



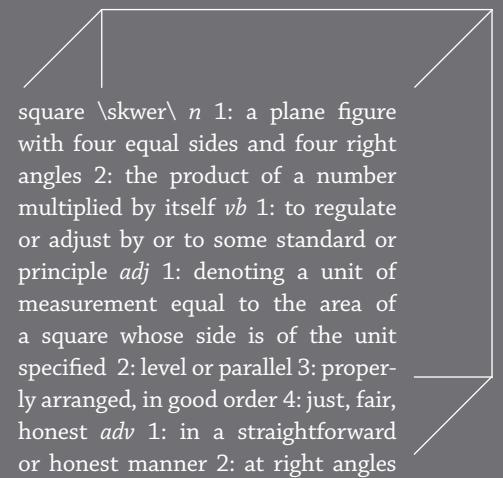
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S q u a r e



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from the **CEO**

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

A square signifies units of measurement, numbers, and angles. To be square also means to be direct, honest, and in good order. Both meanings apply to this publication because it provides a straightforward account of our year through data. Examining this data annually can help us measure where licensure is today and recognize new trends. All of the information represents the most recent NCEES fiscal year, which began October 1, 2015, and ended September 30, 2016.

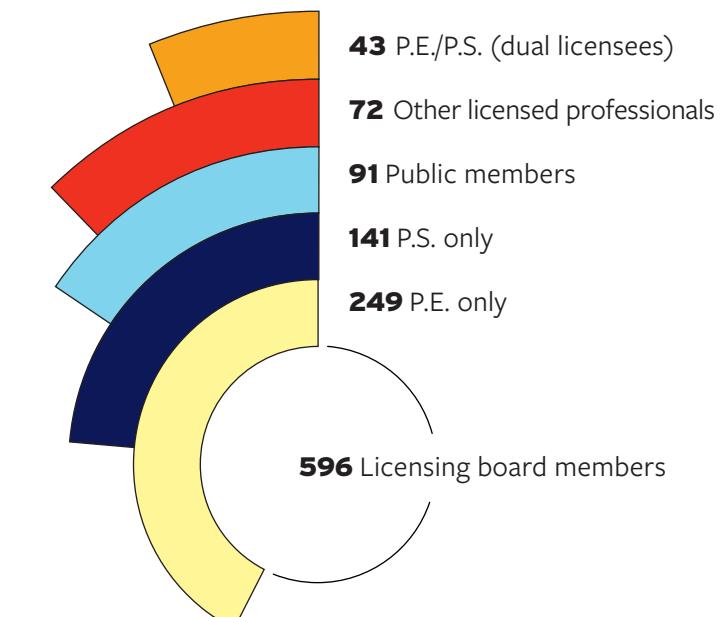
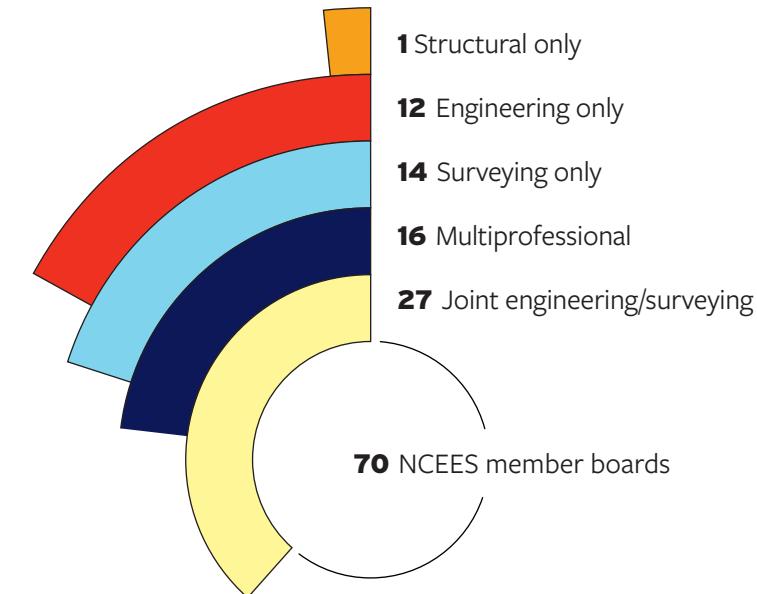
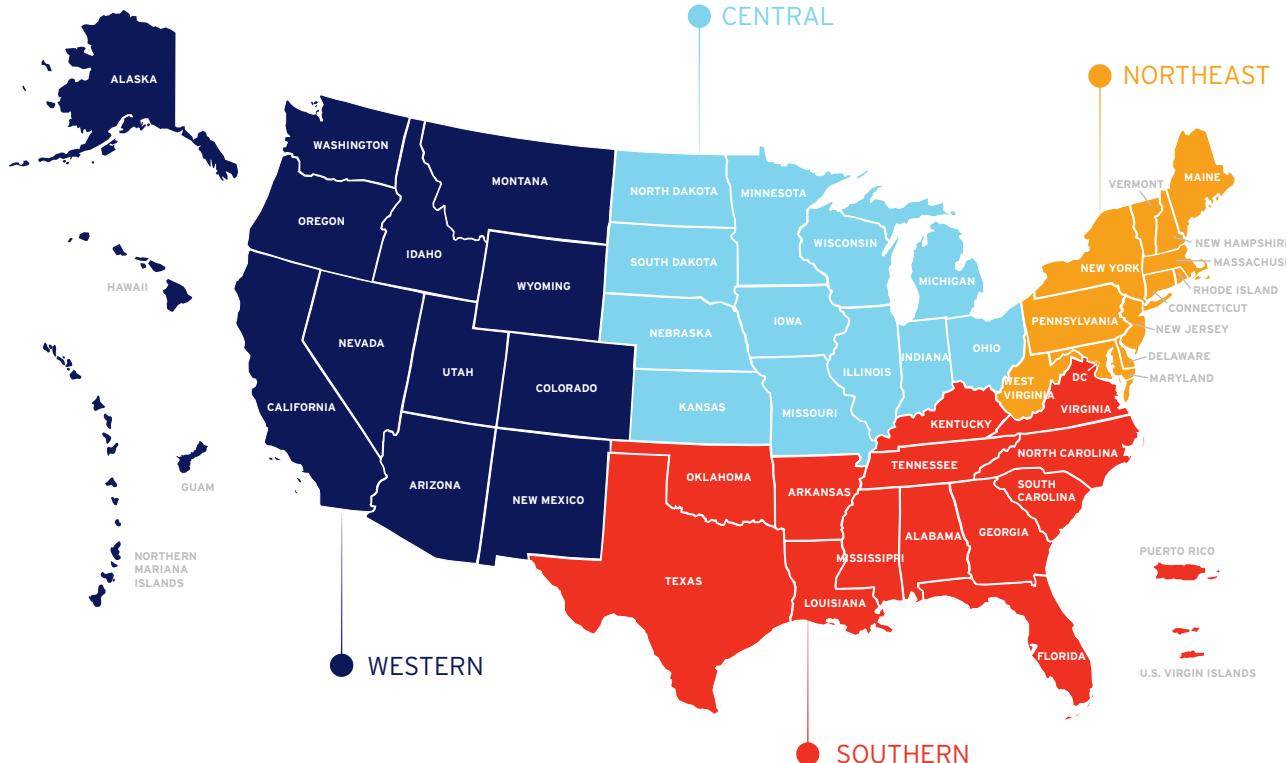
We hope *Squared* is a resource that will help you better understand licensure and its importance to our lives every day.

The signature of Jerry T. Carter, written in black ink.

Jerry T. Carter
NCEES Chief Executive Officer

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

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



Our members

The members of NCEES are the engineering and surveying licensure boards from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The 70 NCEES member boards are organized into four zones: Central, Northeast, Southern, and Western.

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

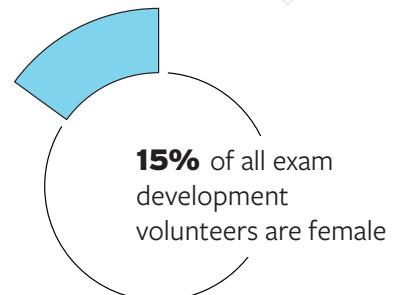
Most licensure board members are appointed by their governors. The makeup of board membership varies according to a jurisdiction's statutes (required number of professional engineers, professional surveyors, public members, etc.).

Exams

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



NCEES fact



Snapshot:

PE Civil committee

4 PE Civil exam committee meetings

States represented

38

Average attendance per meeting

63

Unique attendees

106 | 21

Exam development

The NCEES exams are developed by licensed engineers and surveyors who volunteer their time and expertise to the exam development process by writing and evaluating exam questions. In 2015–16, a total of 772 volunteers worked on NCEES exams at 51 exam development meetings. This represents about 23,088 hours spent developing exam content for the 8 fundamentals and 26 professional exam disciplines.

FE exam

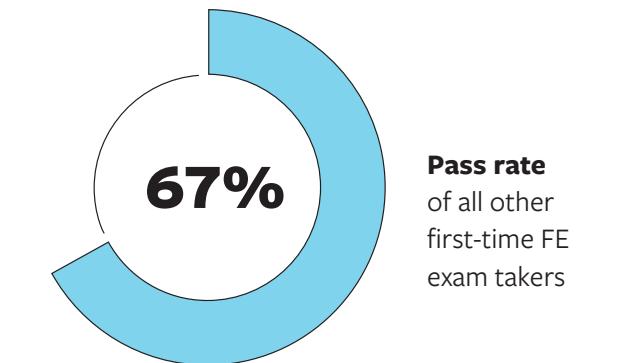
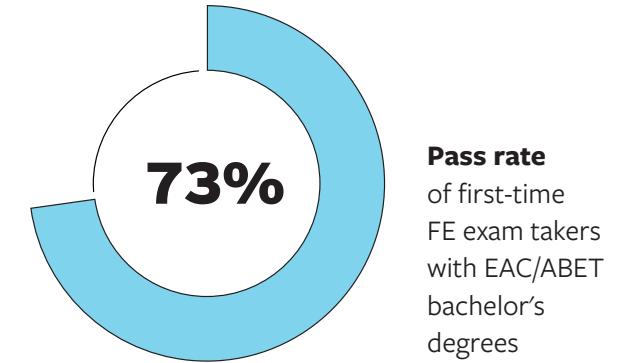
The Fundamentals of Engineering (FE) exam is designed for recent graduates and students who are close to completing an undergraduate degree in engineering. Passing it is an important first step in the engineering licensure process.



Total number of FE exam takers



Total number of engineering bachelor's degrees awarded in 2015 as reported by the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE)





NCEES fact

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

FE pass rates

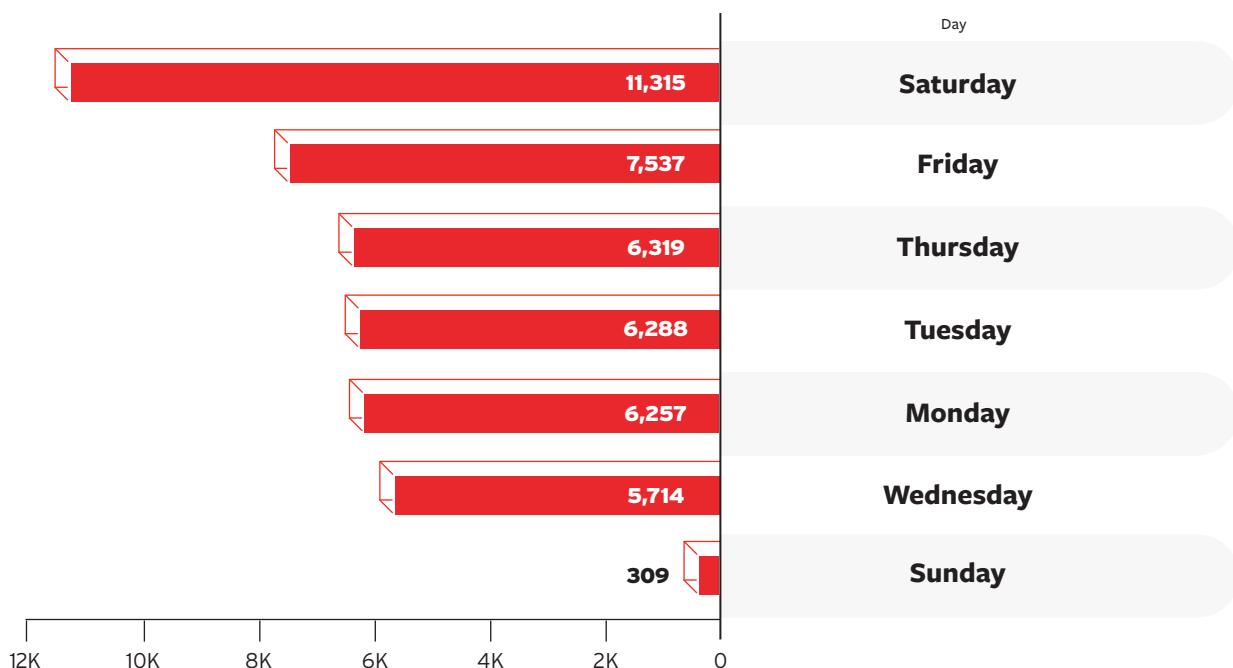
The FE is a computer-based exam administered year round. The seven discipline-specific FE exams contain 110 questions each. Examinees have 5 hours and 20 minutes to complete the exam.

FE exam	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Chemical	2,389	76%	164	34%	1,953	76%	128	37%	436	74%	36	22%
Civil	13,089	67%	4,943	33%	9,495	67%	3,745	34%	3,594	66%	1,198	29%
Electrical and Computer	4,295	68%	997	32%	3,023	69%	675	33%	1,272	64%	322	29%
Environmental	1,814	75%	399	42%	1,259	75%	289	44%	555	76%	110	36%
Industrial and Systems	510	62%	57	23%	406	67%	36	28%	104	42%	21	14%
Mechanical	9,295	77%	774	39%	7,457	79%	551	41%	1,838	68%	223	33%
Other Disciplines	3,806	76%	1,116	39%	2,651	78%	661	42%	1,115	71%	455	36%

OTHER TAKERS INCLUDE EXAMINEES WHO DO NOT HOLD A BACHELOR'S DEGREE FROM AN EAC/ABET-ACCREDITED PROGRAM OR WHO DID NOT PROVIDE BACHELOR'S EDUCATION INFORMATION DURING EXAM REGISTRATION.

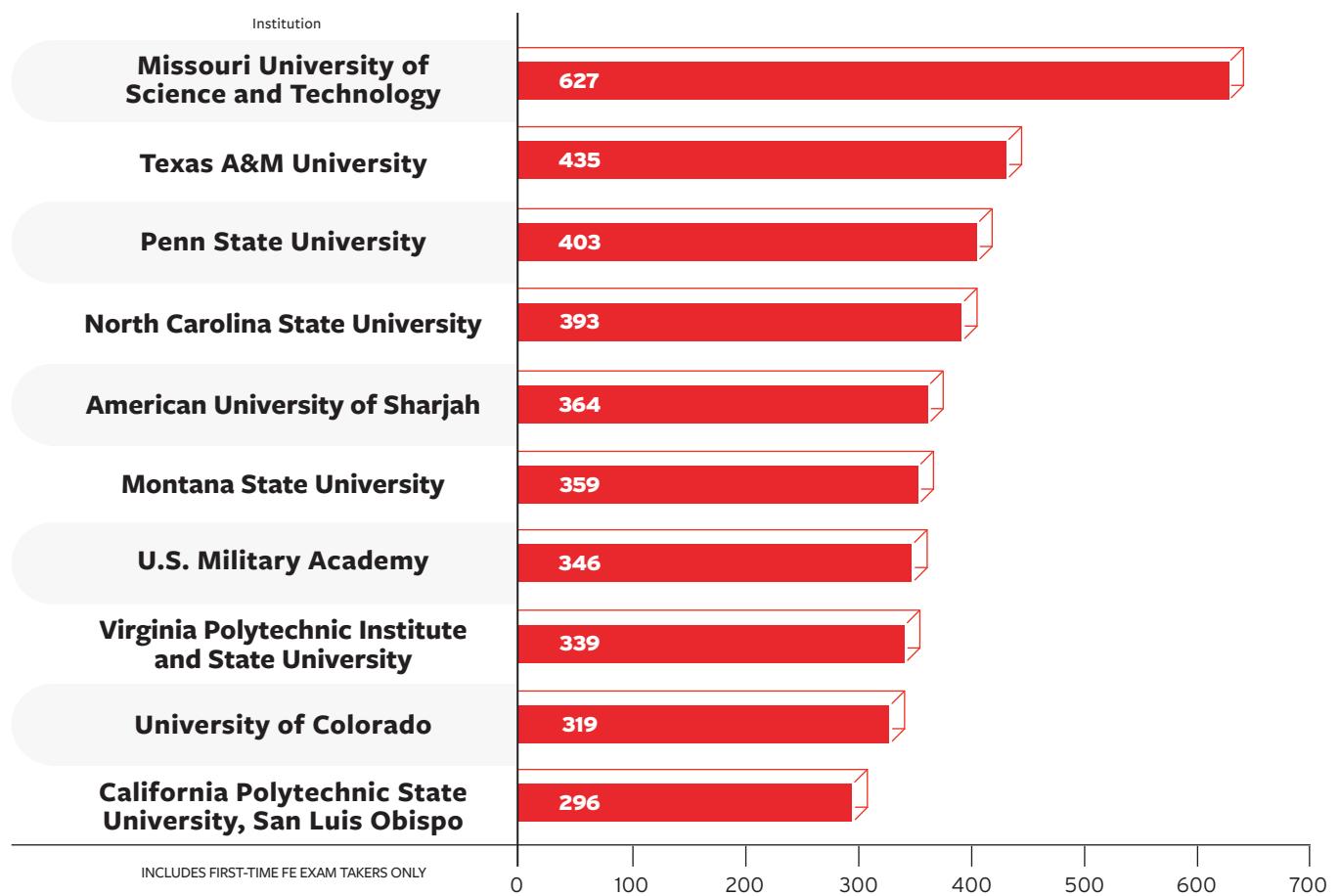
Most popular days to take the FE exam

Because the FE exam is administered year round at 310 NCEES-approved Pearson VUE test centers, examinees can choose the date and location that work best for their schedules. Saturday is the most popular day to take it.



Top 10 universities by FE exam volume

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



PE exam

The Principles and Practice of Engineering (PE) exam is designed for engineers who have gained at least four years of work experience in their respective discipline.

PE pass rates

All 25 disciplines of the PE are currently administered as pencil-and-paper exams. Each PE exam lasts 8 hours and is split into a morning and an afternoon session.

PE exam	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Agricultural and Biological	29	72%	5	60%	22	77%	3	100%	7	57%	2	0%
Architectural	87	85%	6	33%	68	87%	2	50%	19	79%	4	25%
Chemical	477	75%	163	34%	357	76%	104	32%	120	73%	59	37%
Civil: Construction	1,469	60%	1,405	32%	1,248	61%	1,047	34%	221	52%	358	23%
Civil: Geotechnical	873	66%	600	25%	641	66%	399	28%	232	67%	201	17%
Civil: Structural	2,444	65%	1,035	33%	1,922	65%	750	35%	522	65%	285	27%
Civil: Transportation	2,358	69%	1,799	38%	2,048	71%	1,364	41%	310	60%	435	27%
Civil: Water Resources and Environmental	2,234	70%	1,139	39%	1,885	71%	872	42%	349	65%	267	31%
Control Systems	223	73%	46	35%	153	74%	31	39%	70	71%	15	27%
Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering	58	78%	14	57%	46	80%	8	63%	12	67%	6	50%

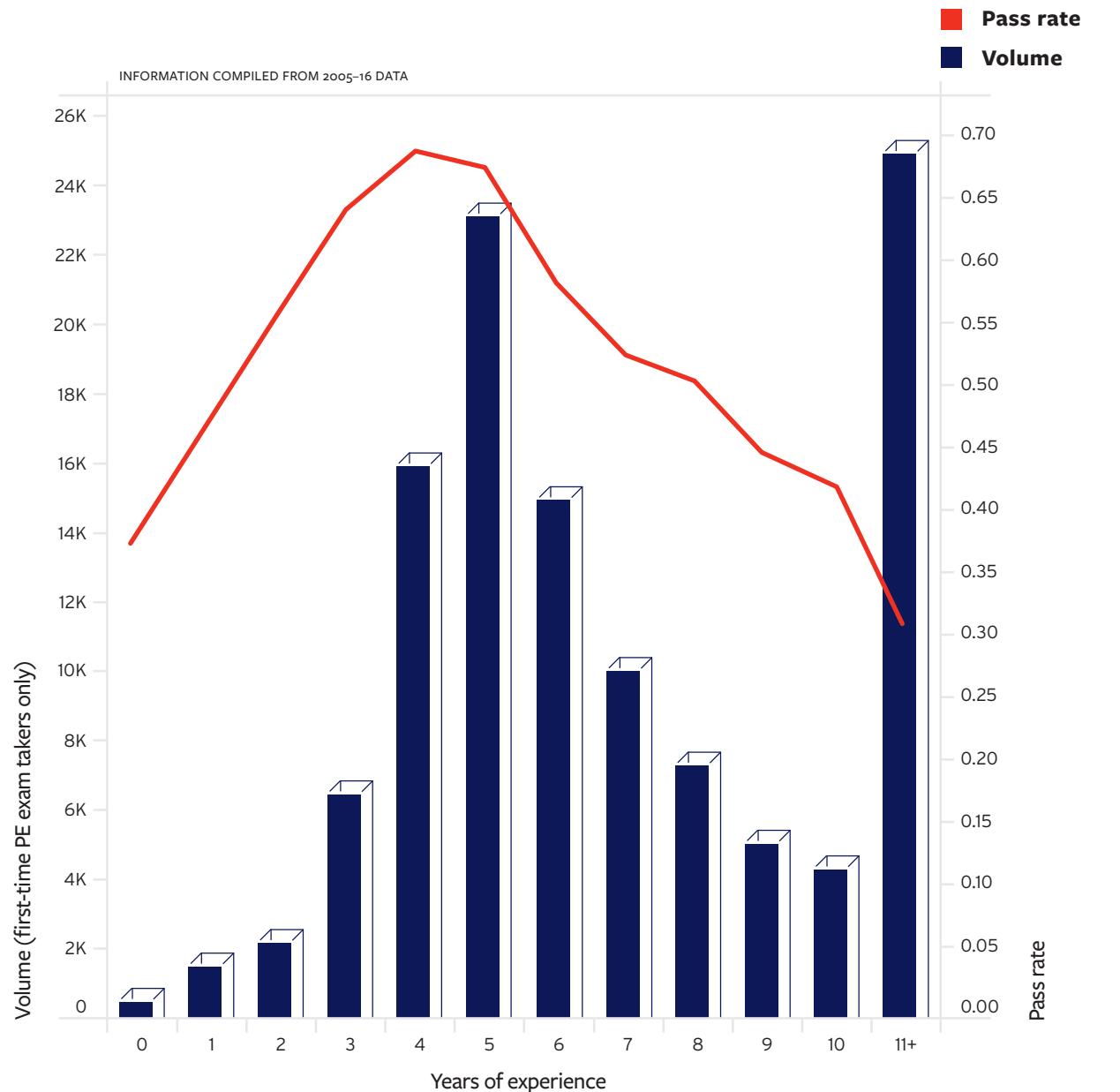
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PE pass rates (continued)

PE exam	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Electrical and Computer: Electrical and Electronics	200	72%	87	25%	141	74%	68	25%	59	64%	19	26%
Electrical and Computer: Power	1,588	62%	1,066	33%	1,202	63%	764	34%	386	59%	302	30%
Environmental	438	65%	218	27%	297	65%	136	26%	141	65%	82	27%
Fire Protection	150	61%	67	27%	109	68%	36	31%	41	41%	31	23%
Industrial	73	77%	15	13%	59	85%	9	22%	14	43%	6	0%
Mechanical: HVAC and Refrigeration	937	79%	325	39%	769	80%	235	43%	168	70%	90	31%
Mechanical: Mechanical Systems and Materials	905	72%	269	40%	730	74%	203	44%	175	65%	66	27%
Mechanical: Thermal and Fluids Systems	1,049	74%	442	41%	834	74%	326	45%	215	73%	116	31%
Metallurgical and Materials	46	83%	20	55%	24	83%	6	67%	22	82%	14	50%
Mining and Mineral Processing	56	75%	15	40%	49	73%	13	38%	7	86%	2	50%
Naval Architecture/Marine Engineering	56	75%	10	10%	43	77%	6	0%	13	69%	4	25%
Nuclear	24	58%	9	0%	22	59%	5	0%	2	50%	4	0%
Petroleum	132	61%	47	32%	101	70%	32	41%	31	32%	15	13%
Software Engineering	9	56%	6	33%	5	40%	3	33%	4	75%	3	33%

PE volume and pass rates vs. experience

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



NCEES
fact

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



SE pass rates

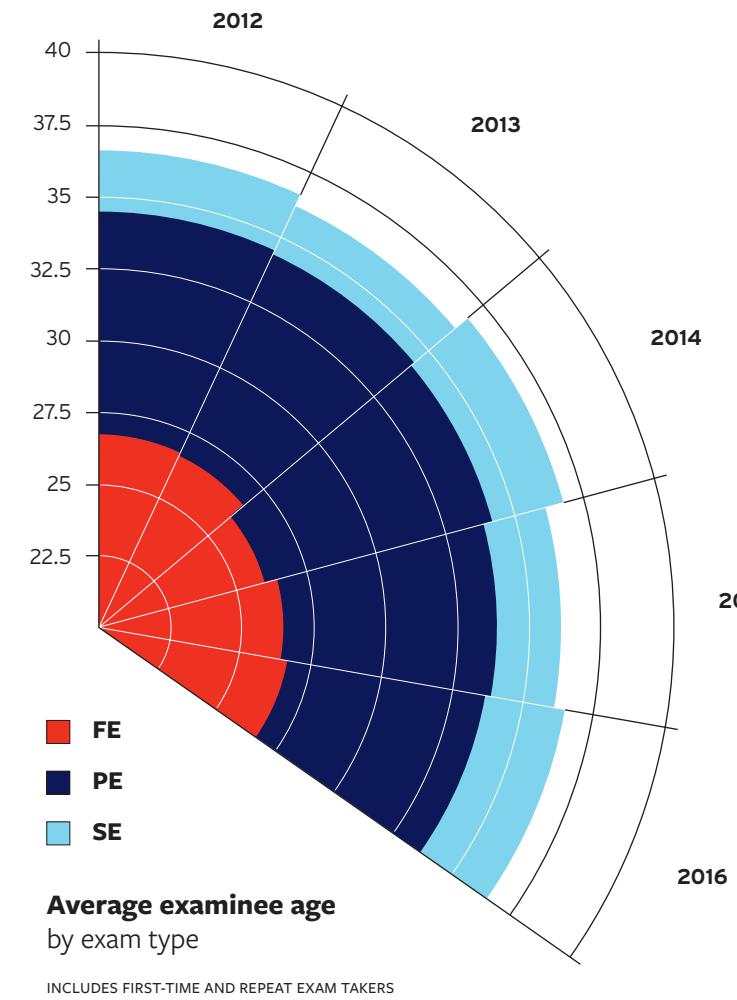
The Structural Engineering (SE) exam is designed for engineers who practice in jurisdictions that license structural engineers separately from other professional engineers. This 16-hour pencil-and-paper exam uses separate vertical and lateral components to test an examinee's ability to safely design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

SE exam	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat		First time		Repeat	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
Lateral Forces: Bridges	89	30%	97	27%	67	28%	68	25%	22	36%	29	31%
Lateral Forces: Buildings	547	44%	448	33%	411	45%	290	36%	136	38%	158	30%
Vertical Forces: Bridges	97	47%	49	22%	72	53%	27	22%	25	32%	22	23%
Vertical Forces: Buildings	575	52%	363	36%	430	56%	217	42%	145	41%	146	27%

OTHER TAKERS INCLUDE EXAMINEES WHO DO NOT HOLD A BACHELOR'S DEGREE FROM AN EAC/ABET-ACCREDITED PROGRAM OR WHO DID NOT PROVIDE BACHELOR'S EDUCATION INFORMATION DURING EXAM REGISTRATION.

Average age of examinees

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



NCEES
fact

The NCEES Engineering Education Award was created in 2009 to promote understanding of the value of licensure and encourage partnerships between the engineering profession and education. A grand prize of \$25,000 and five \$7,500 awards are presented each year to college engineering programs for engaging their students in collaborative projects with licensed engineers.

FS and PS exams

FS pass rates

The Fundamentals of Surveying (FS) exam is designed for recent graduates and students who are close to completing an undergraduate degree in surveying. Passing it is an important first step in the surveying licensure process. The FS is a computer-based exam administered year round. Examinees have 5 hours and 20 minutes to complete the exam, which contains 110 questions.

FS	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ETAC/ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat takers		First time		Repeat takers		First time		Repeat takers	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
FS	637	49%	335	23%	219	63%	60	35%	418	42%	275	20%

PS pass rates

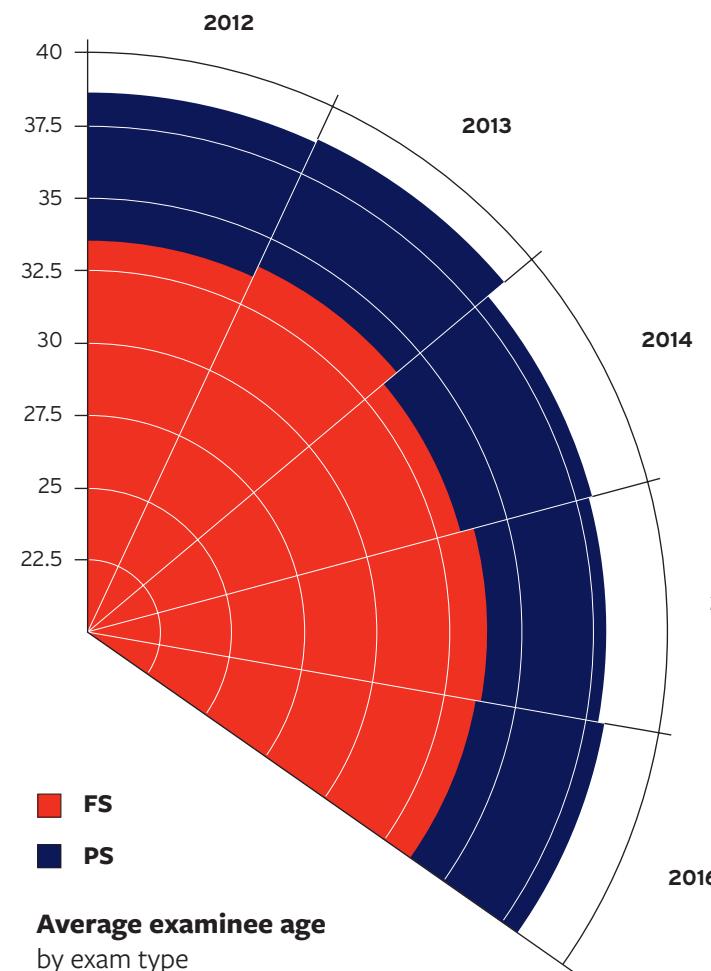
The Principles and Practice of Surveying (PS) exam is designed for surveyors who have gained at least four years of work experience. The pass rates below are for the last two administrations of the exam as an 8-hour pencil-and-paper exam (October 2015 and April 2016). The exam transitioned to a computer-based format in October 2016.

PS	Overall takers				Takers with EAC/ETAC/ANSAC-ABET bachelor's degree				Other takers			
	First time		Repeat takers		First time		Repeat takers		First time		Repeat takers	
	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate	Volume	Pass rate
PS	521	75%	249	36%	177	75%	73	41%	344	76%	176	34%

OTHER TAKERS INCLUDE EXAMINEES WHO DO NOT HOLD A BACHELOR'S DEGREE FROM AN EAC/ETAC/ANSAC-ABET-ACCREDITED PROGRAM OR WHO DID NOT PROVIDE BACHELOR'S EDUCATION INFORMATION DURING EXAM REGISTRATION.

Average age of examinees

While the average age of surveying examinees has been fairly steady over the past five years, the number of examinees taking the FS and PS exams has decreased greatly. In 2015–16, NCEES addressed this trend by bringing together 18 surveying-related organizations for a Future of Surveying Forum. The group identified three focus areas: national brand and image, educating and education, and recruiting and mentoring. Task groups will continue work to address these areas in 2017.



NCEES
fact

In 2016, the NCEES Surveying Education Award was introduced to recognize surveying and geomatics programs that best reflect the NCEES mission of advancing surveying licensure in order to safeguard the public health, safety, and welfare. Ten programs each received a \$10,000 cash award to assist with their continued efforts to promote the importance of licensure.

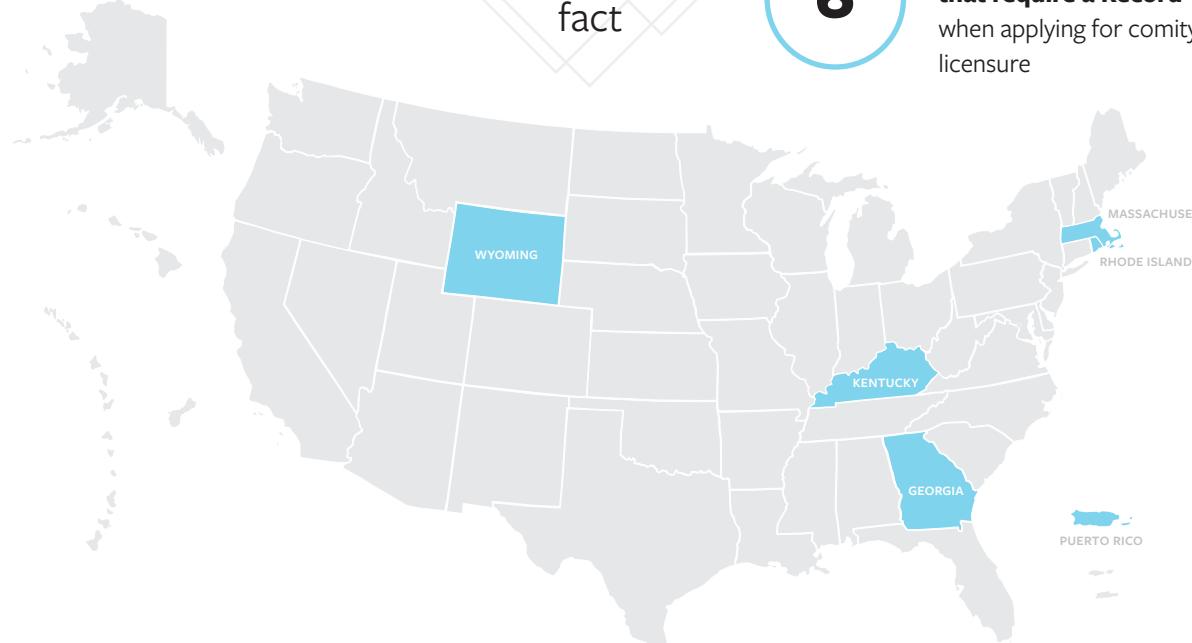
Mobility

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

NCEES services to enhance licensure mobility

NCEES advances mobility of licensure in many ways. It develops and administers uniform, national exams. It maintains model laws and rules that states use when enacting legislation. And it provides the Records program and Credentials Evaluations services that facilitate the process of getting licensed. In June 2016, NCEES enhanced these services by introducing

a new customer management system that combined many services into one interface. The system gives examinees and licensees access to all NCEES services through their MyNCEES account. It is designed to better serve member boards and provide guidance about the licensure path for students, interns, and professional engineers and surveyors.



NCEES fact

6

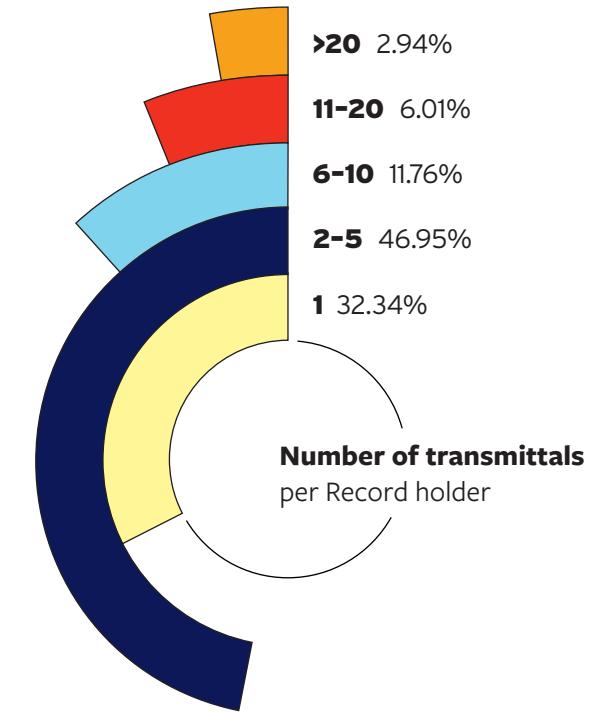
Total number of jurisdictions that require a Record when applying for comity licensure

NCEES Records program

The NCEES Records program helps professional engineers and surveyors become licensed in multiple states. An NCEES Record includes most—if not all—of the materials needed to apply for comity licensure. These include college transcripts, exam results, employment verifications, and professional references. It is transmitted electronically each time the Record holder applies for a license, which saves time and simplifies the application process.

With the introduction of the new customer management system, NCEES updated the Record that its member boards receive to make the format clear and consistent. New processes for work experience evaluations improved the quality of evaluations.

Anyone with a current license and a MyNCEES account can establish an NCEES Record by requesting a final review and transmittal of his or her profile to a member board for licensure consideration and by paying the review/transmittal fee. The initial application fee and annual renewal fees for established Records were eliminated as part of the update.



NCEES fact

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



NCEES Credentials Evaluations

U.S. licensing boards generally require licensure candidates with degrees from non-ABET-accredited programs to have their education evaluated. Most of these candidates are from other countries.

NCEES Credentials Evaluations provides a valuable service to help boards ensure that candidates are qualified academically for licensure. When it conducts an evaluation, NCEES compares the candidate's college-level education against the NCEES Engineering or Surveying Education Standard.



NCEES exams
administered internationally

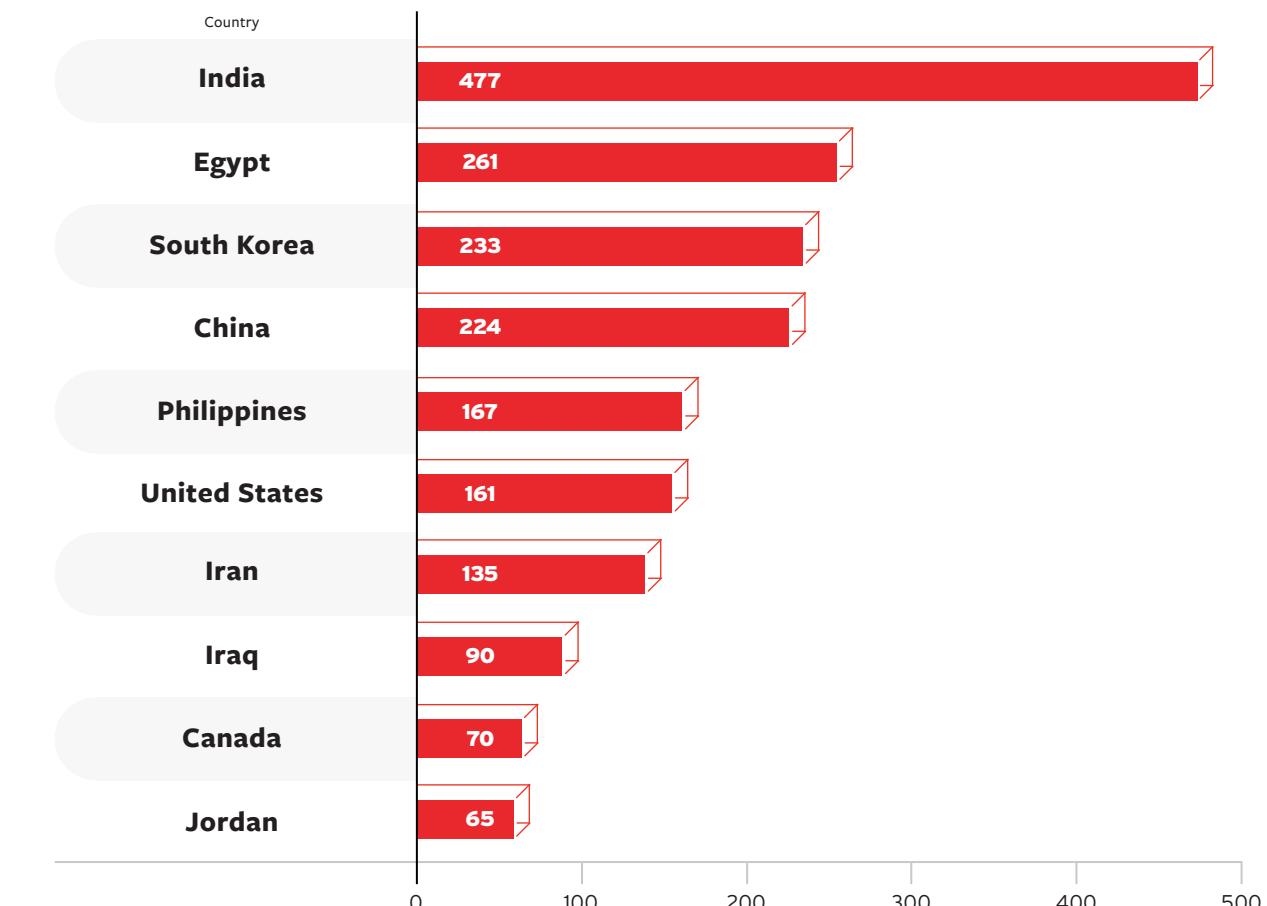
2,298 FE exams | **557** PE exams

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

Top 10 countries

by number of
Credentials
Evaluations
applications

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



Licensure

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

Each year, NCEES surveys its 70 member boards for the number of engineering and surveying licensees in their jurisdiction. Below are the number of engineers and surveyors per jurisdiction as reported by the individual boards in 2016. Licensees who are licensed in multiple states are included in the numbers for each jurisdiction where they are licensed. Many states also track the number of state resident licensees versus out-of-state licensees; those are reported as resident and nonresident in the charts below.

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
AK	2,553	2,746	357	117	Not tracked	
AL	5,860	10,024	1,261	506	Not tracked	
AR	2,240	6,185	425	281	75	26
AZ	6,467	10,736	888	541	275	66
CA	73,872	29,463	3,745	745	655	76
CO	13,129	11,235	1,117	573	117	36
CT	3,580	7,018	531	161	146	18
DC	455	5,523	8	106	0	6

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
DE	1,149	5,283	258		Not tracked	
FL	23,590	18,400	2,665		Not tracked	
GA	20,179		1,223		Not tracked	
GU	179	429	12	7	20	52
HI	3,253	3,511	178	31	Not tracked	
IA	2,652	6,523	302	179	111	
ID	2,376	5,184	269	344	27	9
IL	11,968 P.E. 1,328 S.E.	9,104 P.E. 1,981 S.E.	924	278	Not tracked	
IN	12,823		889		Not tracked	
KS	3,798	7,858	331	286	61	18
KY	3,901	8,617	806	448	333	79
LA	5,679	9,653	522	187	184	16
MA	7,395	7,737	724	200	Not tracked	
MD	18,712	7,353	722	243	94	
ME	1,822	4,300	378	137	Not tracked	

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
MI	9,575	11,287	790	128	79	16
MN	6,966	6,002	467	124	42	13
MO	7,851	10,845	697	1,014	116	
MS	2,361	8,156	615	458	325	60
MT	5,534		430		53	
NC	11,837	13,350	1,953	609	354	59
ND	1,264	3,524	164	316	Not tracked	
NE	2,479	5,368	330		Not tracked	
NH	1,570	4,624	263	389	Not tracked	
NJ	17,368		832		191	
NM	2,073	6,088	223	227	55	18
NMI	22	140	8	4	1	12
NV	5,041	18,412	642	988	42	82
NY	15,083	13,553	1,192	284	Not tracked	
OH	12,496	13,681	1,535	390	564	76
OK	3,529	7,581	340	271	57	16

	Engineers		Surveyors		Engineers and surveyors (dual licensees)	
	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident
OR	5,142	7,338	726	259	26	162
PA	29,473		1,949		Not tracked	
PR*	11,513	1,778	1,087	38	298	5
RI	964	4,194	109	86	Not tracked	
SC	5,173	10,816	592	423	112	29
SD	997	3,269	179	303	64	16
TN	7,225	8,300	1,175		Not tracked	
TX	35,510	15,500	2,871		Not Tracked	
UT	10,060		746		116	
VA	11,738	16,208	1,031	349	108	31
VI*	618		101		29	
VT	853	3,164	136	79	Not tracked	
WA	14,656	11,288	892	333	61	25
WI	7,105	7,710	807	396	Not tracked	
WV	1,699	6,976	501	385	Not tracked	
WY	1,173	5,515	141	193	47	24

*NUMBERS LAST REPORTED IN 2012

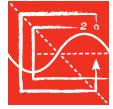
Number of U.S. licenses since 1937 (includes multistate licensees)							
Year	Engineering licenses	Resident licenses	Nonresident licenses	Year	Engineering licenses	Resident licenses	Nonresident licenses
1937	46,812	43,484	3,328	1963	287,056	213,453	73,603
1938	57,850	54,147	3,703	1964	298,282	217,462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

Number of U.S. licenses since 1937 (includes multistate licensees)							
Year	Engineering licenses	Resident licenses	Nonresident licenses	Year	Engineering licenses	Resident licenses	Nonresident licenses
1986	596,000	343,000	253,000	2012	802,267	428,976	373,291
1987	602,000	338,000	264,000	2013	804,191	422,605	381,586
1988	622,000	360,000	262,000	2014	822,575	437,921	384,654
1989	652,516	380,989	271,527	2015	852,953	474,777	378,176
1990	609,267	339,106	270,161	2016	881,438	481,717	400,015
1991	627,032	354,444	272,588	Year	Surveying Licenses	Resident Licenses	Nonresident Licenses
1992	652,410	377,755	274,655	1997	49,966	37,805	12,161
1993	641,383	360,619	280,764	1998	51,495	39,816	11,679
1994	638,238	414,275	223,963	1999	52,622	40,303	12,319
1995	641,041	414,158	226,883	2000	51,865	40,575	11,290
1996	610,153	368,885	241,268	2001	46,813	37,968	8,845
1997	656,235	383,399	272,836	2002	47,393	36,603	10,790
1998	664,840	399,319	265,521	2003	44,614	33,418	11,196
1999	656,710	373,493	238,217	2004	50,032	38,177	11,855
2000	669,627	402,267	267,360	2005	44,253	34,468	9,785
2001	613,617	384,833	228,784	2006	49,167	38,995	10,172
2002	654,370	374,344	280,026	2007	53,950	43,724	10,226
2003	703,137	391,329	311,808	2008	56,074	43,300	12,774
2004	750,596	442,578	308,018	2009	52,719	39,632	13,087
2005	617,725	371,040	246,685	2010	55,091	44,448	10,643
2006	710,619	434,582	276,037	2011	55,441	45,581	11,860
2007	719,967	461,941	258,026	2012	55,991	41,239	14,752
2008	750,927	426,222	324,705	2013	54,946	40,735	14,211
2009	765,197	456,218	308,979	2014	53,968	41,079	12,889
2010	762,280	476,230	286,050	2015	53,588	41,592	11,996
2011	807,768	469,411	338,358	2016	55,475	42,410	13,100



NCEES
volunteers

From licensing board members to exam development committees, volunteers are key to NCEES' success. Pictured throughout Squared are a few of the 772 exam development volunteers who shared their time and expertise with the Council this past year.



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