STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION OF NEBRASKA'S proposed changes to Title 110 – NEBRASKA ADMINISTATIVE CODE

CHAPTER 2; ENGINEERING

2.4 Examinations

2.4.4 The Principles and Practice of Engineering Examination (PPE) in Structural Engineering as accepted by the board.

2.4.4.1 Professional Engineers who have passed sixteen hours of the NCEES Structural Engineering examination ~~(s) or its equivalent~~ shall be eligible for licensure as a Professional Structural Engineer.

2.4.4.2 Professional Engineers licensed in Nebraska prior to January 1, ~~2007~~2012, may make application to the board for licensure as a Professional Structural Engineer on the basis of structural engineering experience, subsequent to an ABET accredited engineering degree, if they:

2.4.4.2.1 Are currently licensed as a Professional Engineer in the State of Nebraska and are in good standing with the board.~~Have passed:~~

~~2.4.4.2.1.1 The first eight-hour component of the NCEES Structural Engineering exam; or~~

~~2.4.4.2.1.2 A Professional engineering exam given by an NCEES jurisdiction with emphasis in structures prior to and including the March 1992 examination.~~

2.4.4.2.2 ~~Provide proof of having at least ten years of acceptable progressive experience in structural engineering~~Have successfully completed four years of licensed professional engineering experience;

2.4.4.2.3 Provide three references by licensed Professional Engineers having personal knowledge of the applicant's structural engineering experience. At least one of the references shall be a licensed Structural Engineer (S.E.); and ~~Provide references as required for a licensed professional engineer by experience; and~~

2.4.4.2.4 Submit a signed affidavit stating that the applicant is currently engaged in the practice of structural ~~engineering.~~engineering.

~~Have their experience reviewed by a board-appointed panel of Professional Structural Engineers. The panel will provide a recommendation to the board that the experience is equivalent to the second eight-hour component of the NCEES Structural Engineering examination.~~

2.4.4.2.5 Meet with the board or their designated representative upon request for the purpose of evaluating the applicant's qualifications for licensure in accordance with Section 5.1 Competence.

2.4.4.2.6 This provision expires on January 1, 2013.

2.5 Certificates

2.5.2.4 Professional Structural Engineer (S.E.)

2.5.2.4.1 Professional Engineers licensed on the basis of structural engineering education, experience, and examination shall be designated Professional Structural Engineers and may use the designation S.E. with their name.

~~2.5.2.4.2 Applicants who are not currently licensed in another discipline and who pass the first eight-hour component of the NCEES Structural Engineering examination, or its equivalent, will be licensed as a Professional Civil Engineer.~~

CHAPTER 10; EXEMPTIONS; CLARIFICATION

10.5.5 Structureal Engineering Services for Significant Structures

10.5.5.1 Structural engineering services have a uniquely important role in protecting the safety, health and welfare of the public. Structural engineering shall be defined as the analysis, design, evaluation of structures or their elements, parts or systems for resistance to forces induced by vertical, horizontal of a static or dynamic nature. As of January 1, 2013, only engineers who are registered as Structural Engineers (S.E.) shall perform structural engineering services for significant structures.

10.5.5.2 Significant Structures shall be defined as:

10.5.5.2.1 Buildings and other structures representing a substantial hazard to human life, which include:

10.5.5.2.1.1 Buildings and other structures whose primary occupancy is public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300;

10.5.5.2.1.2 Buildings and other structures with elementary school, secondary school or day care facilities with and occupant load greater than 250;

10.5.5.2.1.3 Buildings and other structures with an occupant load greater than 500 for colleges or adult education facilities;

10.5.5.2.1.4 Health care facilities with an occupant load of 50 or more resident patients, but not having surgery or emergency treatment facilities;

10.5.5.2.1.5 Jails and detention facilities with a gross area greater than 3,000 square feet; and

10.5.5.2.1.6 Any occupancy with an occupant load greater than 5,000.;

10.5.5.2.2 Buildings and other structures designated as essential facilities, including:

10.5.5.2.2.1 Hospitals and other health care facilities having surgery or emergency treatment facilities with a gross area greater than 5,000 square feet;

10.5.5.2.2.2 Fire, rescue and police stations and emergency vehicles garages with a mean roof height greater than 24 feet, or a gross area greater than 5,000 square feet;

10.5.5.2.2.3 Tornado or other emergency shelters;

10.5.5.2.2.4 Emergency preparedness, communication and operations centers and other structures required for emergency response with a mean roof height greater than 24 feet, or a gross area greater than 5,000 square feet;

10.5.5.2.2.5 Power-generating stations and other public utility facilities required as emergency backup facilities with a gross area greater than 3,000 square feet;

10.5.5.2.2.6 Structures containing hazardous materials with a mean roof height greater than 24 feet, or a gross area greater than 4,000 square feet.

10.5.5.2.2.7 Aviation control towers, air traffic control centers and emergency aircraft hangers at commercial services and cargo air services airports as defined by the Federal Aviation Administration with a mean height greater than 35 feet, or a gross area greater than 20,000 square feet.

10.5.5.2.3 Buildings and other structures requiring special consideration, including:

10.5.5.2.3.1 Structures or buildings that are normally occupied by human beings and are five or more stories- in height or have an average roof height more than 60 feet above the average ground level measured at the perimeter of the structure.

10.5.5.2.3.2 All buildings over 60,000 aggregate gross square feet in area.

10.5.5.2.5 All structural systems or components that are composed of alternate design, alternate materials or alternate methods of construction as defined by the applicable design code(s) adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.