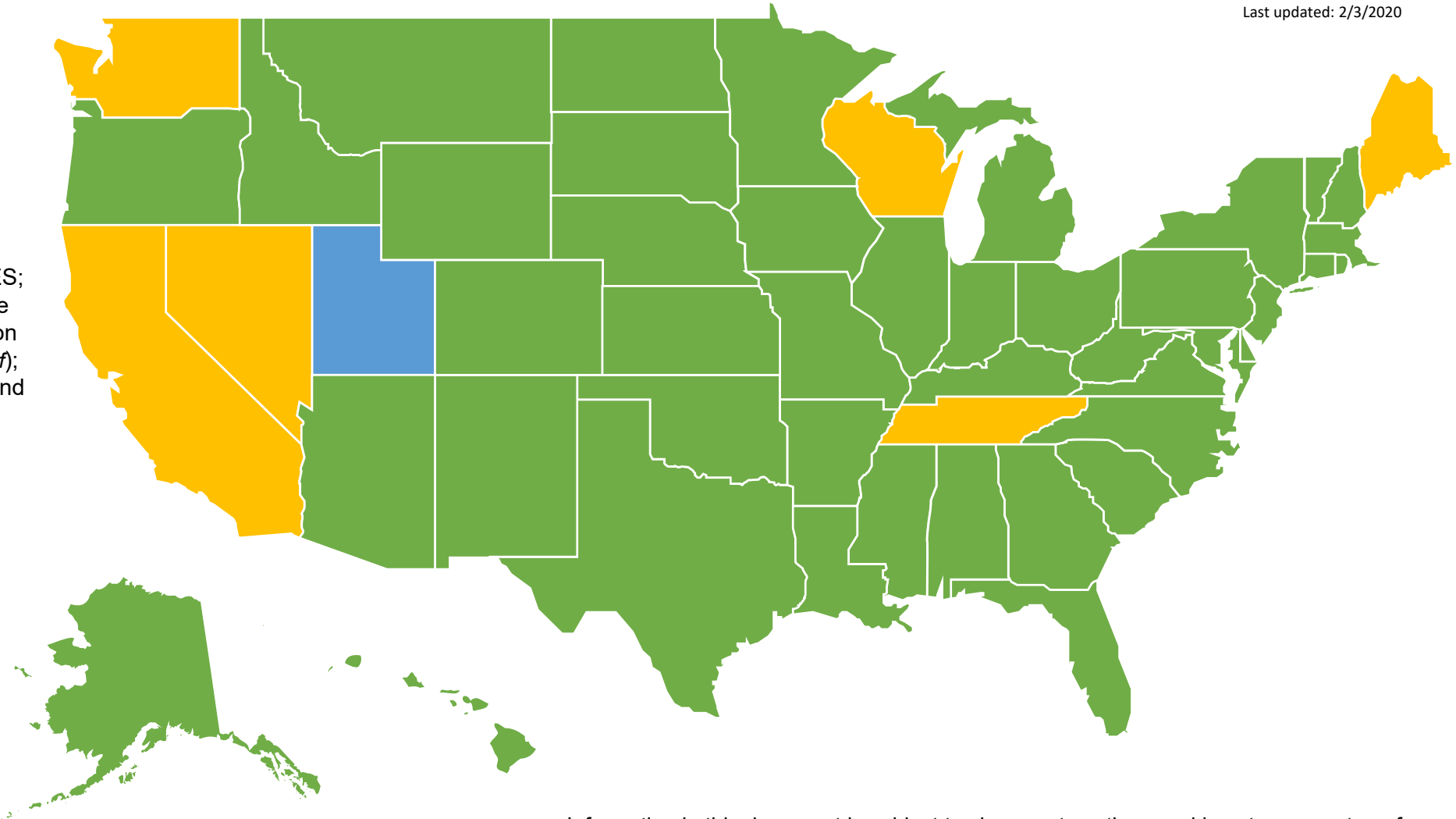
Last updated: 2/3/2020

Utah Statute: 58-22

Qualifications:

Each applicant for licensure as a professional engineer shall:

- graduated and received an earned bachelors or masters degree from an EAC/ABET or CEAB program, or a program deemed equivalent by NCEES;
- successfully completed the experience requirements required for the education level obtain (see R156-22-302e and 302f);
- successfully passed the NCEES FE and PE.



Additional Jurisdictions
District of Columbia
American Samoa
Guam
Northern Mariana Islands
Puerto Rico
U.S. Virgin Islands

Information in this document is subject to change at anytime, and is not a guarantee of meeting the requirements for licensure. Please see the next page for additional instructions.

Application Process

To apply to Utah using one of the licenses deemed equivalent (jurisdictions in green on the above map), you must have held the license type indicated on the map for at least one year. Additionally, the license must be active and in good standing.

In addition to a complete application for licensure and the appropriate fees, you must also submit an official verification of your license. If you have been subject to previous disciplinary actions on any professional license or answer yes to any of the questions found on the qualifying questionnaires within the application, you will be required to provide additional information regarding those incidents. See the application for complete instructions.

Additional Requirements

For jurisdictions that do not meet the minimum requirements for endorsement outlined in 58-1-302, applicants may still be able to use their current license to satisfy some of the requirements for licensure. In addition to a license verification from the jurisdiction, see the information below needed to correct deficiencies in endorsement for specific states or territories.

Jurisdiction	Additional Items/Information Required
California, Maine, Nevada, Northern Marina Islands, Washington, and Wisconsin	Documentation of meeting the education requirements for Utah or verification of lawful practice as a principal engineer for 5 of the last 7 years.
Tennessee	Provide official verification of scope of practice defined by Tennessee Statute and Rule.

Jurisdictions with no equivalent State or Territory-Wide License:

If no equivalent state or territory-wide license is issued by a jurisdiction, local jurisdiction licenses (such as those issued by a city or county) or non-equivalent state or territory licenses may be used to assist with documentation of compliance with some Utah qualifications. Applicants must submit a verification of the license they feel may demonstrate components of Utah qualifications that includes documentation of hours, exams, and other qualifications completed to obtain the license. Additionally, providing information regarding the scope of the license will assist the Division in determining equivalency.

State	EAC/ABET BS (EAC-M included if called out)	No Degree	Any Related BS Degree w/course review	ETAC/ABET	Unaccredited Engineering (BS or Higher)	MS+ in Eng from a school with an EAC/ABET BS but applicant BS any degree.	Note
Utah	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 yrs if MS; 2 yrs if doctorate) Yes-w/4 yrs exp.	Yes-w/5 of last 7yrs as Principal NA	Considered No Degree NA	Considered No Degree NA	Considered No Degree Yes-w/6 yrs exp. Programs must be regionally accredited. Graduates of Masters programs where the school has an EAC/ABET approved bachelors in the same discipline that has not been pre- approved by the board are considered unaccredited, and are accepted if the applicant also holds a 4 yr related science or ETAC undergraduate degree.	Yes-w/4 yrs exp Yes/4 yrs exp. M- EAC/ABET programs or Accepts if school has an approved EAC/ABET bachelors and has received board approval.	
Alabama							
Alaska	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 if NA MS or Higher) Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 if NA MS or Higher)		Yes-w 6 yrs. Exp ABET accredited BS only w/5 yrs exp.	BS-w/5 yrs exp Considered Related Degree if ABET accredited	Yes- BS: w 6 yrs. Exp; MS+ w/5yrs Considered Related Degree if ABET accredited	Yes w/5 yrs exp. Yes w/5 yrs exp.	Alaska licenses by branch. If applying for a branch that was not the education focus, exp. increases.
Arizona	Yes-w/4 yrs exp.	NA	Yes-w/4 yrs exp. Degree w/course review. Must be substantially equivalent to EAC; however, coursework can be completed after degree awarded.	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree	
Arkansas	Yes-w/2 yrs exp (1 if MS or Higher)	6 yrs exp, with 1/2 yr of credit for each year of study in an approved EAC/ABET program that does not result in a degree. Up to 2 yrs credit	Considered No Degree	BS-Yes- w/4 yrs exp	Yes- w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/1 yr exp.	
California	Yes-8 yrs total ed/exp. (i.e. 4 yr degree + 4 yrs exp.)	12 yrs of progressive exp (eng related education may be used to offset total hrs)	Yes-6 yrs exp	Yes-10 yrs total ed/exp. (i.e. 4 yr degree + 6 yrs exp; 2 yr degree +8 yrs exp.)	Yes-6 yrs exp	Yes-8 yrs total ed/exp, undergraduate degree may/may not offset total hrs.	
Colorado	Yes-w/4 yrs exp.	20 yrs exp.	Yes-Min of 10 yrs of combined ed/exp.	Yes-BS w/ 7 yrs as EIT, 8yrs w/o EIT (Non-ABET need 9 as EIT, 10 w/o) AS w/8.5 yrs as EIT, 10 yrs w/o EIT (Non-ABET ETAC: 10 yrs;)	Yes-6 yrs exp	Yes- 4 yrs exp. Education in residence may count toward the 4 yrs of exp, depending on undergraduate degree.	
Connecticut	Yes-w/4 yrs	15 yrs exp	Yes-8 yrs exp	BS: Yes-8 yrs exp	Yes-8 Yrs exp	Yes-5 Yrs exp (4 if a Doctorate)	
Delaware							

	Yes-w/4yrs exp		Yes-w/4yrs Degree w/course review. Must be substantially equivalent to EAC; however, coursework can be completed after degree awarded.	BS:Yes-6 yrs exp of a character indicating competence to be in responsible charge of engineering OR meet the requirements for related BS degrees.	Yes-w/4yrs Degree w/course review. Must be substantially equivalent to EAC; however, coursework can be completed after degree awarded.	Degree w/course review. Must be substantially equivalent to EAC; however, coursework can be completed after degree awarded.	
Florida	Yes-w/4yrs exp	8 yrs of exp, plus and additional 7 yrs as an EIT	16 yrs exp, with at least 8 yrs in responsible charge	Yes-w/7yrs (includes board approved ETAC)	16 yrs exp, with at least 8 yrs in responsible charge	Yes- w/4 yrs.	
Georgia	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	12 yrs of lawful exp	Yes- w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	If both undergraduate and graduate are in the same discipline, 3/yrs. If differing disciplines, 4/yrs.	Hawaii does not specify ABET accreditation in statute or rule; however, if a program (by discipline) holds ABET accreditation they are approved. It is also the standard used for approval of non-ABET programs.
Hawaii	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	NA	Yes-w/4 yrs exp. Degree w/course review. Must be substantially equivalent to EAC; however, coursework can be completed after degree awarded.	Yes-w/4 yrs exp. Degree w/course review. Must be substantially equivalent to EAC; however, coursework can be completed after degree awarded.	Yes-w/4 yrs exp. Degree w/course review. Must be substantially equivalent to EAC; however, coursework can be completed after degree awarded.	Yes w/4 yrs	
Idaho	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/8yrs after baccalaureate degree is awarded (with few exceptions).	No-All coursework is specifically excluded, regardless of program (i.e. if the same class is used for EAC and ETAC tracks, if the degree awarded was ETAC, it cannot be used in combination with a graduate program to obtain a license.)	Yes-w/8yrs after baccalaureate degree is awarded (with few exceptions). Must meet requirements of EAC or related degree.	Yes, Exp requirement based on undergraduate accreditation. Graduate courses may be used to overcome deficiencies of course credits in mathematics, science or engineering. Not more than 15 hours may be made up in mathematics and basic sciences. Education considered in this manner shall not also be credited as engineering experience.	
Illinois	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs (can be a combination of exp and education)	Yes-w/8 yrs (can be a combination of exp and education)	Yes-w/8 yrs (can be a combination of exp and education) (Board approved programs, or additional coursework may be required)	Yes-w/8 yrs (can be a combination of exp and education)	Yes- w/4 yrs.	
Indiana	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/5 yrs of exp.	Yes-w/4 yrs exp.	
Iowa	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp if a Masters or higher only when evaluated and found to be of a standard equivalent to that of an EAC/ABET BS degree. (Unaccredited BS programs are only accepted if foreign and found equivalent to EAC/ABET)	See Unaccredited.	
Kansas							

	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes w-4yrs exp if coursework is deemed equivalent to EAC/ABET. (Coursework can be completed after initial degree is awarded.)	Considered Related Degree and must undergo course review; however, technology specific coursework is not acceptable.	Yes w-4yrs exp if coursework is deemed equivalent to EAC/ABET. (Coursework can be completed after initial degree is awarded.)	Yes w-4yrs exp if coursework is deemed equivalent to EAC/ABET. (Coursework can be completed after initial degree is awarded.)
Kentucky	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/8 yrs of experience	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes- w/4 yrs.
Louisiana	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Maine	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 if MS or Higher)	N/A	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Maryland	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 yrs if both BS and Masters are in Eng)	Yes-w/12 yrs of which 5 must be in responsible charge (can use eng curriculum without degree for up to 3 yrs exp)	Yes w-8 yrs exp	Considered Related Degree	Yes-w/4yrs exp, IF program is approved by MA Leg.	Yes-w/4 yrs
Massachusetts	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 if MS or Higher)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Only via NACES evaluation	N/A
Michigan	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 if MS or Higher)	N/A	Yes-w 6 yrs. exp	Considered Related Degree	Yes-w/6 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Minnesota	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (may give credit for MS or higher)	N/A	Yes after full credential evaluation-w/4 yrs exp	Considered Related	Yes after full credential evaluation-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Mississippi	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (may provide up to 1 yr of credit for MS programs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes, w/4 yrs; however, board site says must undergo NCEES review and may require pairing with a Masters or higher.	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Missouri	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes, w/20 yrs of exp	Yes-w/4yrs exp (only programs with board approved curriculum, all others are considered a related degree)	Yes, w/20 yrs of exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Montana	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes, after full credential evaluation-w/4 yrs exp	Considered Related Degree	Considered Related degree	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Nebraska	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (2 if MS or higher)	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/2 yrs exp
Nevada	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/25 yrs exp (at least 10 in responsible charge)	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
New Hampshire	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (If MS, 3 yrs; if Doctorate, 2 yrs)	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/6 yrs exp	N/A	See EAC/ABET BS
New Jersey	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (If MS, 3 yrs; if Doctorate, 2 yrs)	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/6 yrs exp	Foreign programs that meet NCEES requirements accepted w/ same years of exp required for EAC/ABET accredited programs	See EAC/ABET BS
New Mexico	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/12 yrs exp (may receive some credit for education that did not result in a BS or in an unrelated field)	Yes-w/9 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/6 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
New York	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
North Carolina	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/20 years of exp, of which at least 10 are in responsible charge	Yes-w/12 yrs exp	Yes-w/12 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp with board approval	N/A
North Dakota	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Ohio	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp

	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (MS 3 yrs, Doctorate 2 yrs)	N/A	Yes-w/6 yrs exp (must meet be found "equivalent" to EAC/ABET by the board)	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree	Yes-w/3 yrs exp
Oklahoma	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (must meet be found "equivalent" to EAC/ABET by the board)	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Oregon	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/12 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp. Education must meet engineering curriculum requirements.	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree	Yes-w/4 yrs exp, however each year of post graduate education can count as 1 yr of exp.
Pennsylvania	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	If bachelors is in science, mathematics or engineering technology, and w/6 yrs of exp.
Rhode Island	Yes-w/4 yrs exp					
South Carolina	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 if MS or Higher)	N/A		Statute allows; however board rules are intentionally silent on	Yes-w/5 yrs exp	Yes-w/5 yrs exp
South Dakota	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (3 if MS or Higher)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A
Tennessee	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Texas	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/12 yrs exp	Yes- Exp years range from 4 to 12 depending on degree.	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Yes- Exp years range from 4 to 12 depending on degree/coursework.	Masters must be approved, or yrs of exp follow the undergraduate pathways.
Vermont	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	If completed academic coursework that would be considered the equivalent of an approved program, but no degree awarded, may apply with 10 yrs exp.	Yes-w/6 yrs exp	Yes-w/6 yrs exp (10 yrs if unapproved program)	Yes-w/6 yrs exp	Masters must be approved, or yrs of exp follow the undergraduate pathways.
Virginia	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (if MS, 3 yrs)	Yes-w/8 yrs (can be a combination of exp and education)	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/3 yrs exp (if BS is in a related field)
Washington	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
West Virginia	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (if MS, 3 yrs)	N/A	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (note, they allow an AS ETAC.)	Only foreign education programs appropriately evaluated w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Wisconsin	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree	Yes-w/4 yrs exp
Wyoming	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	N/A	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree
DC	Unknown					
American Samoa	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/12 yrs (must have 3 years of education related to engineering, at least 6 in responsible charge)	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree	Considered a related degree
Guam	Yes-w/4 yrs exp (2 if MS or higher)	Yes-w/12 yrs	Considered No Degree	Considered No Degree	Yes-w/8 yrs exp	N/A
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes-w/2 yrs exp (1.5 if MS, or 1 if PhD)	N/A	Yes-w/2 yrs exp (1.5 if MS, or 1 if PhD)	Considered related degree	Considered related degree	Considered related degree
Puerto Rico	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Yes-w/8 yrs with HS diploma, 12 without.	Yes-w/4 yrs exp	Considered related degree	Considered related degree	Considered related degree
US Virgin Islands						



SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M.
HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah
Department of Commerce
Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing

MARGARET W. BUSSE
Executive Director

MARK B. STEINAGEL
Division Director

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2021

Subject: Executive Order on Occupational and Professional Licensing

Dear professionals serving on DOPL's advisory licensing boards:

You have most likely heard of Governor Cox's Executive Order addressing occupational and professional licensing. It is brief and is attached to this letter.

Specifically, the Executive Order asks all agencies that regulate occupations and professions to review their regulations and reduce regulations that are no longer necessary. It also specifically talks about amending regulations in a way to reduce barriers to work in a manner that still protects the public.

In 2020 many of you spent a significant amount of board time tackling two substantial licensing reform efforts:

- You reviewed the endorsement provisions of Senate Bill 23, 2020 General Session of the Utah State Legislature. You studied the regulations from other states and determined how those laws coordinated with the simplified endorsement provision of Senate Bill 23. Because of your efforts, Utah's licensure portability policy is likely the best in the nation.
- You reviewed the utilization of criminal history in licensing decisions, as required by Senate Bill 201, 2020 General Session of the Utah State Legislature. Because of your prior work with House Bill 90, 2019 Session, Utah was already better applying criminal history to the actual behavior substantially related to the practice of the profession.

These are only two of the examples demonstrating your and our efforts to reform and improve occupational and professional licensing in the right ways. There are many others.

We have shared our combined work with the Legislature. More than one legislator has shared admiration for your work. And last week we shared the information with Senator Mike Lee, who is working on criminal justice reform on a national level.

While we appreciate your previous efforts, we need to perform admirably again with the Governor's request. We respectfully request that you review your licensing chapter in the statute, as well as administrative rules promulgated under your licensing chapter. We are specifically looking for barriers that are no longer needed or those that could be removed or modified without significant harm to the public. Obviously, we will still continue to protect the public.



SPENCER J. COX
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DOPL team members also plan to review each of the chapters and rules, though we do not have your professional expertise. If we find things that we believe can be removed or modified, we will try to reach out to your board unless the findings are obvious.

Our plan is to complete the work by April 30, 2021, with follow-up through May 31, 2021. That will provide time for us to compile all of the information into a report by the end of June.

Thank you for your efforts in this and other licensing matters as you faithfully protect the public and enhance commerce through your service on your licensing board. Our hope is that you appreciate being involved in this important policy issue.

Please do not hesitate to visit with your DOPL licensing team members, myself (msteinagel@utah.gov) or Carolyn Dennis (cedennis@utah.gov) if you have any questions about this review process or other ideas for licensing reform that we should consider in this process.

Sincerely,

Mark Steinagel

Director

Utah Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing

msteinagel@utah.gov

801-530-6292

#LetsGo #OneUtah



EXECUTIVE ORDER

2021-01

Requiring a Review of All Regulated Occupations and Professions

WHEREAS, government provides necessary protections for Utah residents by regulating certain occupations and professions;

WHEREAS, excessive regulation creates barriers to working;

WHEREAS, government should impose only those regulations that are necessary to protect the health, safety, and well-being of Utah residents;

WHEREAS, government should periodically review regulations to ensure they are serving their intended purpose;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Spencer J. Cox, Governor of the State of Utah, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Utah, do hereby order that:

1. As used in this order, “agency” means an agency within the Executive Branch that establishes administrative rules or other regulations for an occupational or professional license.
2. No later than June 30, 2021, each agency shall:
 - a. review administrative rules and other regulations for occupational or professional licenses within the agency’s scope of authority and identify rules and regulations that are no longer necessary or can be amended to reduce barriers to working while still protecting the health, safety, and well-being of Utah residents; and
 - b. submit a report to the Governor’s Office including recommendations regarding ways to remove barriers to licensing and limit unnecessary government regulation.



ATTEST:

IN WITNESS, WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Utah. Done in Fillmore, Utah, on this, the 4th day of January, 2021.

Spencer J. Cox
Governor

Deidre M. Henderson
Lieutenant Governor