

## EMF Credits - USA

1. Does a compulsory licence regime(s) exist? If so describe its operation. E.g. must be licensed to practise engineering and sign off engineering work.

A compulsory license regime exists for engineers who provide consulting services or who assume responsible charge for the design of building and infrastructure systems and facilities. Licensing requirements are administered separately by each state and territorial jurisdiction of the US. Licensing statutes regulate both use of the PE title and access to practice privileges.

2. Does a voluntary registration regime(s) exist? If so, describe its operation, and the activities that can only be performed by registered person, e.g. only registered persons allowed to sign off construction-related work and devices inspected under occupational safety and health regulations.

Voluntary registration exists in most states and territories for engineers employed in manufacturing and chemical process industries. For engineering activities impacting the environment or certifying certain safety operations, compulsory registration (licensure) is required in most jurisdictions.

3. Describe the credit that will be given to any person registered on any section of the IRPE without the need to form any further agreements beyond the EMF (i.e. without bilaterals). E.g.
  - a. Credit for holding a suitable qualification
  - b. Credit for 7 years' experience
  - c. Credit for 2 years' responsible charge
  - d. Credit for demonstrating competence to the agreed international standard (other than local knowledge)
  - e. Credit for sufficient recent CPD (last 5 years)

Bilateral (or multi-lateral) mobility agreements are necessary for all cross-border mobility arrangements involving EMF member economies. Credit will be given in all qualification categories determined by USCIEP to be substantially equivalent to assessment standards established by the jurisdictional governments.

4. Describe the extra credit that may be achieved beyond that described in 3 through the formation of a bilateral agreement. This credit is only available to registrants on the section of the IRPE to which the specific bilateral applies.

Extra credit that may be achieved through the formation of a bilateral (or multi-lateral) agreement is the reduction or elimination of compensating measures applied by a jurisdiction to assess competency in US codes, standards and local customs.

5. Describe the assessment or other conditions that all registrants, irrespective of which IRPE section they are on, would have to meet prior to registration/licensing, e.g.
  - a. Residency requirements for a period of time
  - b. Local employment for a period of time
  - c. Demonstration of local knowledge through an assessment
  - d. Demonstration of competence recently

Assessment mechanisms and other conditions that an IRPE may have to meet prior to licensing will be a matter of negotiation as part of the development of a bilateral agreement – based upon a determination of substantial equivalence with jurisdictional requirements.

6. Describe assessment areas in which assessment may be required, at discretion of registering authority. E.g.
  - a. Communication skills

Licensing authorities may require a demonstration of knowledge and an ability to effectively apply local codes, standards, regulations and practices. Such assessments may be by written examination, portfolio review, oral interview, adaptation period or a combination of these mechanisms... all subject to disclosure in the bilateral agreement.

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**b. Is there a language requirement?**

No.

**7. Describe any benefits that IRPE registrants might receive in addition (but separate) to registration/licensing benefits. E.g.**

**a. Ease of entry to membership of a learned society.**

IRPEs may be given preferential consideration for membership in professional and technical societies within the US, and may be recognized as having credentialized engineering expertise at a professional level for purposes of employment visa applications made to the US Department of Immigration.

**8. Where the jurisdiction is also an APEC member, what differences to the above list apply to APEC Engineers?**

For all practical purposes, there is no difference between the EMF and APEC Registers.