ENGINEERING LICENSURE

Adopted by the IEEE-USA
Board of Directors (3 October 2018)

IEEE-USA believes that engineering licensure contributes to the profession's efforts to protect the health, welfare and safety of the public, by ensuring that practitioners meet minimum recognized levels of competence, as demonstrated by successful completion of education, experience, and examination requirements. Further, professional licensing and the associated self-regulation serves the interest, of the IEEE and the public, by giving engineers an efficient and effective means to obtain a widely recognized credential. In support of this position, IEEE-USA:

- Represents the interests of IEEE members in the licensure process

- Promotes the development of sound engineering licensure procedures through active participation in committees and working groups in organizations such as the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES)

- Strives to promote the adoption of uniform engineering licensure requirements among all states and territories; to the benefit of those engineers whose practice spans jurisdictions

- Helps to develop content and specifications for national examinations that are used to evaluate communications, computer, controls systems, electrical, electronics, power and software engineering competence

- Provides educational materials related to professional licensure to IEEE section meetings, conferences, individuals and IEEE members

- Encourages individuals to pursue engineering licensure, not only as a means of meeting the legal requirements for protecting the health, welfare and safety of the public, but also to ensure that they are prepared to meet the needs of international, national and state engineering practice.

This statement was developed by the IEEE-USA Licensure and Registration Committee, and represents the considered judgment of a group of U.S. IEEE members with expertise in the subject field. IEEE-USA advances the public good and promotes the careers and public policy interests of the nearly 180,000 engineering, computing and allied professionals who are U.S. members of the IEEE. The positions taken by IEEE-USA do not necessarily reflect the views of IEEE, or its other organizational units.