

# Separate Structural Engineers Licensing in the United States

by

W. Gene Corley, S.E., P.E.

**“License”**

**(Black’s Law Dictionary)**

# Professional Licensing

- Architects (Illinois) 1897
- Professional Engineers  
(Wyoming) 1907 (Louisiana) 1908
- Structural Engineers  
(Illinois) 1915

# Life Safety

- Air conditioning – No
- Lighting – No
- Structural – Yes

# Structural Practice Acts

- Illinois
- Hawaii
- Oregon\*

\* Over four stories

# Practice

- Buildings
- Bridges
- Other structures

# Cannot Do

- Electrical
- Civil
- Mechanical
- Other P.E.

# Professional Engineer

- Cannot do any structural

# Structural Title Acts

- California
- Arizona
- Nevada
- Utah
- Idaho
- Washington
- Nebraska

# Requirements

- Education
  - B.S. Degree (Min.)
- Experience
  - Four Years (Min.)
- Examination
  - Twenty-Four Hours (Min.)

# Enforcement

- Building Departments
- Owners
- State Attorney Generals

# **Summit Meetings I and II on Licensing of Structural Engineers**

# Sponsors

- NCSEA\*
- CASE\*
- SEI\*

\*Professional Activities Committee

# Recommendations

1. Structural Practice Act
2. Education, B.S. in Structures
3. Experience, Four Years
4. Examination, 24 hr. min.
5. No State-Specific Exams
6. Grandfather

# Summary

- Licensing Started 1897
- Requires:
  - Education
  - Experience
  - Examination

# Summary

1. Licensing is best solution
2. Protect public
3. Title Act better than not
4. Practice Act best

# GOAL of Summit III

- Develop a plan to get separate licensing in one jurisdiction at a time