1	STATE OF ALASKA
2 3 4 5 6	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OF CORPORATIONS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSING BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS
7 8	Minutes of Meeting
9	February 5-6, 2015
11 12 13	By authority of AS 08.01.070(2) and in compliance with the provisions of AS 44.62, Article 6, the Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors held a meeting February 5-6, 2015 in Juneau, AK.
5	Thursday February 5, 2015
16 17 18	Agenda Item 1 – <u>Call to Order and Roll Call</u>
9 20 21	9:00 a.m. The Chair called the meeting to order. Roll call, all present except Brian Hanson who was excused by the Chair.
22	Members present and constituting a quorum of the Board:
24 225 26 27 28 29 80 31 32 33 34 35 36	 Richard Rearick, Architect, Chair Colin Maynard, Civil Engineer, vice-Chair Kathleen Schedler, Mechanical Engineer, Secretary Eric Eriksen, Electrical Engineer David Hale, Land Surveyor, Jeffrey Koonce, Architect Luanne Urfer, Landscape Architect Keith Walters, Mining Engineer John Kerr, Land Surveyor Donald (John) Christensen, Public Member Representing the Division of Corporations, Business and Professional Licensing were: Martha Hewlett, Administrative Officer II
88 89 40 41	 Wartha Hewlett, Administrative Officer If Vernon Jones, Executive Administrator. Sarena Hackenmiller, Licensing Examiner. John Savage, Investigator (via Telephone) Jun Maiquis, Regulations Specialist attended briefly to answer questions.
13	Agenda item 2 – Review/Amend Agenda
14 15 16	Jones: passed out several items that were received after the Board packets and agenda were mailed.

Chair: Asked for a motion to approve the agenda. Koonce made the motion and Eriksen seconded.

Maynard: I'd like add under new business item c and that would be to discuss the Governor's Budget that comes out today and see if they're cutting Occupational Licensing fees. We are self-funded and having that disabled doesn't do any good. We need to see what they're doing and write letters to the Governor and Finance Committee if they are cutting us because they are cutting everybody else.

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Chair: So under New Business, as item 17 C the Governor's Budget.

Chair: Asks if there are any other changes to the agenda.

Jones: We need to add the disciplinary case.

Chair: We need to add review of case 2014-002497. Vern, do we want to do it in executive session?

Jones: Recommends that it be done as part of item 14 before application review.

Chair: Ok we will do it under agenda item 14.

On a motion duly made by Koonce, seconded by Eriksen and passed unanimously it was RESOLVED to approve the agenda as amended.

Agenda item 3 – Ethics reporting

Chair: I just attended a committee for NCARB so I'll be submitting report on that. Anybody else have any ethics issues either travel or any conflicts they might have?

Maynard: I just got back from an UPLG meeting with NCEES and I'll be filing a claim.

Kerr: I attended an NCEES Surveying Task Force meeting and I'll be filing a disclosure form.

Agenda item 4 - Review and approve the Minutes of the November 2014 meeting.

Chair: Agenda item 4 review and approve minutes from November 4-5 meeting. Can I have a motion on that?

Koonce: Makes the motion. Maynard seconds.

Eriksen: Asks if they are approved as written?

Chair: Right now they are approved as written; we can do a friendly amendment to motion.

Maynard: On page 4 lines 14 and 24 instead of rational it should be rationale.

On a motion duly made by Koonce seconded by Maynard and passed unanimously it was RESOLVED to approve the minutes of the November 2014 meeting as amended.

Chair: We are going to call in John for the Investigators Report.

Jones: He said he would ready about a quarter after.

Agenda item 6 – Regulation update

- A) Regulations ready for Board review and adoption.

- 12 AAC 36.063 Engineering Education and Work Experience Requirements (SE);
- 2. 12 AAC 36.108 Application for Registration as a Structural Engineer;
- 3. 12 AAC 36.180 Seals; and

4. 12 AAC 36.185 Use of Seals.

5. 12 AAC 36.510 Continuing Education Requirements

Chair: Ok so we'll skip item 5 right now and move to item 6 the regulations. Before we launch into this, Vernon, I'd like to talk about our options that we have.

Jones: OK, for the structural engineering regulations your options are to adopt them as public noticed. Make changes and adopt them. Make changes and send them back out to public notice. Table them.

Chair: If we table them does that mean the it dies or does that mean it's just sitting out there.....

Jones: You can send them back to the committee.

Chair: And also I want to add on the front end of this that there's a lot of public comment, a lot of diverse comments. The engineering field is a wide area so we got comments from all different areas and some come from the public sector as well. So I think as we move into this we want to go through all the comments and consider them before we do any deliberations on this and make any decision on it and I'd just also like to say we don't have to be hasty in our decision on this. It is a big issue, a lot of people interested in it and we want to make sure that all this input is totally realized and that we are making the best decision. So with that do we actually need the motion to do something, to read the comments or can we just read the comments?

Jones: You can just read the comments first then make the motion afterward. What you should do is read each comment on the record then ask if there is any discussion.

Chair: We are not going to read word for word every comment that was out there but we will look through each one.

Note: The Board received the comments via e-mail a week before the meeting so they could review them. Then I handed out a copy for their Board packets on the morning of the meeting. As the Chair went through the comments he paused after reading the date received and name of the commenter to give everyone a chance to read it.

Chair: So let's go ahead and turn to those and you should have had those in the packet that this morning Vern handed out.

Koonce: That this copy here, you're talking about?

Chair: Yes.

Maynard: This is the same stuff you e-mailed us last week, right?

Jones: Right. There are a couple of Board packets up there if you Gentlemen want to follow along. (Referring to the two guests from DOT.)

Koonce: Who was on the committee, Colin you were right?

Maynard: Yes and Brian, Eric, and Richard.

Chair: Was this Licensure Implementation?

10 Maynard: Yes.

Jones: That will be under Item 6A.

Chair: So we should all be looking at these in the same order. If I read the title on something and it's not what you're looking at then raise a flag.

The first one is from Peter Giessel it's an e-mail dated December 4th (silence while the Board looks at it) any comments on this one?

Maynard: Well the Grandfathering process was assuming that as of the date this was adopted. Anybody that was able to practice structural engineering up to that date should be able to grandfather themselves in. What he is saying is if you only had your license for 6 months then you shouldn't be grandfathered in because under the new regulations, its two years and I think we are of the opinion and I think the Dept. of Law would agree that you can't stop them from doing what they were doing before. You should allow them a chance to upgrade their license but once we get into this it will be two years.

Chair: Maybe before we go any further just to do a recap of what the regulations do so as we are reading these comments we.....

Maynard: Basically what the regulation project does is makes the SE rather than the 16 hour exam PE, makes it a post PE license. So you'll get your PE in whatever branch you get it in and due two years more experience in structural engineering and then apply to take the SE with all the letters of recommendation and all the other stuff you need for the other licenses and then take the 16 hour SE exam. It would also provide a new seal that would say Professional Structural Engineer instead of just Professional Engineer and then it says that you would be required to use an SE on certain significant structures which are typically occupancy class III and IV which are hazardous and essential facilities and other major projects. The significant structures were basically stolen from the States of Oregon and Washington, their lists. And that's pretty much it.

Chair: Wasn't there some correlation in there to the IBC?

Maynard: Yes, that's what the occupancy class III and IV is.

Hale: As far as the grandfathering goes, how's that done?

Maynard: I don't remember exactly, the dates are blank in the regulation project there now but it will be established as 18 months from when this finally gets adopted. So they have a period of time to apply to us like they did the last two years for all the additional disciplines that were added. So if you're a civil engineer that was doing structural engineering or nuclear engineers

doing structural engineering and you wanted to get an SE you could apply to us and we have the same requirements we had under the previous grandfathering process.

Hale: Does that mean that you were actually stamping structural things previously?

Maynard: Well you have to have been licensed. You didn't necessarily have to be stamping it because if you're a licensed engineer who is working for a corporation where only the Principles stamp you could provide that work without your stamp on it but then you have to have a letter saying in our firm or our governmental agency we don't stamp drawings, you would be able to get around it that way.

Hale: So they could be working toward their SE but not have the stamp for structural?

Maynard: Right, they would have to have at least a civil.

Chair: Any other comments on that one? Ok let's go ahead with the next. This is December 9th and it's Mohamed Elzafraney (Chair spells his last name) he's a structural engineer. (short period of silence while they look at the comment). The jest of what he's saying here, it looks like he's saying structural engineers already licensed in other states, do they need to re-apply for the SE do they need to provide the plans, the reference letters, that type of thing.

Maynard: No, they can apply by comity which they can do now.

Chair: The next one is December 9th and it's from Dale MacCallum and Vern went ahead and answered this and it was a question about the engineers that can attest to the requirements of d and e. (Silence while they review it). That's been answered, anybody have any more comments on that?

Eriksen: Were supposed to call John at 9:15?

Jones: He said he would be available any time after 9:15; he's scheduled for 9:30.

Chair: Let's go ahead and get through some of these and we'll call him at 9:30. The next page is just the back side of that e-mail. So the next one is December 9th, Ronald MacCallum.

Maynard: That's just the original email.

Chair: Oh, ok. Some of these are hard to track. Next one is December 11th, Bart Halverson and basically saying that the term "significant structure" needs some more definition and questioning what really a significant structure is and that theme does come up a couple times through these comments. So I think we'll want to have a little bit of discussion on that as we go through.

Koonce: Is that refereeing to the occupied floor, 4 stories?

Maynard: And the 45 feet, if you've got this tall parapet that reaches 46 feet......

Koonce: If you have a single story building that is 45 feet in height, right?

Maynard: its 4 stories or 45 feet so if it's one story 46 feet tall then it would require....

Koonce: For the occupied floor, right?

Maynard: Right.

Chair: Anything else on that one? This next one is in letter format, December 11th, Timothy Bardell and his first issue is just the continuing education requirement. He wants it to be dropped and also basically reiterating that engineers shouldn't be working in areas that they are not experienced in any way and he's contesting whether or not the SE would provide for a better building.

Koonce: Are the continuing education credits for civil engineering if you took 12 or 24 for structural engineering would they overlap to cover all your civil engineering?

Maynard: Yes they would.

Koonce: So.....

Chair: Right but you need a minimum of 24 for the two years. But if you have 5 licenses you need a minimum of 8 in each license.

Maynard: In this case you would need 24. In theory if you took 8 in structural that would cover both civil and structural but if you had 24 hours in sewer system design then that wouldn't count toward your structural. Not that there's that many people that do both of those.

Chair: Anything else on that one? Next is December 15th by Nick Rodes, Fire Protection and there's a few technical items in this one. He suggests that the word engineering should be put into some of the language and some additional suggestions for some re-writing. Colin do you have any comments on some of these suggestions in here?

Maynard: On the comity I think the existing comity rules applies to all of them and I'm not sure it can be changed but I'll go check it when we have a break and yes on item number 3 once someone got their SE they wouldn't necessarily have to keep their CE they could let that lapse but then they would be limited to doing structural engineering work. I'm not sure that we need to define the other two terms because they are terms that are in the IBC. I guess I don't have a problem with seabed verses ground level.

Chair: There's a later letter on this number 5 regarding the offshore that also addresses whether it's a vessel that's designed by naval architects and whether it's permanently affixed either in the water or on land and some definition on that so I think the whole part dealing with offshore structures we need to revisit a little bit.

Maynard: We are not talking boats.

Chair: Right but there's still some definition there, some clarification that they want to see in the proposal. Anything else on that one?

Eriksen: Did you comment on item 1, Colin?

Maynard: I don't know if it's necessary but we could add that word.

Chair: Ok, the next is December 15th, by Ted Creedon.

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Koonce: His comments are on the opposite page.

Chair: Yes

Jones: Note the last sentence at the bottom.

Chair: Yeah I already did note that in my review. (Laughter) Eric maybe you want to comment a little bit on this one. I get a little bit lost on some of the technical requirements regarding electrical but it sounds like the jest of it is, there are certain electrical structures that require you to have some sort of electrical certification in order to inspect them and the typical SE would not have those certifications.

Eriksen: Well there's a state inspector that does most of those inspections and I don't believe they have those certifications or level of voltage class that I'm aware of. Pretty much anything up to 25 KV that is listed there is a bit of an odd voltage and those are usually utility voltages which are exempt anyway so I'm not sure I'm following what he's saying.

Maynard: Typically the only, I do seismic work with mechanical and electrical administrators and all it is, is making sure that the piece of equipment doesn't roll down the hall or fall off the roof and so all the structural is doing is looking how it attaches to the building and isn't going to move in an earthquake. We are not looking at how the box is built just attaching it to the structure.

Eriksen: There are seismic requirements for electrical equipment design of transformers and that and some different set of codes based on the point of where the designation between public and utility is between NESC and NEC code books but it's not important to talk about here.

Maynard: And in that seismic attachment, quite frankly, that to me is work of a minor nature that if a electrical engineer or mechanical engineer feel confident that they can calculate the seismic loads and design the anchors I see no problem with that but it would have to be on a case by case basis. If someone doesn't know how to do that then they shouldn't be doing it.

Eriksen: Yeah, I think you know it's pretty routine stuff I think probably the exception maybe if like if some huge electrical equipment was positioned on top of a building or something like that then that would probably require a structural engineer.

Maynard: Or the tower it's setting on, an antenna tower.

Eriksen: Yes, I'm not really aware....

Chair: Have electrical engineers typically, in the past, designed some of those towers?

Eriksen: Well it depends on, again, it's usually within working within the practice of engineering for smaller structures and stuff it's not uncommon for them to do poles and things and even small stuff when it gets to larger towers are typically referred to a civil engineer.

Maynard: And maybe just picking it out of a catalog is good for the wind load and you end up having a structural engineer design the foundation for it.

Eriksen: Yeah, you know a lot of utilities are exempt so it's kind of a practice so there may be

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some variation between utility practices; all utilities have civil engineers on staff and or consultants. But I'm not sure there is a real defining line other than the area the engineer is experienced enough to practice in but it's not uncommon for them to do some common structures.

Chair: So as far as all these cell towers that are going up would you anticipate, well currently would you expect that the foundation would have a civil/structural designing it and that the pole itself wasn't designed by an engineer in state or is it something an electrical engineer would put his stamp on or would a structural engineer?

Eriksen: So like glass towers and stuff are usually, can usually be a multitude of things, common is for a civil/structural engineer to design the members of those and solicit for manufacturing from a reputable manufacturer that works around the world and developed the standards and stuff and that would usually involve a civil or structural engineer.

Chair: And then would they submit shop drawings that would be stamped by an Alaska civil or structural engineer.

Eriksen: They may not always stamp because of exemptions but if it was not a utility then it would.

Chair: Ok, we'll move to the investigative report, item 5.

Agenda item 5 – Investigative Report

Chair: Morning John

Savage: How is everything going up there in that busy little town?

Eriksen: Oh, it's a beautiful sunny day out here, everybody is just happy.

Maynard: We've got 90 mile an hour winds and it's about to snow like crazy.

Savage: I saw it was 62 below up in Deadhorse. So where are we at?

Chair: We are waiting for your report.

Savage: Ok, well you see my written report. As it stands, this last quarter we've been working on a lot of application issues yes block issues that we've got open files on each one. We should be coming to an end on those soon. And holding our breath, a lot of you saw that the Governor is making his announcements today and we will kind of see where that's going to leave us as far as if there is a hiring freeze or anything like that. We're 4 or 5 slots down now already and they took two of our existing slots and made supervisor slots out of them that aren't going to have a case load so we are just going to have to hope for the best. Hopefully we'll come out at the other end unscathed, but we'll see.

The other issues I wanted to talk about are what's coming out this afternoon with the money issues. I think more than ever we are going to have to start leaning hard on consent agreements and the civil fine actions that we have as opposed to sending stuff over to the AG's Office with the hourly rate that they're charging and that, but you know it's going to be decided at a food chain above me but we can do at our level we can certainly, you know, when at all

possible, go that direction if you know what I mean? So they see that we are doing our part.

Other than that its business as usual there is an Imposition of Civil Fine that you're going to be looking at later and life is good.

Chair: Well one thing that we've initiated that might help your job a little bit that we'll be talking about later under New Business is the addition of an address and some other information on stamped documents that will largely assist you in tracking people down and trying to determine who the responsible party is on documents. That's going to be really a first reading of the proposal today.

Savage: Yeah, I think you guys are calling back into me about 11:40 for that, the Old Business there the use of logos in title blocks so to speak.

Chair: Yes, that's.....

Savage: And then tomorrow I'm joining you also at 10 o'clock for New Business concerning direct supervisory control and such things.

Chair: That's right; it's under Old Business, the use of logos in plans.

Savage: You know every little bit helps, you know anything we can do to cut our unneeded investigative resources and direct them toward more, and I keep saying this, and I still hopeful even with what's going on, because I truly believe that things are going to straighten themselves out. But we need to get more proactive, you know, a lot more is coming up now like the old days because we're not more proactive, because we're not out there in the field. You guys all know, you hear it when I'm out there rattling cages and working job sites and yanking plans and that. You hear about that, people.....cell phone rings...laughter....hello?....

Schedler: We were distracted by a cell phone.

Savage: Oh, ok, I thought we had crossed wires with somebody. So I truly hope that we get back to that space, you know, we've come leaps and bounds with the Building Officials, with the Fire Marshall's Office, with the local Fire Departments that are doing plan review. Those guys have been such a help to us. But we also need to be out there working it from an enforcement standpoint ourselves and that does, it starts receding, it truly does.

I think that's all I've got as far as the Investigative Report unless anybody else has a question of me or anything like that.

Chair: Anybody have any questions?

Maynard: I've got one quick question. There was a case in the AG's Office last meeting, right, and it's disappeared. Did something happen or did they just decide to close and forget it because it was so old?

Savage: No, actually that was an old one. That took a long, long time to deal with but that individual, I believe, went in front of you on a consent agreement, we can talk about it now it's public record. That was a rather large consent agreement if you remember and that individual is on notice. A lot of people want to say we need to charge more or this or that. For years there's been guys getting away with stuff that have nothing on their records what-so-ever, you know.

So to get something on there, they're going to pay their fine they are going to take their reprimand and it's public record and they've been for warned so if we go to a hearing there's not a hearing officer out there that won't say this was a pretty good awakening you had four or five years ago or a year ago or six months ago but that's where that one went and I felt really good about that one going away. You'll notice a few old ones we've got one eleven left and a couple twelves and those are my next victims that I'm going after and I try to give one day a week to old business like that to get them off our books and move them along.

89 Maynard: Ok.

Schedler: That's good.

Chair: Well John as always we appreciate your efforts and we stand ready to help you any way we can.

Savage: Well, I appreciate that and I truly from the heart I mean that I see some of these goings on in other Boards and other arenas and stuff and every time I do I want to give each one of you a big hug. I do appreciate the professionalism in which you run your Board.

Chair: We're all about the hugs so....Laughter.

Savage: Well you guys take care of yourselves and I'll talk to you again about 11:40.

Chair: Ok, thanks John.

Chair: Ok so let's jump back to the comments for the regulation item 6 A. So the next one is December 17th, from Dave Wert.

Maynard: You skipped one.

Chair: Oh, did I? Yea, ok, December 16th Dwight Lockwood and he's just saying he is in full support of the regulations to have structural engineering as a separate discipline as proposed. Comments on that one?

Ok, December 17th, Dave Wert. Now this one was a little bit different one where he does a lot of it looks like he does a lot of connections for truss design. So he had a concern or wanted some clarity on if he would still be able to do that without being a structural engineer under the new regulations if there was a structural engineer for the overall project. It wouldn't just apply to premanufactured trusses I think it could be other joists and different components that could be used.

Maynard: Yeah and that's not clear in the language in the other states or ours. My gut would say that as long as there's a structural engineer who is overall in charge of the project if you had a CE designing the steel joists or the metal plate connected wood trusses or the steel studs that as long as it's being reviewed by the SE that's in charge of the project then it's probably fine.

Chair: So where there might be a difference though is if they're just designing the component for something but you don't have an SE that's stamping a whole building set and reviewing those it could be that maybe a contractor is ordering some components independently of an overall building package. In that case they may very well need to have the SE.

Maynard: I don't see where that would occur, you have to have an SE on a project that's a significant structure so you're not going to have a contractor just ordering pieces and parts independent of an SE. On the flip side if you're a pre-engineered metal building manufacturer and you're providing a pre-engineered metal building for a school it's a significant and that would require that it be an SE.

Chair: Anything else on this one, and I think this maybe comes up again later.

Jones: Just a note here. On these that answered a question I wasn't allowed to contact the Board, I had to answer it myself so if you don't agree with my answer, sorry about that. (laughter).

Chair: Thank you Vern. This next one is December 23rd, from Richard Campbell and then answered by Vern the same day. So Colin do you confirm Vern's answer?

Maynard: Yes if he's taking the SE exam he would be able to get comity and I think the stamp does say Professional Structural Engineer.

Jones: the version that went out for notice said registered.

Maynard: That's fine. As far as engineering failures unfortunately it's almost impossible to find out where there have been problems because neither the owner nor the engineer is going to announce that fact due to ongoing litigation.

Chair: Ok, anything else on this one? The next one is January 2nd, 2015, Don McLaughlin. He brings up the issue of providing stamped plans where it was for an entity that either doesn't require them or they are proprietary and they don't allow you to release them.

Koonce: There seems to be a lot of comment about significant structure and the definition of that.

Chair: Yeah that does come up quite a bit in these comments.

Maynard: We didn't seem to have any problems with people getting documents to send to us over the last two years. They can always submit a document, if they didn't stamp it originally because it wasn't required they can provide us a letter that says it's not stamped because....

Chair: Yeah, I think there is a way to deal with that, any more comments on that one? January 2^{nd} , 2015 Don McLaughlin and that has to do with the significant structures and he just wants us to define significant quantity of explosives.

Maynard: That's defined in IBC plus the judgment of the engineer.

Koonce: And the fire codes.

Chair: But that has.....

Koonce: Those are under hazards occupancies.

Maynard: Well hazardous facilities are one's that are occupancy category III so it falls under significant structures.

Koonce: So you would find the definition in the fire codes or the oxidizer or.....

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Maynard: Yeah. Basically what we are look at is if it falls under occupancy class III in the IBC it would require an SE. If it doesn't then you wouldn't.

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Chair: The only thing with the quantities in the IBC and the IFC is that it's not necessarily a quantity that says you're a significant structure if you're over this quantity it says if you're over this quantity you might have a couple different options. There might be three different quantity levels that require different action. You know one might require a sprinkler; one might have restrictions on how it's stored. There are some complexities in there so I don't if it's as simple as just saying that whatever is defined in the IBC or the IFC is going to be significant. So that's something we might need to revisit.

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15 16 Maynard: Well somehow we're already doing that, it's in chapter it says basically these words. puts you in occupancy class III. Now how they're determining that, usually we ask the architect does it have this and they go yes or no.

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Chair: But's that's for calculation purposes to determine basically how you're going to run your numbers not for whether you need an SE or CE to do that.

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Maynard: Well, if you make a determination that it fits this then the person running those numbers has to be an SE. So that determination gets made early on in the project.

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Chair: So the correlation then for significant quantity, what you're saying, is go back to the IBC and the IFC in making that determination.

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Maynard: Yeah, I don't think a 5 gallon container of gasoline qualifies.

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Chair: January 2nd Don McLaughlin. The seal authorized for use by structural engineers is of the following design or a substantially similar electronic or digital representation of the design and he says need to show an example with the structural PE license. I think the intent is to change that seal so it says Registered Structured Engineer. The initial publication didn't show it that way.

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Jones: Jun had a copy with that on it he just public noticed the wrong one.

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Maynard: And we can change it to Professional Structural Engineer.

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Chair: Ok, this is January 2nd, anonymous and he feels that the estimate of \$520 to submit an application for comity is too low. He's trying to calculate the hours and put a value on the hours that it takes to do that. That 520 that he's referring to, is that the fee?

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Jones: That's the license fee for comity.

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Maynard: Well was there an economic impact statement that went out with it? They just said the 520 they didn't account for time to prepare it.

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Jones: Yeah.

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Chair: Any comments on that one? January 2nd, anonymous and the documents show that it's

not going to increase the State agency costs for FY 2015 and beyond. He thinks that it would cost the agency some money.

Maynard: That's part of our standard operating; we will still be having meetings.....

Chair: With respect to this Board I don't see any additional effort.

Jones: The normal SOP, license review.

Chair: And in respect to investigations as well. You know John's investigating no matter what stamp they fall under. I don't really see that as an issue. Anything else on that? January 7th Laura Kelly and she's in favor of the regulation.

Jones: She must be a member of the Task Force.

Chair: It sounds like she is wanting us to have more seismic requirements.

Koonce: Other than what's normally required?

Chair: That's what she's suggesting. But, Colin, maybe you could just speak briefly about the seismic education and testing that was due under our regulation.

Maynard: Well the SE exam has two 8 hour exams. One is on vertical systems, one 8 hours exam is on vertical systems and the other 8 hour exam is on lateral. In the afternoon part of both exams you can either do buildings or bridges. You've got to do the same for the two so if you're doing buildings for vertical you've got to do buildings for lateral and the same with bridges. In terms of education if you don't do some seismic education and practice you're not going to pass that exam.

Koonce: Is this significantly different than California?

Maynard: No, it's the same exam. It's a National exam.

Jones: Can you guys speak a little louder please to make sure we get this on the recorders?

Maynard: Actually we might want to send her a letter saying could you please inform our investigator about the mechanical that didn't consider seismic design. (Laughter) Because that's a big thing now, properly restraining mechanical and electrical systems especially if they are overhead.

Chair: And I think some of her comment here kind goes outside of the scope of this regulation and really is taking on another issue that she feels should be required and that's some additional seismic requirements for other types of engineers. We're not addressing that right now. Anything else on that one?

Moving on, January 11th Ray Serpas. Again he's bringing up the issue of proprietary plans and calculations and suggesting that they could submit a detailed description of the work that was performed. And also under the seal asking that the branch be identified in the seal. Does anybody have any comment on this; we've already touched on that.

Next item January 12th is Robert (Buzz) Scher and this is from the Alaska Seismic Hazard

Safety Commission the following letter. We've actually read quite a bit of information over the last several meetings last year from the Commission. In our prior discussions we felt that this regulation project would satisfy, really, what they're asking for. I do think in some of their prior discussion they talk about other disciplines like mechanical and electrical wanting them to have additional seismic education.

Maynard: Actually, they were only wanting it for civil engineers. They didn't talk about any other engineers. They wanted to require a seismic course to take the CE exam.

Koonce: So there's three recommendations at the very end there that sections on the last page.

Maynard: Yeah, the first one is the same one they asked us to do before that we decided that we weren't going to do.

Chair: This, really, in my opinion kind of falls outside of this particular regulation project as well. Any more comments on this?

Maynard: Yeah, you're right none of these fall under the regulation project we are doing now.

Chair: Ok, the next one is January 15th; Mark Ayers is not in favor of the proposed changes and doesn't really see a justification or substantial support for modifying the licensing requirements. And doesn't want to see continued segregation of civil engineering requirements and basically it doesn't appear like he supported the branches that were previously established. That's the jest of his concern.

Eriksen: I guess one comment on the concern of dilution, I kind of feel that the division provides more opportunity and not just for structural but the other disciplines provide additional opportunities, I don't know if dilution is really a.....

Chair: Well it's certainly not the intent.

Maynard: I think his desire is to be like the other states you just become a PE and then you can do whatever the hell you can do. Of course then it becomes harder to inforce and determine whether you're not doing what you are capable of doing.

Eriksen: Yeah, but conversely, you know, there was nothing that was impeding an electrical engineer for instance to practice the work they had been practicing but there was a lot of additional specialized disciplines that couldn't qualify under the chapter with their engineering degree that now can be licensed in our state so I think it actually provides more opportunities and it's worth noting that.

Chair: Just recalling back when we did have the regulation project to add branches. A lot of our reasoning for that was the fact that we are becoming a more technical society and that there are much more specialized education and practice applications out there and NCEES has recognized that and developed additional tests in branches of engineering and those folks that have that specialty should certainly be able to practice in it and not necessarily have to go to another engineer to get a stamp to do their specialty. It's really just recognizing the evolution of our society and the technology that's out there. Anything else on that one?

Ok, January 15th is Keith Merrick.

Maynard: It seems like this is another theory there's already an SE. Just making it a little harder to get it and providing an opportunity for comity with Washington and Oregon.

Chair: Anything else on that one?

January 15th, Paloma Field.

Maynard: An electrical engineer.

Chair: She feels that it would make a limitation on certain work and make it more difficult to expand the skill set but there' really no specifics there. That's a general feeling or general opinion that doesn't really give us anything specifically to speak to.

Eriksen: Again this is just someone voicing some concern that I don't think is the intent of our current Board.

Chair: January 17th, Jonathan Kreiner. I'm not sure if he's suggesting some language change in here.

Maynard: Yeah, item one he's just putting in a date.

Chair: In item two he's asking for more time, because we had 120 months he has 180 here, even 240. Do you have any comment on that as far as the time frame goes?

Maynard: I guess if you have to go back more than 10 years to find a project that you did any structural engineering then you're not really a structural engineer. And number 5 where he just wants to say essential facilities that's not in the Washington/Oregon limitations and if you're doing the rural school that is only 10,000 sq. ft., you know a 500 sq. ft. addition do you really need to be a structural engineer to do that? No, but if you're doing a 40,000 or 50,000 sq. ft. school then you do.

Chair: That's come up in some other correspondence, again the significant structure and the size limitations. Anything else on that?

Ok, the next one is January 19th, from Bryan Borjesson. Anybody got any comments on that?

Maynard: He doesn't seem to know that we already have a structural engineering license and there are how many in Alaska? Upward of a 100?

Jones: We have quite a few.

Maynard: In reference to frozen ground engineering they still have to take the arctic course.

Chair: It seemed like he was trying to imply a little bit that we are going to stifle innovation by having this requirement, but a structural engineer regardless of whether they are an SE or doing structural under a PE they can still innovate.

Maynard: And you don't have to go outside the State of Alaska to find a licensed SE there are lots of them in the State of Alaska.

Chair: These guys object to additional bureaucracy.....

Maynard: No we're using the same bureaucrats as before. (Laughter)

Chair: He state's that more than likely I would have to hire someone from outside the State of Alaska because of the lack of these types of individuals working outside of existing firms. I don't know if there's truth to that or not. I do know that if there's a need it tends to get filled. But he's totally against the new regulation feels that we're heading in the wrong direction. And again I think his focus would be to have the PE have a wide breadth of latitude in the work they do. Anything else for that one?

Schedule: the next one sings the same song.

Chair: So the next one is dated January 16th, Michael Gavin. He makes a statement that if you precede with these changes all current licensed civil engineers should be grandfathered. Since we have these privileges now, they should continue with the requirement that 8 hours out of the 24 continuing education credits be in structural design.

Maynard: And he would limit it to professional civil engineer that could take the exam and we decided to any PE to take it because some people are mechanical or other branches that may have experience in structures and may decide after they've gotten their ME or whatever that they want to get into structures and limiting it to civils is kind of shortsighted. I'm pretty sure Washington does not limit it to civil, California does.

Chair: He did have a discussion on that second page about the size of the pier and that showed up a couple times, I think, as well in various comments. And that looks like a technical item. If we feel that's ambiguous, I don't know that much about the particular item he's talking about.

Maynard: That language is straight out of the Washington Regulation.

Chair: Ok, but that doesn't necessarily mean it's clear. And there are a couple more bridge designer folks responded that bring up the issue of the pier. Anything else on that one?

Ok, January 20th, William Van Hemert. And Vernon you responded back to this it looks like, having to do with the CE's again.

Jones: Yeah.

Maynard: That's part of this regulation project to. It changes to 8 hours minimum.

Chair: Any comments on that? It's the same as we had before I think.

January 21st, Vern responded to this as well. This is Mike Pellock. And really just clarifying that if this regulation becomes law then an SE stamp would be required on certain types of structures.

Jones: Trusses, he was asking.....

Chair: Oh, this is the trusses.

Maynard: Steel trusses and wood trusses.

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Chair: Anymore comments on this?

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Chair: Then that kind of comes back to the other buys comment as well that had to do with the truss design. And it really depends on the type of facility they are doing. If it falls into the....

Maynard: Yeah, and I'm torn between the two. If you've got a truss that's spanning a certain distance the only thing that would be affected by it's being in a hazardous or whatever, the important factor is snow which doesn't change it much, it's not effected by seismic or, well wind a little bit for wind uplift but I can see that the components could be designed by a civil as long as there's a structural that's doing to overall design of the building and reviewing it to make sure it meets the requirements.

Chair: The structural would actually be doing the connection of the truss to the structure?

Maynard: Yeah they would probably do the studs. The designer of the building would join the trusses to the structure but the steel joist that meets SJI requirements wouldn't necessarily have to have a structural.

January 21st, and this is David Thornton. This actually has a letter on the following pages.

Maynard: He's has a question about the proposed changes effecting design, modification or maintenance of pressurized equipment use in oil production, transportation, and refining piping systems and oil refining facilities. And I would probably say no because that's not necessarily structural it's mechanical or chemical.

Chair: Yeah and he did get into a lot of discussion here about pressure vessels. And it says such codes and standards include those developed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineering. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Codes and codes/standards developed by the committees of the American petroleum Institute. Most of the pressurized equipment items that contain hazardous or explosive substances operate at elevated temperatures and pressures, with a variety of potential damage mechanisms. Design and maintenance of such equipment requires knowledge of and experience with these damage mechanisms. So they have a whole specialty of engineering that goes along with these types of pressure vessels. And I don't think it's the intent for the structural engineer to take over that specialty.

Maynard: It may be that the structural system that supports all that might need to be a structural engineer but the tank itself doesn't necessarily have to be. Because the only tanks we're talking about are for fire protection. Unless they think that exposure of hazardous materials in this facility contain a substance that would be a danger to the safety of the public if released.

Chair: Down near the bottom he is proposing that the definition of significant structure be revised to exclude the requirement that that the design of pressurized equipment and storage tanks that contain petroleum or its refined products have a structural engineering seal. Any comment on the proposed language there?

Jones: We've got a Financial Report at 10:30 if you want to take a break before then.

Chair: Yeah, why don't we do that, let's go ahead and take a 10 minute break then we'll start with the Financial Report.

10:20 a.m. Break

10:30 a.m. On record.

Agenda Item 7 – Financial Report

Chair: Ok, we are going to jump ahead to item 7 the Financial Report. Ok, why don't you go ahead and introduce yourself.

Hewlett: Good morning everyone my name is Martha Hewlett and I'm the Admin Officer for CBPL.

Chair: And were we going to have anybody else attending?

Jones: No they've got a board training going on over here and Sara and Colleen are tied up with uh Sara's tied up with that, Colleen's tied up with our IT project.

Chair: Ok, would you like to go ahead and just walk us through the numbers a little bit?

Hewlett: Yes, so last time we met in November we went over your 4th quarter final for FY14. So today you've got in front of you your FY15 first and second quarter. Would you prefer to go over them both separately or just go over the combined 2nd quarter?

Chair: Combined.

Maynard: Kathleen? (Laughter)

Hewlett: So for FY15 at the end of the 2nd quarter which ended December 31st you guys have brought in \$160,440 in license revenue. For 3rd party reimbursements, if you have received any 3rd party reimbursements you won't see them reflected yet since we have to wait until close to the end of the year. We're keeping track of them separately. But we're not reporting them on the Board Reports until they're all brought in and we've allocated the \$20K out in a fair manner to each of the programs. So you'll see that reflected towards the end of the year.

Moving to your direct expenses, your personal services for direct expenses is at \$132,909. Your direct personal services would be time that Vern puts into your program, it would be time the Investigator specifically worked on cases for you or the Regulations Specialist, Paralegal, any of those people who, by the quarter hour kept track of time they put into your program specifically.

Next down your travel is at \$13,739 and that is comprised of Board meetings as well as some training conferences that were attended in the first two quarters.

Your contractual at the end of the 2nd ended at \$24,330. And if you would like to see a breakdown of what that is if you would refer to the 2nd and 3rd pages of your report that gives the detailed account of the breakdown of your direct expenses. The 71 thousand comprises personal services. 72 thousand is your travel and if you look at the 73 thousand, it begins about an inch up from the bottom of the second page there, that's your 73 thousand series which comprises your contractual. So the \$1,850 Training/Conferences for three people to attend conferences, I believe two attended one and there was a separate conference that was

attended by one person. Memberships, \$15,985 I believe there are three out of four of the

memberships that you guys pay annually. There is one more that hasn't reflected yet.

Jones: That's \$6,500 it just came in the other day.

Hewlett: oh, excellent. And then you see \$78 in postage, \$627 in advertising for your public meetings, \$65 in print/copy and graphics, and in the I/A legal amount of the \$5,397, \$3,794 was due to investigations and \$1,602 of that was for regulations and advise to the Board. The I/A commission sales at \$64 those would be the US Travel traveler fees that are paid when we book travel or hotels through the State contract, and \$264 in Hearing Mediation.

Lastly you'll see \$694 in your supplies line. That's' comprised of your 74 thousand series which breaks up to #322 in business supplies and \$373 in food supplies which would be the coffee, tea and snacks you have at board meetings.

Jones: That doesn't include snacks, just coffee and tea.

Hewlett: Ok, I wasn't sure I just saw the snacks apparently somebody is just nice to you guys.

Chair: Vern is.

Hewlett: Does anyone have any questions on your direct expenses?

Christensen: Group Health Care Jumped quite a bit. The previous one was about \$20K and the other one was... I guess that was indicative of the new Health Care provider, its \$46K for the year.

Hewlett: Well and this report for the second quarter would be halfway through the year, I would have to pull up my old report, you said for 4th quarter it was \$46K? Ok then that would be reasonable for being midway through the year.

At the last meeting you guys asked me to find out what the credit card fees, the amount you paid for was. Now you don't see any of those reflected in your report yet since that allocation is just happening January/February so you'll see that reflected in your 3rd quarter report. I did find out for the revenues we bring in the credit card fees can range anywhere from .02% up to 4%. There's a number of variables that go into that, it can be is the card present or are we manually entering it. What type of credit card the person is using. Whether, that credit card requires us to type in a zip code or not. And then after we've hit \$5K in revenue that we've brought in on the credit cards for the month, our fees drop. The exact amount of drop varies as well depending on what type of card and variables I just mentioned.

Christensen: How does the zip code play into that?

Hewlett: I'm not exactly sure how different places set up their credit cards but when we're running a credit card, most of them you swipe and it simply asks you for a dollar amount and you run through. Other cards, when you swipe them, it'll require you to put in a zip code or the three digit security code on the back. Some, for whatever reason, will pop up another screen that will ask you to give a total and separate the tax out. So depending on the card there's a few variables on how it processes through.

Christensen: Yeah, I have a debit/credit card and the only time it asks for that is when I go to the debit. They'll want the security code and the zip in there.

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So the direct expenses all combined ended up the 2nd quarter at \$171,673. Next down you see your indirect. It's estimated through the 2nd quarter at \$149,729. Just a reminder this is a place 8 holder. We include this so that Boards aren't surprised at the end of the year when the indirect 9 allocation is journal entered out to bill everyone for their portion. We want people to know 10 ahead of time that they are going to be incurring that expense. It's based on your indirect from 11 last year and then divided out by four and put down on a quarterly basis for what you can

expect.

to help them at the front desk.

Jones: I gave you a new one this morning.

Jones: She's got it here

Schedler: Ok, I've got it now.

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14 Chair: That's really an estimate at this time?

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16 Hewlett: It's an estimate to give you a place holder of what you can expect. The actuals will be 17 calculated and figured out at the end of the year and reflected in your 4th quarter finals.

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19 Schedler: Can we stop a minute, I'm unable to follow along. The numbers don't match anything 20 I have.

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the end of December 31, 2014 of \$846,386.

Maynard: So we should have \$500,000 left over.

expect some more around \$290,000, \$300,000 or so?

Hewlett: And that may be it. I can ask my staff who process credit cards on a regular basis. I

Hewlett: I have the FY15 1st and 2nd guarter and there should be three pages to the report.

Hewlett: The first one being the budget summary and the 2nd two being the direct expense

Hewlett: That would be the total of your direct expenses and right below that you'll see

Christensen: Ok, so then that's the end of the 2nd quarter so at the end of the year we can

Hewlett: Yes, we based it on last year's so if we were to be exactly on track like we were last

So that all being said your total expenses combined are estimated at \$321,402 which does

year you would again see the \$290,377 you see at the end of FY14. It'll be reasonably close to

leave an annual surplus/deficit of a deficit of \$160,962. However this is normal considering you

are in a non-renewal year, at the end of the year though you still have a cumulative surplus at

Christensen: You're on the front page of the indirect expenses. \$171,673.

\$149,729. That's the estimated indirect expenses through the 2nd quarter.

that. Certainly not on the dot as you know year to year different items change.

myself rarely would be using that, only in a real pinch hitting moment would somebody want me

Parady: Good Morning, might I interrupt for a moment? I just want to introduce myself, I'm Fred Parady I'm the acting Commissioner of the Department of Commerce but I'm normally and will return to be the Deputy Commissioner so CBPL's one of my Divisions. So I think this is the newest professional licensing in the state and we just wanted to welcome you to the DCCED family and I know you'll find our staff helpful. Vern's got the best candy dish on the floor, if you didn't catch that detail. (Laughter) And just, welcome and if there's anything we can do to help you get organized and underway, that's what we're here to do. Have a great meeting.

Chair: Thank you

Hewlett: Have a good day Fred.

Chair: I had a question on the indirect. If the state had some overriding litigation that's not specific to any board then does then does the cost of that litigation end up in the indirect?

Hewlett: You're correct in that if CBPL as a Division had any need that we went to the Department of Law for legal advice on something, if it was an item that would encompass or benefit the entire Division then that would be part of the indirect allocation. However, we have been striving to make sure that legal costs stay down. We have reduced them roughly 33 -34% from FY11 through FY14 and we plan on continuing to do so. In FY15 so far we haven't incurred any legal expenses that would have fallen to admin and became indirect. In FY14 the amount that fell into there was extremely minimal. Last year we spent maybe a couple thousand dollars on legal advice that would encompass all programs. And that was talking to them researching things about, uh I'm not sure if it had to do with this board or not but there was a situation where the Board was offered a meeting space, but by somebody who had a nexus to the board. So it became a question of is it ethical for us to take this and if so do we have to represent it as a gift. So that was one where just because of the way the conversation went on and because it could have affected numerous boards. In it we did end up couple who mentioned they did have those opportunities and wanted to know if they could use it. So we did get a small amount of regulations advice that would have affected all programs that went through that but like I said it was maybe a couple thousand dollars, very minimal.

Chair: And generally is there, would you expect that the number that we have to maintain reasonably close or is there any other state expenditures of a significant nature that are unanticipated that might affect that?

Hewlett: No, the things that may be different this year are due to the space standards that brought into effect under Governor Parnell we have finished a couple of areas. You noticed the front desk and the Business Licensing and Corporations over here, that's part of the new space standards that put everyone in smaller cubical and more open windowed areas. Now if you look at the Professional Licensing side here, this area has not been renovated yet. It is slated to be renovated at the end of FY15. At the end of FY14 I did encumber money to cover a good portion of that and that portion would be something that would then be indirect allocated. It would be part of the indirect costs since it's something that would be affecting all programs.

In our last meeting, forgive me but I have so many boards I can't keep track of who I went over what with exactly. We met the first week of November did we go over the FY14 indirect methodology packet?

Chair: You know we've gone through that before but I think you were looking at.... the state was looking at a revision on how that was going to be allocated, if I recall.

Hewlett: Yeah, in FY14 we did do a couple of analysis and come up with methodologies to be more accurate in how indirect costs were allocated out to different programs. In early November you all were to receive an e-mail of this packet from Director Chambers and in your board packets you may have a small group of the same items. No, ok.

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So I'm not sure if we went over this, just some highlights, we went over how the indirect costs break out between Statewide, Department wide and Division level and what those different areas encompass. The new things that we incorporated are historically anything that fell into admin and was part of the direct allocation was allocated by license numbers. Now when we looked at that we realized that we could use some more accurate and detailed methods and also come in line more with how the rest of the State Agencies work. An example of one change that we made would be the front desk staff that I oversee here and in Anchorage. They are answering phone calls, answering questions forwarding them to the correct examiners or executives through the day. They receipt all of the incoming money. Now in the past that was allocated by license count but this last year we switched and we pulled reports that show exactly how many transactions we processed for each program. Then based on the number of transactions we process for you and that the account staff who cleared those deposits and such from the accounting system those were all allocated out by transaction count. It's more of a fair and straight line methodology there. An example of where this could make a difference is if you have a board that have tons of licensees but really don't have that many transactions throughout the year, then in that case by license count you may be paying a higher amount but when it's the actual transactions we processed for you it could go to a lower amount. Where some boards have much more higher traffic therefor they would be paying a higher percentage of those folks time for what they put in. If you glance at the FY14 you can see that you indirect expenditures ended extremely lower than the prior year. FY13 your indirect ended at \$431,000 and FY14 with the methodology that we incorporated it lowered you guys to \$290,000. So that was an incredible savings to your board specifically. The other change we made in our methodology was, when you look at some of our overhead such as the space that we pick up. the computers, utilities, phones, IT support, HR support, ADA compliance, insurance, all of those things that are required by the state to keep us running and operational. Again, in the past that was by license count but we have some boards such as yours where you have two employees that are working for you but then we have Board of Nursing that has six employees that are dedicated to their program. So instead of allocating out by license count we looked at how many people do you have putting time in for you and so on things like that because you have two people you end up paying for their two spaces whereas based on your license count made it look you had more of an area. So again it comes down to trying to pinpoint and make it as accurate as possible. That methodology, actually both methodologies I mentioned are very standard accounting practices across the State of Alaska. So we're just furthering the steps to come in line with that and to have as fine-tuned an accounting practice as possible.

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Jones: I just wanted to note that our renewal is at the end of odd numbered years so our transaction count is going to be up at the end of this year compared to what it was at the end of 2014 because everybody will be renewing.

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Hewlett: What month is that going to be in?

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Jones: December 2015.

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Maynard: Actually that would fall under FY....

Hewlett: That will fall under FY16 for you so you won't see that reflected in FY15 numbers. State year 15 which we are in right now began on June 30th and it will end July 1st.

Jones: Right but the transaction count is going to go up was the point I was trying to make so everyone didn't say what happened.

Hewlett: Right, ok, so when you're in a non-renewal year it's likely the number of transactions we'll process are going to be far minimal compared to the last year. Therefore the amount of the front desk staff time that you're allocated will be minimal in comparison to the prior year whereas next year when you're in renewal again we're going to be processing a lot more transactions for you, the indirect expense for that front desk therefore will be higher in proportion to the number of transactions we did.

Maynard: But the indirect expenses for FY14 would include the transactions for our last renewal, right?

Hewlett: Yes, in FY14 the indirect you paid for the front desk staff was a reflection of your transaction count. And that's why I make a point of mentioning that when we put in this amount here it's a place holder to let you know what's going to be, it's a rough estimate since we can't calculate ahead of time and pinpoint exactly what that's going to be before all the expenses have come in. Much of our overhead we are not billed for until the end of the year so I encumber the money but the Department of Administration doesn't send me a bill to cover our use space and our IT support and all these other varied things that are Statewide and Department wide until close to the end of the State year. So at that point you'll see a whole bundle of the overhead expenses hit all at once. So instead of having boards see that they have no indirect expenses through the year and then be hit with a large portion at the end we put that place holder in just to give you a visual queue there's going to be something coming in.

Chair: Anybody have any questions?

Schedler: I definitely appreciate the change in methodology. It definitely has benefited this Board and I think that addresses a lot of the questions we had initially in regards to the indirect. I have a question in regards to the contractual and I beg your patience if you already explained it and I was looking for the correct document but I noticed that the contractual in FY14 was quite a bit higher and it goes back to comparing to what it was in FY11, what happened in those years to make those contractual numbers that high?

Hewlett: Let me get back to that page. Ok, so at the end of FY14 your contractual line ended at \$88K. And if we look at the back-up, at the end your training/conferences ended at a little over \$6K, a little under \$9K in Test Monitor/proctoring, \$18K in memberships, your accounting/auditing, that would be your credit card fees, that is allocated out based on the number of transactions we processed for you specifically as well. And then your I/A mail was at \$5,119 that was increased in FY14 because you were in a renewal year so we sent out a lot more mail and had a lot more processing for your board due to the large mail outs and legal ended a little over \$6K.

Scheduler: That still doesn't sound anywhere near \$88K.

Hewlett: The large one would be the accounting and auditing for the credit card fees. That was another item that I pinpointed that should be direct billed based on the number of transactions and in past years that was allocated out as part of the indirect expenses by license count.

Schedler: So how much was that in FY14?

Hewlett: In FY14 your credit card fees totaled \$34,715 and you'll see that under account code 73051 Accounting/Auditing.

Schedler: So that was almost half of it?

Hewlett: Right and that's something again where it was one of the areas where I looked at everything, line by line I went through the expenses and determined, is allocating by license count really the best method for this or is there something that is more fair and equitable to the programs. In cases like credit card fees and the front desk staff where we have the ability to see exactly what we did for you by transaction count it makes more sense to bill that out based on that. So that will be another item that in past years you would have seen as indirect. In FY14 we changed that method and put it to direct so that you are only getting billed for your fair share.

Schedler: So for 14 we were only billed for the transactions?

Hewlett: Just for the transactions that were done on your behalf.

Schedler: And it was still that high?

Jones: That was a renewal year.

Schedler: I'm just trying to project and see what it would look like in 16 because that's not what it looked like in, you know, the other years.

Hewlett: Well in FY13 and the past that \$34K that went into accounting/auditing. That would have actually been part of your indirect expenses in prior years. So that's one thing where instead of continuing to allocate that by license count and include it in the indirect, we have the ability of pulling a report from the machine that tells us exactly how many credit cards we processed for you verses nursing or construction contractors. So based on that from the credit card machine instead of it being part of your indirect you are only going to pay the portion that was run on your behalf.

Schedler: So when was it in indirect?

Hewlett: FY13 and prior I believe it would have been. I know in FY13 it was part of the indirect. I started just when FY14 was beginning for the State so I saw the end of FY13 financials. However, I wasn't here back then so I would have to do some research if we need more detail on that.

Schedler: No that's fine I'm just trying to project FY16 as we get more licensees those credit card fees are going to continue to increase.

Christensen: Most of your indirect falls in 73? You've got 71, 72 and 73 right?

Hewlett: Let me take a quick glance at this and make sure I'm right.

Christensen: And 74, you've got 74 also so which one is it; it looks like most of them are in 73

or 74.

Hewlett: The indirect is actually a combination of all of the account code series. This is where if you have this report available, this is one you would have received in e-mail in November. And I believe we did go over it in the last meeting.

Christensen: We did, yeah we did go over that.

Hewlett: This report here that you're looking that gives the detailed breakdown. Within this packet we get the same thing for all the indirect charges. So for the end of year report that we gave you have the same level of account code breakdown for the indirect costs so you can see specifically how the personnel services, travel, contractual, supplies broke down at the Division level before it was allocated out.

Christensen: So it could fit into any one of the four categories.

Hewlett: Yes if you go back and look at this you'll see that there is a large amount of personal services. That would be management such as myself, and the Director and the Operations Manager. What we do for the Division everyday affects all the programs.

Christensen: And you have categories under that for personnel time of and that?

Hewlett: Yes and there's a fairly minimal amount in the indirect for travel. Which again is general management. We have staff here and in Anchorage and we rotate through there so that some management is doing on site visits with the staff and attending meetings, board meetings and such there. Last year Director Chambers also attended a CLEAR training that is something that would have been of benefit to all programs and so that again was part of the indirect.

Chair: That report there at the end of our last meeting that was e-mailed out to us so we have that more detailed information it just wasn't at our meeting.

Hewlett: Oh, I'm sorry I could not remember if we had it in hand at that last meeting or not. I believe we have about 22 boards so every quarter I'm attending 22 different meetings so over time it's a little difficult for me to keep track of who I went over what piece with for the exact financial plans. But this report gives you a very detailed explanation of how the different indirect methodologies work and show you how that all pans out in terms of affecting your program. As I said it will also give you the breakdown of all the charges that went into indirect and were allocated out to you so you can see specifically what that was comprised of.

Chair: I think you did a great job of just hitting all the highlights of this for us and answering our questions very distinct and specifically for us. I appreciate that.

Hewlett: If you guys have any further questions please don't hesitate to contact myself or Director Chambers, we're always available.

Chair: Ok, well thank you very much.

Hewlett: You have a very good rest of your meeting and stay in Juneau and good luck getting out of town. (Laughter)

Chair: Ok, so we're definitely falling behind a little bit here on this schedule but it's important that we go through all of these public comments and so we'll jump right back into that and continue where we left off and after we, let's see it's almost 11 now, unless somebody needs a break ok we'll go ahead and push forward and our other agenda items will slide. Once we get back from lunch we'll go into the Public Comment at 1:15 and immediately following the Public Comment we'll go into Executive Session.

So we're back on agenda item 6 Regulation Update A and we're reading through the public written comments. I think we left off; we are on Willy Van Hemert's January 21st.

Maynard: That's just replying to Vern's response to him.

Chair: And that was dealing with the CE's.

January 21st Mike Quimby. Let's see this looks like another response. It just looks like, oh he's got a letter attached.

Koonce: In the very last paragraph he summarizes his position.

Chair: He is not in favor of the regulation he feels that it penalizes current structural engineers practicing in Alaska. And the desire to make comity with other states easier is somewhat irrelevant as many Alaska structural engineers.......

Maynard: For full disclosure, he works for me.

Chair: Ok, this is the EIT?

Maynard: And he has an application for the CE structural.

Chair: Any comments?

Ok, this is January 19th Harry Keller and he is adamantly opposed to the proposed changes. And he suggests that, although he's opposed if it is adopted that all persons currently holding a civil engineers license at the effective date of the establishment of the structural engineers license be exempt from the requirements. And he feels like if not it would strip individuals of lawful rights they have enjoyed for many years.

Eriksen: Colin he's basically challenging the need for change. Can you describe briefly why we need....

Maynard: Basically structural engineering is becoming more and more complex. The code requirements are getting more and more complex. And it is the feeling of not only the Seismic Hazards Safety Commission but the structural engineering profession in general that there should be an SE license that is separate from a PE. And when the State adopted the SE, actually just first looked at doing the SE back in 2007. The Structural Engineers Association of Alaska wanted it to be post PE. The Board decided at that time not to deal with that issue for one reason or another. It's still the desire of the Structural Engineers Association of Alaska and the Structural Engineers Licensing coalition which is an organization of four structural engineering groups that the SE be post PE and separate from the PE.

Chair: Any other comments? OK, January 22nd Alfred Mangus and there were a couple of

things on this one that caught my attention.

Maynard: I know some of the stuff he's talking about and he's incorrect in most of it.

Chair: Ok,

Maynard: There was only one school not four; they used the wrong seismic factor. And they used .33 instead of 1.33 (unintelligible) in open parentheses. I also disagree that most of the complex infrastructure is designed by out of state non-resident engineers. That's not the case.

Chair: He suggests that uh, in here that a better way would to have a law or provision that would require peer review but that's not, that's really a separate issue and it doesn't really fall under this particular regulation change.

Maynard: He's suggesting that west coast engineers would be given grandfathering preference and what we will by doing is allowing them to apply by comity.

Chair: Yeah, that's what they have to do. We don't have any mechanism to grandfather somebody that's not already licensed in the state already.

The next one is the same thing again.

Maynard: It has the pictures in it.

Chair: Ok, so then we jump to January 22nd Steve Lee. I'm not sure; he's saying revise proposed regulation, significant structures (F) and lists the different bridges. So that 43 F what's that falling under?

Maynard: That's the bridges that are over 200 foot span.

Chair: So what's his comment? I'm not seeing that.

Maynard: His comment is to revise it to say single span bridges, multi span bridges, cellular and box bridges, etc. etc. So under that a ten foot bridge would require an SE because it's a single span bridge.

Chair: Yeah. Comment on it? Anybody? Ok.

January 22nd Pat Eberhardt. And he's representing his firm, it looks like. This is the one that dealt with the mobile offshore drilling, and uh, moored structures, floating and land borne. And it looks like he's looking for just some clarity and more definition whether those would be considered structures requiring a PE rather than an SE. Colin for drill rigs right out in the Inlet is that regulated by this board?

Maynard: I think it would be if it's within the three mile limit. If it's outside of that then no because that's outside the State.

Chair: So when they bring one of those rigs up and put it out there then the whole thing would need to have an Alaska SE?

Eriksen: Wouldn't it fall under the industrial exemption?

Maynard: It might fall under the industrial exemption because it's a facility for the company that's doing the drilling.

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Chair: I mean I know that there are companies that......

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Eriksen: It's not for the public.

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Maynard: Yeah, it's not for public...

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Chair: There are companies that do design work, structural design work on those rigs but the rigs themselves as a whole unit, if they actually are engineered by an Alaska engineer, I kind of doubt that they are but all individual components are. But, maybe we need some clarity about that or some research to find out if this would include them or not.

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16 Maynard: It could be left for a case by case basis.

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Koonce: Isn't this to deal with seismic activity and seismic design and regional components of a land based structure?

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Eriksen: it somehow becomes a question of naval architecture would design this....

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Maynard: Yeah, if it's Conoco Phillips drilling rig and Conoco Phillips is using it then it doesn't apply because they've got the industrial exemption. I think most of them would fall under that, however, I guess if some company was building one to sell to Conoco Phillips then they would probably have to have an Alaska licensed.

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Chair: Ok, any other comments on this one?

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January 22nd Kirk Miller and there's an attached letter on this. He is general urging less licensing restriction rather than more. But if more restrictions are considered then he'd rather they be limited to high profile public structures. And again he brings up the marine off shore structures are highly specialized structures that require additional training and expertise in ocean and marine engineering such as wave and vessel impact and mooring forces. Comments?

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January 22nd, this is the same, no this is Karl Mielke. He's questioning the reasoning for the proposed regulation in the first place. He brings up that term "span" again. Any comments?

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January 19th Chris Miller. Maybe you can speak, Colin, to what he's suggesting down here in his recommendation in the bottom paragraph.

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Maynard: Well, basically he wants to leave it the way it is. You can take the SE exam and you get to be and SE but don't limit the civils. He's suggests that since the State of Alaska doesn't review structural drawings that we shouldn't require structural engineers on major projects and I would think it would be the other way around. Since they don't review it, it would be more important to have some who has shown through testing and experience that they have that ability.

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Chair: So, basically he supports having a structural engineering license like we have now but he doesn't support restricting civil engineers from doing structural engineering.

January 23rd Richard Pratt has the following letter representing the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and proposing that they, under F, bridges having a total span of more than 200 feet an piers having a total surface area greater than 10,000 sq. ft. be deleted from the proposed regulation, feels that, that language is unreasonable and limits DOT's ability to design, construct, inspect and maintain bridges across the State providing no improvement to bridge safety. It goes on to expand how many bridges fall under the purview of DOT and that it would result in higher costs to the State and a higher level of effort to administer the bridge program. This next item is one that I thought had some relevance with respect to the IBC, the structural engineering registration throughout the United States is a "building-centric" examination and licensing process. Now I haven't been through that process so I can't speak direct to it but I do know that often times in our office we do have structural engineers there will get a project that doesn't quite fit in the IBC very well and trying to make some determination on exactly what levels, for lack of a better term, to use in the design of some of those things.

Maynard: Well first of all the SE has two tracks, there's one bridge and there's one building so in the afternoon you would do the building section or you would do the bridge section and that applies to both the vertical and horizontal. The morning sessions, I think, are the same for both. So it's not true that it's a "building-centric" exam there is a bridge AASHTO code section of it or a path for it. When this first came up in 2007 the Bridge Division didn't like it then either and I think the first three applications for grandfathering came from the Bridge Division. So they have some SE's in the Division that can handle the 200 ft. span bridges. I don't know how many there are.

Koonce: There are thousands of bridges.

Maynard: Not that are 200 ft. long, 200 ft. span.

Koonce: Total bridges.

Maynard: Yeah, well for most of them they wouldn't need an SE

Koonce: Doesn't the Federal Transportation Administration require certain regulations that far exceed the seismic or take into consideration seismic elements in the design of bridges and such? I have no idea.

Maynard: No, they require it designed to AASHTO which has requirements for bridges.

Koonce: But not regionally 1, 2, 3, 4 like they do for buildings?

Maynard: Well they have that kind of part of them that determine the seismic design loads. Seismic zones 1, 2, 3, and 4 don't exist anymore and haven't since 1998.

Jones: How would somebody in a supervisory position that hasn't done design work for quite some time be grandfathered in, how could they provide something to show that they are qualified?

Maynard: I guess it would depend on what you're talking about supervising. If all they are doing is management then they would have a hard time doing it but if they're supervising the design of a project......

Jones: Reviewing and approving but not necessarily stamping.

Maynard: As long as they're in responsible charge of that project whether they stamped it or not they could probably submit it with a letter that said I was in charge of this job or supervised the design of this project and the letter should reference or would state what their roll was.

Chair: Any other comments on this letter?

Alright January 23rd Richard Pratt. This has some of the same items that we've seen, one is the 120 month experience limitation, he felt like 15 years would be more appropriate. He feels like it would restrict his area of practice.

Maynard: Again, the calculations don't have to be, have been done by the person applying. They just have to be done for that project. They have to have been in responsible charge of their preparation.

Chair: He feels like the bridges having a total span of more than 200 feet and piers having a surface are greater than ten thousand square feet is ambiguous, arbitrary and illogical and asks for clarification of total span. It seems that there may be some discrepancy on how people measure span.

Chair: Do you think that need any clarification on span? Ok.

January 23rd Jay Baxter. He suggests that the existing language does not need to be clarified but I think the difference in the language is that we've got minimum of 24.

Maynard: For the guys that have more than three licenses.

Chair: Any comment on that? Ok,

January 23rd Matthew Reckard. He's just basically challenging the need for it, the justification for it.

Maynard: Verses PE, you can do whatever you want. It's never been that way in this State.

Chair: You know we see a lot of these comments about dealing with the need and, you know, show me the history of the failures which certainly needs to be considered but often times regulations to prevent the failure in the future especially in the changing technical requirements so although that's a valid point it's not the governing reason why we change regulations.

Maynard: I guess if we waited for failures we wouldn't be doing our job.

Chair: Yeah, if you waited for failures there would be a lot of regulation changes, but it's too late.

Ok, this is January 23rd Greg Kinney and he's requesting a 90 day extension to comments for the reasons stated in his letter which......

49 Schedler: Then all the following pages are just the minutes of their meeting.

Chair: Is this the one where they did the poll?

Maynard: No that's the next one.

Chair: Ok, so basically this is the minutes of the meeting where their board asked for an extension.

Maynard: it was 60 days wasn't it?

Chair: Yeah, we had a 60 day comment period. I think he's basically for it so that they have time to really get input from their membership and then deal with actions on their board level and it does take time to do that.

January 23rd John Pekar and this is the Alaska Society of Professional Engineers. This is the one where they had the survey. They said common points from the 44 percent in general opposition, common points of issue with the proposed regulation are the definition of "significant structure" and general opposition to branch specific licensure of professional engineers.

Eriksen: It almost would be good to send a reply back to these folks it seems like making such a good effort deserves recognition.

Chair: I don't think we really do that on public comment, replies back.

Eriksen: Well you replied to all these other, a bunch of these other ones.

Maynard: That was a response to questions.

Chair: Yeah, from the sense that it was a response not an accolade of whether they did a good job. Point's well taken.

Eriksen: It's not necessarily inappropriate to encourage them to continue doing that, it doesn't seem like.

33 Urfer: Call them up.

Maynard: I'm a member of the ASPE, I'll tell them that.

Schedler: Yeah, there you go.

Eriksen: I guess it should go, it seems like it should be recognized.

41 Urfer:

Chair: Did anybody pull out any specific topics from this survey discussion that they want to talk about?

Hale: It seems like they got an overwhelming response, 47.

Eriksen: What's their membership, probably 300 or something?

50 Maynard: Yeah, about that.

Eriksen: So, 47 out of a membership of 300?

Chair: Well I had a couple of things that I just put a flag next to that I just wanted to look at again. Their number one item at the top was that an ethical engineer can only design works within his competency. There is no need to define "significance" in this regulation. Alaska's owners, building officials, and fire marshals will require the SE seal when they believe it is required.

Jones: We're supposed to call John in three minutes. You want me to call him and postpone this other until maybe tomorrow sometime so we can finish this?

Chair: Yeah, let's do that if we can get through this before lunch that would be great. Item 5 he says engineers should be a self-regulating group. The list of requirements for when an SE should stamp something is rather arbitrary, at best copied from other states. It seems like the Board isn't qualified to judge when an SE is needed based on that list. Also, with the grandfathering of SE's the Board has watered down the meaning of SE. SE should take the 16 hour exam to show they have advanced knowledge beyond the 8 hour exam for the PE.

Well as far as self-regulating group goes, the State has opted to impose certain regulations on the group and then enforce those regulations. As individual registered engineers they certainly need to practice within their expertise of their license. And he brings up again that significant structures could be broadly interpreted and I know that there was some specific things referenced but I can't really speak as to how board those items can be interpreted. And he makes the statement that does granting an SE license automatically allow an engineer to work on bridges even though they've never worked on bridges before or would they still be required to practice within the scope of their expertise. I think the regulations, applying to all engineers requires them to only practice within their expertise. If they've never designed a bridge before and don't have the knowledge and experience to do that then they would have to solicit those that do. He says he supports the SE as a post PE

Maynard: Those are the different comments from the different survey takers.

Chair: Ok, there different people commenting on that same, ok.

Maynard: That's why some of them are for it and some of them are against it. John's not that schizophrenic. (laughter)

Chair: Those were the only specific things that I highlighted on that. Anybody else have anything they want to add.

Maynard: I did like comment number 24 that no one has ever died because a parking lot didn't drain properly. (laughter) Constructions are different.

Chair: Unless it had ice on it.

So this one, this is Albert Swank January 23rd and I think what he's done is he has gone through and he's pulled out portions of the regulations and then added his comments at the beginning of them.

Koonce: This is the 19 page one? There is a highlighted component at the beginning of each comment that talks about content.

Chair: Ok, so maybe we'll get through those here. But in general he's opposed to the change. He thinks it'll cause a shift in financial gain from one group of licensed engineers to another. He thinks a conflict of interest exists with regard to these proposed changes within the current licensing board for engineers.

Maynard: Yeah, he thinks I'm trying to feather my nest.

Chair: That's what it sounds like. So, and he goes on to say that several different times that there is a conflict of interest. And he's running out of time to comment. Ok comment number one, just because this is sort of a long convoluted document I want to just touch on each of these and see if there is anything we want to comment on.

Comment one. This definition is being used in the proposed changes to limit such work to only structural licenses and not civil licenses, comments on that? We're just going to step through these comments because they are all buried in portions of our regulations.

Comment two. These existing statutes do not limit work to only "structural licenses and not civil licenses" as other sections within the existing statutes allow civil licenses to perform structural engineering. These issues only affect a person who "wishes" to obtain a structural specialty license.

Maynard: That's true. So is comment number three which is basically the same one.

Chair: So is he basically just trying to reiterate that a civil can still perform aspects of structural engineering.

Maynard: Sure as long as it's not a significant they can continue to do structural engineering for it.

Chair: Comment four. This portion of the existing conflict of interest statutes will address even board members as they are subject to such statutes. And what he's cited here is if a registrant is in public service as a member, advisor, or employee of a government body, the registrant may not review work previously performed by the registrant or the registrant's former private sector employer. I'm not quite sure how that comes back and applies to us.

Maynard: I couldn't understand how that could apply either.

Chair: Comment five. This portion of the existing statutes address that professionally licensed civil engineers can perform any and all structural engineering as has existed in the State of Alaska since the adoption of professional engineering licensing. I will also point out that historical and existing university education and degrees issued for Civil engineering teach all structural engineering and he cited the 4 out of regulations under the definition civil engineering means the branch of professional engineering that embraces studies and activities relating to research, design and construction of fixed works for irrigation, drainage, waterpower, water supply and treatment, flood control, inland waterways, harbors, municipal improvements, railroads, highways, tunnels, airports and airways, sewerage, refuse disposal, foundations, structures, and bridges, and the organizational and economic aspects of these studies and activities.

Maynard: Which is how it was modified when we adopted all the additional branches.

Chair: Comments on that? Comment six. This defines the unlimited scope and practice of structural engineering that can be performed by professionally licensed civil engineers.

Maynard: That was true, or is true at this date.

Chair: Any comments on that? And then I think he's just attached the whole proposed regulation. Comment eight.

Eriksen: There is a comment seven.

Chair: Where's seven at, oh ok. Adoption of these changes will not enable me to obtain a "structural license" by grandfather rights as I am a sole practitioner who works alone without other professional engineers. Colin, comment on that one.

Maynard: Well, I, you could have a couple other engineers that you know review your project and say yes this meets the standards of a structural engineer or if he was working with an architect could send a letter of recommendation saying that yes he worked hard on this project and did a great job. I think there is a way for him to get grandfathering if he wants to.

Kerr: How could you have someone like an architect, nothing against architects, (laughter) determine whether the work they did was valid?

Maynard: They wouldn't. They would say that this person did the structural engineering on that project.

Chair: Just attest to the fact that he did it.

Maynard: Did that he did that work and then another structural or civil engineer would say that yes that work looks like it meets current standards is within the standard of practice. I think there is a way to get there.

Chair: Comment eight. This portion of the proposed changes defines and removes the right for professional licensed civil engineers to perform structural engineering.

Maynard: On significant structures.

Chair: Comment nine. This portion of the proposed changes further define and removes the right for professional licensed civil engineers to perform structural engineering. Again significant structures so it is limiting them to do structural engineering except for significant structures unless they have the SE under the new regulations.

And it looks like there's one more. So this is January 23rd Elmer Marx. He says it appears to be self-serving to those preferring exclusivity in their discipline. That pursuit of sub-licensure appears to be financially motivated.

Again on a lot of these they are asserting intent that's their opinion and not substantiated by anything.

So that's all of them I think. Before we, uh, do we have to have a motion in play in order to have a discussion?

Jones: Yeah.

Maynard: I will move that after careful consideration of the comments received from the public I move to adopt the changes to: 12 AAC 36.063; 12 AAC 36.108; 12 AAC 36.180; 12 AAC 36.180;

8 Chair: Is there a second?

10 Schedler: Second.

Chair: Ok, before we have any discussion on this, if this motion fails then can another motion be proposed?

Maynard: We can amend it.

Jones: This one can be amended to include any of those items in those other examples I gave you. For example changes you can make amendments to change certain aspects of it.

Chair: Ok, so this motion is on the floor I'd like you to run through it one more time, the options available to us if this motion doesn't pass.

Jones; Ok, the options are to adopt them as public noticed, to adopt them with changes, to extend the public notice period, or to refer them back to the committee.

Chair: Do we have to have justification to extend the public notice?

Jones: Uh...No.

Christensen: I believe ASPE asked for that, didn't they?

Chair: Yeah, they're actually a couple people did.

Eriksen: Can you read the motion more time?

Maynard: It's basically to adopt the regulation as public noticed. It's just to get the discussion started.

Jones: After careful consideration of the comments received from the public I move to adopt the changes to 12 AAC 36.063 Engineering Education and Work Experience Requirements (SE), 12 AAC 36.180 Application for Registration as a Structural Engineer, 12 AAC 36.180 Seals, 12 AAC 36.185 Use of Seals, 12 AAC 36.510 Continuing Education Requirements as public noticed.

Chair: So now we can have a discussion on these.

Maynard: And is somebody wants to amend the language they can propose an amendment to that to change certain provisions.

50 Christensen: Colin could you read that question again on your proposal?

Maynard: It's to adopt the regulations as proposed.

Chair: That's what's on the table now.

Maynard: It's on the table and if anybody wants to modify any of the provisions or if you want to send it back out for public comment then make an amend motion to do that.

Koonce: I was just curious, when you do this process then would you incorporate all the valid comments that are made by this document and then send it back out for public notice again?

Chair: I think we need to talk about the comments that we think are valid that we would want to be incorporated in.

Koonce: Can the committee do that or.....

Chair: We do that right now.

Eriksen: We can make those changes and adopt it with those changes as long as they're minor changes.

Chair: Well, there's two ways to do it. One is that we actually come up with the language right now to amend this and amend the motion or we can table it and send it back to the committee to recraft it based upon our input here and whatever else they're able to determine.

Koonce: I would propose that it be tabled and put back to the committee.

Maynard: Well then you better tell us what you want to change.

Koonce: Right, but there needs to be a more studious or more focused incorporation of some of the components of language that......

Christensen: We need to re-visit I would think the question, the primary question in there seismic and structure and one the other.....

Eriksen: There were a lot of questions that were asked that need clarification.

Urfer: If it goes back to the committee does it have to go back out to public notice?

Maynard: Yeah.

Jones: If it goes back to the committee it does. You can make changes and adopt them and then from here once you do that it goes to Law and if Law if they consider them to be minor changes that are ok then they can pass it on through or if they decide that they are significant changes then it needs to be re-public noticed and they'll send it back to the Board.

Eriksen: Well there are a few points that people have made in discussions like the naval architecture kind of stuff that maybe, Colin, is there some of those kind of thing that you can collect and maybe bring it back to us?

Eriksen: Do we have a list like that right now, there's a lot of information here.

Maynard: First I'd have to be able to read your minds and figure out which ones you want responded too. I wasn't swayed by many of them. We can change that to not moored offshore structures if that's the language you want to do. But without indication from the rest of you of what you want changed I don't think I can go through all of these and come up with a whole laundry list responding to everyone and then come to find out that you don't really care about that. So if anybody has a particular issue that they want to address, then let's do that by amending the language or say send it back to committee to address a particular point and we can do that. But just sending the whole thing back to the committee to change it willy-nilly without some input about where you want it to go, I don't see much point in it.

Koonce: During this board session we took 4 hours to go through each of them just to say ok....

Eriksen: I guess we all just heard a lot of this discussion where the 43 questions came up that we feel requires more discussion.

Koonce: I don't know about more discussion but incorporating elements like describing the building type, for instance, was one them I felt was kind of ambiguous, that maybe a more thoughtful description of that and what that pertains to. It seemed like that was a common thread, clarification of continuing education units. Maybe that's something I just don't understand could be clearer and other components......

Maynard: That's completely separate from structural. That was.....

Chair: It is and I think it actually pretty clear to change.....

Maynard: Basically there are some engineers that have more than three licenses and we want to make sure that they have at least 8 in each of those licenses. So they may have to do 48 hours of CE. So yeah that's a whole different ball game. If you're going to change that then you've got to send that to his committee I think.

Hale: The only thing I really had besides cost impact is financial considerations and people that just don't like change was the definition of significant structures like Jeff said. Do we feel like that's defined well enough?

Koonce: Well this is an IBC.....

Maynard: Yeah, and it's been in the State of Washington for at least 4 years and I don't think they've changed it so it seems to work.

Hale: Realizing that we're not going have anything perfect ever that will make everybody happy is this as good as we can do?

Maynard: I think so, now if you want to do a little of word-smiting and say clear span of the bridge or make it non-moored offshore structure to address particular comments then I think we can do that fairly quickly in this session. But just to send it back to the committee to address all the concerns without some direction about which concerns you want to address is just delaying this for no real good reason.

Koonce: The intent of my comment was that there seemed to be three or four focused comments in here that are common throughout all of them. I was wondering if maybe in a brief discussion we can address those. Since DOTPF does all the bridges so why do we need

bridges in there?

Maynard: Because basically it's in the State of Washington Law and we copied theirs.

Koonce: I don't know what their regulations are but......

Maynard: And I think bridges are significant structures too if they're long span.

Koonce: They are but is it redundant to have this Board and the State and Federals Agencies in oversight?

Christensen: I think there were some real important comments on bridges in there from DOT who's in charge of them. Federal law got to be in there somewhere because they're using Federal money to build them and they have certain requirements so.....

Koonce: I just didn't know if we're overstepping boundaries.

Maynard: If you're working for a State Agency and you're doing engineering you have to be licensed in accordance with the State laws and that applies to DEC and Environmental.

Chair: I think, you know, perception is that there's a couple areas out there in engineering that are kind of specialized that it's really not just enough to say a structural engineer but somebody that deals with that particular type of design and so we've heard stuff about the bridges, pressure vessels, offshore....

Christensen: Steel components.....and all that stuff.

Koonce: Well there's the industrial exemption, I don't know that's defined.

Maynard: It's in Statute.

Chair: And you know when we start a regulation project like this part of the process is not to say we're going to develop the regulation and that's what we're going to push through. We have public comment, we get the comments then we need to decide whether or not those comments are valid. Whether or not they're technical in nature or wordsmithing or whether they're just opinion that's not based on any fact or anything else. We got a lot of comments on this one by a quite varied group of engineers. So we can't take it lightly, there's some good points made and I'm not totally comfortable that our umbrella should be cast quite so large. So I have a little bit of hesitation with just accepting it exactly the way it is. But uh.....

Kerr: One of the common themes that I saw was that people didn't understand the rationale for the proposed changes. Have we provided the public with the rationale as to why we undertook this regulation project?

Chair: Yeah, there was some rationale. Some of them didn't feel it was adequate rationale or didn't agree with the rationale.

Maynard: And some didn't realize that we already had an SE in the State.

Kerr: And another thing, I realize we received a lot of comments but there was a request for additional comment time. I don't know that, that would yield any new information, I suspect not

given the volume of comments and some of the detailed responses. Do we want to consider extending the comment period or do we have sufficient comments?

Chair: I think we, you know we did have a, I think, a sufficient comment period of 60 days. It didn't overlap any of our Board Meetings for those that may have wanted to have oral testimony. We got a good representation of comments on this quite varied, they weren't all saying the same thing. So in that respect it covers a lot of ground. Whether there's some people out there that didn't comment, that maybe heard about it late and wanted to I don't know. Whether their comments would be different than these, who knows but it seems like these were fairly representative of just about every different angle you could take on this.

Maynard: Let me make a suggestion that we, I guess, table this until the morning and then let everybody on the Board pick out the comments that they think we need to address by changing language and then in the morning we can start hammering out amendments to this and then, so there's a possibility of adopting it tomorrow sometime.

Chair: I think that's a good idea but if we do that, you know, one thing to keep in mind is that we can't talk amongst ourselves on this. You know all of our Board business needs to be done in public so.

Maynard: That would give everybody an opportunity to go through, you know flip through and say this makes sense we should change this or change that and it may mean that when we are all said and done there are so many changes that you want to send it back to the committee and that's fine. But,

Chair: I would appreciate having and evening to go back and reflect on some of this.

Kerr: Another thing that would do is that will allow the public testimony period to occur before we act on this.

Maynard, Yeah but they can't talk about this.

Schedler: They can't talk about it at all.

Chair: They can talk about it; we're prohibited from taking....

Koonce: So the two areas that I kind of heard everybody say and I read were one maybe a more thoughtfully put together statement about the justification for the regulation that is broad and more defined and the significant structure definition, maybe those two components.

Maynard: Well, the rationale at this point doesn't matter because we're either going to adopt it or not adopt it. Unless we send it out for more public comment then we, but there was a rationale document that you were given in November that was sent out with this and I don't know what more we can tell them.

Koonce: This is not part of the regulation?

Maynard: No, we don't adopt that as part of the regulation.

50 Chair: Our options right now on the table are to adopt it as is or make some friendly 51 amendments top it prior to voting on it.

Koonce: I think Colin's point is a good point let everybody go back and knowing what they know right now read it one more time to make sure that what they heard was understood correctly.

Chair: Yeah, and I would encourage everybody to go ahead and outline a few of those items that are seen as a sticking point and it would be nice to go through it tomorrow person by person and see if each individual has specific items that they have some concerns with. And granted, you know, we're not all structural engineers. We don't necessarily know all the particulars of structural engineering but as a Board we still can identify things that, from what we read, and that's in the proposed regulations that we might want some more discussion on or may need to solicit more expertise on.

Eriksen: Vern can you kind of summarize one more time the process that this has gone through to get to this point as far as how long the comment period has been and so we can get some feel for how much opportunity, how much education the public had on this.

Jones: Well, the normal minimum public notice is 30 days. We public noticed this for 60 days because we knew there was going to be a lot of interest in it. And now that the public notice is closed that's when you can either take action on it or defer it to a later day or whatever. Right now you cannot take any oral comments on it. To do that would automatically put it back out for public notice. So if you wanted to extend the public notice you could do it for however long you think or...

Eriksen: I was just going to say it seems like, you know, we received some pretty thoughtful comments back from some of the societies, engineering societies and stuff so it seemed like they were informed and tried to pull information from their membership and things like that so it seem like we had good representation to the engineers.

Jones: But in addition to, now this public notice we mailed this out to all the licensees. Everybody got a copy of it in the mail. It was also published in the Anchorage paper and it's on the State's Public Notice Website and it was on our website so the information was out there.

Hale: How many licensees was that Vern?

Jones: We sent out over 5000 letters. We sent it to everybody because it had the CE regulations in it and that affects everybody.

Kerr: So 6A1-5 is what was mailed out, correct? And the reason for the proposed action, that's our rationale for what's listed here, item 5.

Maynard: There was actually a one page rationale that I prepared for last meeting which was sent along with as I recall.

Koonce: Is that in the brief description here in the box or is that something.....

Maynard: No, it's different and I don't see it in here but I'm pretty sure it went out.

Koonce: Was that in our last binder?

Maynard: Yes, it was and it talked about comity and more complexity.

Eriksen: I like Colin's suggestion on having an opportunity for all of us to think about some of these comments and provide some opportunity for feedback in the morning. I guess in general there was good notification and in reading this and some of the discussion on the process and I don't anticipate any reason to change other than some minor adjustment or wordsmithing or something that hopefully we can come up with in the morning.

Maynard: I'm not sure we would get any new information by extending it another 60 or 90 days. We would have to read another 90 submittals that say pretty much the same thing.

Chair: So Vern with the motion made do we have to do anything?

Jones: You can table it until tomorrow.

Chair: Ok,

Christensen: Can I make a motion to put this on the table until tomorrow morning?

Maynard: I second it.

Chair: Any discussion on that? All in favor, all opposed any abstentions? Ok, so we'll table that until tomorrow morning. It's 12:10 so we can break for lunch. I'd like everybody to be back by one because 1:15 is when public comment starts and we want to start that on time. And again just a reminder that we shouldn't be talking about this regulations amongst ourselves outside of this room.

Jones: Ok, secure the recorders.

12:10p.m. The Board recessed for lunch.

1:15p.m. The Board reconvened, roll call, all present except Hanson.

Agenda Item 13 – Public Comment

Chair: Ok, we are going to go to item 13 which is public comment and before we start just want to remind you not to speak about anything having to do with the regulation project currently on the table other than that, it's Rich Pratt, you can pull up a chair.

Mr. Pratt: Is it ok if I stand, I'm a toastmaster so I'm used to standing when I speak. My name is Rich Pratt; I'm the Chief Bridge Engineer for the State of Alaska, Department of Transportation. So you probably noticed me sitting over here all morning and I wanted you to know who it was that was sitting here and why they are sitting here. I want to talk about a couple of things. First I was reading through the Statutes and Regulations last week and was trying to figure out where this darn statement was and I finally I found it in the Guidance Manual. I think this is a real telling thing. Registered Professional may not perform design services outside their area of expertise or registration. Sealing of plans for which you do not have the expertise or registration is a violation of AS 08.48. I looked through 08.48, I couldn't fine it. I will admit I didn't do a comprehensive search, I didn't skim every line but I noticed that here this is supposed to work with the regulation and statutes but the other documents take precedence. So I just think it's important to remember that those of us who work in the profession, we really work based on what's in those Statutes and Regulations. When it comes right down to it guidance is guidance and law is law and I think it's important for you to remember that as you go through working on

any of your projects you're working on, it affects those of us working in the profession on a daily basis. This is important stuff to us and affects how we do our jobs, it affects the cost of us doing our jobs, it affects the quality of the work that comes out in the end. So that was the first I wanted to mention.

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The other thing, I thought I'd just take advantage since I have a few minutes here was to just describe the DOT Bridge Office and its responsibilities.

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Chair: Hang on a second. Is that an area we really should......

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Jones: I wasn't listening, what did he say?

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Eriksen: He can talk about what his office does just not reference it to make the connection, to the regulations, right:

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Jones: Just keep in mind that anything you say that concerns that regulation or what it pertains to cannot be considered by the Board.

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Chair: And we don't want you to address the items in the regulations.

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Mr. Pratt: No, I'm not going to, I'll stay away from that. So, the Bridge Office at DOT is made up of 23 individuals, two CAD Drafters, two Hydrologist people and the rest are all either registered engineers, certainly all degreed engineers with the exception of one person. We're responsible for designing all new state highway bridges in the State. We either do it ourselves or it's done be consultants that we review but predominantly we do it ourselves. We use consultants occasionally but not very much. The other primary focus of our office is bridge inspection. So we go out to in service bridges and we inspect them every 24 months in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations. Those regulations require us to have some certifications, some education, ongoing education to be certified as bridge inspectors. I still as the Office Chief go out on bridge inspections every summer in fact last year I did Fairbanks. The year before that I did Seward and the Seward Highway up through about Moose Pass or Canyon Creek or that area. The Federal Highway Administration oversees and funds the majority of our operations and through Congress they are being directed to monitor our work extremely closely. There's about 23 metrics where they're look at our bridge inspection practices, load rating practices, how we calculate the capacity of a bridge to support load, our load posting practices. Do we put up a load limit sign, do we put up the appropriate sign and is it put up in a timely manner. The other thing that comes out of the Code of Federal Regulations is, all public highway bridges in the State other than those owned by the Federal Government, we're held accountable for. So if there's a Municipality of Anchorage bridge the Federal Highway Commission doesn't go the Municipality about that bridge, they come to us. My head's the one on the chopping block on these things. So what's in between there, design, inspection in service, and construction. So the Department hires these construction contractors to build this new bridge or to perform rehabilitation work our role in that is to provide interpretation our designs and specifications so we tend to be pretty good at writing contracts. Bottom line, this is what design and specifications are, is writing the contracts. That's why I come back to my original point. As we read these things, as we read Statute and Regulation these have the force of law. We read those from the perspective of someone writing a contract. Essentially, what would I call it, a paralegal maybe. So we're not attorneys, but we're writing contracts just like an attorney would. So I just thought that might be beneficial to the Board to know a little bit about their Department of Transportation Bridge Office, our responsibilities, what we do, there are roughly a thousand bridges in this State that we take care of in one way or another and we are accountable for.

Thank you for your time.

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Chair: Thank you.

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Koonce: How many Federal Bridges are there?

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Mr. Pratt: I don't know the number from the Federal Government right off hand. But I saw something recently, I was in a conversation with the Forest Service as they have about 450 mostly in the Tongass, they tend to be logging bridges for lack of a better term. We end up inheriting some of those. For some reason the State deems it wise to take on ownership of some of the Federal forest roads over time. So we end up with these sort of goofy bridges sometimes, these log bridges but I will say in the end they actually do quite well for getting somebody out berry picking or hunting or recreational activities so in that regard they are a benefit to the people of the State.

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Chair: Thank you, Jesse?

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Mr. Escamilla: I'm Jesse Escamilla I'm fairly new to Alaska: I've only been here for about a year. About ten years I interned year and I thought I'd come back here so I just came full circle. Since I can't talk about it directly, since I've got time I'll just talk about myself. So I graduated from Texas A & M, went to school for two years in Dallas worked for a company referred to as AECOM, followed my girlfriend to Phoenix work for a company called TYL International designing bridges all over the country. I've worked on bridges that were at one the world's widest bridge the Port Man Bridge in Canada I worked on that for two years. I've work on bridges in Panama, international bridges I worked metric of course English all across the country. In the end I chose to come back to Alaska because I cherish my family and have kids coming up. I have two kids now and you know one of the most rewarding things I did back in Phoenix was our office was right next to ASU so in my spare time I would volunteer at ASU and I'd gest lecture there. They had a cool capstone program where they brought professional in to come talk to them about what they do and they did their portion of teaching so they had a big civil team and one person designed a bridge so I'd come and I'd teach the bridge and I'd show them how their engineering fundamentals translated into bridge design. And the cool thing about it was that whenever, uh, you'd see it click with the students and it'd be like oh, they get it. I'd tell them how you design a bridge and loads come here and they go down to the girder and then they go to the abutments and so the good thing about bridges is that, I have an example, this is like a 160 foot bridge that we would have them design. And that was really cool because they would go and actually see where, oh and this is real practice and the beauty of it is that whenever they ask well how do you accomplish this? Oh, well because its fundamentals and you have a simple span, you can put another span next to it and all of a sudden you have a 400 foot bridge or a 330 foot bridge that's still designed the exact same way. And when it clicked with them with that they were like, oh. So we designed longer bridges the same way as we design smaller bridges exactly you break it up into this and this and this and you have a longer span. Sure there's more seismic issues and that's where you get more complicated. But the good thing was that I was getting them excited about engineering. In the end that was about the most rewarding part of my thing so far. I have to work to make money but I really encourage that and I believe that the board can probably help out with that. Maybe encourage it more often. Help to teach the students, you know, it's a surprise to me that what I learned in school could be applied to practice. So, that's about it really, I still do that here. I volunteer at E week, Engineers Week. And I volunteer with that and I still volunteer and go to elementary schools now and teach that we can get excited about engineering and it can be applied. An application that works for smaller pieces can be applied to big pieces and it's the same fundamental thing.

It doesn't change. Chair: Thank you. Alright and I think with that we'll be going into Executive Session so we will need a motion. Maynard: So moved. Eriksen: Second. On a Motion duly made by Maynard, seconded by Eriksen and unanimously approved it was RESOLVED to go into Executive Session in accordance with AS 44.62.310 (c) (3) to review an Imposition of Civil fine and to review applicant files. Chair: Ok so we've got a motion and a second. All those in favor of going into Executive Session say Aye, opposed, abstain, motion passes. 1:32p.m. In Executive Session 4:55p.m. Out of Executive Session, back on record. Chair: So we're back out of Executive Session, Vern do we need to do a roll call? Colin do you want to make a motion? Maynard: I move to accept the consent agreement in case number 2014 002497. Eriksen: Second. Chair: So we don't even discuss we just vote right Vern? We need to do this by roll call. Jones: We should, yeah, Eriksen yes, Hale yes, Hanson – absent, Kerr yes, Koonce abstain, Maynard yes, Rearick yes, Schedler yes, Christensen yes, Walters yes. The yes's have it. Chair: Motion passes. Is there anything else we might want to cover or shall we, its 5 O'clock. Koonce: Can we revisit our charge for tomorrow so that we're thoughtfully giving Colin direction for tomorrow morning? Can we do that without being in Executive Session? Maynard: Yes. I think what the charge is, is to review the comments or at least pick out the ones that you think would require a change to the language and come back with at least identifying those and if you can come up with the change to the language that you like that would be good too. But certainly identify what issues you want me to address and we can discuss them and come up with verbiage or if we decide we can't then we'll give it back to the committee propose some. Koonce: I don't know where to get the technical description of essential structures. Eriksen: Well you copied that description was from Washington, right, verbatim wasn't it?

Koonce: Is there something nationally that's already established that?

 Maynard: No it was almost verbatim but I also used Oregon and kind of merged the two.

 Maynard: No, even the Structural Engineering Licensing Coalition which includes the National Council of Structural Engineering Associations the PASE which is part of APDC, structural engineers, the Structural Engineering Institute of ASCE, and the Structural Engineering Certification Board when they set it up they recommended defining significant structures but they decided not to define it, leave it up to the States to define what's a significant to them.

(Note: There was a side conversation between the Chair and Jones about resuming the discussion after the executive session on Friday and also bringing the Regulations Specialist in tomorrow when it's time for the vote.

Chair: So the charge is to look at and go back and revisit testimony that we receive as far as the items that you had some question about or wanted to delve into a little deeper and bring those issues tomorrow. After we come out of Executive Session tomorrow then we'll have the discussion about those and then after that we'll vote on it.

Eriksen: It seem like the three things I kind of remember was the definition of significant structures, and I'm not sure I guess one way the question think about that too is there anything unique about Alaska that might be different than other places when it comes to structures. I'm not sure there is but otherwise....

Koonce: We have a large coast line so there's a lot of marine and offshore elements.

Eriksen: Yeah so there's a couple of things I guess that definition whether it applies to the other part of that marine aspect.

Maynard: Quite frankly Washington does not have the marine structures but we did have a question, I don't know, a year and a half ago from somebody asking us if we were going to be, if marine structures were under our aegis and whether we were going to be looking at it and it made since for us to add that since we do have off shore drilling and other things that might be within our three mile limit.

Eriksen: You know there might be some value in having it a little ambiguous too because there may be things that we aren't able to comprehend.

Koonce: Well I'm sure there will be. But the industrial exemption in a lot ways cures some of those, right? So other than that I guess we can.....

Jones: Well you've got permafrost and you've routinely got hurricane force winds, especially here.

Maynard: And we have 52% of the US's earthquakes. And part of this was also to satisfy the Seismic Hazard Commission that we didn't need to add a seismic course and we want to make it easier for comity between the states so if we can match them a little better then it's easier.

Koonce: But people weren't getting that.

Chair: Do you know right off hand how many states have the SE?

Maynard: I think, well as a separate license? I think there are seven, Hawaii, California,

Nevada, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Illinois.

Chair: And the other states that don't have it, it's just......

Maynard: Oh, Utah as well, some of them it's just like another PE, you take the 16 hours exam instead of the 8 hour exam and get a PE which is kind of what we have now.

Eriksen: But the seismic thing was kind of one of the driving factors?

Maynard: Yeah, we are a seismically active area. We have a lot of high winds so significant structures arguably should be designed by somebody who has shown that they have a little more expertise.

Eriksen: The other thing that kind of seemed to be in there that was brought to us was bridges and whether there's any consideration....

Chair: John had his hand up a minute ago.

Kerr: Are you going to talk about bridges Jeff?

Koonce: Without understanding the Federal oversight and restrictions at the national level that they have to comply with in bridge design, if there's an overlap there that's unnecessary or....

Maynard: I don't think so. Bridges are designed to the AASHO code which is basically the bridge version of the IBC.

Koonce: And there's bridge options in the exam right?

28 Maynard: Yes.

Eriksen: And I guess that probably one of the biggest, you know next to a big building or something, are one of the biggest public safety hazards.

Maynard: And quite frankly when we made all state engineering jobs required to have a license we were hearing this in DOT and DEC at the same time, we'll never get any engineer and it's, several years ago when it first came up that was the first thing they said, we'll never get any engineers we'll never get testing, they were the first three applications in the door.

Koonce: It doesn't have anything to do with horizontal, right, just vertical?

Maynard: No, the SE exam has 8 hours on vertical loads and 8 hours on horizontal loads.

Koonce: So anything......(unintelligible)

44 Maynard: Well vertical loads are dead loads, live loads, snow loads, you know, gravity loads. 45 Horizontal is wind driven.

Koonce: Horizontal construction....(uninteligible).

49 Maynard: Well, roads no but bridges yes. Buildings or bridges.

Kerr: In one of the comments they said that you'd have to be a structural engineer if you

Maynard: If anybody required that I'd be very, very surprised.

Eriksen: Well I think some of it is what risk would it propose to the public?

Koonce: Would there be any seismic consideration for an anchored buoy?

Kerr: Well none but that.....

Maynard: Well wave action.

Kerr: There were comments that the regulations would cover that as written.

Eriksen: There were several comments that were just being simply opposed you know and you know I guess from the discussion I never felt like there was any compelling argument on that everything was mostly just that

designed a buoy floating in 51 feet of water, anchored to the bottom. Is there any truth to that?

Koonce: There was some clarity on the essential facilities thing I saw but other than that....

Walters: It sounds you've got many civil engineers that think they are doing essentially structural work now and in order to keep doing that they are going to have to get an SE. If that's the case, maybe for some things it would.....

Maynard: It would depend on the work they are doing. If they are doing non-significant structures then, no they don't have to. Now if they're doing Taco Bells and McDonalds, even small additions to schools there's a certain square footage that kicks it in but if it's less than that then they don't need to but for the larger structures then it would kick in.

Chair: Now there are those that say, you know, I can do this today and then if this passes tomorrow I can't do it, however, there is the avenue for them to get licensed as the SE if they're civil doing that type of work right now.

Walters: I think that's what people don't understand.

Maynard: And if they're not doing the work right now but they have the ability to just because of the way it is you may think that they probably shouldn't be doing it because they're not qualified.

Koonce: So it's no longer an entitlement you have to get licensed.

Chair: And, you know, what they'll say, in some of these things they say it's an additional bureaucratic step and burden to them for something that they've already been licensed for and should be able to continue doing. So that comes up time and time again.

Koonce: I read that. Well times change. I mean we're getting more and more sophisticated in analysis and design and lateral wind analysis and all that should be applied.

Chair: One thing that's come up in these is that the Board is acting with some other motivation and I reject that from what I know of this Board, however, I do think that we should consider that as far as whether or not we want to abstain from voting and the general rule for abstention is that you can't abstain just because you don't want to vote. You have to vote as a member of

this Board unless you do have a conflict of interest then you should abstain. Jones: And I would add that in our society perception trumps truth so if it's perceived that you have a conflict of interest, you do. Chair: We can talk about this more tomorrow after we've had a little bit more time individually to look at it. So we can take as much time as we need to. Koonce: Do you have that document, can we pass around a copy of that November document. Chair: The one with the explanation on the front? Koonce: Yeah just kind of like the, I don't it...... Maynard: I'm sure Vern can print you out a copy of the rationale paper. I didn't bring one with me. Walters: It seems like it's going to be more beneficial for a civil engineer to become an SE who wants to go work outside, it's going to be easier for Alaskan's to go work somewhere else. Koonce: Is it a matter of taking the exam to get structural engineer, is that all it is, and an application? Maynard: Well other than the grandfathering if you'll get a PE in whatever you're going to get a PE in and then you do two more years of structural work and then take the 16 hours SE exam. Koonce: So if I'm already a civil engineer and I've been doing structures for 30 years.... Maynard: Then you can be grandfathered in. Chair: But you have to get those additional two years or have those additional two years of..... Maynard: Not for the grandfathering. Koonce: Just apply for grandfathering Maynard: Correct, just like we were doing for the additional branches for the last two years. Chair: So that's just for comity? Maynard: That's for grandfathering. Chair: I thought you said for grandfathering you don't have to do the additional two years if you've been practicing already.

Maynard: For comity you would have already passed the SE somewhere so you just have to show that you passed the SE. Now whether we're going to make them go and take the civil engineer exam to make it the same which is what California does. I don't know if Washington does, I haven't found out.

Chair: So when is the additional two years required?

Maynard: After your PE, before your.....

Chair: So if you haven't been doing structural work as a PE already. You're more of a newly licensed PE.

Maynard: Right. Or if you just came out of school this year and you work for four years you take the PE test and then you work for two more years after that, after you pass it and then you take the SE.

Koonce: How do I prove to the Board that I'm grandfatherable?

Maynard: The same way we did all the additional disciplines. A letter of recommendation, submit two projects that show that you know what you're doing, with calculations.

Koonce: Alright.

Maynard: And we actually mandated that they be significant structures. And you only submit the structural drawings. And I think we also stipulated that they have to be on a disc or thumb drive.

Schedler: (Laughter) Smart.

Koonce: Right

Chair: We'll see if Vern prints us a copy of that before we leave.

Koonce: I just want one copy of that.

Chair: You know while we are waiting we could go ahead and go through some of the board correspondence which are largely our different organizations.

Agenda item 9 – Board Correspondence Received Since November 2014.

Chair: So item 9 board correspondence received since November 2014. So Luann there's CLARB correspondence, is there anything you want to comment on?

Urfer: A lot of it was elections which aren't terribly exciting one way or another....

Maynard: What are you running for?

Urfer: I will tell you that they tried to recruit me about four times at the Annual Meeting to becoming a representative. Ummmm I think I have stuff to do. They do a lot of the CLEAR training as well so that's kind of, the big deal I guess with LA is trying to get more people to get registered. We have a lot of the same problems that the other professionals are sharing especially for women. They get into it then they end up having children, they drop out of the profession for a while, don't feel like they have the experience to be able to qualify for the exam either that or sometimes they even do get licensed then drop out and never come back. I think I told you about how we sat down to get that whole demographic thing, looked at what the population would be and took a look at how to maybe encourage the kids who are coming up to get involved in the profession. What would entice them into it what are the misconceptions

about it and also trying to get them to understand like anything they have to work for it. (unintelligible) So I see those as the recurrent themes, it's a lot of what's going on.

Chair: The next item "B" is NCARB and I'm going to deal with all of these as one big chunk. Which to basically say, most of the current items I talked about at length at our last meeting and they're still evolving. We won't vote on those until our June meeting and between now and then we'll have another region meeting with the rest of the regions where we'll see the final format of some of those proposed changes both the Broadly Experienced Architect, Broadly Experience Foreign Architect and changes to the IDP program and a few other proposals. So at our next meeting I will present those and solicit the Board's response. There's another item later in the agenda, I think it's under new items that has to do with an alternate path to licensure that combines education, training and really kind of the testing all together and I'll talk about that later in the agenda. But the rest of the items, there's several correspondence from people running for office and mostly just the BOD updates on those things we've been talking about now for a year and will come to fruition here at the Annual Meeting in June.

NCEES, anybody want to report on any of these items?

Maynard: Well I think as we told you at the November meeting the bachelors plus 30 or Masters or equivalent or whatever they're calling it now was put into policy and out of the uniform rules law. Other than that CBT seems to be going pretty well they're looking to head towards CBT for the PE exam which they're going to do piece meal and I don't remember which one they'll start with. They have changed some of the test standards that have been printed and are included here.

Jones: I can't find it either.

Koonce: That's alright

Jones: Do you still have it on your computer?

32 Maynard: Maybe.

Chair: I probably do.

Maynard: I think it's on our office computer.

Koonce: It's in our last book, right?

Chair: Yeah and I brought some of the stuff from our last book but I don't think I brought that.

Maynard: I think I handed it out, it wasn't in the book.

Schedler: So when you say they will do computerized exam piece meal you mean by discipline?

Maynard: Yeah, and I think they're doing them in groups and the most popular ones will go first that they've got enough questions already developed, because you have to have like three to four times the amount of questions when you're doing it by computer testing. The other thing is you have to have an ability to compare questions and make sure you don't have two questions that are practically identical on the same test. So there's a lot of work that goes into it.

Chair: I do see one other item that, the item that I thought was further on in the agenda is included in 9 B 14 and they're calling it the accelerated path for architectural licensure right now. They were calling it an alternate path. And what they did is they sent out an RFP to all the universities, the NAAB accredited universities. This outlines what that RFP included to find out. it was really just a pre-qualification of interest in developing a program that got buy off from their State Boards. It included IDP work into every program so that they would actually be working with professionals rather than just educators with the idea that at the end of it they could take the exams and they would be licensed. Now how long a period that is isn't defined and a lot is really left to be developed at this point. But they've done the initial step. At the end of, I think it's in August, where the universities would be actually submitting their true proposal, not just their letter of interest. At first I was a little hesitant of this but I think it, I think it's a program that's not going to be widely used. There's only going to be certain people who are motivated to go through a program like this. There's going to be few places that it's really, you're actually able to do it and I think it's a good experiment to see if there's another way to do it where you actually can integrate some of that real life experience. The students would be working with professionals and complying with all laws as pay goes so they would be able to earn part of their college education as they are going through this. It might be a longer program. The one aspect of it that I'm not sure I totally buy off on is they want to reduce the intern hours basically down to two years and get rid of all the elective credits rather than the core credits and just have it be the core credits. So there's still a lot of discussion on that and uh....

Eriksen: It sounds a little bit like what some of the Scandinavian programs are like that where they have an apprenticeship for engineering licensure and stuff where their high school isn't just a board as our high school. By the time they're in high school they kind of pick whether they're going to be in a technical field or not. So they get a lot of that elective kind of stuff and then they go through a combination of 8 years of work experience education are kind of intermixed for that 8 years but it's more of an apprenticeship sort of thing.

Chair: And they also realigned the intern development areas and the A.R.E. areas to match what you'd go through in a practice. So I think it has a lot of merit and at this point in time I'm generally in support of it I'll have more information after our March meeting.

Chair: So Vern while you were getting that information for us we went ahead and went through 9 A, B and C which basically is our Board, NCARB, CLARB and NCEES kind of stuff.

Jones: You went through that that fast?

Chair: It was a lot of correspondence but there's not a lot of detailed information we need to discuss right now. So, shall we call it a day? Then we're meeting in the morning at 9 and we'll be going let's see we'll basically be going into Executive Session.

Jones: If there's a need too.

Chair: Well we'll go into Executive Session to review, well we're done reviewing all of the applications. You're right we might not be going into Executive Session at all.

Jones: We'll be able to get through some of the other stuff before we call John.

Maynard: We can get through 6 b and c and there's still some regulation projects we need to highlight.

Chair: And whatever discussions.... Koonce: Did we ever get a budget? Chair: Well we'll wait until 10. Jones: Wait until they arrive. As soon as they arrive we should be able to get started. Eriksen: So, we'll probably be done around noon or so. Schedler: No, that's the target Chair: Well you may not be able to get out of town but we might be able to get through it all. Maynard: Take the afternoon off and go visit your Legislators. Koonce: Well if you were to catch the 1:30 flight when should you be departing? Eriksen: Noon. Chair: Ok then we will adjourn for the day and we'll see you all in the morning and dinner tonight at 6:30. Jones: Dinner at Salt at 6:30. Chair: And where is salt at? Jones: It's on Seward. Maynard: It's right next to the Silver Bow, the old Zephyr. 5:26 p.m. Recessed for the day. Friday February 6, 2015 9:00 a.m. Meeting called to order. Chair: Vern you want to do a roll call. Jones: Turn the recorders on. Eriksen, Hale here, Hanson, Kerr here, Koonce here, Urfer here, Maynard here, Rearick here, Schedler here, Christensen here, Walters here. We have a quorum. Chair: We have finished with Executive Session; we got through all the applications so I don't think we need to go back into executive session for anything this morning. We are going to hold off until probably about 10 to do our discussion and vote on 6 a. So I think we should go back and pick up on the agenda where we left off.

Maynard: Why don't we go back to 6 b and do those?

- 1 Chair: Six b, yeah we can do that. So 6 b is the regulation changes forwarded to the Governor
- 2 for approval for public notice and they included 12 AAC 36.040 Application for Reexamination.
- 3 12 AAC 36.062 Eligibility for Fundamentals of Engineering Examination. 12 AAC 36.063
- 4 Engineering Education and Work Experience Requirements. 12 AAC 36.064 Eligibility for
- 5 Fundamental of Land Surveying Examination. 12 AAC 36.065 Eligibility for Professional Land
- 6 Surveyor Examination. 12 AAC 36.990 Definitions, engineer surveys and changes to the AELS

7 Bylaws.

8 9

Maynard: They're probably a little busy right now.

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Chair: What?

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13 Maynard: The Governor's Office is a little busy now trying to figure out budgets and staffing.

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Chair: So we probably don't have any good idea when those will actually be.....

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Jones: Well right at the beginning of six I put a couple of sheets in there that shows you what the process is to get it up through to the Governor's Office and the finally to public notice. So that is the steps in the regulation process.

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Chair: Does anybody have anything on that? Basically we're just waiting for it to be public noticed at this time.

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We finished 7, 8, 9 d is where we left on that under board correspondence.

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26 Jones: 9 d?

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28 Chair: 9 d, we got thorough a, b and c yesterday.

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Jones: This is an email from Chris Miller again asking us to put everything online and to put the minutes out there before the Board approves them. The same one he sends every meeting.

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Maynard: Although he did spot a couple of things that were in error on the webpage, right? Did those get corrected?

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36 Jones: Yeah, they did.

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Chair: Ok, 9 e, email string between a surveyor applicant and staff. That's related to as discussion about supervisor verifying work experience.

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Hale: Well it seems like it's pretty clear, is it not? The work needs to be under a licensed land surveyor.

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Kerr: Or someone that demonstrates that they're qualified to do those activities.

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Jones: So, would one of you guys like to draft a response to him?

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48 Hale: Sure.

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Jones: Send it to me and I'll put it on letterhead for the Chair.

Chair: And 9 f, email from James Armstrong regarding CE. So he's appealing his uh.....

Jones: Well he had asked if, he'd been assigned a task by his supervisor to do some research and he was asking if that would be ok for CE credits. And I told him that well since it was assigned by your supervisor it's probably part of your job so, no and I asked Brian and Brian said no. Now he's appealing that decision.

Maynard: I don't have a problem with that because typically if I do some research that's part of my project while I'm sitting at my desk and I don't get any CEU's for it either I feel like I'm educating myself but I don't expect to get any CEU's for it.

Jones: And part of this is that he makes presentations to the people that this stuff involves.

Maynard: The rest of their staff and the people that have to deal with them?

Jones: Yeah.

Maynard: Like professors they don't get credit for writing papers because it's part of their job.

Hale: Right and the PDH's have to come outside of that.

Schedler: (reads from the email) "Applicants are being paid to attend events or write a paper". I suppose if you're on a committee for a National Organization and you're being paid by your employer while you're there and get educational credits for that but it's not part of your job.

Maynard: Nowhere that I've worked when we've done articles for CE Magazine or one of the others, has that been on company time, its outside.

Schedler: Right but attending committee meetings....

Chair: But even if it was on company time you're doing it for an outside entity that's different than just in house expression.

Schedler: Right. Didn't we have this before where we looked at the list of attendees and they were all in-house?

Chair: Now as an attendee in-house they could get credit if they had somebody come in and even if it was an in-house employee that was doing a presentation I know we give credit for that.

Jones: One time, one presentation.

Chair: One presentation, yeah not, if they're going to the same one every week that doesn't count and some companies do have project management type education. Sometimes they're bringing somebody from outside sometimes they're big enough that they actually have their own in-house person that does those presentations but they should be structured and organized, not just somebody up there rambling on.

Jones: This is what I'll tell him. The Board doesn't preapprove courses or providers, however, submit it and the board will take a look at it but I would advise you not to base your entire CE requirement on that item because you may only get partial credit if any.

Chair: I think that's a fair way to reply. Schedler: But isn't he appealing a decision that's already been made? Maynard: I think he asked the question and was told no he couldn't do it and is appealing that, he didn't like the answer. Jones: Yeah he didn't like the answer. Maynard: He hasn't been audited has he? Jones: No. Chair: Ok Vern is going to reply to that. Agenda item 10 – Correspondence Sent Since November 2014 Chair: Item 10 is correspondence sent since November 2014. 10 a, is a letter from the Chair to Mr. JEON, I don't know how to pronounce that last name. Jones: He's the Korean Counsel General. Chair: Yeah, and that was just me responding back saying we don't currently have any reciprocity with any other jurisdictions. Maynard: I'm pretty sure there is no a in Dimond Blvd. Jones: This one was a request to know about the conflict of interest and I thought I had responded earlier but I couldn't find any proof of it so I went ahead and did it again. It's a response to a question he had asked back in November. Chair: We had talked about this one at the last meeting I think. Agenda item 11 – Old Business Chair: Ok item 11 old business, use of Logo's. That was John, we were going to call for that, you want to skip that now and come to it after we.... Jones: Yeah, he wants to be in on that one. Chair: Let's see, so we can jump down to.... Maynard: Lunch? (laughter) Chair: Nope john wants to be in on 17 as well. So we go 18.... Jones: He wants to be involved in that one too. Chair: We could go ahead and do 17 b and do our elections. We don't have Erick or Brian here but I think we can still do our elections; I don't those guys.....

Jones: You can dump everything on them then. (laughter) Maynard: Been there, done that. Chair: So we have the Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary so I will open the floor for nominations. Hale: I would be willing to do the Secretary nobody had objections to it. Chair: So, Dave is going to nominate himself. Schedler: I was just going to say can you run again? Kerr: I will nominate Dave Hale for Secretary. Chair: I don't think there's anything in our Bylaws that says you can't run again, typically.... Maynard: I'll nominate Kathleen as Secretary. Jones: Alright we get to have a real election this time. (laughter) Chair: Kathleen are you sure you don't want to run for Vice Chair? Schedler: I'm sure. Well, what does Vice Chair have to do, then you become chair... Chair: You don't have to. Maynard: Your term might run out before then. Chair: I actually was Vice Chair for two years before I was Chair. Schedler: What's vice do? Maynard: Run the meetings if the Chair doesn't show up. Chair: Ok, so we have the Chair position and the Vice Chair. I would nominate Colin for Chair if he's willing to. Maynard: I agree to do it of course I might not be here the last three months of my term if I don't get reappointed then the vice Chair can take over. But you might not be here either because your term ends the same time mine does. Chair: So we still have no nomination for vice Chair. Schedler: I nominate Keith. Chair: Did you hear that Keith? Schedler: Keith, I nominate you. Walters: That'd be fine.

Maynard: John are you interested in vice Chair? Kerr: I'd vote for Keith. The Chair asks Luann if she wanted to nominate someone and she responds no, she didn't know if she could. Chair: Any other nominations? Maynard: you just can't vote for them. Chair: Ok, we will close the nominations and go to the election. We have nominee for Chair, Colin, nominee for vice Chair, Keith and nominees for Secretary Dave and Kathleen. So..... Jones: Everybody grab a pad and we'll so a silent vote. Put your vote on it, fold it and bring it up here. Kathleen: Do we list all three? Maynard: No just write Kathleen or Dave. Chair: It's just for the Secretary, the other two we'll.... Urfer: I'm the banned one. Maynard: What instrument do you play? Urfer: I'm going to make a statement about that today Jones: Is that all of them? Eight? Yeah that's right, eight. Ok.... Maynard: Well, now that Stoltz doesn't have a Chair we might be able to get it through. Chair: Whoever voted yes has to change that to a person. (laughter) either Dave or Kathleen. Maynard: Was it a tie? Chair: No just Dave or Kathleen, one or the other for Secretary. Chair: Let's hope we don't have to do a run-off. We've got to do a run-off? Jones: Yep Chair: Four to four. Hale: I'd be happy for Kathleen to do it again I guess. Maynard: Actually he voted for Kathleen. Hale: I did vote for Kathleen, (laughter) I didn't know you wanted to do it again.

Jones: Congratulations, speech.

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Chair: So with the other two positions they are just automatically....

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Jones: Yeah, so who's it going to be now? It's going to be....

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Chair: The Chair is going to be Colin, vice Chair will be Keith and the Secretary will be Kathleen.

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Chair: Ok, the Governor's budget, we added 17 c that Colin wanted to talk about.

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Maynard: I looked at the Governor's budget this morning, it took me a while to find the actual Division's budget and they cut it by, like a half of percent or something like that. That's \$80K I don't know if that's just because they're getting more efficient or what but it's not the 25 to 100 percent that some of the other Divisions and programs were. I don't think we need to get too upset but we probably need to watch it and make sure the Legislature doesn't start axing stuff.

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Jones: What did they cut, was it just one position that's not filled or something?

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Maynard: That could be something like that. Instead of two million five hundred and forty it's two million two hundred and eighty or something like that. So it's a sixty thousand dollar difference so it's probably one position that's not filled yet.

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Jones: All of our travel funds.

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Maynard: Or all of our travel funds, yeah. If that's the case then we go to the Legislature and get it put back in. It's definitely worth looking at and finding out the details.

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Chair: Good Colin, so we'll go to special committees.

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Agenda item 18 - Special Committees

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Chair: So Licensure Implementation. Colin you chair that one.

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Maynard: Yeah and the only thing we have is items 6 a. and b.

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Chair: Ok, Registration and Practice, I'm the chair of that. I so have one item that we'll be talking about under old business I guess. The use of Logo's on plans.

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Licensure Mobility. I don't have anything new to report on that, I don't know if anybody else has heard anything from their respective organizations about that.

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Jones: Colin Smith stopped by to see us earlier when the session first started. He's the guy from BC. And it was the usual, well the uh you know you're talking apples and oranges our exam is so much different than yours etc. and they're not going to waive it. He talked to Eric to but I don't know what they discussed. He just stopped by mostly to say hi and offer his same argument.

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49 Maynard: A stone wall.

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Urfer: Can in interject a little bit on that too? CLARB has been talking to a couple of the, I

guess I would say the Asian countries. Everything seems to be based on a current exam that is administered through CLARB itself and it's the same one that Canada uses so it's almost like they set the standard and everybody is trying to comply with that. It's kind of interesting how that.....

Chair: So the International is trying to get CLARB......

Urfer: Right, they're trying to match us so they can get reciprocity that way.

Maynard: They're a number of other countries that NCEES offers the test; some of them are suspended though

Jones: Quite a few, there's about seven I think.

Maynard: Suspended while the government is in an uproar. Egypt is one of the Middle Eastern countries that....

Jones: Yeah they're suspended because of security.

Maynard: Yeah they don't want to send anybody over there, they might not come back.

Chair: Ok, Social Networking, Dave?

Hale: I've done nothing with that.

Koonce: Shall we strike it?

Chair: I think we left it on there last time just because there may be something in the future. But it's really highly dependent on what the State decides to allow or decides to do. So it's not going to be a real active committee. We wouldn't necessarily even have to keep that, it is a special committee so if we're not going to do anything we can just drop it.

Maynard: Well can't we have Dave just create a Facebook page and you be the moderator for it and not get the state system (laughter) then when he's off the board he just turns it over to the next person.

Chair: Not a bit, not our board

Hale: I think it's something that Vern's keeping an eye on it so if there's any movement he would be the first to know.

Chair: So you think we should just go ahead and strike that committee and if there's movement....

Hale: And I think as soon as Vern hears something we can create the committee again.

Chair: Ok, everybody good with that? Ok, so we'll strike that committee.

And we have our standing committees. Investigative Advisory Committee is really the whole Board at large. I know that John contacts Brian a lot. I haven't heard much from him this last quarter. Guidance Manual.

Urfer: I've made zero headway. I haven't had any time to work on it. But it is something, obvious, from the comment by the folks from DOT, we need to look at and make sure that references actually exist or references to sections actually exist. So I suppose I should probably move forward more quickly than I am.

Chair: Yeah, you know that's a problem I, uh, the biggest problem with the Guidance Manual is that we have inaccurate information in there so it does need that kind of constant updating. So yeah, as you get time and that relates to the Board at large, you know any help we can give in that regard, we should and just send your comments to Luanne and she can incorporate them into her master.

Urfer: Asks Hale to resent some information he provided for the Guidance Manual.

Chair: So Dave did have some comments that he sent you? Ok

Legislative Liaison, Eric's not here....

Jones: Can I say something about the Guidance Manual? If something's in there that's just a Board policy, it should be very clear that it's just a policy and anything else should reference the regulation that it applies to.

Maynard: Or if it's in Statute it should specify down to the last letter, where instead of just 08.48.

Chair: Yeah, I agree.

Maynard: I suppose for Legislative Liaison we don't have any bills over there. So the only thing we'd be looking for is watching finance unless we want to tackle making Luanne permanent.

Jones: Yeah, I was going to say I got a call from Bert the other day and that was his question. Has there been any discussion on that and I'm thinking that when we don't have anything else in front of them might be a good time to put that out there that way we're not jeopardizing anything else if there's a lot of push back.

Maynard: And quite frankly APDC does not have a whole lot of items on their agenda so they can help us with that.

Chair: Ok, Emeritus Status......

Maynard: We need to find out if everybody wants to do that first.

Chair: Do what?

Maynard: We want to find if it's a consensus of the Board that they want to do that. Some of us might not want to.

Jones: Yeah, there should probably a motion to start a Statute change.

On a motion duly made by Maynard, seconded by Schedler and unanimously passed it was RESOLVED to go to the Legislature to make the Landscape Architect position a

permanent voting position.

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Urfer: Good I can say my little spiel.

Schedler: Does anyone know the history of why it was non-voting?

Chair: Vern probably does.

Jones: There was uh, it's been put through at once or twice to make it a permanent voting seat but one of the Representatives or somebody, a Senator, one of them stopped it. He was evidently a committee head, Bert knows who it was, somebody from Anchorage I think.

Maynard: Yeah, I worked with Duane Adams when we got all this landscape architect actually licensed. And at that time they didn't know how many landscape architects there would be and whether they would deserve a full seat. Since they didn't have any they decided to make it temporary non-voting at that point. We've approached the Legislature at least twice since and at that point the Legislator that it was referred to was head of either finance or rules and he doesn't like landscape architects for some reason so he stopped it. He is now no longer in the House he's in the Senate and I don't know if he chairs a committee that would see this bill so hopefully we can get it through.

Urfer: First of all I'd like to say I really appreciate this. It's been what 15 years at least, that we've been registered in the State and like every other discipline it's become more complex. And I think it's really hard for a lot of landscape architects to pay into, basically, a board that they have no representation on to be able to actually make a decision, not that we're a deciding factor but I think it's one of those things where it's an awful lot of money being spent without any way to say we really object. Thank you.

Kerr: What is required to make a change to the name of the Board?

Urfer: Vern isn't there, we had a proposal at one time and someone made a comment one time and someone said in AELS that the L goes to land surveyor and the S to landscape architects. (laughter)

Jones: Well we, they're working on a new program and we're going to change to two letter designations. The old program would only accept one letter so we've got a bunch of oddball letters representing different branches of engineering.....

Hale: It should say Alaska Executive Land Surveyor. (laughter)

Jones: So, in the new system it'll be LA. Then everybody will think you're from Southern California.

Urfer: Oh, they already do.

Chair: Well I think the change makes sense and why it was done as a non-voting seat I don't quite understand it certainly makes sense that......

Maynard: And it doesn't make any difference in our budget. Non-voting, we're paying for you anyway so there's no fiscal note attached to it.

Chair: Ok, any other comments? Do we need to re-read that? Jones: We have a motion by Colin, seconded by Kathleen. Move to go to the Legislature to make the landscape architect position a permanent voting position. Chair: And do we need to do that by individual vote? Jones: Not necessarily. Chair: Ok, all those in favor say aye, all those opposed, abstentions. It passes. Jones: Who's going to coordinate with APDC? Maynard: I will. Chair: Ok, Budget Committee Jeff anything to report? Koonce: Nothing to report other than I ran into Sara Chambers last night in the elevator and she said that the budget doesn't appear to be damaging. Chair: Continuing Education, that's Brian and I don't know that he really has anything. Jones: That change that's pending public notice is all. Chair: Anybody else have anything on continuing education? Maynard: The continuing education change may have gotten lost in the structural engineering language. There were only two people who commented on it. Jones: It went out to everybody. Maynard: Yeah I know but that doesn't mean they read it, they probably noticed the structural engineering and tossed it. Jones: We always get a lot of them back as undeliverable. Chair: IDP Liaison. That's me and I really don't have too much to report. I did mention vesterday that NCARB is looking at a reduction in the IDP hours and basically getting rid of the elective hours and going with the core hours and I'll keep you posted on that after our March meeting with NCARB. Agenda item 19 – Board Travel Chair: So, 19 is Board travel and so that NCARB coming up March 13th and 14th is a Regional meeting not the National and Vern and I are both planning to attend and Jeff you can't make that one right? Koonce: Right. Chair: NCEES Western Zone, Scottsdale May 14th through 16th do we know who wants to attend that yet?

Schedler: I'd like to go, I haven't been to any.

John: Yours won't be funded since you're.....

Schedler: So who's on the list to go? Brian, Colin......

Jones: Well it depends, the State may fund some.

Chair: And Vern are you going to that one?

give the report, I volunteered.

we've got Colin, Dave, John and you.

Schedler: So one person can't go?

only be paying for two.

Jones: I don't know, I might.

Koonce: I'd like to go to that also.

Schedler: Ok, I see.

Jones: Yeah, I put a thing out, I got a response from Brian, Colin and Dave and John Kerr and Kathleen also.

Maynard: Not for a committee, no they send you to the committee meetings. I think the Chair

might get funded but if I don't go one of the other committee members that have to attend will

Jones: Brian, but Brian is funded as an officer and we have two funded delegates' slots. So.

Maynard: Yeah, the funded slots are NCEES is paying the State back for it. So the State would

Chair: Then we've got the NCARB Annual meeting June 17th through the 20th and I'd like to go

Jones: Ok, I'll get the travel request in next week sometime hopefully.

Maynard: Brian will get paid by the Region won't he?

Jones: Right, Brian is, he's an officer so they will fund him.

Maynard: And I need to give UPLG Committee report so that's why I'd like to go. I will be going no matter if the State is paying or not.

to that.

Koonce: So I'll have a committee assignment prior to that....

Chair: And Vern are you going to try to go to that one also?

Chair: Well you've got your application in right now, uh, yes, yes they do.

Koonce: Do they make assignments of committees?

Chair: Usually its right at the first of June is when they send out the notices of these assignments if I remember. You usually won't meet with your committee at the Annual it'll be sometime after that, August, sometimes October it depends on the committee. D is NCEES Annual Williamsburg, VA August 19th through the 22nd. Colin, who else would like to go? Kerr: I'd like to go, Dave? Jones: Who else? Dave, John, that's it? Chair: I don't know about Brian. Maynard: And again he'll be funded. Chair: Eric, I don't know if he will want to go sometimes he has some conflicts. Jones: Then the CLARB Annual in September. Urfer: yep. Jones: I'll try to go to that one too. I haven't been to a CLARB meeting for about 2 ½ years now Urfer: Yeah and we have a good location. Chair: Where is it? Jones: New Orleans. Maynard: Yeah the weather will probably be better in September than in June. Jones: Why, what happens in June? Maynard: Hot and muggy. Agenda item 20 - National Meeting Reports. Chair: So we're on item 20 National Meeting Reports. Kerr: On Board Travel I'll also be traveling to the NCEES Surveying Task Force Meeting at the end of February. Jones: They fund that right? Kerr: Yeah, they fund that. Schedler: Can we talk about the NCEES Annual meeting in August?

Jones: Did you want to be on the list for that one too?

Schedler: I would like to but August seems a long way off for planning.....

Chair: Vern can put in the request and that doesn't necessarily mean you have to go to it.

Schedler: Let me know when you get approval and I'll look at it.

Christensen: Put me down on the CLARB meeting.

Chair" We're on 20 which is the National Meeting Reports and a. is the Western Zone.

Maynard: Which we reported on at the August meeting and then we went to the National Meeting in August which we reported on at the November meeting. We haven't gone to any meetings between November and now.

16 Chair: And the CLARB?

Urfer: Same thing.

Chair: You reported last time? Ok, and I went to the CLARB Board Chair meeting and that was right before our last meeting and I think I did discuss that.

Maynard: And Brian's at the NCEES Presidents meeting right now.

Jones: Is that where he's at?

Chair: I think that's where he's at and....

Maynard: He tried to get me to go.

Chair: Just thinking back on the Board Chair meeting again some of those same things that I did talk about at length last meeting, the BEA, BFEA, IDP changes were talked about quite a bit at that Board Chairs meeting and they're still evolving. They haven't come up with the final language that they're going to propose to the membership yet so after the meeting in Long Beach in March we'll probably have a pretty good look at what they're going to propose in June. So after that meeting I'll go ahead and report again on it rather than keep you posted with the various language that they come up with.

Maynard: Is it close enough to 10 to call John?

Jones: If you want to do John before the other one.

Chair: Yes

Jones: I'll call him and tell him to go to the fish bowl.

Chair: I think what we'll jump to next is item 11 a.

Agenda item 11 – Old Business

Maynard: I think 17 we can probably just mention and not really discuss that much because they've got to actually approach us with something. They're still working their way through that.

Chair: It was put in here, actually 18 is the handout of the proposed regulation under committee of registration and practice. But it really is agenda item 11 a. but in your packets it's 18.

Note: Called John Savage for teleconference on 11 a.

Chair: Hello John we're going to start out with what was called old business 11, use of logos on plans. Did you get a copy of that draft regulation language?

Savage: I may have, I don't have it handy here with me.

Chair: I'll read it. The reason that this regulation project was initiated was because of problems that John has had trying to identify the responsible parties on the plans, how to locate them, their address, what the company name is, those sorts of things. So this regulation project was started to assist in investigations and properly, individuals properly identifying them and their company on their documents. At first we had talked about logos, company names and we talked about drawings. The way I approached it was just to say that all documents that are required to be signed and sealed. So I'll go ahead and read this right now. It's a proposed change to 12 AAC 36.185 Use of Seals and is amended by adding new subsections h to i to read,

(h) The registrant shall include on all documents that are required to be signed and sealed its (1) business name, physical address and phone number; (2) project name or identification; (3) project address/location; and (4) certificate of authorization number issued to the corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership to practice architecture, engineering, land surveying, or landscape architecture, if applicable.

 And (i) On documents where multiple entities that are authorized to practice architecture, engineering, land surveying, or landscape architecture are indicated, the registrant shall clearly identify the sole proprietor, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or limited liability partnership, or other authorized entity responsible for the work.

What my intent was was to make it clear when you have multiple registrants' firm names on a document who that registrant is actually working for. So when he puts his stamp on you might have two companies that provide the same type of engineering and one is prime and one is a sub-consultant but only the sub-consultant is doing the work on that particular drawing or that document so I would want them to identify which company that stamp was associated with and then also in cases where you have a, uh, oh say like a shop drawing or a pre-engineered metal building manufacturer submitting documents, structural engineering documents and there's a stamp on that and a company name on it, it's not very clear if that person is working for that company as an employee or if their working as their own company as a consultant to them because they very rarely put a company name on there. It's just the company that's doing the actual construction work of the building. So I think this would add clarity. Colin and I went back and forth on some language and he took exception to some of the things I had in here so I tweaked it a little bit and decided to go ahead and throw it out there and see what everybody thought. I welcome comments on it and welcome the discussion. One thing, when I was looking at this there was about 5 states that had similar language but didn't go quite as far as we did but I think that's because those states also, some of those states also have laws that require them to have the name of the discipline in their company name. So it had to be X architects it couldn't be just X company that does architecture. One state had an example of what their intent was on the title block situation and I didn't want to use the word title block I

didn't want to put it directly to drawings because I wanted to leave flexibility for the type of document and how people end up arranging things on their drawings. But typically like on this particular one they had the name of the architect and then down below it they had the authorization number, so their corporate number to practice architecture in that state and they listed their consultants and their consultants had their authorization numbers as well. The only problem is you really can't tell from this who the person works for, if they're working for the one on top or one of the consultants. And I didn't want to be too prescriptive on it and say, you know, it has to be one inch way, just leave it up to them to figure out how they are going to identify themselves with the firm they are working for. So with that I welcome some comment.

Savage: I have one if no one else is raising their hand Richard.

Chair: No one is raising their hand, go ahead John.

Savage: Here recently, and a couple of you have worked with me on these, but here recently and I'm just attesting to the validity of how bad we need this in place. We've had a couple issues with a corporate authorization. I mean we've had companies coming in here that didn't even have a business license or a corporate authorization, oh but you know our engineer had a license or our architect or our land surveyor, whatever. But it was like peeling back the skins of an onion and I mean literally it eats us so much of our resource time, I mean, you know, you call this company and no I don't have any such employee and that and you try to find somebody that knows what project you're talking about and then you get a lead to another company and nope never heard of the guy and that and you go and you go and you go and finally you find the individual who has this and he's a sole proprietor and it's expired and you come to find out he had changed to a corporation or chanted from a corporation back to a sole proprietor, it's just very, very frustrating and time consuming and this will help clearing it up. I never quite understood why we had a specific call out on a site adaptation of design drawings where you have to re-release them with your title block and I always kind of, at times I took that when it says with your title block, that was kind of saying that the original one should have had the title block of the individual who was originally sealing them. You know sometimes I didn't get much yardage out of that but this is going to be great having that in there.

Chair: Is there anything about the particular language that you saw either as a problem or you'd rather see different information requested?

Savage: No, I mean, for right now it certainly looks good Richard. I'll flip through here and take a look at it again later today and send you an email if I see anything but a lot of times we don't find those things out until we've got it on the street and then darn it, you know, guys are saying but it says this, type of thing or whatever but I'll certainly take a look at it again.

Maynard: Some of the architects we work with will have a cover sheet where they will list all their sub-consultants with addresses and contact people, I guess they could put the corporate authorizations where that's appropriate on that, would that work rather than putting it on every single sheet?

Savage: You know because of the way these things get split up and that on jobs sites or someone makes a complaint and they're sending me the example, they're send me, you know, five sheets from a project. That cover sheet, Colin, if that's who I'm talking to, that's usually, you've seen them out on job sites, that's the first thing that's destroyed and gone. I've gone into half of those, ripped in half or whatever when I'm in there doing a site visit and that, it seems like, so me personally, I think, you know, just as a rule of thumb I think, on the sheet they're

sealing would be the best way so I don't have to make no assumptions of, ok all the landscape architect stuff's going to be sealed by this gentleman when in fact they had another individual that was sealing some of them. Does that make sense?

Chair: It does to me, I don't know if it makes sense to Colin or not.

Maynard: Yes, the one that usually has the building department stamp that says these are the official drawings that they have to build too. So in my experience they hang on to that so they know that that's the official one. But I don't have an argument that great.

Chair: Well in looking at this I thought about the burden it would put on the firm or individual to do it and I really didn't see that it's really any different than the other information that we typically already put, I mean we typically already put our business name and our business address on there so it'd be one more little line under there that had their corporate authorization. The main thing would be that then they would need to identify though that stamp is being associated with whatever business so they might have to add something right next to the stamp that says the name of their company.

Koonce: Could you just put the number inside the little square where you put your stamp along with the date?

Chair: Yeah, you could do that. I didn't want to change the stamp itself, make any changes to that and I didn't want to be too prescriptive by saying it needs to be an inch away or anything like that because it could be you're the only consultant name on the document and in that case it's clear. You've got your stamp on there, you've got your company name and somewhere on there you've got your corporate authorization. Now on things like a, uh, another type of document maybe a report. In that case that's dealt with a little bit differently in our regulations and you could have your stamp on the cover or second page and have your company name in there. You don't have to stamp every page of it. And that's why I didn't want to say drawings or specs or anything like that just on all documents that are required to be signed and sealed. If they're not required to be signed and sealed, you don't have to put it.

Kerr: This is kind of an out layer case but when we are doing drawings for a condemnation of land they have to be on 8 ½ by 11 and they're really shoe horned in there and this would consume a fair percentage of the available space on the page. It would be, in the one's we are currently doing right now it would be very difficult for us to do this.

Chair: So you would really just have room for your stamp, is that what you're saying?

Kerr: Yeah, it's very, very, very tight.

Koonce: Could you just put the number right next to your stamp?

Chair: Well there's.....

Kerr: Well you've got to have the business name, physical address, phone number.

Koonce: Isn't that already on the document?

Kerr: Not on condemnation sheets, no.

Maynard: I guess what I would suggest in that situation would be similar to a report where your letterhead starts with your name and all that stuff at the top of the first page. It's not repeated on the next 23 pages the stamp is going to be next to the signature on the last page. It's one document. You could have a cover sheet that has your name stamp the cover sheet and say this applies to the sheets one through nine. You don't have to stamp every sheet.

Kerr: On those, they are going to the court, we do stamp every sheet. But that would work to put this on the first page if that was acceptable. Now I.....

Chair: Well that's why I did want to leave a little bit of latitude about where that goes. As long as you're clear about who's responsible for it.

Kerr: Well we can definitely do that, I mean they get so tight we break out a separate page, there's a lot, all the notes are on one page. There's no room for even the basic notes on these.

Chair: So it's a, is the format a standard format that is required for legal purposes? Is that.....

Kerr: So I'm told. I would very much like to be on $8 \frac{1}{2}$ by 14 but the attorney are telling me $8 \frac{1}{2}$ by 11.

Hale: We use legal size. You can record legal or but hey specify what they want.

Kerr: For condemnation?

Hale: Yes, I don't know why you couldn't use legal.

Kerr: I don't know, I asked someone who worked with the court and he said all their files right now at the court are 8 ½ by 11 so I don't know if they've done away with legal size paper.

Maynard: Do it 11 by 17.

Kerr: I like that idea; I'd love to have 11 by 17.

Hale: The problem is they go in with a lot of other legal documents that we're not maybe generating in the exhibit.

Kerr: Yeah, but we can add a sheet that has all this information, I don't have a problem with adding more sheets if we're stamping each page we couldn't put this on each page

Koonce: It would be nice to put it on the cover sheet because then you have a directory of everybody that is involved with this project and the contact....

Chair: The thing with that is, you know, on the cover sheet of a set of drawings it still doesn't identify just who is involved with the project. But just like this title block here that list all the consultants it doesn't associate any of the stamps with any particular company.

Maynard: Well you can. A number of our clients say that architecture company A, address, contact name and the person that's in responsible charge and they're the ones that stamped all those drawings. Structural engineering BBFM Engineers, address, name, phone number, so adding the C whatever for the corporate authorization where it applies would be no big deal and

then John could look at the cover sheet and it says ok the mechanical engineering which ever it was, that's the company, that's the person. And that would, I think, solve the problem assuming of course that he gets a cover page.

Savage: Just to be clear Colin as long as I see the name somewhere. Too many times the bores of those drawings have, you know, XYZ Engineers and they're overseeing the project or XYZ Architecture and the people sealing it have nothing to do with that company and it's taken me a week to find out who they work for, what their company is, is it a sole proprietor, if so what licensing do they have but if it's a corporation do they have the corporate authorization. And that happens more times now days than I like to think.

Koonce: But if it was on the cover sheet John....

Savage: Yeah, if it's on the cover sheet, I'm not trying to be anal I'm just saying there are a lot of times when I go to a project that they're pretty beat up or missing but we can work around that. It's going to be a small percentage compared to what we're dealing with now.

Koonce: Well if it's not a big deal then to put it in the water mark or whatever. We could do something like that maybe.

Chair: For the corporations and limited liability companies to add that authorization number adjacent to the stamp to me is easy. We're not specifying a size, it could just be put right next to it. But when you talk about sole proprietors or the other partnerships that aren't limited liability partnerships it's a little bit different because they're not issued that corporate authorization number. So then it's hard to just associate that stamp with a particular company. I was just, you know, I see it all the time. I saw some little pre-engineered building, real small kind of building a drawing with structural information on it and it had a stamp of a structural engineer on it or it might have been a civil and it had the name of this company that builds these things down in the states. So I don't know if that engineer is working as an employee for that company or if he's a consultant for that company. In that case that should be represented. Otherwise I'm going to say that the company needs to have corporate authorization because they're offering engineering services under a corporation and not only that there's no information other than the stamp that identifies how to get ahold of that person that stamped the drawings.

Savage: That's exactly what I'm talking about. Telecommunication is huge with that, these towers go up and you've got engineering you've got land surveying and these companies, you know, Verizon, GCI and all their affiliates, they have nothing to do with this guy and that it's so many layers down in the onion that it does, it virtually takes up a ton of man hours.

Koonce: So the number of the engineers stamp is not, you can't track that back?

Chair: You don't know who he's working for though. You could track it back to his address but he might be working as an employee for somebody else. If you look at my stamp you're going to see my home address not my company address. Unless you go to my companies corporate authorization then you'll see my name.

Savage: And a lot of our licensing files don't even have phone numbers in them. So you're starting a letter writing campaign on something that should be an open and shut, you know, we either have a case or we don't. But it would be a lot more effective and cleaner, you know, putting something like this in there.

Kerr: Would all of this be solved if the licensing files had current phone numbers for people?

Chair: No, it wouldn't.

Savage: No, not really because we're tracking the guy, I mean we can't even get current addresses so I doubt we're going to be able to get current phone numbers on a 100% basis or even a big percentage of it. People renew and they just assume that we've got all that, but no it wouldn't be, there would still be a matter of contacting every one of them and finding out who you working for and what company, you know this is actually my company but b. I was actually working for this company when I sealed that. As opposed to just me getting on the database checking it and driving on.

Maynard: I had problems with what you first came up with but I think what you have here now allows us the flexibility to, if we consider the drawing set as a document and you put it on the front page and list everybody whose responsible for which disciplines and then go and you find an M4 with Joe Blow's stamp on it and you go, yeah, he's a mechanical and he works for so and so and he's got this organization it resolves what John problem is. Now the problem of not getting the cover sheet is a different one altogether but at least he knows what project he can get this set from, whoever and then track it that way. So I think this works. It gives us the flexibility to deal with putting a cover sheet on your stuff. Now, I do a lot of work for a steel fabricator and right now my stamp goes on his drawing and it has just their manufacturers name on it. Now then we'll, if this goes through then we'll add our logo on those sheets and that's not a big deal although sometimes they don't give me enough room to get my stamp on it but.

Koonce: Well when we have renewals which are coming up and they put in their application and pay their fees don't they have to update their information?

Chair: They do but having the information associated with your license is different than having the information associated with your stamp on the documents that you're stamping. So say in my case I work for a corporation. And we have a corporate authorization. So if I stamp a drawing for company X then it's assumed that I'm working for company X. There's nothing that says I can't moonlight and go stamp other stuff so if I put my stamp on another drawing how do they know who I'm representing when I stamp it.

Koonce: I'm not talking about that I'm talking about current information in your files when you update your license.

Chair: Yeah, that is required that they have current information.

Koonce: And you would not be able to renew your license unless you had.....

Chair: Well you have to certify that it is accurate information that you're providing the State. You're going to be renewed either way because Vern's not going to check every single address and phone number to make sure it's current when they renew licenses. It's the responsibility of the registrant to provide that current information.

Luanne: What if people don't update in between? In a two year span you could......

Chair: Not typically but you could have, you know, changed jobs three times in that period working for different companies and for John to try to track them down it would at least be nice if

he could see the company they're working at when they signed those documents.

Luanne: I'd like to make one suggestion. It seems like the ones we have the most trouble with is somebody that's a sole proprietor if therefore they don't have a business number. Maybe we just need a distinction for those people to put on theirs along with their stamp that just says they're a sole proprietor.

Chair: Well it's not just that really and I should have brought an example. So in the case that Colin just said where he's, fabrication company is having him stamp shop drawings.....

Maynard: Actually I don't stamp shop drawings I stamp the erection drawings...

Chair: Ok, but say it was a shop drawing and you were doing the calculations for it and stamping it. So I see that and I see Colin's stamp on it and I see Fabrication Company is the company. So is Fabrication Company actually doing structural engineering work or are they hiring a consultant and having the consultant stamping it? It's very unclear and John you can probably speak to this where you tried to track down registrants that have stamped drawings from outside manufacturers etc. on shop drawings.

Savage: Yeah, it's huge its very time consuming and I don't know that we want somebody just being able to write on there that they're a sole proprietor. I want what's your business name, what name are you doing business in the State of Alaska under and we start running it from there. We start at the business license level, check that, you know, and if it's a business license and they're listed as a corporate business then that changes which a lot of times it does and, oh, I didn't realize we had incorporated and that, well whatever. But yeah it, to have the business name on there and the contact information would be huge it truly would.

Maynard: I figured we might as well get moving on this so.

On a motion duly made by Maynard, seconded by Kerr and passed unanimously it was RESOLVED to forward the regulation project for 12 AAC 36.185 Seals regarding information to be included on documents.

Chair: Any additional discussion on this? All those in favor, all those opposed abstentions? So the motion passes and it can do to Jun?

Jones: To Jun. This is from our mail out regarding our fee increase back in 2011. These are the ones that came back (Jones holds up a box containing approximately 115 letters that were returned undeliverable.) and this happens every time we do a mail out.

Schedler: Why do we have to mail them out?

Jones: And a lot of these, well just about all of them are active licenses.

Schedler: Why do we have to mail these, I mean I just look at this and its four pages of paper and stamps and......

Jones: Because people don't read newspapers anymore and if we don't they say well I didn't know, and we still get a lot of people that say, when did this happen?

Koonce: So all those people don't have accurate addresses.

Schedler: So now they don't know anyway. Why can't it be done by email, why can't it be done by a notice on our website and advertised in the newspaper?

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Jones: We did. The one for structural engineers, we put it on our webpage, we put it in the Anchorage paper, we put it on the State of Alaska notices page and we mailed a copy to everybody that has a license.

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Maynard: And you emailed it to everybody that is on the listsery?

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Jones: Yeah, we emailed to everybody on listserv.

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Chair: Well while we have John on the line I want to cover 17 a. which is the letter from ACEC regarding professional knowledge and direct supervisory control.

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Maynard: Can I jump in here? Yeah this is the letter to APDC. APDC has not actually formed their official position yet unless they did it yesterday at their meeting at noon. So I would say it's for information at this point but they're going to probably send us something similar saying just that if we have an office in Palmer we want to be able to manage it from Anchorage without having a PE in that office.

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Chair: And we've talked a little bit about this in the past, you know, with the change in technology and how, not just the change in technology but multiple offices at different locations that there still is the ability to have direct supervisory control and not be in the same physical office. I think this is a topic that we are going to have to address. I don't think we need to take action on this but they bring us some very relevant points.

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Kerr: This was brought to my attention in that the thing that was of interest to me is the lines that says based on recent experience two our member firms, the Licensing Board has interpreted "direct professional knowledge or direct supervisory control" to that an engineer in responsible charge must be collocated in the same physical location or office as the subordinate staff working on the project. I don't know, has the Licensing Board made that interpretation. Is that a factual statement?

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Jones: This came up before and it was determined that an individual had to spend at least 50% of his time in that office.

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Savage: And this is usually coming up as a topic from complaints of your fellow licensees that they're doing a, they use this as an example but they're doing a project on ALESKA Pipeline and another companies responsible charge has been in Canada and hasn't been out of Canada in 20 years and never seen the pipe line. They have a problem with that. Our other Boards we have, I tried to dig up the language today and I couldn't find it but when I do I'll send it to Vern. But some of the other Boards like the Mechanical Administrators and the Electrical Administrators, for their personal supervision before walls are closed up, concrete poured, things like that. That has to be in person when they're overseeing sites like that. Just to throw

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45 46 that in there in case that lends credence one way or the other they can't do it via SKYPE, FaceTime, pictures, you know, email, anything like that.

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Kerr: So that statement they are making here is correct?

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Maynard: I think we were asked a question by somebody that well we have an office in Homer

but the engineer quit, can we still have that office there even though the only engineers we have are in our Anchorage head office and we said that, well you have to have an engineer there at least half the time. And that was a couple years ago.

Hale: This isn't for a temporary office is it?

Maynard: No this is for a permanent office and it's not for somebody who works from home, you know they're on maternity leave or ill or whatever, you know it's not a permanent office.

Chair: I guess a kind of comment on this, as far as interns basically learning about engineering, architecture, landscape, whatever it is there is a lot of value there to be in the same office and to gain a lot of knowledge from people by just being right there in the same office but I also feel that you can be in responsible control and can monitor a project remotely if there's an updated exchange going on. I just don't think the person, the non-registrant is really going to glean all the education they could from their mentors, supervisors.

Kerr: There was other language I don't see it right here where they were saying that the Board was using this to prevent the use of experts outside the State.

Chair: I've never heard anything like that, ever. I don't even recall any sort of discussion around that.

Kerr: Yeah, that seems implausible and counter to the mission of the Board and I had a hard time, I asked for additional information and nothing was forthcoming.

Chair: Yeah people fabricate statements like that all the time that have no merit or basis. It's just something they say or think and, uh, that's just not true.

Maynard: I guess my gut reaction to this at the start was that I think it is of value to have other professionals in that office and I go back to the mentoring program that we allow. We don't allow somebody to do engineering in an office that doesn't have any engineers. They may have engineers that are not mechanical and they're mechanical so they're mentor is, you know a hundred mails away but there is a civil engineer or somebody who is a licensed professional who can help them along. They're not just out there doing work by themselves. And I have a hard time buying that you can actually monitor somebody from afar unless you are there on a regular basis. Because otherwise why couldn't somebody just have one office in Anchorage and have offices in 50 different communities with drafters doing all the engineering and sending him stuff and he just looks at it and stamp's it. It's no different than getting a project from Verizon or McDonalds that's already been designed by somebody outside you just look it over and stamp it and ship it off, we don't allow that either. You have to take ownership, be in responsible charge. I don't think you're in responsible charge if you're hundreds of miles away and basically just see the final documents.

Kerr: I like the general guideline of an individual 50% of the time in the office for the folks they're supervising but I also like the ambiguity in the language where if somebody did have the technology, did have the methodology, you know, maybe they have a full time FaceTime situation or one of those robots that goes around the office with a monitor on it. There are technologies that allow the conscientious person to have direct professional knowledge and direct supervisory control from a remote location. And I think that if, I think we should leave it open to if a person can demonstrate that they have that, I wouldn't want to close the door on that possibility but by default I think that the burden of demonstrating it should be on the person

who may not have the control that they think they do.

 Koonce: On projects where you use riverbed and it's a streaming program that allows you have one model and three or four different offices are all using that model at the same time. So there's different components that work off of that but you could do that and have real time documents that you're working on with others. I wouldn't want to have one of my offices in the valley or whatever and not have either my partner or myself there running it. It seems kind of remiss to have another office there and not have someone in responsible charge.

Chair: In the end the person that's in responsible charge is taking ownership of whatever they stamp that they know what's going into it, it was at their direction, you know, the complexity of it may require them to be interacting more frequently than they would on a simple project, you know, there's projects in the office that I've got somebody drafting in another room. That doesn't mean that I need to touch base with them even on a daily basis if I'm following the project I know what I'm expecting them to do and I'm periodically reviewing that to make sure it's what I intended. Is there any more discussion on this? So I think on this unless somebody thinks otherwise we can just follow it right now. I think probably at some point we'll want to do a regulation project to clarify and just have a little bit more consistency on what these firms can

Ok was there anything else that John wanted to be onboard with? John was there anything else that we were going to cover that you wanted to be online with us.

Savage: No, I think those were the two items.

Chair: Ok, well thanks for your input, we appreciate it.

Savage: Thanks for having me and you guys all have safe travels back home and good luck on the rest of the meeting.

Chair: I think what we will do now is. Do you want to take a quick break before we launch into this? So why don't we take a 10 minute break and then when we come back we will get on the 6 a.

Jones: Pause your recorders.

10:45 back on record.

10:33 Break

Chair: Ok, we're back on agenda item 6 a. we have a motion on the table to adopt the regulations as they were public noticed. We had some discussion yesterday I'd like to go around the table and find out if there's any more discussion, concerns or amendments that we would like to suggest to the regulation before we vote on it. So Kathleen we will start with you.

Jones: If you have an amendment put it on a motion sheet so that we've got it as written.

Schedler: This is about the structural engineering license regulation project? First of all I'd like to commend the committee or specifically Colin for all the hard work that went into it. I know it's not an easy thing to do nor is it easy to synopsize all of the comments into useful comments because they come from everything from useful to quasi useful to out in left field. I feel that I

have enough confidence in Colin to make whatever small specific changes to the work that they've done per the comments that he deems necessary that at this late date and by my non-involvement in the project that it would be like micromanaging and I may take it in a direction that it was not intended. And I would not be in favor of putting it back out for public comment and for that reason I would probably be in favor of making minor amendments and approving it go forward.

Urfer: Since I can't actually make specific suggestions if you guys choose I would say there are a couple of things where there's language maybe you should add a work such as they were worried that it should say structural engineer in a couple places and the only other thing is there seemed to be constant questions about span's, spans on the deck and how that translated so I would just say if you feel those need to be clarified. I don't know enough about it to make a suggestion. But they seemed to be repetitive questions.

Koonce: Yeah, I've got some comments that I'm proposing. In regards to that handout 6 a. in the description, Number 1 defines hazardous facilities ad defined in the current edition of the IBC chapter 3. Delete number 2. Number 3 define essential facilities as defined in the current edition of IBC chapter 16 category 3 and 4. No changes in 4 5 or 6. And on number 7 add excluding those with industrial exemption.

Maynard: You don't need to do that, it's already, its industrial exemption.

Chair: Could you go through those one more time.

Koonce: Certainly. Number one hazardous facilities as defined in the current edition of the IBC chapter 3.

Maynard: Could we leave the chapter out so that if the IBC re-does the chapter we don't have to do a regulation change?

Koonce: Absolutely. Just put it in for reference. Number 2, delete that one.

Chair: So delete special occupancy structures?

Koonce: Right. Number 3 it's defined in essential facilities in the current edition of the IBC chapter 16 category 3 and 4.

Maynard: Are you leaving the area and height limitations in on number 3?

Koonce: I wasn't but I thought it was already identified in essential facilities. But it can be.

Maynard: If you do a 200 sq. ft. addition to a school it's an essential facility but would not be covered under this. You would be allowed to do it as a CE. But if you want to make every addition to a school require an SE if that's your desire we can leave the area and height limitations off.

Koonce: I know they are included in the IBC so it wouldn't be the same as...right?

Maynard: Well the loads aren't different, no. A smaller addition is less complex I would guess.

Koonce: But it's still an essential facility. There's still the same risk to the occupant load.

Chair: So, we would need a motion to amend that we'd have to vote on first.

Koonce: Want me to try to fill this out?

Chair: Yeah, you fill that out and we'll continue going around.

Walters: I think that, I don't have anything I would like to change. I think we should go ahead and accept this with some of the minor amendments. I think that some of the biggest concerns that I've heard in comments are from people that are civil engineers not being to continue on with their work without becoming an SE but I think our Board is efficient enough that we can take care of that when it needs to change with grandfathering. It looks very doable it's doesn't look very onerous. Good work.

Christensen: Ok, I would like to refer it back to committee and I agree with Colin I don't want them to go back and go through every paragraph, chapter and verse. I think some areas that we ought to look to are one the grandfather clause and it would behoove us to have them notify us that they want to be grandfathered back in and not have to go in there with all the paper work that he does. The other was the bridge issue. I'd like to see them look at that a little closer, a, uh, any bridge whether it's 200 ft. or if you go up to Seward you've got one bridge that's only 60 Feet. If that goes out you're out of business anyway so either do them all or don't do any of them because they're governed by the Federal Highway Transportation Board sub-chapter to each one of the different areas bridges and structures like that. But I'd like to see them revisit that and maybe give an exemption in there. I know it's essential but if any bridge goes out its essential period. And if they're governed by any Federal funds they've got to have oversight from the Federal Transportation people so that's the two wishes I had, just the grandfather clause and make sure that the paperwork isn't onerous on the engineers. Just like getting a license put a note to it that you'd like to be grandfathered in and it comes around every season so they don't just pop up and say I've got to be grandfathered in later one. I know it's kind of a moot point but it just puts paperwork on john's desk so those are the only two comments I had.

Hale: I think it's essentially a good regulation and I hate to see it go back to committee or back out to public comment because I'm not sure we're going to get any better comments. I think it's a good idea to maybe shore up the language a little. I'd hate to see it go back into the process.

Kerr: It's definitely a complex and adding in the additional IBC sounds really good on the surface. I'm not sure how the language dove tails and if that really works but that's just because of my ignorance on the IBC. Do we know, I'd like to definitely see it reviewed prior to voting on it with the proposed changes to make sure that everything does flow and make sure that we address the common theme comments that we're getting regarding specifically bridges and significant structures so......

Chair: You're saying that you would rather see it go back to committee?

Kerr: I think it has to go back to committee in order to verify that inserting these additional sections will work and do what we want to do unless, from my perspective but maybe those that already know those codes very well can say yeah, this is definitely going to do what we want it to do.

Koonce: Those sections of the IBC are really, go into detail for instance H talks about oxidizers and all the methods and formulas for H. It's pretty extensive and it's also got national standards

to go with that in reference and then in chapter 16 for essential facilities categories 3 and 4 similarly it has some back ground for it and there's some basis for it in mean it's not just put in there arbitrarily.

Christensen: I think my primacy will be would the states adopt the IBC regulation? Some states can be for stringent than that but not less stringent.

Kerr: It's not the content or quality of the content. It looked to me, and you guys can tell me it's different, but it looked to me to be a list of definitions and does that work with the language that you're proposing that it's just a list of definitions? It categorizes that in great detail but is it, are we saying if you got to have your structural engineer stamp to design anything that is a certain class of hazardous facility or all hazardous facilities as defined in chapter 3. In chapter 3 is that, uh, it looks like there are different tiers of hazardous materials in there and are we saying everything in chapter 3? All levels of hazardous materials require the SE?

Christensen: Not really cause go to section 262 in CFR40 you'll find most of them in there that probably have oxidizers and would be flammable. I mean, it covers about everything even table salt. So you'd have to define, each building could have something different.

Chair: My only problem with tying it back to the IBC on the H occupancies as necessitating a structural engineer under this regulation is that some of the stuff in the IBC under the H occupancies deals more with other controls for that substance it might be the type of container it needs to be stored in it might be a requirement for a sprinkler system and the actual structure itself other than the type of construction whether it's concrete or wood or steel or whatever might not be the main issue that the H occupancies is dealing with. It could be a ventilation system or something like that so I don't know if there's a real direct correlation between those hazardous substances in a hazardous facility.

Koonce: Well the number 1 currently it's ambiguous it doesn't really tell you what hazardous is. It's up to the court to make that determination and they would fall back to statutes and regulations that are current in use in the jurisdiction. So if you're going to go backward, if you want to exclude certain H occupancies because of their level of severity of danger or whatever you could probably go through and maybe exclude, or only include H 4 through 6 or whatever you want, whatever you feel but Colin kind of, you grabbed the Oregon and Washington ones and they, this is kind of what they said, right?

Maynard: Yeah, that's exactly what they say.

Koonce: You could get into it a little bit more and help define it but I think that these definitions or referencing these definitions.

Chair: Yeah, I guess I'd favor referencing the IBC in that regard that we actually have some quantities instead of sufficient quantities because that is really ambiguous.

Koonce: It is, if you had a situation where you had to make a ruling on it. You'd have to go to some document or some reference document or whatever, I don't know, that NFPA 101 has that or not but you'd have to go to some document and make a reference to it otherwise you have no basis for a decision really. We could fine tune that.

Christensen: Well most of those have to be marked anyway. They have a placard on them of what's in the building so that's just for the first responders and the fire people so it's a, that's a

given but I think you're right about the quantity, how much can go in there and you'd be surprised what you find in some of them.

Koonce: Well if you have a structure that requires a little bit more, I don't know if the loads would be any different in the H or B The essential facilities is where you usually see that increase in the primary structural core, right, the multipliers or whatever.....

Maynard: Hazardous facility would probably fall under IBC category 3. Those are called hazardous facilities so it may be redundant that you've added that. My only comment about it is what you call the nebulas, we have a number of places in both statute and regulations where we say that where public safety is affected and kind of leave it up to whoever is going to be reviewing it to determine whether the public safety is affected or not and we haven't defined it, like especially with landscape architecture and some of the others it's kind of, yeah you may need one and you may not need one. It's kind of on a case by case basis.

Kerr: What about, is this going to be enforceable or are people going to be building buildings for non-hazardous purposes and then occupy them with hazardous materials. How do you control that?

(You can't from several sources.)

Koonce: What you can do is set basics, what's important is that the facility that houses hazardous material is designed by a structural engineer or by a civil engineer that took that exam.

Chair: The municipality of Anchorage requires that if you change the occupancy of the building that you get a permit and in particular if you change the occupancy that would change certain things about that building. Now often times there's warehouse type buildings that are constructed, they might be permitted as an S1 occupancy and then somewhere along the line somebody decides to store a bunch of tires in there or store some other hazardous materials or combustible materials or whatever and they never go back to the municipality so their technically in violation of the municipality's laws. It happens all the time. It's hard to control it. It really comes back to whoever owns and is using and leasing that facility to follow the law.

Maynard: That's a good point. I worked on a project, on a, it was a retail facility, it was a preengineered metal building and then it was sold and they wanted to put a bingo parlor in there which is an assembly occupancy so we had to go back in there and verify that, that existing structure would meet that higher occupancy with the importance factors that are associated with that and it became a child care center after that which, the same thing we had to verify that that structure that was not designed for "I" of 1-5 or for 2-5 would be able to accept that and it turns that the metal couldn't so we had to do some minor retrofit work on it. Same thing would be with the hazardous it would take you to a higher "I" factor. You would have to do those upgrades if you were going to make it a hazardous facility.

Koonce: I think it's important that it's defined. It would save people a lot of grief. It needs to be spelled out in black and white so the State Fire Marshall and local jurisdictions all use, the State has their own and of course the municipalities have got theirs. I think it would help verify everything.

Chair: My comments are really on the last two items which are the bridges and the off shore structures. I feel like they are kind of a specialty thing and I, uh, I feel like having structural

engineers in this State is important. But I also see that there's a system in place to provide safe bridges. And off shore structure I just. I'm not sure where they'd even fall in there. If we would end up in some very gray area with that or if they would end up being an industrial exemption. So I would rather see those two items pulled out.

Jones: I asked Jun to sit in incase there were any questions on what would be, what the result of changes or tabling it until next meeting would be.

Chair: Ok, so Jun right now what we have is, it's the regulation as published, we have the motion on the table and so we're going to vote on that with proposed amendments. So I guess procedurally we'd vote on any amendments and then vote on the main motion and if that motion fails then what are our options.

Maiquis: Good morning Mr. Chairman I'm Jun Maiquis, for the record, the regulations specialist for the Division. The Board has a few options with the proposed regulation. You have, option one, to adopt as public noticed. Second you can amend and adopt so long as the amendment is within the scope of the notice. If it's a major change I would advise the Board to re-public notice with the amendments. Third, you could drop the regulation, take no action at all. So those are your options, at this point, I don't know if Vern has shared the advice of the Department of Law to hold off on it, it's your choice, you can table it and discuss it some more at your next meeting, or set up a teleconference whatever the board feels.

Maiquis: Yeah it's on the table; if nothing happened it will be further discussed at the next scheduled meeting whether it's teleconferenced or a regular face to face meeting. You have those options. You have one year for this regulation there is a staleness date period from the date it was published to the newspaper. If nothing happens after one year passed by the Board has to either withdraw the regulations or re-public notice, do a supplemental notice.

Koonce: So, after it's approved, that's if this Board approves it, it goes to legal?

Maiquis: Yeah, what I'll need is an excerpt from the minutes the adoption order from the Chairman I will send the final package to the Department of Law. The assigned attorney for this is Todd Araujo, he will do his review if he sees something that is not in the spirit of the Statute it will go back to the Board for reconsideration. If everything looks ok it meets the Statute it goes to the regulations legislation section of the Department for another review to make sure then it goes to the LT Governor for filing. If after review by the Governor there are no problems it goes to the LT Governor and becomes effective 30 days after he signs it.

Maynard: Well it seems that there is a fair amount of wordsmithing that needs to happen so what I propose is that we table this thing until the May meeting and that you send me emails with your desired changes and I can come up with individual amendments that we can deal with one after the other rather than one lump sum so we can decide whether we want to do this, this way or the other way and verify that the IBC meets what we're looking at and then come back at the May meeting and go from there and see if we can adopt this.

Koonce: So maybe do some track changes and go over something?

Maynard: Yeah, I would come up with, look at hazardous facilities that's H3 6 or something so it meets the original intent but defines it better. Because I think 1 and 2 are basically occupancy

category 3 but I'll double check that.

Chair: But if we do that and it's significant enough and it sounds like it would be then we would need to re-public notice it.

Maynard: I don't think it will be a significant enough. If we are just defining hazardous facilities better that's not a significant change. If we change the bridges to clear span instead of span where we add engineering after or between structural and experience that's not a big change, its fine tuning to me. It doesn't change the intent. It's not something out of left field. It's basically responding to comments you know deleting 6 and 7 if that's what we decide to do is not a major change that requires more public notice, to me anyway.

Maiquis: It's your option. You guys are the decision makers or the jury and judge of your Board. If you feel like the others, I believe you guys got a good amount of response on the proposal. If the Board feels that hey our, bring back out to the public the amendments and extend the written comment to your next scheduled meeting that's also an option. But there are costs to be considered. I believe there was like 8K mail out of this.

Jones: Jun, can they adopt the CE portion of the regulations and table the rest of it?

Maiquis: Yeah you can, you can adopt a section which will be part one and part two is whatever you guys table.

Chair: So that would be written up as a separate motion. I think we'll go ahead and do that and get that out of the way. Then we can see what the Board wants to do from there.

Maynard: I move to table the regulation project until the next meeting and pass the continuing education regulation change as public noticed.

Koonce: Second

Christensen: Asks if he can repeat the motion.

34 Maynard: Re-reads the motion.

Chair: Do you need to put the specific section numbers in that?

Jones: Yes, I will do that.

 On a motion duly made by Maynard, seconded by Koonce and passed unanimously it was RESOLVED to Table the changes to 12 AAC 36.063 Engineering Education and Work Experience Requirements (SE), 12 AAC 36.108 Application for Registration as a Structural Engineer, 12 AAC 36.180 Seals, 12 AAC 36.185 Use of Seals and adopt the changes to 12 AAC 36.510 Continuing Education.

Chair: So we'll continue with this regulation project at our next meeting. Minor changes, do you want people to email?

Maynard: Yeah, send me with either the topic you want addressed or the language that you would suggest and I'll amalgamate the comments and come back with specific amendments on a specific topic and I might have one that says clear span and one that says delete bridges

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altogether and we'll figure out which one we want.

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Kerr: Can you email out the specific IBC sections?

Koonce: Yeah, I'll send them out to you, be happy too.

Christensen: And if I understand that correctly the period between now and the next meeting will be the comment period?

No there is no comment period (from several members)

Christensen: Not until we do the.....

Maiquis: No comment is completely closed. If the Board decides to consider more comments you'll have to open it again.

Chair: I think just about every Board Member has expressed that the comments we got were very comprehensive. We got quite a few comments and they covered a lot of different areas of the regulation project so unless anybody has an objection to it then I would suggest that we don't re-public comment.

Kerr: I agree.

Jones: Now once you make your changes to it and it goes to Law they may decide that it needs to be re-public noticed.

Maynard: And if that's the case, fine.

Maiquis: Yeah they'll inform me and I'll let Vern know that this needs to go back to the Board and that the changes the Board made were a little bit outside the line of the initial notice and feels like it needs to be put back to the public to take another shot at it.

Chair: Then we really don't need to do anymore on that. (He thanks Jun and the two engineers from DOT for attending.)

Maynard: Let's just skip lunch and go to the License Examiners report.

Hackenmiller: There's nothing new and exciting like last time when NCEES update all exams post 2010 are available for any board to find them on their national website. That was last time new there's nothing exciting like that so I just put a lot of data in here again. You can see that most of our application for this Board meeting came in in February in the last week. I also added, uh, the licenses issued in the last four months November after the Board meeting and then December was after we got the results from the PE exam. That's why we've got so many licensees and the third table is our PE and PS examinees for October and their results. And the last box is just the FE and FS examinees. And that number that number is going to go up quite a bit in the spring in the third quarter and fourth quarter because UAF has graduates that must take the FE to graduate. So we got a whole lot of applications which, by the way they still think they have to go to the Board so I got 30 applications for FE in January but I can approve them which is great. The total number of application reviewed at this Board meeting actually went up to 147.

 Is there anything you guys would like to see?

Schedler: Some changes that I think you would be in favor of as well.

Hackenmiller: Can I talk about that? The work experience form for engineers I would love if we could put the section which has the dates on that second page so it's all on one page because I have to chase people down for that first page. Applicants don't send that to their supervisors and Kathleen and I spoke about how sometimes they just put the year.

Schedler: It just says from and to and they just say from 2011 to 2013. We need month year, month year.

Hackenmiller: So putting some sort of format in there, like you said, forces them to put the month and year format. Some people are very detailed and put the day as well but we would only need the month and year. I would really like the work experience verification forms for engineers to be on one page. I mean we can have the informational page that says these are the definitions this is what you need but having those dates separate, the dates on page one and the supervisor verifies on page two. People don't send the first page to their supervisors and he don't know how many days or what month. And it would just be a lot easier and then that second page of information would ultimately be less paper in the application and.....

Chair: I think you can just work that out with Vern.

Maynard: And maybe you could make it more clear to the person filling it out that the number above responsible charge has to be greater the responsible charge or greater than or equal. A lot of them have that second line as zero, and of the zero he has 12 months of responsible charge.

Hackenmiller: Right, well I would like to have it tabbed. All we have to do is tab it, indent, responsible charge, enough said and it would show that.

Kerr: What do you think of a calendar format summary that the applicant has to fill out that would show by the month, you have twelve boxes out there in a row and they fill in whatever year that they have experience for and then they mark in every month whether their getting education or work experience or responsible charge because that's potentially what we end up doing is sequencing all the work information. Why not have them deliver that message in that format. Is that......

Hackemiller: Well usually we don't have any conflictions with education everything's separate...

Kerr: We do.....

Hackenmiller: Well we don't approve people who have concurrent, right, you guys don't you have to do all the work. But when they do have in our guidelines or no our board policies where the board can count any years after 4 years education and if they took 5 years they can petition basically that last year and say hey I was working full time and had one class at night but there no format for that free form so you would just use an excel work sheet, is that what you mean?

Kerr: Yeah.

Hale: we can address that when we update our application.

Hackenmiller: But if we had a form it would be more official.

put this in an excel spread sheet for our Board.

experience in your final year of education.

Hackenmiller: Should it be like a petition?

Kerr: And scattered in between there were various months of schooling or....

grown spread sheets, they might be great but they would all be different.

took me five years to get my degree now I need 4 years of experience.

a five minute project and you see that 4 and 4 or 5 and 4.

graduated and all this experience has to be after that date.

Hale: If we could work it into the application, say you sort it out and tell us.

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Hale: What's happening is they're just throwing it all at us and saying tell me what I need to do.

Schedler: Or maybe when it gets that complex you send it back to her and say why don't you

Hackenmiller: Right, but think, John are you saying we should have an official format?

Kerr: I think that would be nice for me to see the same thing instead of everybody's home

Hackenmiller: Yeah, so if you took more than 4 years here's the form to explain your work

Kerr: And this would be different than the work verification form because it would be a summary

Schedler: I'm not sure I would open that great big door there's a lot of 5 year people that think it

that down to help them organize their experience it's a 10 minute project on a simple situation or

Jones: We have some people we had one this last time that are very creative when it comes to

that. This guy had like, took 5 years to get his education so what he did is he counted up, well I

was working during the summers. I don't think we ever did get it through to him that, that's not

have this many months of education and I have this many months of work experience and he

Kerr: Well there are lots of those if you had this in calendar format and somebody just wrote

Urfer: I love that idea. And I want it to say before you do your work experience, you're

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6 Hackenmiller: It's hard to come in and see what I see and not have a road map. 7

Because then I would agree.

so it's kind of a new thing.

Kerr: We had one application this time that had 16 work verification forms. And....

9 10 Hackenmiller: she had a retention file for ever. So that is why there were so many they sent 11 them in every three months.

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going to count.

The conversation continued for several minutes with the end result that maybe the Board could look at re-doing the application. Sarena will redo the check off sheet.

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Agenda item 23 – Board Tasks

Chair: Let's move to the to do list. Brian's not here he had keeping address updated. I think that was just making sure that everyone had their current address. I'm not sure what he was going to do with that.

Maynard: He was also going to do a regulation project on what we will do to them if they don't. Suspend their license automatically or something like that.

Chair: Can you put something on the website about the.....

Jones: Yes we put a copy of the regulation that says you have to keep a current address on file.

Kerr: Did that result in any flurry of updates?

Jones: No, I did get one or two people say they had just seen that.

Chair: His number two was work on AS 08.48.101 with Eric but I don't know what that was about.

Maynard: That was the regulations that say the Board may adopt regulations and it lists a bunch of stuff.

Chair: Next is mine and I think the logo issue and address change I think are the same issue with, it was the regulation project that I was doing. And the info letter on the recent statute change, I did get that done. That was going to be the letter basically just informing people about the statute change in particular some of the exceptions we had before are not gone. I wasn't really clear who I should format that letter to though.

Maynard: I would probably send it to the Mechanical Administrators Board and let them know and Electrical Administrators. And let them pass it on to their licensees.

Chair: That would probably be the best approach. Ok, I'll do that and I wasn't sure on this letter to AIDC I think it was the letter that you gave under the response to 10 b. Looking through my notes I couldn't see exactly what that was for.

Maynard: What is AIDC?

41 Chair: I don't know.

43 Maynard: I know what AIDEC is.

Jones: That one was about somebody working for a government body, they can't review plans that they've done and how long does that last.

Koonce: You answered that Vern didn't you?

Chair: And his email is at AIDEA so that's probably the one so that was done by Vern and Jeff you didn't have anything assigned....

Koonce: I have a question though. I'm licensed here and in other jurisdictions and I'm on an email with all those. Pretty much all the contact and all the information and everything like that is via email. I really don't get a letter or any hard copies from Texas or Oregon. If you don't respond in email and have the email address you don't......

Jones: Our new licensing program will have a field for email addresses and phone numbers. And those will be required fields on the application.

Koonce: Right, so then those notifications can all go out to email addresses instead of hard copy?

13 Jones: Yeah we can do that.

Chair: Back to my, to do stuff as far as new to do, do you recall what I had? I'll just have that letter on the statute change. So Jeff was there anything assigned to you?

Koonce: I was just going to work on this research for the SE regulations.

Chair: Colin?

Maynard: The FE/FS project is in Jun's hands, I think over in the Governor's office or somewhere and the SE regulation project I will amalgamate the suggestions and come up with some amendments. I think that's all I've got. Although I may go through the Guidance Manual to see if I spot anything that Luann needs help with.

Koonce: Can we work on this regulation project outside of the Board?

Chair: We can't debate it or anything like that so we don't want you to do back and forth on it.

Koonce: But I can provide information on it, right? Ok.

Maynard: And we can't vote until we get back in the meeting.

Chair: Eric is again on that 08.48.101 with Brian. John Kerr you had updating LS work experience form.

Kerr: Yes, it's ongoing. We're adding an education and experience summary for it.

Chair: So Dave your still

Hale: Yeah, the same also the Guidance Manual. I'll probably revisit it a little bit before I send it to Luanne. And I'm going to write a letter of response to 9 e. and get it to Vern and I think that's it.

46 Luanne: Obviously the Guidance Manual needs help and I'm assuming that everyone read the 47 section that I destroyed. It's a little shorter, it probably need a little wordsmithing. If anybody 48 has a near and dear love for any of the sections please feel free to take them on. I'm also going 49 to take a look at LA applications and work verification forms those need to be revised.

Maynard: Under Eric and I you should put landscape architect position Statute.

Walters: I haven't made any comments or changes but I've read the manual and I'll make an effort to get Luanne some ideas.

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Chair: Kathleen you didn't have anything assigned. John?

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Christensen: Comments? No my job assignment has hasn't been too fulfilling so I'll get with the Chair now and legislative liaison, I could do some work there if we have some questions.

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Chair: I don't think we have anything right now that we need to be pushing. Vern?

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Jones: Both of those are done.

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Chair: Did we have anything new for you?

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Jones: Yeah, I'm going to respond to one of these, 9 f. And then Dave was going to write a response to one of those and send it to me.

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Chair: Are we ready to read the applications into the record?

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Jones: She wants to do approved first.

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Maynard: It's on top so that's perfect.

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26 27 On a motion duly made by Maynard, seconded by Koonce and passed unanimously it was RESOLVED to APPROVE the following list or applicants for registration by comity, examination and in additional branches of engineering with the stipulation that the information in the applicant's file will take precedence over the information in the minutes:

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- 31 The following subsequent terms and abbreviations will be understood to signify the following
- 32 meanings:
- 33 'FE': refers to the NCEES Fundamentals of Engineering Examination
- 34 'FS': refers to the Fundamentals of Surveying Examination
- 35 'PE': exam': refers to the NCEES Principals and Practice of Engineering Examination
- 36 'PS': exam: refers to the NCEES Principals and Practice of Surveying Examination
- 37 'AKLS': refers to the Alaska Land Surveyors Examination
- 38 The title of 'Professional' is understood to precede the designation of engineer,
- 39 surveyor, or architect.
- 40 JQ refers to the Jurisprudence Questionnaire.
- 41 'Arctic course' denotes a Board-approved arctic engineering course

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	Applicant	Branch	Ex/Com	Board Action	NEEDS:

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Smith, Garrett Eugene	Mechanical	Comity	Approved	
Apodaca, Victor	Land Surveyor	Comity	Approved	
Bockelman, Joseph	Mechanical	Comity	APproved	
Botz, James J.	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Candelaria, Alejandro	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Davis, Duane	Civil	Exam	Approved	
Enders, Chad Eric	Civil	Comity	Approved	
English, Daryl S.	Structural	Comity	Approved	
Fanberg, Morgan	Mechanical	Comity	Approved	
Fink, Timothy	Electrical	Comity	Approved	
Gerloff, James R.	Structural	Comity	Approved	
hagar, lynn	structural	Comity	Approved	
Hughes, Kraig	Structural	Grand.	Approved	
Iqbal, Mohammed Asif	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Johnson, Bridger	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Kokesh, Christopher M.	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Leavitt, Jared M.	Land Surveyor	Comity	Approved	
Mazza, Albert P.	Electrical	Comity	Approved	
Miller, Matthew Stephen	NAME	Comity	Approved	
O'Callaghan, Robin	Mechanical	Comity	Approved	
Rabosky, darren R.	Electrical	Comity	Approved	
Sack, Daniel M.	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Sim, Solavann	Civil	Comity	Approved	

Stippel, Joseph	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Strackeljahn, Samuel	Mechanical	Comity	Approved	
Stringer, Stuart	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Tagge, Frank W.	Fire Pro	Comity	Approved	
Webster, Cory C.	Structural	Comity	Approved	
Welsh, Brendan	Land Surveyor	Comity	Approved	
Williams, Nathaniel	Civil	Comity	Approved	
Gudavalli, Subba	Civil	Comity	CA	Arctic, JPQ
Stewart, Clinton B>	Civil	Comity	CA	Arctic
Berry, Dennis L.	Structural	Comity	CA	JPQ
Booth, Daniel L.	Structural	Comity	CA	3 additional references, pg 2 of app, arctic JPQ
Bramer, Mark C.	Electrical	Comity	CA	ALL items
Bruff, Bradley	Mechanical	Comity	CA	Arctic, JPQ
Bruner, Sam R.	Land Surveyor	Comity	CA	Exams
Chang, Joseph K.	Civil	Comity	CA	FE
Cook, Jeremy M.	Civil	Comity	CA	PE, jpq, arctic
Din, Bernard Sy	Control Systems	Comity	CA	JPQ
Flynn, Anthony	Mechanical	Comity	CA	16 months experience
Gervelis, Gary	Land Surveyor	Comity	CA	Pass AKLS
Gibson, Gregory William	Land Surveyor	Comity	CA	Exams
hardister, William D.	Architect	Comity	CA	JPQ, Arctic
Higinbotham, Scott	Structural	Comity	CA	erification of sE exam, arcitc

Hinds, James Kevin	Civil	Comity	CA	Arctic, JPQ, FE/PE Ver, Tx
Inoa Alvarez, Guido	Electrical	Comity	CA	Arctic, JPQ, FE & PE verification
Jalbert, Loren A.	Civil	Comity	CA	Transcripts, investigations, arctic
Johnson, Gayle Scott	Civil	Comity	CA	Arctic
Kan, Steven S.	Chemical	Comity	CA	JPQ
Kelsey, Christopher	Civil	Comity	CA	Arctic
King, James Cordell III	Civil	Comity	CA	Arctic
Koehn, Andrew J.	Civil	Comity	CA	Arctic
Lobato, cameron	Civil	Comity	CA	Arctic
McCullough, Craig R.	Land Surveyor	Comity	CA	Pass AKLS
Michaud, Alexis Koiv	Civil	Comity	CA	Verification of FE
Noetzel, Juergen Karl	Mechanical	Comity	CA	Arctic
North, Roger B.	Civil	Comity	CA	All items
Primm, Brit L.	Land Surveyor	Comity	CA	AKLS
Primm, Keith P.	Land Surveyor	Comity	CA	AKLS
Purtteman, Jester J.P.	Mechanical	Comity	CA	Verification of PE
Quilala, Alfonso S.	Civil	Comity	CA	Educational Evaluation, JPQ
Rahe, Edward S.	Civil	Comity	CA	JPQ
Rice, Craig	Electrical	Comity	CA	JPQ
Salter, Scott W.	Electrical	Comity	CA	Arctic
Sibani, Laura	Electrical	Comity	CA	JPQ, Arctic
Sirois, Aaron	Mechanical	Comity	CA	Arctic
Wellen, Jeffrey	Mechanical	Comity	CA	FE/PE and Arctic
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Yamasaki, Kenji	Civil	Comity	CA	Jpq, fe
Harton, Samuel C.	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Loewen, Mitch	Mechanical	Exam	CA	Exam
Allen, David T.	Civil	Exam	CA	JPQ, Transcripts, Arctic on transcripts
Ballou, Cornelia	Environmental	exam	CA	Exam
Banzhaff, Clinton	Civil	Exam	CA	PE Exam
Barak, Jared D.	ARE	exam	CA	ARE IDP Arctic Eng. ,
Beckett, Ryan Gary	mechanical	Exam	CA	Money money moneyyyy
Bentti, Steven C.	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Bermejo, Gil	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam, Arctic
Burbank, Winston Starr	Chemical	Exam	CA	remainder of fees
Butterer, Aaron	Land Surveyor	Exam	CA	Exams
Caguioa, Jeffrey	ARE	Exam	CA	ARE, IDP
DeRaeve, Matthew Z.	Civil	Exam	CA	exam, jpq
Douglas, Carlie	ARE	Exam	CA	Need 3 Arch references, IDP, ARE JPQ Arctic
Downing, Randy	mechanical	Exam	CA	Exam, FE, JQ
Echiverri, Russel Tan	ARE	Exam	CA	ARE, JPQ, Arctic
Eklund, Sara Marie	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Fischer, Cory J.	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Flint, Peter J.	Land Surveyor	Exam	CA	Exam
Gabriel, James G.	Electrical	Exam	CA	PE, money
Garrod, Miles Frank	ARE	Exam	CA	ARE, Arctic Engineering
Graff, Craig J.	Chemical	Exam	CA	Exam
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Greva, ramadan	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Henry, Chism	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Imperial, Jon Miguel Sy	ARE	Exam	CA	ARE, IDP, Arctic, JPQ, need 5th reference
Ivanovski, Dimitar L.	FE	Exam	CA	FE Exam
Johnson, Michael Maurice	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Koweluk, Stephan A.	Electrical	Exam	CA	Exam, JPQ
Kuipers, Jeremy J.	Land Surveyor	Exam	CA	Exam
Laughlin, Andrew T.	Electrical	Exam	CA	Exam, Arctic, JPQ
Lestochi, Tracy E.	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Lund, Matthew	Electrical	exam	CA	Exam
MacDonald, Steven J.	Land Surveyor	Exam	CA	Exams
Martin, Brett Courtney	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam, Transcripts
Masson, Roger M.	Mechanical	Exam	CA	Exam, Arctic
McClure, Krystin K.	Environmental	Exam	CA	Arctic, Exam
Menzel, Kyle S.	Electrical	Exam	CA	Exam, JPQ
Morrow, Mark	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam, JPQ
nabong, Jr., Lorett	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam, JPQ
Nguyen, Binh Thanh	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Oakland, Bryan	Mechanical	Exam	CA	FE, JPQ, Exam
Pate, Vernon D.	Civil	Exam	CA	Arcitc, Exam, JPQ
Pempek, Alissa T.	Land Surveyor	Exam	CA	Exams
Piburn, Christopher	FS	Exam	CA	Exam
Piburn, Christopher	Land Surveyor	Exam	CA	Exam

Presler, Wendy	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Quimby, Michael J.	Structural	Exam	CA	Exam
Rucinski, Michael Gary	Land Surveyor	Exam	CA	Exams
Saliz, Buku	Land Surveyor	Exam	CA	Exam
Sandberg, Ingrid	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Santiago, Vivian Faustino	FE	Exam	CA	Exam
Svanda, Tracy	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Tencza, Michael	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Theurich, Jakob M.	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam, jPQ
Thompson, Ryan K.	Petroleum	Exam	CA	Exam, Arctic
Wasson, Matthew J.	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam
Weathers, Daniel C.	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam, Arctic
Weller, Andrew	Environmental	Exam	CA	Arctic, JPQ
Yager, Garrett C.	Civil	exam	CA	Exam
Yagudina, Olga	structural	Exam	CA	Exam
Yoo, Peter	Civil	exam	CA	Exam
Pepin, Jennifer C.	Civil	Exam	CA	Exam

On a motion duly made by Maynard, seconded by Kerr and passed unanimously it was RESOLVED to find the following list of applicants for registration by comity, examination and in additional branches of engineering INCOMPLETE with the stipulation that the information in the applicant files will take precedence over the information in the minutes.

Bergeron, Alex John Paul	Mechanical	Exam	Incomplete	more professional work needed
Fama, Nicholas P.	Civil	Exam	Incomplete	4 more months of experience (past May)
Faschan, John H.	Control Systems	Grand.	Incomplete	

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Ferree, Nicholas B.	Civil	Exam	Incomplete	Need more experience
Gilliland, Simon	Civil	Exam	Incomplete	Needs 13 mo experience
Hanson, Brian	Civil	Exam	Incomplete	More professional work experience needed
Hickey, Dylan M.	Land Surveyor	Exam	Incomplete	Needs 17 months RC and 25 total exp under PLS
Hipsak, Stacy	Land Surveyor	Exam	Incomplete	Experience
Holland, Andrew	Civil	Exam	Incomplete	Needs 4 more months experience
Johnson, Edwin	Environmental	G'fthr	Incomplete	Try another way - this won't work.
Meyers, Jr. Paul R.	Mechanical	Comity	Incomplete	What dicsipline do you have?
Miller, Joseph Michael	Electrical	Exam	Incomplete	need 9 months responsible charge
Smith, David Bryan	Land Surveyor	Comity	Incomplete	More coursework
Turletes, Irene S.	Civil	Exam	Incomplete	Need additional experience 16 months
Minnema, Nathaniel J.	Electrical	Exam	Incomplete	Need more experience
Grey, Delenora May	Land Surveyor	Exam		

Agenda item 26 - Board Comments.

Chair: Colin you want to start us off.

Maynard: I think it was a good meeting we made a lot of progress Hopefully we'll get the SE regulation project done by May and if the stuff that's in the Governor's office gets public noticed between now and then we can deal with that.

Kerr: Good Meeting. Definitely the SE issue is complicated and I'm glad we're going to have a little more to digest and revise it.

Hale: Appreciate everybody's work especially Vern and Sarena for keeping everybody straight.

Christensen: It was a good meeting I like the input from all the members of the Board to step back and take a look at the regulations, and I think that's good, think on it, sleep on and make a decision.

Sarena: Thanks guys for letting me come in and walk around during the executive session I hope everything's getting more consistent and I'm here for you.

Walters: Good meeting appreciate everyone's help especially Sarena and Vern during the

application review and it's a lot of help having you guys know a lot about it.

Luanne: It was a good meeting and a lot was accomplished on a complex statute. I really appreciate you guys moving forward on the landscape architect and if I can do anything to help.

Schedler: Good meeting, Thank you for your direction and good interactions it's a great group and enjoy the staff and all the support they give us.

Jones: Well, good job guys. I was a little apprehensive coming into this with all the hubbub about the regulation change. But I think you're doing the best thing. As usual the meeting went smoothly and good luck getting home. (laughter)

Chair: Vern and Sarena, appreciate your efforts as always and I really feel like you guys do a great job and Sarena you stepped into the position and figured things out in short order and it's getting better and better so you know I knew this regulation project would be a tough issue to tackle and to get through the comments was quite exhausting. (laughter) And I really appreciate every body's participation and input on these issues. And you know sometimes the person that maybe isn't the expert in the field has some of the most relevant things to say. So I encourage you to speak up whether it's an issue you know a lot about or not and it was a good meeting and thank you all for coming. Meeting adjourned.

11:50a.m. Meeting Adjourned.

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7	Richard V. Jones, Executive Administrator
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21	Richard Rearick, AIA, Chair
22	Board of Registration for Architects,
23	Engineers and Land Surveyors
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