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Vermont Laws and Rules for Engineers

by

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Course Outline:

Vermont Statutes Annotated
Laws of the Board
Code of Vermont Rules
Rules of the Board
State Board
Practice of Professional Engineering
Responsible Charge
Engineering Disciplines
Professional Conduct and Ethics
Sign and Seal Requirements
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Helpful References
Examination

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Vermont Statutes Annotated

State laws (called statutes) are enacted by the Vermont Legislature, which is a bicameral body made up of the Senate and House of Representatives. When a bill has passed, it is transmitted to the Governor for signature and then becomes law. If the Governor vetoes the bill, the Legislature must override a veto with a two-thirds majority vote in both the Senate and House of Representatives for the bill to become law.



Passed bills (acts) from each legislative session are published in Session Laws. Next, the laws (called statutes) are added to the *Vermont Statutes* in the appropriate locations with numbering, formatting, and removal of replaced or repealed statutes. Annotations are also added such as notes and references, with the resulting publication often called the *Vermont Statutes Annotated* (V.S.A. or VSA).

The Vermont Statutes Annotated is divided into dozens of titles. Laws with relevance to engineering are in Title 26, Chapter 20, which is cited as 26 VSA Chap. 20, or Laws of the Board. The organization is as follows:

Vermont Statutes Annotated

- Title 26: Professions and Occupations
 - Chapter 20: Professional Engineering
 - Sections 1161 to 1194

See the “Helpful Resources” section for the website addresses with the latest laws, rules, and Board information. The laws and rules in this course are current as of October 2024.



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Laws of the Board

The law dedicated to the practice of engineering is 26 VSA Chap. 20, known as the “Laws of the Board”. The Laws of the Board gives authority to the *Vermont Board of Professional Engineers* (Board) to enact the laws and manage licensing. The following is the contents with **bold** sections being of particular importance for practicing professional engineers.

26 VSA Chap. 20 - Professional Engineers

Subchapter 1: General Provisions

§ 1161. Definitions

§ 1162. Prohibition; enforcement

§ 1163. Exemptions

Subchapter 2: Board of Professional Engineering

§ 1171. Board of Professional Engineering

§ 1172. Powers and duties

§ 1176. Fees

Subchapter 3: Licensing and Specialty Certifications

§ 1181a. Engineer interns

§ 1182a. Licensing standards

§ 1182b. License and specialty disciplines

§ 1183. License renewal

§ 1188. Seal

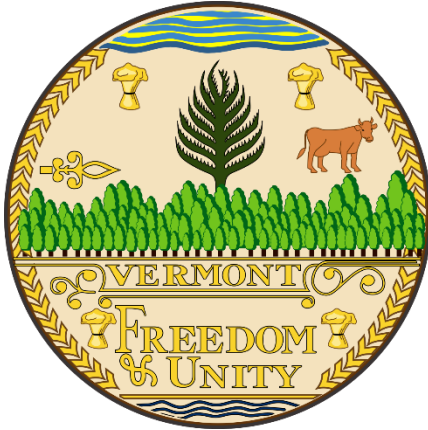
Subchapter 4: Discipline

§ 1191. Unprofessional conduct



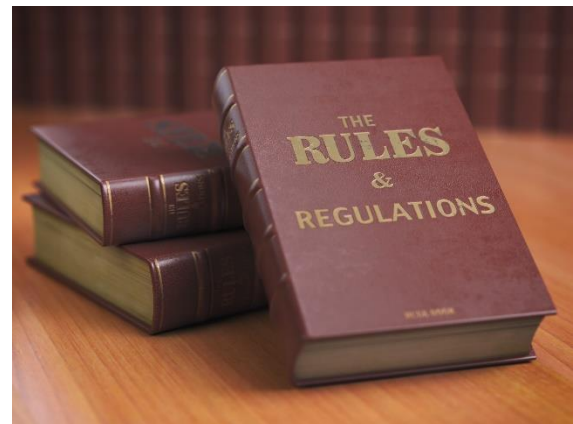
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Code of Vermont Rules



State laws are often high-level and lack details required for implementation. The Vermont Legislature delegates state agencies to manage the implementation of laws and to create rules and regulations that complement the laws. The compilation of agency regulations is called the *Code of Vermont Rules*, *Vermont Administrative Rules*, or *Vermont Administrative Code* and can be cited as C.V.R. or CVR, or VT Code of Rules. The regulations are enforceable just like state statutes.

The CVR is grouped into dozens of agency groups, each representing a different state agency (departments, divisions, districts, boards, councils, authorities, and commissions). Professional engineering is under Agency 04, Sub-Agency 030, Chapter 100. This is cited as CVR 04-030-100, and referred to as “Rules of the Board” in this course.



The organization is as follows:

CVR

- Agency 04: Secretary of State
 - Sub-Agency 030: Office of Professional Regulation
 - Chapter 100: Administrative Rules of the Board of Professional Engineering
 - Parts 1 & 2
 - Rules (Various)



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Rules of the Board

CVR 04-030-100 is known as the “Rules of the Board”. It covers the professional engineering. The following are the contents with sections in **bold** of particular importance for practicing professional engineers.

CVR 04-030-100 – Administrative Rules of the Board of Professional Engineering

PART 1 THE BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING

Rule 1.1 The Board's Purpose.

Rule 1.2 General Information about the Board.

Rule 1.3 Laws That Govern the Board.

Rule 1.4 Initiating a Complaint.

Rule 1.5 Confidentiality.

Rule 1.6 Appeals.

PART 2 RULES FOR APPLICANTS FOR LICENSURE, LICENSEES, AND ENGINEER INTERNS

Rule 2.1 Biennial License Renewal.

Rule 2.2 Contact Information and Change of Name.

Rule 2.3 Applications.

Rule 2.4 Reinstatement.

Rule 2.5 Professional Engineering Disciplines.

Rule 2.6 Seals.

Rule 2.7 Sealing of Instruments of Service.

Rule 2.8 Engineering Degrees Recognized by the Board.

Rule 2.9 Examinations.

Rule 2.10 Progressive Engineering Experience.

Rule 2.11 Continuing Professional Competency.

Rule 2.12 Evidence of Compliance with Continuing Professional Competency.

Rule 2.13 Audit of Compliance with Continuing Professional Competency.



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State Board

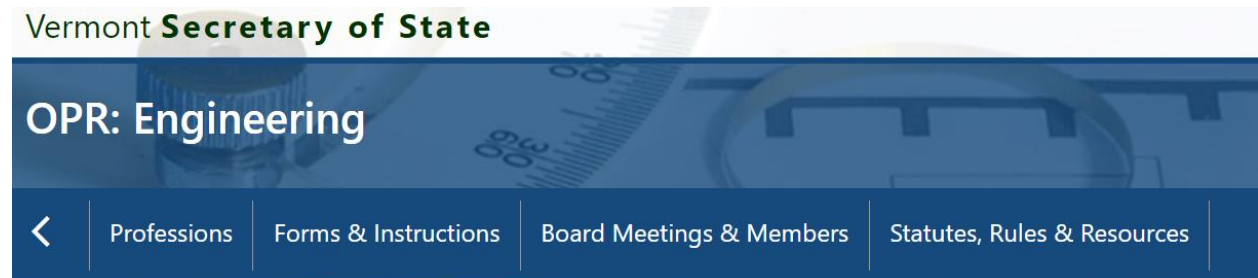
The state agency for professional engineering is the *Vermont Board of Professional Engineers*, herein referred to as the Board. The Board is under the Office of Professional Regulation (OPR) which is under the Vermont Secretary of State (SOS).



The Board oversees over 3,000 professional engineers. The Board has the authority to manage and further regulate professional engineering.

The Board can make modifications to Rules of the Board (CVR 04-030-100).

Board Website



The board website <<https://sos.vermont.gov/engineering/>> contains the following topics:

- Professions
- Forms & Instructions
- Board Meetings & Members
- Statutes, Rules & Resources
- Online Services
- Find a Professional
- OPR Calendar
- Complaints, Conduct & Discipline
- Contact Us
- General FAQs



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Practice of Professional Engineering

The following is a copy-paste of the relevant laws and rules that help define the practice of professional engineering:

Laws of the Board

§ 1161. Definitions

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the Board of Professional Engineering.

(2) "Professional engineering" means any service or creative work, the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training, and experience in the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and engineering sciences and the principles and methods of engineering analysis and design acquired by engineering education and engineering experience, insofar as the service or work involves safeguarding life, health, or property. This includes consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, and design of engineering works and systems, planning the use of land, air, and water and accomplishing engineering surveys and studies, any of which embraces such services or work, either public or private, in connection with any utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, work systems, control systems, fire protection systems, communication systems, transportation systems, projects, and equipment systems of a mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, or thermal nature.

(3) "Financial interest" means being:

(A) a licensed professional engineer;

(B) a person who deals in goods and services that are uniquely related to the practice of engineering; or

(C) a person who has invested anything of value in a business that provides engineering services.

(4) "Instruments of service" means project deliverables, such as reports, specifications, drawings, plans, construction documents, or engineering surveys, that have been prepared under the licensee's responsible charge.

(5) "Practice of professional engineering" means providing, attempting to provide, or offering to provide professional engineering services.



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(6) A professional engineer in “private practice” means a professional engineer who owns, operates, or is employed by a business entity that derives a substantial part of its income from providing professional engineering services to the public.

(7) “Professional engineer” means a person licensed under this chapter.

(8) “Responsible charge” means direct control and personal supervision of engineering work.

(9) “Specialty discipline” means that area of professional engineering recognized by the Board as the area of expertise and practice for which a license is granted.

(10) “State” includes the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

(11) “Unauthorized practice” means conduct prohibited by section 1162 of this chapter and not exempted by section 1163 of this chapter.

§ 1162. Prohibition; enforcement

(a) No person shall engage in the practice of professional engineering in this State unless the person is licensed under or exempt from this chapter.

(b) No person shall use in connection with the person’s name any letters, words, or insignia, including “Professional Engineer,” “P.E.,” “PE,” or “P.Eng.,” indicating that the person is a professional engineer unless the person is licensed in accordance with this chapter.

(c) A person found guilty of violating this section shall be subject to penalties provided in 3 V.S.A. § 127(c). In addition to the power of criminal enforcement, the Attorney General, a State’s Attorney, or a prosecuting attorney from the Office of Professional Regulation may bring a civil action to restrain continuing violations of this section.

§ 1163. Exemptions

(a) Persons exempt. Section 1162 of this chapter does not prohibit acts constituting the practice of engineering performed as a necessary part of the duties of:



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- (1) an officer or employee of the federal government;
 - (2) an officer or a full-time employee of the State;
 - (3) an officer or full-time employee of a municipality;
 - (4) certain classes of licensed potable water supply and wastewater system designers, as designated by rule of the Secretary of Natural Resources, who design supplies or systems with a design flow of up to 1,350 gallons per day and who are licensed under 10 V.S.A. chapter 64;
 - (5) an officer or employee of a corporation in interstate communications as defined in the act of Congress entitled "Communications Act of 1934" or of a telephone company under the supervision and regulation of the Public Utility Commission;
 - (6) an employee or subordinate of a professional engineer, provided the engineering work is done under the responsible charge of, and verified by, the professional engineer; or
 - (7) students of engineering acting under the supervision of a professional engineer.
- (b) Other professions. Section 1162 of this chapter does not prohibit acts constituting the practice of any other legally recognized profession or occupation.
- (c) Purposes exempt. Section 1162 of this chapter does not prohibit any person from performing acts constituting the practice of engineering for the purpose of:
- (1) engineering of a manufactured product;
 - (2) engineering of a building that is not a public building as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2730;
 - (3) engineering a building that contains only one, two, or three dwelling units and any outbuilding accessory to those units;
 - (4) [Repealed.]



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(5) engineering of recreational trails and trail-related structures by a nonprofit organization whose trails have been recognized by the Agency of Natural Resources as part of the Vermont trails system; provided such organization purchases and maintains liability insurance in the amount required by law or under a contract with the State of Vermont, but in no event in an amount that is less than \$100,000.00.

§ 1183. License renewal

(a) Licenses shall be renewed every two years without examination and on payment of the required fees. However, by rule, the Board may establish a continuing education requirement. If the Board establishes a continuing education requirement and a licensee fails to demonstrate compliance with that requirement, it may deny or condition renewal, after opportunity for hearing.

(b) Following expiration of a license, it may be reinstated upon payment of a renewal fee and a late renewal penalty. A licensee shall not be required to pay renewal fees during periods when the license was expired.

Rules of the Board

Rule 1.1 The Board's Purpose.

The Vermont Board of Professional Engineering (the "Board") has been created and given powers by Vermont law. Its primary purpose is to protect the public welfare and to safeguard life, health and property through the regulation of the practice of professional engineering. The Board does this by rulemaking, setting standards, evaluating applicants' qualifications for licensure, and when necessary, disciplining licensees for unprofessional conduct or referring unlicensed persons practicing professional engineering to enforcement authorities.

Rule 2.1 Biennial License Renewal.

Licenses are renewed on a two-year cycle. All licenses expire on July 31 [st] of even years unless renewed. Before the expiration date, the Office will send a renewal notice to the licensee's email address of record. Non-receipt of renewal notice(s) shall not excuse a licensee from maintaining active licensure. Licensure status and expiration dates may be verified through an online lookup tool at <https://www.sec.state.vt.us/professional-regulation.aspx>. If the renewal application and fee are not received by the expiration date, the license will expire automatically and may be subject to penalties upon reinstatement as set out in 3 V.S.A. § 127(d) .



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Rule 2.2 Contact Information and Change of Name.

It is the responsibility of each applicant, engineer intern, and licensee to notify the Office of any name changes and to maintain current contact information on file with the Office, including mailing address and email address.



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Responsible Charge

Engineering design work must be prepared under a professional engineer with **direct control and personal supervision**, referred to as “**responsible charge**”, as described in the laws and rules below. The engineer with **responsible charge** signs and seals documents produced under their responsibility, and is often referred to as the “engineer of record”. A typical project has multiple responsible engineers, one for each design discipline (civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, etc.).

Responsible charge can also refer to the management of a field of engineering services within an organization.

Laws of the Board

§ 1161. Definitions

...

(4) “Instruments of service” means project deliverables, such as reports, specifications, drawings, plans, construction documents, or engineering surveys, that have been prepared under the licensee’s **responsible charge**.

...

(8) “**Responsible charge**” means direct control and personal supervision of engineering work.

Rules of the Board

Rule 2.7 Sealing of Instruments of Service.

...

(b) The seal and signature of a licensee indicate that the instruments of service were prepared under the licensee’s **responsible charge** as defined at 26 V.S.A. §1161(8) and that:

- (1) the licensee takes professional responsibility for the work;
- (2) to the best of the licensee’s knowledge, the work represented in the document conforms to applicable codes in effect at the time of submission;
- (3) the work has been prepared in conformance with normal and customary standards of practice; and
- (4) the work has been completed with due regard to the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.



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(c) A licensee may sign and seal instruments of service that have been prepared by others not under the licensee's **responsible charge** only if the sealing licensee has performed a full and independent review and assumes full professional responsibility for the work.

NSPE

Responsible charge is also defined in a National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE) reference document, and copied below for convenience.

NSPE Position Statement No. 10-1778

- Defines “**responsible charge**” as the direct control and personal supervision of engineering work.
- The professional engineer in **responsible charge** is actively engaged in the engineering process, from conception to completion.
- Engineering decisions must be personally made by the professional engineer or by others over which the professional engineer provides supervisory direction and control authority.
- Reviewing drawings or documents after their completion without involvement in the design and development process appears not to satisfy the definition of **responsible charge**.



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Engineering Disciplines

An engineers initial area of practice (a.k.a. area of competency, discipline, specialty discipline, or branch) is typically identified through NCEES P.E. examination and initial licensure. A licensee can take additional exams and apply to be recognized in multiple disciplines. Specialty discipline names are listed on a licensee’s seal.

Licensees should only undertake assignments in which are competent to perform, and should not seal documents with subject matter for which they lack competence.

Laws of the Board

§ 1161. Definitions

(9) “Specialty discipline” means that area of professional engineering recognized by the Board as the area of expertise and practice for which a license is granted.

§ 1182b. License and specialty disciplines

(a) Upon determining that an applicant is qualified for licensure in one or more specialty disciplines under section 1182a of this subchapter, the Board shall issue a license indicating the **specialty discipline** or disciplines.

(b) Upon determining that an existing licensee is qualified by application in an additional **specialty discipline** under section 1182a of this subchapter, the Board shall issue a license to the licensee indicating all **specialty disciplines**.

§ 1191. Unprofessional conduct

...

(c) Unprofessional conduct includes any of the following actions by a licensee:

...

(4) accepting and performing engineering responsibilities that the licensee knows or has reason to know that he or she is not **competent** to perform;



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Rules of the Board

Rule 2.5 Professional Engineering Disciplines.

(a) The Board issues a license indicating a **specialty discipline** pursuant to 26 V.S.A. §§ 1182a and 1182b . A table of recognized specialties available for new applicants is available from the Board's website. A professional engineer shall practice only within his or her licensed **specialty discipline** and **area of competence**.

(b) Applicants who meet the qualifications for multiple specialty disciplines may apply for more than one **specialty discipline** in the same application and for a single application fee. A licensee wishing to add an additional discipline to an existing license shall submit a new application with the application fee. The renewal fee is unaffected by the number of **specialty disciplines** included within a particular license.



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Board Instructions

Board Approved Exams and Disciplines Vermont licenses Professional Engineers by discipline (see 26 V.S.A. § 1182 (a) and (b)). The following NCEES administered examinations are accepted for licensure along with corresponding discipline (3):

Exams	Discipline
Agricultural and Biological Engineering	Agricultural
Architectural Engineering	Architectural Engineering
Chemical	Chemical
Civil: Construction	Civil
Civil: Geotechnical	Civil
Civil: Structural	Civil ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Civil: Transportation	Civil
Civil: Water Resources and Environmental	Civil
Control Systems	Control Systems
Electrical and Computer: Computer Engineering	Electrical
Electrical and Computer: Electrical and Electronics	Electrical
Electrical and Computer: Power	Electrical
Environmental	Environmental
Fire Protection	Fire Protection
Industrial and Systems	Industrial
Mechanical: HVAC and Refrigeration	Mechanical
Mechanical: Machine Design and Materials	Mechanical
Mechanical: Thermal and Fluids Systems	Mechanical
Metallurgical and Materials	Metallurgical
Mining and Mineral Processing	Mining
Naval Architecture and Marine	Naval Architecture and Marine
Nuclear	Nuclear
Petroleum	Petroleum
Structural	Structural I ⁽¹⁾ OR II ⁽¹⁾

(1) Refer to Rule 2.9 (c) (3) for the Structural specialty discipline requirements.

(2) The Board differentiates between Civil and Structural experience for licensure. Individuals who take the Civil-Structural exam after 8/1/17, must have acceptable Civil engineering experience to obtain a CIVIL discipline license. Individuals with primarily Structural experience must pass the Structural examination to be granted a license to practice.

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Professional Conduct and Ethics

The following laws and rules help define professional conduct and related requirements.

Laws of the Board

§ 1191. Unprofessional conduct

(a) Unprofessional conduct is the conduct prohibited by this section, by 3 V.S.A. § 129a, or by other statutes relating to engineering.

(b) [Repealed.]

(c) Unprofessional conduct includes any of the following actions by a licensee:

(1) failing to make available, upon the timely request of a person using engineering services, copies of instruments of service in the possession or under the control of the licensee, when those instruments of service have been prepared for and paid for by the user of services;

(2) signing or sealing instruments of service for which the engineer is not in responsible charge, or negligently allowing use of the engineer's professional stamp on such an instrument;

(3) [Repealed.]

(4) accepting and performing engineering responsibilities that the licensee knows or has reason to know that he or she is not competent to perform;

(5) making any material misrepresentation in the practice of engineering, whether by commission or omission;

(6) agreeing with any other person or organization, or subscribing to any code of ethics or organizational bylaws, when the intent or primary effect of that agreement, code, or bylaw is to restrict or limit the flow of information concerning alleged or suspected unprofessional conduct to the Board;



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- (7) failing to supervise adequately employees and subordinates under the licensee's responsible charge who are engaged in the practice of professional engineering;
- (8) accepting and performing engineering responsibilities that are outside the scope of engineering specialties held by the licensee;
- (9) failing to protect the trust of engineering clients;
- (10) failing to hold public health and safety above all other considerations in the practice of professional engineering;
- (11) engaging in dishonorable or unethical conduct in the practice of professional engineering of a character likely to deceive, defraud, or harm the public; or
- (12) failing to report to the Board knowledge of a perceived violation of this statute or the Board's rule by another professional engineer licensed in this State.

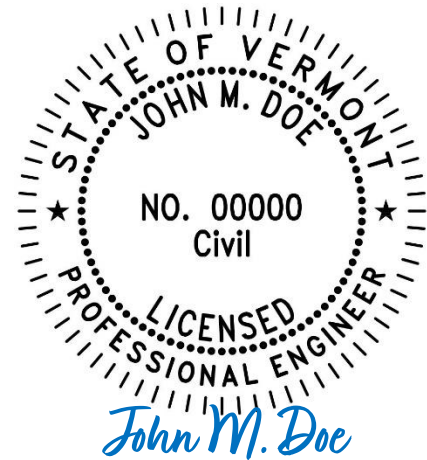


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Sign and Seal Requirements

Engineering seal and signature requirements are found in Laws and Rules of the Board. Here are highlights that may differ from requirements in other states:

- Seal outer diameter approx. 1-1/2" (1.5")
- Signature location not specified
- Adding a date is not specified
- Ink color not specified
- Acceptable forms of signature:
 - Original hand sign and seal with rubber stamp or embossed (crimped)
 - Digital/electronic signature
 - Licensee is responsible for managing the use and security of an electronic signature



Laws and Rules

The following is a copy-paste of the relevant laws and rules:

Laws of the Board

§ 1188. Seal

- (a) Each licensee shall obtain a seal of a design approved by the Board by rule.
- (b) Plans, specifications, reports, and other instruments of service issued by a licensee shall be signed and sealed by the licensee.
- (c) A person who affixes to a plan or other document the seal of a licensee without the licensee's authorization shall be fined not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both.



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Rules of the Board

Rule 2.6 Seals.

Each licensee shall obtain a seal bearing the licensee's name, specialty discipline, license number, and the title "Licensed Professional Engineer." The seal shall be substantially of the following format, and shall be approximately one-and-one-half inches in diameter. The seal may be a wet seal, embossed seal, or an electronic format. Each licensee is responsible for managing the use and security of his or her seal and signature.



Rule 2.7 Sealing of Instruments of Service.

(a) Sealing means the application of the seal and the signature of the licensee. Manual or electronic forms of the seal and signature are acceptable.

(b) The seal and signature of a licensee indicate that the instruments of service were prepared under the licensee's responsible charge as defined at 26 V.S.A. §1161(8) and that:

- (1)** the licensee takes professional responsibility for the work;
- (2)** to the best of the licensee's knowledge, the work represented in the document conforms to applicable codes in effect at the time of submission;
- (3)** the work has been prepared in conformance with normal and customary standards of practice; and
- (4)** the work has been completed with due regard to the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.



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(c) A licensee may sign and seal instruments of service that have been prepared by others not under the licensee's responsible charge only if the sealing licensee has performed a full and independent review and assumes full professional responsibility for the work.

(d) Instruments of service, as defined at 26 V.S.A. §1161(4) , issued by a licensee, including those intended for submission to an authority having jurisdiction shall be signed and sealed by the licensee. For the purposes of this paragraph, exchanging working documents for the purposes of coordinating or developing the work is not considered an instrument of service and may not need to be signed and sealed.

(e) Signed and sealed instruments of service shall be clearly labeled as to their purpose or intended use, for example: "Preliminary," "Final," "For Permitting," "Not for Construction," or "For Construction."



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Continuing Education

Per Rules of the Board 2.11, the following continuing education is required every 2-year renewal period, where PDH is a professional development hour:

- 30 PDH
- Acceptable course/activity content:
 - Aimed at maintaining, improving, or expanding the skills set and knowledge relevant to the licensee's field and methods of engineering practice, such as:
 - Technical topics directly related to the practice of engineering
 - Awareness of professional practice ethical concerns and conflicts
 - Understanding of standards of practice or care
 - Engineering management
- Board does NOT pre-approve providers or specific courses for engineering
- No carry over of credits is specified, however credits can be earned up to 3 years prior to renewal date, so credits earned in the last year can be carried over to the next renewal, without limit
- Retain PDH records for 2 prior renewal cycles (4 to 6 years)
- Renewal date is July 31 of even years

Laws and Rules

Here is a copy-paste of the relevant laws and rules:

Rules of the Board

Rule 2.11 Continuing Professional Competency.

Every licensee, except those renewing for the first time, shall meet the following continuing professional competency requirements as a condition of license renewal:

(a) Every licensee shall obtain the equivalent of 30 professional development hours ("PDHs") prior to license renewal. A PDH is one contact hour (60 minutes) of instruction or presentation. These PDHs shall be obtained during the three years preceding the renewal date. Each PDH can be counted toward only one renewal.

(b) A qualifying course or activity shall have content areas aimed at maintaining, improving, or expanding the skills set and knowledge relevant to the licensee's field and methods of engineering practice, such as coursework related to the following:



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- (1) technical topics directly related to the practice of engineering;
- (2) awareness of professional practice ethical concerns and conflicts;
- (3) an understanding of standards of practice or care; or
- (4) engineering management.

(c) The following methods of attaining PDHs are acceptable:

- (1) college courses (10 PDHs per semester credit; 6 PDHs per quarter credit);
- (2) continuing education courses, seminars, presentations, and workshops, including those provided by employers outside of normal on-the-job training;
- (3) teaching or presenting items in subsections 1 and 2, above. (PDHs may be earned at double the presentation length; however, repetitions of the same material may not be credited, and full-time faculty may not claim teaching credit associated with their regular duties);
- (4) authoring published papers, articles, or books related to the licensee's specialty discipline or practice (5 PDHs each, not to exceed 15 PDHs in a biennial period);
- (5) active participation in development of engineering codes and standards (up to 2 PDHs per code or standard); and
- (6) PDHs for activities 1-3 above may be earned in person, through the internet, correspondence, by television, or by pre-recorded media.

Rule 2.12 Evidence of Compliance with Continuing Professional Competency.

(a) The licensee shall document successful completion of the required number of PDHs during the biennial renewal period preceding renewal. Required records include, but are not limited to:

- (1) a log showing the type of activity claimed, sponsoring organization, location, duration, presenter, and PDHs earned;
- (2) attendance verification records in the form of completion certificates or other documents verifying attendance/participation;
- (3) program syllabi, outlines, handouts or other evidence of course or activity content.

(b) Records shall be maintained for the prior two biennial renewal periods.

Rule 2.13 Audit of Compliance with Continuing Professional Competency.

The Board may at any time audit licensees, or a randomized subset of licensees, to verify compliance with continuing professional competency requirements. At its discretion, the Board may also audit previously-disciplined licensees, late renewing



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licensees, and licensees who in any of the preceding two biennial renewal periods were initially found not to have met continuing education renewal requirements. An audit notice will be sent to licensees selected. The subject of an audit shall, within 30 days of the date of the audit notice, furnish documentary evidence showing completion of the requirements for the audited reporting period.



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Helpful References

Vermont Board of Professional Engineers

- General website: <https://sos.vermont.gov/engineering>
- License renewal: <https://sos.vermont.gov/opr/online-services/>
- Laws & Rules: <https://sos.vermont.gov/engineering/statutes-rules-resources/>
- Laws of the Board: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/chapter/26/020>
- Rules of the Board: https://outside.vermont.gov/dept/sos/office_professional_regulation/professions/engineering/engineering_administrative_rules.pdf
- FAQs: <https://sos.vermont.gov/opr/online-services/general-faqs/>