

**ENGINEERS LICENSE LAWS: COPIES OF
THE ACTS IN THOSE STATES IN WHICH
ALL-INCLUSIVE LICENSE LAWS FOR
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS HAVE BEEN
ENACTED. FEBRUARY, 1922; PP. 1-133**

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS

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FEBRUARY, 1922

Compiled by the
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS
63 East Adams Street
CHICAGO

PRICE 50 CENTS

INTRODUCTION

This compilation of license laws has been prepared and published by the American Association of Engineers as a service to the profession.

The American Association of Engineers should receive the thanks of all professional engineers for this constructive work.

C. S. HAMMATT,
President,
Council of State Boards of
Engineering Examiners.

February 1, 1922.

Revised 2-28-41 411906

2/17/31

411906

COUNCIL OF STATE BOARDS OF ENGINEERING EXAMINERS

In order to unify the standards and requirements of the various state laws, there has been formed an Interstate Council which holds one meeting a year. This Council is known as the "Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners," and its object is to simplify the procedure of obtaining reciprocal licenses, and to standardize the procedure under which licenses will be granted.

The next meeting of the Council will be held in Chicago in October, 1922. The following are the officers of the Council:

President—C. S. HAMMATT,
215 East Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Vice President—ALVIN LEVAN,
406 Flynn Building, Des Moines, Ia.

Secretary—R. G. HOSEA,
121 State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

FOREWORD

THIS compilation of exact copies of license laws in various states is one of the evidences of the practical efforts of the American Association of Engineers toward the enactment of satisfactory registration laws for professional engineers in all states in the Union. In 1920, the American Association of Engineers issued a pamphlet containing copies of the laws in Florida, Iowa, Michigan, New York, and Virginia. Since then local chapters and members of the Association have been instrumental in obtaining the enactment of laws in eight additional states.

Exact copies of the sixteen all-inclusive laws now in force in the United States are reprinted here.

In California, Idaho, Illinois, and Wyoming, there are laws regulating engineering in some degree, but these laws are omitted because they are not all-inclusive. The important points of the laws in these four states are as follows:

CALIFORNIA

California has a law for registration of land surveyors which requires all county surveyors or candidates for that office to be licensed land surveyors.

IDAHO

Idaho has a law for the registration of civil engineers. Civil engineering is defined as the practice of any branch of the profession other than mining, metallurgical, or military. Civil engineering under the Idaho law embraces the design and supervision of the construction of all private or public utilities except those in connection with mining operations. The requirements of the State University of Idaho for the degree of Civil Engineer are adopted as the standard. Citizenship in the United States is not required. Examination is required for all applicants except those from other states. The fee for residents is \$10, for non-residents, \$25; and for renewals, \$2 annually. A non-resident practitioner may be granted a certificate without examination if licensed or registered in another state where the minimum requirements

are not less than those of Idaho. Engineers working for the United States Government and non-resident engineers entering the state for consultation are exempt from the act.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois law for the registration of structural engineers is administered by the Director of Registration and Education. This act covers the designing and supervision of the construction, enlargement, or alteration of structures. Structures are defined as having foundations, columns, girders, trusses, arches, and beams, with or without other parts, and this includes structures for electrical power plants, bridges, blast furnaces, water-works, sewage disposal plants, roundhouses, pumping plants, and all structures defined as buildings. The fee for examination for certificate is \$10, for certificate of registration, \$5; for examination to determine preliminary education, \$5; for restoration of an unexpired certificate, \$5; for certificate to one who holds a certificate from another state, \$15; and for renewal of certificate, \$1 annually. A non-resident structural engineer licensed in another state may be registered if the requirements for licensing in that state are substantially equal to those of Illinois.

WYOMING

In Wyoming there is a law regulating the practice of surveying and engineering relating to drainage, highway, municipal, county, or state projects; surveying of property lines or rights of way; or preparation of applications for permits for use of water. The fee for examination is \$10 and for certificate without examination \$5. Those in United States Government engineering work are exempted. Reciprocity is not provided.

* * * * *

It is interesting to note that in British Columbia the licensing of professional engineers is under the auspices of an Association of Engineers officially created and designated by the laws of the Dominion of Canada. This Association is known as the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

In the Act to Incorporate the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia professional engineering is defined as follows:

"The 'Practice of Professional Engineering' means the carrying on for hire, gain, or hope of reward of any branch of Civil, Mining, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, or Structural Engineering, and shall be deemed to include reporting on, designing, or directing the construction of public utilities, industrial works, railways, bridges, highways, canals, harbour works, river improvements, lighthouses, wet docks, dry docks, floating docks, launch ways, marine ways, steam engines, turbines, pumps, internal combustion engines, air ships and aeroplanes, electrical machinery and

apparatus, chemical operations, machinery, and works for the development, transmission or application of municipal works, irrigation works, water works, water purification plants, sewage disposal works, drainage works, incinerators, hydraulic works and all other engineering works, and all buildings necessary to the proper housing, installation, and operation of the engineering works embraced in this section."

Surveyors are excluded from the Act. All persons registered as professional engineers under the provisions of this Act are members of the Association; and only members of the Association are privileged to use the title of Professional Engineer and to engage in the practice of professional engineering in the Province of British Columbia.

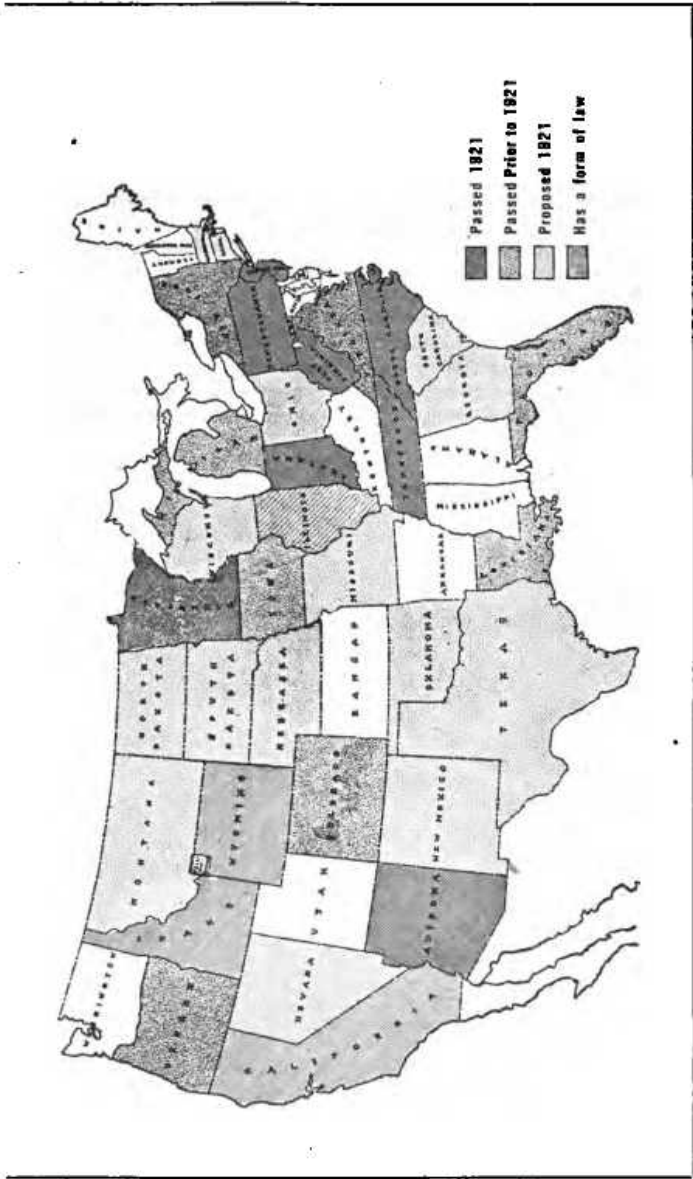
Additional information can be obtained by writing E. A. Wheatley, Secretary-Treasurer, 930-1 Birks Building, 718 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

This compilation of license laws is intended primarily for the use of engineers who desire to practice engineering in more than one state; and also for the assistance of those engaged in the preparation of a law in those states where engineers are not registered.

The compilation was made by R. C. Bailey and Miss C. Kluetsch. The book is sold at the cost of printing.

C. E. DRAYER, Secretary,
American Association of Engineers.

Chicago, Illinois, February 15, 1922.



Map showing progress of the licensing legislation in the United States.