

# Idaho Board of Licensure of Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors

spring/summer 2015

NEWS BULLETIN 55th EDITION

## Board Members

John Elle, P.E., P.L.S., Chair, Pocatello

George A. Murgel, P.E., Vice Chair, Boise

David K. Bennion, P.E., Secretary, Boise

Glenn Bennett P.L.S., Member, Boise

George L. Wagner, P.E., Member, Boise

## Board Staff

Keith A. Simila, P.E., Executive Director

*keith.simila@ipels.idaho.gov*

James L. Szatkowski, P.E., Deputy Director

*jim.szatkowski@ipels.idaho.gov*

Jennifer Rowe, Administrative Assistant

*jennifer.rowe@ipels.idaho.gov*

Edith Williams, Technical Records Specialist

*edith.williams@ipels.idaho.gov*

Board Phone Number (208) 373-7210

## INSIDE THIS EDITION

BOARD MEMBER HIGHLIGHTS  
INTRODUCTIONS  
BOARD DECISIONS  
STATUTE AND RULE CHANGES  
EDUCATION  
EXAMINATIONS  
ENFORCEMENT  
CALENDAR OF EVENTS  
NOTICES

## INTRODUCTION

This NEWS BULLETIN is distributed a minimum of twice per year by the Idaho State Board of Licensure of Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors to inform the public and the State's Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors of those events which significantly affect the professions.

Board Home Page <http://www.ipels.idaho.gov>



*Keith Simich*

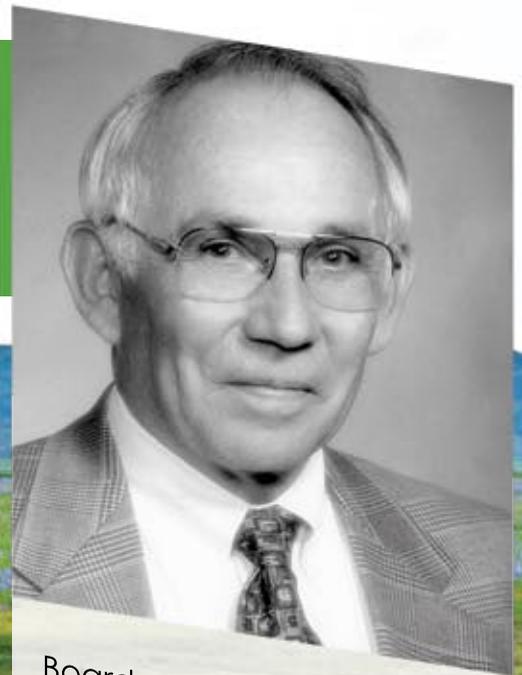
## Highlights from the Executive Director

We had success this year with the Idaho Legislature. They approved all of our proposed law and rule changes. The big news is we have new definition of Land Surveying that updates the definition to include most of the work land surveyors perform in actual practice (see the legislative section in this bulletin for more information). Many in the land surveying profession worked hard to brief legislators and it paid off as we had virtually no opposition. We have new requirements for filing corner record forms with a new Corner Record and Filing form posted to the web site. Our Board composition is changing; we now have a seven member board with two land surveyors and five engineers. We have increased the late fee from \$20 a month to \$50 a month in hopes of reducing the number of licensees who renew late. There is a new provision that adds a \$400 fine in lieu of discipline for first time Continuing Professional Development violators. One minor change to our Rules of Professional Responsibility was an update to the Qualifications Based Selection (QBS) requirements. A rule change was made to clear up ambiguity. Licensees are now obligated to comply with the entire QBS law, not just solicitations over \$25,000. The Board office has received notice in the last 6 months of four instances where the QBS requirements may be violated by licensees. While the QBS law imposes on public entities the requirement to use a QBS process when selecting an engineering or surveying firm, it is practically enforced by the Board taking disciplinary actions. Licensees and business entities may find a need to educate local governments who issue noncompliant solicitations and help them understand that it is inappropriate for engineers and land surveyors to respond with a bid for services. Please help get the word out and be aware that the Board has disciplined licensees in the past for not following the requirements of QBS. Anyone needing assistance in this matter may want to contact Teri Ottens of the QBS Council at [tottens@amsidaho.com](mailto:tottens@amsidaho.com) or (208) 321-1736.

# Introduction



Board elects George Murgel as Vice Chairman for the next year. The Board elected a new vice chairman to succeed John Elle when John's term expires in May. George Murgel will serve as vice chairman for one year.



Board elects David Bennion as Secretary. The Board elected a new secretary to succeed George Murgel when George's term expires in May. David Bennion will serve as secretary for one year.



Board elects John Elle as Chairman for the next year. The Board elected a new chairman to succeed George Wagner when George's term expires in May. John Elle will serve as chairman for one year.

## Should land survey monuments be identified on construction drawings even for maintenance type road projects?

### Question

Do project documents or plans for projects such as seal coats, fog coats, microsurfacing, or thin overlays; that do not “disturb” the “monuments, accessories to corners, benchmarks, and points set in control surveys”, need to show the “existence and location” of the aforementioned survey monuments?

### Idaho Transportation Department

### Answer

They should be shown, even though the contract work might not cause the monument to be moved, overlays and the like make them less accessible and difficult to locate, unless specifically protected with an enclosure or other means. Experience indicates that contractors are not always careful to protect the monuments unless there are contract provisions that identify their location and require them to be protected. Even though the work itself should not inherently disturb them, they often get disturbed by workers who are not sensitive to the need for their protection. It should be noted there are criminal penalties and fines associated with defacing or destroying monuments so it should be in everyone's interests to take precautions.





# Board Decisions

## Clarification on Question 3 from the Fall 2014 News Bulletin – when a ROS is required

### Question

I have read the write-up on question 3 numerous times. After careful consideration I have to say I cannot completely agree with the opinion as written.

The Statutes cited are contained in Title 55, Chapter 19. Barring a different definition within the sub-title, all terms within the Chapter are bound by the Definitions in 55-1902. Of particular interest are the following:

55-1902 (2) "Corner" unless otherwise defined, means a property corner, or a property controlling corner, or a public land survey corner, or any combination of these.

And

55-1902 (5) "Land survey" means measuring the field location of corners that:

- (a) Determine the boundary or boundaries common to two (2) or more ownerships;
- (b) Retrace or establish land boundaries;
- (c) Retrace or establish boundary lines of public roads, streets, alleys or trails; or
- (d) Plat lands and subdivisions thereof.

Both of these definitions are explicit. Neither one appears to include easements. This would remove the Statutory underpinnings of the position regarding 'field located corners'.



# Board Decisions

## Question

I have also thought my way through the 'standard of care'. In practice it is rare for easements to be monumented and a survey to be filed. The statement, "Field locates means putting a lathe on the corner, marking a fence post, marking or flagging the ground, etc." is particularly problematic. When a roadway is improved, the easement limits are usually staked to avoid conflicts. This opinion would require monuments conforming to 54-1227 and a Record of Survey meeting all Code requirements (ties to Section Corners, etc.). The same would be true when construction stakes land on an easement Corner. The result will be a plethora of confusing monuments and surveys.

**The specific situation in question 2 is covered by the following:**

55-1904. Records of survey -- When filing required. After making a land survey in conformity with established principles of land surveying, a surveyor shall file a record of survey with the county recorder in the county or counties wherein the lands surveyed are situated. A record of survey shall be filed within ninety (90) days after completing any survey which: (5) Results in the setting of monuments that conform to the requirements of section 54-1227, Idaho Code, at the corners of an easement or lease area.

It is my opinion that the current law points us in the correct direction without imposing onerous requirements. As a Professional I will follow the spirit and letter of the law, including the written opinions of the Board. I do respectfully request the Board consider the information in this letter and re-visit the issue.



# Board Decisions

## Surveyor from Southern Idaho

### Answer

The intent of 55-1904(5) Results in the setting of monuments that conform to the requirements of section 54-1227, Idaho Code, at the corners of an easement or lease area was for those instances when someone locates on the ground the limits, centerline or other defining feature of an easement for the purpose of showing the easement's location in a definitive manner. This section also references 54-1227 Surveys – Authority and Duties of Professional Land Surveyors and Professional Engineers. Every licensed professional land surveyor is hereby authorized to make land surveys and it shall be the duty of each licensed professional land surveyor, whenever making any such land survey that is not preliminary in nature, to set permanent and reliable magnetically detectable monuments at all un-monumented corners field located, the minimum size of which shall be one-half (1/2) inch in least dimension and two (2) feet long iron or steel rod unless special circumstances preclude use of such monument; and such monuments must be permanently marked with the license number of the professional land surveyor responsible for placing the monument. This also supports the idea that when the easement is monumented in a permanent fashion that the intent is that a survey will be recorded.



## Surveyor from Southern Idaho

**Under a strict interpretation of 55-1902(6)** “Monument” is a physical structure or object that occupies the exact position of a corner, a lath, post or other physical structure or object would qualify as a monument unless the setting of those monuments is the result of any of the highlighted exemptions shown below.

55-1908. When Record of Survey Not Required. A record of survey is not required of any survey when:

- (1) It is of a preliminary nature;
- (2) A map is in preparation for recording or has been recorded under any other section of the Idaho Code, or pursuant to the laws of the United States;
- (3) A survey is performed for a mineral claim location, amendment or relocation; or
- (4) None of the conditions contained in section 55-1904, Idaho Code, exist and the principal purpose of the survey is to depict information other than the points of lines that define boundaries including, but not limited to, topographic surveys and construction surveys - staking and layout.

What we were trying to express in the last newsletter was that if a surveyor goes into the field with the intent to locate on the ground the limits of an easement and tries to avoid the filing of a Record of Survey by placing lath, wooden stake or other non-permanent monument locating those limits, they would be in violation of Idaho Code. The intent is key to the issue. If a surveyor is trying to mark on the ground the location of an easement and does so using any structure or object, a Record of Survey should be filed (and the stakes or other markers should be replaced with a permanent monument). If a surveyor happens to set “construction stakes or other similar markers” at easement corners during the course of construction staking, mapping or other field surveys unrelated to locating the easement boundary then a Record of Survey is not required to be filed. The intent of requiring permanent monuments is to make sure the survey for the easement relates to conveying or describing an interest in land, not describing or delineating the construction limits of a project.

# Statute and Rule Changes

## Senate Bill 1079 – New Record of Survey and CP&F Requirements; New Fundamentals Examination Process

This bill modified the requirements for plats and records of survey (ROS) maps by prescribing basic elements such as north arrow, graphic scale and basis of bearing be included. The plat and ROS map media was updated to remove the obsolete references to silver emulsion and allow for the production of plotted or copy machine produced plats and ROS maps. There is a provision that enables counties to require a protective coating if they choose. The bill removed the requirement to list “any” corner record instrument numbers on the ROS map to listing only the “most current” corner record instrument number. A rule change described below requires the corner record history to be listed on the Corner Record and Filing (CP&F) form.

Another change in this bill modifies the application process for students and graduates who want to take the fundamentals of engineering or the fundamentals of surveying examination. Students will now enroll for the examination directly with the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES). After they pass the examination, they then will apply to the board for their Intern Certificate. There is no fee to apply for an Intern Certificate with the board. NCEES continues to charge a \$225 examination fee.

Finally, the last change in this bill reinstates protections to survey monuments set by land surveyors. A law change in 2011 inadvertently removed protections. The change was a technical correction that now includes protections for all survey monuments set by professionally licensed land surveyors. The fine for defacing survey monuments remains at \$1,500 and the criminal penalty is still a misdemeanor.





## Statute and Rule Changes

### **Senate Bill 1046 – Two New Board Members Added, Increased Late Fee, New “Fine in Lieu of Discipline” Option**

This bill contains provisions with a fiscal impact so it was sent separately and proved to be the most difficult to pass in the legislature. It did pass and was enacted by the governor. The provisions are as follows:

Two new board members are added; one new engineer and one new land surveyor. The board will be comprised of seven members appointed by the governor. The primary purpose of this bill is to ensure there will remain two land surveyors on the board and to improve geographic representation. The late fee for renewing a license or Certificate of Authorization is changed from \$20 per month to \$50 per month with a maximum now set at \$500. About 10% of licensees renew late which creates extra work for the board staff to send out late notices and to review continuing professional development compliance. The late fee change is intended to provide an increased incentive for licensees to renew on time.

Finally, a new provision is added that allows for licensees to elect a \$400 fine in lieu of discipline for first time violators of continuing professional development.



# Statute and Rule Changes



## **Rule Change Docket 10.01.01.1401 – New International Comity Licensure Process**

This rule change modifies the process for evaluating comity applicants for engineers from outside of the United States. Those who apply from other countries will be required to submit all application materials in English. They will also need to take and pass the NCEES examinations – both the FE and PE, and they will need to demonstrate they have at least 2-years U.S. experience, or 2-years of experience using codes and standards similar to those used in the U.S. This experience must be validated by a U.S. licensed PE. There is an exception for Canadian engineers and for international experts where the board may waive these requirements.

Another change in this rule relates to a requirement that graduates from college programs that are not accredited by the EAC/ABET organization may be required by the board to have their education evaluated for substantial equivalence with the EAC/ABET requirements.

## **Rule Change Docket 10.01.02.1401 – Clarification of QBS Compliance Requirements**

This rule change is a minor technical correction to the Board's Rules of Professional Responsibility. The rule now requires engineers and land surveyors to comply with all sections of the Qualifications Based Selection law, 67-2320, Idaho Code. This law requires that professional engineering or land surveying services be solicited based on qualifications and not price for public works projects. The rule clarifies that the Board will enforce all provisions of the QBS law, including solicitations for services both over and under \$25,000.

# Statute and Rule Changes

## **Rule Change Docket 10.01.03.1401 – New CP&F Form and Filing Requirements**

The rule change modifies the requirement for Corner Perpetuation and Filing (CP&F). The CP&F form on our website is now modified. It includes a requirement to list the corner record history on the CP&F form (instead of the ROS map). It also requires a sketch of the monument be shown on the form. The new form is available on the Board's web site at [http://www.ipels.idaho.gov/forms\\_pubs/cpf.pdf](http://www.ipels.idaho.gov/forms_pubs/cpf.pdf), and must be used by all licensed professional land surveyors. The old form is no longer considered compliant with this rule.

The Statute and Rule book that is published on our web site will be updated after the laws go into effect July 1.



# Statute and Rule Changes

## **Additional laws and rules the Board is considering for the 2016 Legislature**

The Board is proposing adding a requirement to the Record of Survey (ROS) map that includes a Surveyor's Narrative. The narrative must explain:

1. The purpose of the survey and how the boundary lines and other lines were established or reestablished and the reasoning behind the decisions;
2. Which deed records, deed elements, survey records, found survey monuments, plat records, road records or other pertinent data were controlling when establishing or reestablishing the lines;
3. For surveys that contain a vertical component, the narrative shall show the benchmarks used, the vertical datum referenced, and the methodology used to achieve elevations.

Now that the definition of Land Surveying is changed in statute, the Board is proposing a temporary rule that will require 2-years as the minimum amount of boundary land surveying experience required for licensure. A new definition for a retired engineer or retired land surveyor is proposed along with a rule change that describes the process for reinstatement of a retired license. The new definition reads as follows:



# Statute and Rule Changes

## Additional laws and rules the Board is considering for the 2016 Legislature

Retired Professional Engineer or Retire Professional Land Surveyor means a professional licensed under this chapter who chooses to place their license in retired status indicating they are no longer practicing or offering to practice professional engineering or professional land surveying as defined in this section.

A rule change is proposed for the Rules of Continuing Professional Development will clarify the continuing professional development (CPD) requirements to reinstate a retired or expired license. There is no change to the CPD requirements, but the language used to describe it is modified for clarity.



A rule change is proposed to the Rules of Procedure that will describe the process required by law for additional education and experience resulting from multiple failures from the professional engineering or professional land surveying examinations.

A rule change to the Rules of Professional Responsibility will add “potential” to the conflict of interest provision to clarify that actual and potential of conflicts of interest are considered violations of the rule.

The Board is also considering a law change that will offer this use of an oral examination instead of a written examination for university professors who possess an earned Ph.D. in engineering where no written examination exists for the engineering specialty in which the degree requirements were earned.



## Education

### UI Signs on to the National Academy of Engineering Grand Challenges of the 21st Century

The University of Idaho Engineering Dean, Larry Stauffer, has committed to graduating at least 20 engineers each year who will meet the Grand Challenges. What are the Grand Challenges? The National Academy of Engineering has identified 14 Grand Challenges to enhance the areas of sustainability, security, health, and the joy of living. See More At: <http://www.engineeringchallenges.org/>

#### Sustainability

- Make solar energy economical
- Provide energy from fusion
- Develop carbon sequestration methods
- Manage the nitrogen cycle
- Provide access to clean water

#### Security

- Restore and improve urban infrastructure
- Prevent nuclear terror
- Secure cyberspace

#### Health

- Advance health informatics
- Engineer better medicines

#### Joy of Living

- Reverse-engineer the brain
- Enhance virtual reality
- Advance personalized learning
- Engineer the tools of scientific discovery

### Idaho's State and Community Colleges Offer Engineering Courses and Associate Degrees

Idaho has several colleges that offer students a chance to get their first two years of a 4-year engineering degree completed at a local campus. Each college offers basic engineering science courses such as statics, mechanics of materials, dynamics, and circuits in addition to required mathematics, general science, and general education courses needed to complete a bachelor's degree. Having the opportunity to take basic courses close to home may be a lower cost and more flexible option for traditional and non-traditional students alike. Additionally, these smaller colleges, because of their size, often have the ability to leverage local resources offering unique engineering projects and opportunities to students. High school students seeking dual high school and college credit in advanced mathematics or science may also find this program to be an attractive option. If you know of someone who wants to be an engineer but would prefer to stay closer to home or just wants to check out engineering as a college major before transferring to a 4-year university, encourage them to consider a local college. Here are the colleges that offer a two year program:

College of Southern Idaho, Twin Falls Contact Andrew Cluff [acluff@csi.edu](mailto:acluff@csi.edu)

Lewis-Clark State College, Lewiston Contact Jenni Light [jligh@lcsc.edu](mailto:jligh@lcsc.edu)

North Idaho College, Coeur d' Alene Contact Cheryl Cunnington [cheryl.cunnington@nic.edu](mailto:cheryl.cunnington@nic.edu)

## Key Elements Grand Challenge Students Must Pursue

In order to prepare engineering students with the skillset and mindset to meet Grand Challenges over the course of their careers the UI College of Engineering along with 88 other engineering colleges across the country, is establishing a program that enables students to pursue the following key elements:

1. A creative learning experience connected to the Grand Challenges such as research or design projects
2. Authentic experiential learning with clients and mentors that includes interdisciplinary experience in fields such as public policy, business, law, medicine, ethics, and communications
3. Entrepreneurship and innovation experience such as the start-up of a new venture, dissemination of technology, or coursework in entrepreneurship
4. Global and cross-cultural perspectives gained through experiences that promote involvement with globally complex issues in unfamiliar environments, such as a semester abroad
5. Development of social consciousness through service-learning, such as problem-based community projects that foster an appreciation of the impact of engineering and its role in serving human welfare and the needs of society



## NCEES Updates the Engineering Education Standard

The NCEES Engineering Education Standard has recently been revised. The standard was originally developed by an NCEES advisory group that included NCEES members, member board administrators, and NCEES staff. The standard was first implemented on January 1, 2011. Since then, it has been used to evaluate thousands of non-ABET-accredited engineering degree programs from all over the world. This year's Education Committee was charged with reviewing the standard. The committee recommended making several revisions to better reflect a typical EAC/ABET-accredited engineering program. The most significant change is the addition of up to 6 credits of courses in management, accounting, written and oral communication, and business and law; these can now be included in the General Education category. At its February 2015 meeting, the NCEES board of directors voted to approve the revisions to the standard as recommended by the Education Committee. The revised Engineering Education Standard went into effect on April 1, 2015; it replaced the current standard on the NCEES website. The Credentials Evaluations Department will still use set criteria for the types of education we can evaluate. However, the department can evaluate any combination of education if your board provides permission. Traditionally, engineering technology degrees (by themselves) do not meet the NCEES standard.





# Examinations

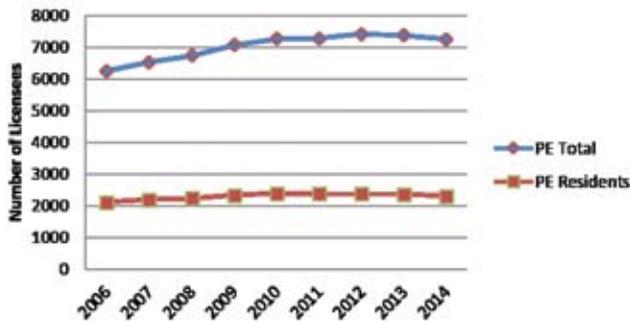
## NCEES to convert PLS Exam to Computer Based Test in 2016

The NCEES Board of Directors met on February 20–21, 2015, and reviewed a recommendation from the Committee on Examinations for Professional Surveyors (EPS) to transition the PS exam from pencil-and-paper format to computer-based testing (CBT) format. This is a “heads-up” notification and not the 1-year notice required by NCEES Exam Development Policy 9 regarding changes in exam administration procedures or format. Additional information will be communicated later this year.

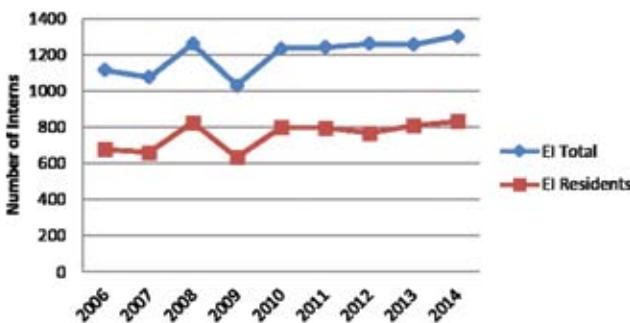
- The April 2016 exam administration will be the last PS exam offered in pencil-and-paper format.
- Registration for the computer-based PS exam will begin in mid-2016. More details will be made available at a later date.
- The first available appointments for the PS exam in CBT format will begin October 1, 2016.
- Approvals for PS examinees will be needed year-round, similar to FE and FS examinees.
- The PS exam will be delivered in the same windows as the FS and FE exams.
- Computer-based PS exams will be administered only at approved Pearson VUE testing centers.
- Candidates for a computer-based exam may take the exam only one time per testing window and no more than three times in a 12-month period.
- Effective with the opening of registration in mid-2016, candidates registering to take the PS exam will be required to pay NCEES directly for all exam-related fees. This will be included as a part of the online registration process.
- The PS exam will have 85 operational (scored) items and 15 pretest (nonscored) items with an appointment time of 7 hours, which will include a tutorial, breaks, the exam, and a brief survey at the conclusion of the exam.
- The PS exam will remain closed-book. An electronic supplied reference will be delivered with the exam. No other reference material will be allowed at the test center.
- Examinees will be allowed to bring and use NCEES-approved calculators on computer-based exams.
- A computer-based PS practice exam will be available for purchase after the April 2016 exam administration.

# Examinations

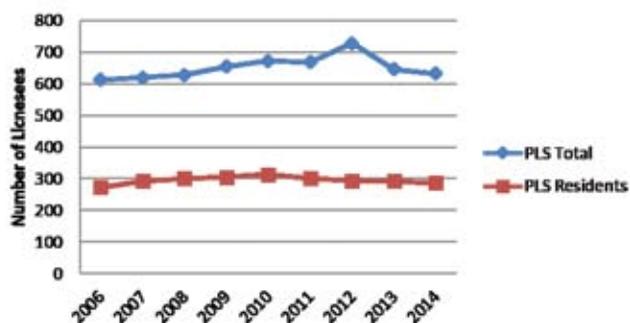
**PE Licensure Trends**



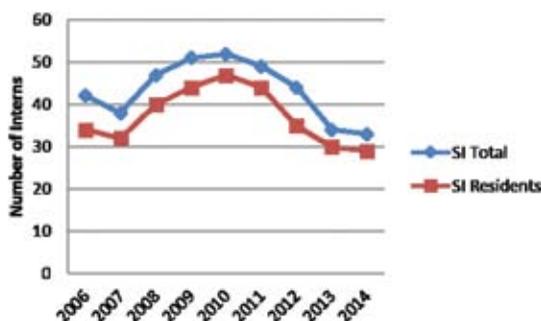
**Engineer Intern Trends**



**PLS Licensure Trends**



**Surveyor Intern Trends**



## Pearson VUE to Change Eyeglass Policy at Testing Centers

Pearson VUE upholds a high level of security for safeguarding the testing programs offered by our exam sponsors. To maintain this high level, we are continually evaluating our technology and processes to ensure that we are adequately addressing existing and emerging security threats. New technology advancements in eyewear, such as Google Glass, camera glasses and spy glasses, and the availability of this technology have been identified as security risks.

### The updated policy and process change

Currently, the policy state that eyeglasses are considered a comfort aid item, which means they are allowed in the testing room following visual inspection to ensure security. We define visual inspection as "examining the item without directly touching it and without asking the candidate to remove the item."

The eyeglass inspection process will change so that every candidate wearing glasses is asked to remove the glasses and show them (not hand them over) for better viewing. Testing Center staff won't be allowed to touch the glasses, even if a candidate offers, for legal and liability reasons. Candidates must store Google Glass with personal items or place them in their vehicles in order to continue with the check-in process. If a Testing Center staff suspects the candidate is wearing camera or spy glasses after visual inspection, or if the candidate refuses to store the Google Glass, the TA will follow the candidate misconduct process, which is outlined within the P&P guides, and follow any client-specific processes for handling misconduct



# Enforcement

## DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Final formal actions taken by the Board since publication of NEWS BULLETIN No. 54 in November of 2014.

Docket No. FY15.08 IN THE MATTER OF ALAN V. KIEBERT, P.L.S.

The respondent was retained to work on a project adjusting the boundaries on a property in Bonner County. Respondent did a boundary adjustment and recorded the map in Bonner County and has not physically set the property corners associated with that boundary adjustment. This conduct violated Idaho Code section 54-1906 requiring corner records to be filed within 90 days after the survey is completed, and section 55-1904 requiring surveys to be recorded within 90 days after any survey consistent with the obligations of Idaho Code section 54-1227 (requirement to set monuments).

The Board admonishes Respondent for the conduct. The respondent shall certify in writing to Staff no later than May 1, 2015 that he has completed the work as required. Within 60 days Respondent shall tender to the Board a check in the amount of \$500.

## SURRENDER/RETIREMENT OF LICENSES

Laura S. Cespedes, P.E., New Orleans, LA chose to convert her license to retired status  
John F. Germ, P.E. Chattanooga, TN agreed to convert his license to retired status  
Ann Marie Hardin, P.E., Pilot Rock, OR agreed to convert her license to retired status

## CEASE/DESIST OR UNLICENSED PRACTICE

Timothy R. Murphy, P.E. (IL), Murphy Pavement Technology, Inc.  
Gregory Bassler, Northwest Forest Management Inc.



# Examinations

## New Idaho Professional Engineers Licensed by Examination in December 2014

Licensed Engineers by Disciplines where Examinations  
were Taken and Passed\*

Keith William Adams Electrical Boise  
Lance Barnes Electrical Chubbuck  
Adam Michael Bass Civil Boise  
Jared Thomas Bauder Civil Meridian  
Jonathan David Bjorkman Chemical Meridian  
Erik T. Boe Civil Boise  
Erin S. Brooks Civil Moscow  
Krystal Lee Chanda Civil Pocatello  
Ben Coryell Civil Ammon  
Jeff Eggebraaten Electrical Boise  
Kevin R. Jensen Civil Boise  
Amy Jolley Civil Shelley  
Kevin T. Kingsbury Civil Boise  
Tyson J. McFall Mechanical Boise  
Scott William McKinney Civil Boise  
Kristopher J. Murray Civil Pocatello  
Dominic John Pontarolo Civil Boise  
Krishnan S. Raja Metallurgical Moscow  
Erik S. Rosvall Civil Idaho Falls  
Christopher P. Runyan Civil Boise  
Eric M. Sawyer Mechanical Moscow  
Jonathan Sides Electrical Grand Bay, AL  
Michael David Uhlman Civil Spokane Valley, WA  
Ashley M. Williams Civil Coeur d'Alene  
Greydon Wright Civil Pocatello

\*Idaho does not license by discipline, but engineers have passed PE examinations  
in their primary area of competence. Some licensees have passed multiple examinations.

# In Memory Of Those Recently Deceased

Thomas E. Abel P-15235 (ME) Kalispell MT 3/1/14  
Daniel Scott Barbeau P-10476 (CE) Boise ID 8/14/14  
Ron Blakley PL-878 Caldwell ID 4/5/15  
Todd Clifford Combs P-10960 (CE) Eagle ID 8/13/14  
Barry L. Corsiatto P-13163 (EE) Langley Canada 12/9/14  
Richard C. Cowdery P-4535 (CE) Caldwell ID 8/30/14  
Michael P. Dixon P-11606 (CE) Moscow ID 5/7/14  
Thomas N. Gillins P-12143 (CE) N. Ogden, UT 4/14/15  
Anthony John Gschwend P-8037 (CE) Hillsborough CA 4/10/14  
Joseph L. Jordan P-2332 (CE) Boise ID 1/28/15  
Everett L. Kidner P-1429 (CE) Horseshoe Bend ID 10/22/14  
Robert A. Lothrop P-1199 (CE) Mountain Home ID 1/5/15  
Ramon E. Lucero P-10037 (CE) El Cahon CA 1/14/15  
Richard B. McCain P-14394 (ME) Labadie MO 10/6/14  
Leonard B. Mitchell P-2663 (ME) Otis Orchards WA 11/1/14  
Douglas J. Oakey P-8132 (ME) Rexburg ID 5/1/14  
Donald Rose L-4342 Bayview ID 9/7/14  
Kenenth D. Rowe P-2408 (EE) Emmett ID 7/25/14  
Loyce Jones Smith L-4270 (LS) Boise ID 12/25/14  
Brandon Thompson P-14926 (CE) Rigby ID 8/8/14  
Davis C. Toothman PL-939 (CE/LS) Boise ID 11/17/14  
Ron C. Walter L-9695 Joseph OR 1/15/15  
Michael Reed Withers P-9613 (EE) Veradale WA 8/3/13  
Robert A. Wright P-3569 (CE) Tigard OR 2/9/14

# Calendar Of Upcoming Events

June 11-13, 2015  
ISPE Meeting, Coeur d' Alene, ID

June 10-12, 2015  
Board Meeting in Coeur d' Alene, ID

August 3-4, 2015  
Board Retreat in Riggins, ID

August 19-22, 2015  
NCEES Annual Meeting in Williamsburg, VA

September 10-11, 2015  
Board Meeting in Boise, ID

October 30-31, 2015  
PE/PLS Examinations in Boise, ID

November 5-6, 2015  
Board Meeting in Boise, ID

## **Board Staff**

Keith Simila, PE Executive Director  
[keith.simila@ipels.idaho.gov](mailto:keith.simila@ipels.idaho.gov)

James L. Szatkowski, PE Deputy Director  
[jim.szatkowski@ipels.idaho.gov](mailto:jim.szatkowski@ipels.idaho.gov)

Jennifer Rowe, Administrative Assistant  
[jennifer.rowe@ipels.idaho.gov](mailto:jennifer.rowe@ipels.idaho.gov)

Edith Williams, Technical Records Specialist  
[edith.williams@ipels.idaho.gov](mailto:edith.williams@ipels.idaho.gov)

Office Phone (208) 373-7210

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