

PROFESSIONAL LICENSEE

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1. Overview

This discussion paper reviews the Professional Licensee (P.L.) and Professional Technologist (P.Tech.) designations, their criteria stated within *The Engineering and Geoscience Act (The EGP Act)*, how these existing criteria have caused confusion and how they may be clarified in the public interest.

2. Executive Summary

The current P.L. and P.Tech. designations give individuals without engineering or geoscience degrees the right to independently practice engineering or geoscience within a limited scope of practice. The education, experience and other requirements to become a P.L. or P.Tech. are nearly identical with only very minor differences (Appendix 1).

This creates confusion among our Members, the government, industry and the public as to what the differences are between the designations.

It is recommended that the P.L. designation be eliminated and that all new applicants without engineering or geoscience degrees apply for the P.Tech. designation to be administered by The Association of Science and Engineering Technology Professionals of Alberta (ASET) and regulated by joint APEGA-ASET statutory boards. These individuals would continue to be able to obtain a licence to independently practice engineering or geoscience within a limited scope of practice.

It is recommended that a Limited Licence (L.L.) designation of APEGA membership be created. This designation would be for individuals with engineering or geoscience degrees who do not immediately qualify for Professional Engineering or Professional Geoscientist designations but may qualify to practice engineering or geoscience within limited scopes of practice.

The new L.L. designation would be particularly relevant to many internationally educated individuals with degrees of narrower breadth compared to Canadian Engineering Accreditation Board degrees, and it would give them the opportunity to contribute to the Alberta workforce and economy at a level that most appropriately reflects their qualifications.

These individuals could remain as L.L.s for their entire careers, or they may consider becoming licensed as Professional Engineers or Professional Geoscientists by completing any additional requirements they may need to fulfil the criteria as determined by APEGA's Board of Examiners (BOE).

3. Existing Legislation

Professional Licensees are given the right to independently practice engineering or geoscience within a limited scope of practice as specified by the BOE¹.

Professional Licensees are required to have two years of post-secondary education acceptable to the BOE in areas related to engineering or geoscience. They also require at least six years of work experience of an engineering or geoscientific nature that is acceptable to the BOE, at least

¹ *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, Section 83; 83.8

two years of which were in the applicants' specific area of professional practice and were completed under the supervision and control of a Professional Member. They must also be of good character and reputation, be proficient in English, and pass an examination confirming their knowledge of the Act, Regulations, Bylaws and professional practice².

Professional Technologists are required to have two years of post-secondary education acceptable to the APEGA-ASET Joint Board of Examiners (JBOE) in areas related to engineering or geoscience. They are also required to have at least six years of experience in areas related to engineering or geoscience that are acceptable to the JBOE, at least two years of which were in the applicants' proposed areas and scopes of practice and were completed under the supervision and control of a Professional Member. They must also be of good character and reputation, be proficient in English, and pass an examination confirming their knowledge of the Act, Regulations, Bylaws and professional practice³.

Additionally, Professional Technologists must hold a certificate of registration as a certified engineering technologist with ASET⁴.

Scope of Practice

Professional Licensees are given the right to independently practice engineering or geoscience within a limited scope of practice specified by the BOE⁵ without any limitation on the complexity of the problems solved or the engineering methodologies employed. Professional Technologists are given the right to independently practice engineering or geoscience within a limited scope of practice specified by the JBOE⁶. However, Professional Technologists are limited in practice to the routine application of recognized codes, standards, procedures, and practices using established principles and methods of problem solving.⁷

Please see Appendix 3 for a pictorial description of the scope of practice for Professional Members, Professional Licensees and Professional Technologists.

4. Research Summary

Many jurisdictions in Canada have a limited or a restricted form of licence with a defined or limited scope of practice. The criteria for such licences are neither consistent in education nor in experience requirements. Some jurisdictions do accept non-degree applicants. Some jurisdictions state the criteria specifically in the legislation, whereas others have the information in their policies. The majority of engineering and geoscience constituent associations require a degree and do not have a limited licence designation (Appendix 4).

What is unique is that *The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act* is the only legislation in Canada that offers the P.Tech. designation and corresponding right to practice within a limited scope specifically to individuals with technology diplomas. The P.Tech. designation allows

² *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, Regulation, Section 77

³ *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, Professional Technologists Regulation, Section 5

⁴ *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, Professional Technologists Regulation, Section 5(1)(b)

⁵ *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, Section 83.4(1)

⁶ *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, Section 89.6

⁷ *Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act*, Section 90.1(2)

Professional Technologists to work in other Canadian jurisdictions if that constituent association provides a limited licence. This is outlined in legislation for The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Professional Engineers of Ontario, The Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon, and Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Internal trade agreements require capacity for labour mobility by parties involved. Any proposals under consideration in this paper either maintain the status quo or enhance mobility (Appendix 5).

In 1999, the Registered Professional Technologist (Engineering) (R.P.T.) designation was created, allowing engineering technologists the right to independently practice engineering within a defined scope of practice. Registered Professional Technologists were licensed by APEGA and were given a defined scope of practice as determined by the BOE. The criteria to become registered as an R.P.T. were the same as the current criteria to become registered as a P.L. To apply for R.P.T. status, an individual had to be a Registered Engineering Technologist with ASET and had to maintain that status with ASET to remain an R.P.T. with APEGA.

In 2003, the Registered Professional Technologist (Geological) and Registered Professional Technologist (Geophysical) designations were created as parallel designations for geoscience technologists.

In 2009, the P.Tech. (Engineering) and P.Tech. (Geoscientist) designations were created to be administered by ASET and regulated by joint APEGA-ASET statutory boards. At the same time, the R.P.T. designation was repealed and replaced by the P.L. designation, and existing APEGA Registered Professional Technologists were converted to Professional Licensees.

5. Discussion

With the criteria for registration as a P.L. and P.Tech. being nearly the same, there is confusion among our Members, the government, industry and the public as to what the differences are between the two designations.

Both the P.L. and P.Tech. designations give individuals without engineering or geoscience degrees the right to practice engineering or geoscience within limited scopes of practice. Individuals registered in both designations report that they see no real difference between what they can do as Professional Licensees versus what they can do as Professional Technologists in terms of their practice limitations. They also stated that they obtained both designations because of a lack of certainty in the differences between the two designations and the confusion as to when one designation may be required over the other.

As a result, due to the confusion between the P.L. and P.Tech. designations, APEGA believes that changes are required to reduce confusion and to clarify the roles. It is very important to have a distinct difference.

Recommendations

1. Eliminate the existing P.L. designation and have all individuals without engineering or geoscience degrees apply for the P.Tech. designation to be administered by ASET and regulated by joint APEGA-ASET statutory boards.
2. Create a Limited Licence designation of APEGA membership that would be available only to individuals with engineering or geoscience degrees who do not immediately qualify for P.Eng. or P. Geo. designations but who may otherwise be qualified to practice engineering or geoscience within a limited scope of practice.

Under this proposed model, individuals without degrees in engineering or geoscience would apply to ASET for licensure as Professional Technologists. This would include individuals with:

- At least two years of post-secondary education acceptable to the JBOE in areas related to engineering or geoscience
- Engineering or geoscience technology diplomas acceptable to the JBOE in areas related to engineering or geoscience
- Three- or four-year cognate⁸ degrees acceptable to the JBOE in areas related to engineering or geoscience

Under this proposed model, only individuals with degrees in engineering or geoscience could apply to APEGA. Individuals applying to APEGA (those most likely to apply as an L.L.) would have:

- Non-Canadian engineering or geoscience degrees that don't match the syllabus of a Canadian undergraduate degree in engineering or geoscience – narrow degrees (may be assigned multiple exams)
- Non-Canadian engineering or geoscience degrees that have been assigned the Fundamentals of Engineering exam to confirm their non-Canadian degree
- Cognate degree plus Master's or PhD in engineering or geoscience (may be assigned multiple exams)

Rationale

The current system is redundant and unclear. The use of limited scope designations could be improved by allowing individuals with degrees in engineering or geoscience, who do not immediately qualify for licensure as Professional Engineers or Professional Geoscientists, to be eligible for a Limited Licence by APEGA and be practicing sooner.

The P.Tech. designation would remain as an option for individuals without degrees in engineering or geoscience and would continue to be regulated through APEGA-ASET statutory boards under operational leadership of ASET.

Existing P.L.s would be grandfathered, but no new P.L. designations would be granted.

⁸ *Cognate degrees are degrees in science, such as chemistry, physics, environmental science, but are not degrees in engineering or geoscience.*

The scope of practice of the P.Tech. designation would be more clearly defined. Individuals would still be able to be licensed to practice within a limited scope of practice and would continue to be able to work in their preferred careers. Existing regulatory protections would remain, as the individuals would still need to meet the prescribed requirements to obtain the P.Tech. designation and would only be licensed to independently practice within their areas of competency as described in their defined scopes of practice. Furthermore, these individuals would be regulated by the JBOE.

The rationale for creating a new Limited Licence designation available only to individuals with degrees in engineering or geoscience is to provide a path for individuals who do not immediately qualify for the P.Eng. or P.Geo. designations but who may otherwise be qualified to practice engineering or geoscience within a limited scope of practice.

This is particularly relevant to many internationally educated individuals and would give them the opportunity to contribute to the Alberta workforce and economy at a level that most appropriately reflects their qualifications.

These individuals could remain as Limited Licences or complete the additional requirements they may need to become licensed as Professional Engineers or Professional Geoscientists. In the meantime, they would be eligible to practice within their limited licence.

6. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Comparison of Professional Licensee and Professional Technologist Criteria

Appendix 2 – Existing Legislation

Appendix 3 – Scope of Practice for Professional Members, Professional Licensees and Professional Technologists

Appendix 4 – Constituent Associations Comparison Chart

Appendix 5 – Trade and Mobility Agreements

Appendix 6 - Comparison of New Limited Licence vs. Professional Technologist Model

APPENDICES

Professional Licensee



Appendix 1 – Comparison of Professional Licensee and Professional Technologist Criteria

Professional Licensees are entitled to engage in the practice of engineering and geoscience within a scope of practice specified by the Board of Examiners without any limitation on the complexity of the problems solved or the engineering methodologies employed. Professional Technologists are entitled to engage in the practice of engineering within a scope of practice specified by the Joint Board of Examiners. However, Professional Technologists are limited in practice to the routine application of recognized codes, standards, procedures, and practices using established principles and methods of problem solving.

Professional Licensee (P.L.)	Professional Technologist (P.Tech.)
The applicant is of good character and reputation	The applicant is of good character and reputation
The applicant has at least two years of post-secondary education acceptable to the [APEGA] Board of Examiners in areas that relate to the practice of engineering or geoscience	The applicant has at least two years of post-secondary education acceptable to the Joint Board of Examiners in areas that relate to engineering or geoscience
The applicant has obtained at least six years of experience in work of an engineering or geoscientific nature that is acceptable to the [APEGA] Board of Examiners, at least two of which are in the applicant's specific area of professional practice and was completed under the supervision and control of a Professional Member	The applicant has obtained at least six years of experience in areas that relate to engineering or geoscience that is acceptable to the Joint Board of Examiners, at least two years of which are in the applicant's proposed area and scope of practice and were completed under the supervision of a Professional Member
The applicant has knowledge of the Act and Regulations under the Act, and general knowledge related to the practice of engineering or geoscience, which has been demonstrated by passing an examination for those purposes that is prescribed by the Board of Examiners	The applicant has a knowledge of the Act and the Regulations under the Act, and general knowledge related to the proposed scope of practice of engineering or geoscience, which has been demonstrated by passing an examination for those purposes that is prescribed by the Joint Board of Examiners
The applicant demonstrates to the [APEGA] Board of Examiners that the applicant has a proficiency in the English language that is sufficient to enable the applicant to responsibly practice the profession of engineering or geoscience	The applicant demonstrates to the Joint Board of Examiners that the applicant has a proficiency in the English language that is sufficient to enable the applicant to responsibly practice the profession of engineering or geoscience within the prescribed scope of practice
	The applicant holds a certificate of registration as a certified engineering technologist with ASET
	The applicant meets any other requirements established by the Joint Board of Examiners
Source: <i>The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act</i> , Regulation, Sections 74 to 77	Source: <i>The Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act</i> , Professional Technologist Regulation, Section 5

Appendix 2 – Existing Legislation

THE ENGINEERING AND GEOSCIENCE PROFESSIONS ACT

83 No professional licensee shall engage in the practice of engineering or geoscience except within the scope of practice specified by the Board of Examiners.

83.8 The Board of Examiners shall approve for registration as a professional licensee an individual who has applied to the Board and is eligible in accordance with this Act and the regulations to engage in the practice of engineering or geoscience within the scope of practice specified by the Board of Examiners.

THE ENGINEERING AND GEOSCIENCE PROFESSIONS ACT

REGULATION

Eligibility

77(1) A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the Registrar for registration is entitled to be registered as a professional licensee:

- (a) the applicant is of good character and reputation;
- (b) the applicant has at least 2 years of post-secondary education acceptable to the Board of Examiners in areas that relate to the practice of engineering or geoscience;
- (c) the applicant has a knowledge of the Act and regulations under the Act, and general knowledge related to the practice of engineering or geoscience, which has been demonstrated by passing an examination for those purposes that is prescribed by the Board of Examiners;
- d) the applicant demonstrates to the Board of Examiners that the applicant has a proficiency in the English language that is sufficient to enable the applicant to responsibly practise the profession of engineering or geoscience;
- (e) the applicant has obtained at least 6 years of experience in work of an engineering or geoscientific nature that is acceptable to the Board of Examiners, at least 2 of which are in the applicant's specific area of professional practice and were completed under the supervision and control of a professional member.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an applicant is entitled to be registered as a professional licensee if

- (a) the applicant is of good character and reputation, and
- (b) the applicant is registered as a professional licensee or in an equivalent capacity in good standing with a regulated entity in another province that, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, is equivalent to the Association.

Domestic trade agreements

77.1 Where section 77(2) applies in respect of an applicant and the regulated entity is in a province that is a signatory to one or more domestic trade agreements that is in force in Alberta, the applicant's application must be dealt with in a manner consistent with the applicable domestic trade agreements.

THE ENGINEERING AND GEOSCIENCE PROFESSIONS ACT

Professional Technologists

Scope of practice

83.4(1) Sections 2(1) and 3(1)(b)(i) do not apply to a professional licensee (engineering) engaged in the practice of engineering within the scope of practice specified by the Board of Examiners.

89.3 No professional technologist shall engage in the practice of engineering or geoscience except within the scope of practice specified by the Joint Board of Examiners.

89.6 Sections 2(1), 3(1)(b)(i), 5(1) and 6(1)(b)(i) do not apply to a professional technologist engaged in the practice of engineering or geoscience within the scope of practice specified by the Joint Board of Examiners.

Registration as professional technologist and scope of practice

90.1(1) The Joint Board of Examiners shall approve for registration as a professional technologist an individual who is eligible in accordance with this Act and the professional technologist regulations to engage in the practice of engineering or geoscience within the scope of practice specified by the Joint Board of Examiners.

(2) When the Joint Board of Examiners specifies the scope of practice for a professional technologist, it must specify a scope of practice that is the routine application of industry recognized codes, standards, procedures and practices using established engineering or applied science principles and methods of problem solving.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the Joint Board of Examiners may

- (a) define or describe "routine application";
- (b) define or describe "industry recognized";
- (c) specify or describe the codes, standards, procedures and practices applicable;
- (d) define or describe all or any of the following terms: "engineering or applied science principles" and "methods of problem solving".

ENGINEERING AND GEOSCIENCE PROFESSIONS ACT

PROFESSIONAL TECHNOLOGISTS REGULATION

Division 2

Professional Technologists

Eligibility

5(1) A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the ASET Registrar for registration is entitled to be registered as a professional technologist:

- (a) the applicant is of good character and reputation;
- (b) the applicant holds a certificate of registration as a certified engineering technologist with ASET;
- (c) the applicant has a knowledge of the Act and the regulations under the Act, and general knowledge related to the proposed scope of practice of engineering or geoscience, which has been demonstrated by passing an examination for those purposes that is prescribed by the Joint Board of Examiners;
- (d) the applicant demonstrates to the Joint Board of Examiners that the applicant has a proficiency in the English language that is sufficient to enable the applicant to responsibly practice the profession of engineering or geoscience within the prescribed scope of practice;
- (e) the applicant has at least 2 years of post-secondary education acceptable to the Joint Board of Examiners in areas that relate to engineering or geoscience;
- (f) the applicant has obtained at least 6 years of experience in areas that relate to engineering or geoscience that is acceptable to the Joint Board of Examiners, at least 2 years of which are in the applicant's proposed area and scope of practice and were completed under the supervision and control of a professional member;
- (g) the applicant meets any other requirements established by the Joint Board of Examiners.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an applicant is entitled to be registered as a professional technologist if the applicant

- (a) is of good character and reputation, and
- (b) is a professional technologist who, in respect of another province,
 - (i) is eligible to engage in the practice of engineering or geoscience within the scope of practice specified by the Joint Board of Examiners, and

(ii) is a member in good standing with a regulated entity in that other province that, in the opinion of the Joint Board of Examiners, is equivalent to ASET.

Domestic trade agreements


5.1(1) In this section, “domestic trade agreement” means a domestic trade agreement as defined in section 2 of Schedule 6 to the Government Organization Act.



(2) Where section 5(2) applies in respect of an applicant and the regulated entity is in a province that is a signatory to one or more domestic trade agreements that is in force in Alberta, the applicant’s application must be dealt with in a manner consistent with the applicable domestic trade agreements.


Appendix 3 – Scope of Practice for Professional Members, Professional Licensees and Professional Technologists

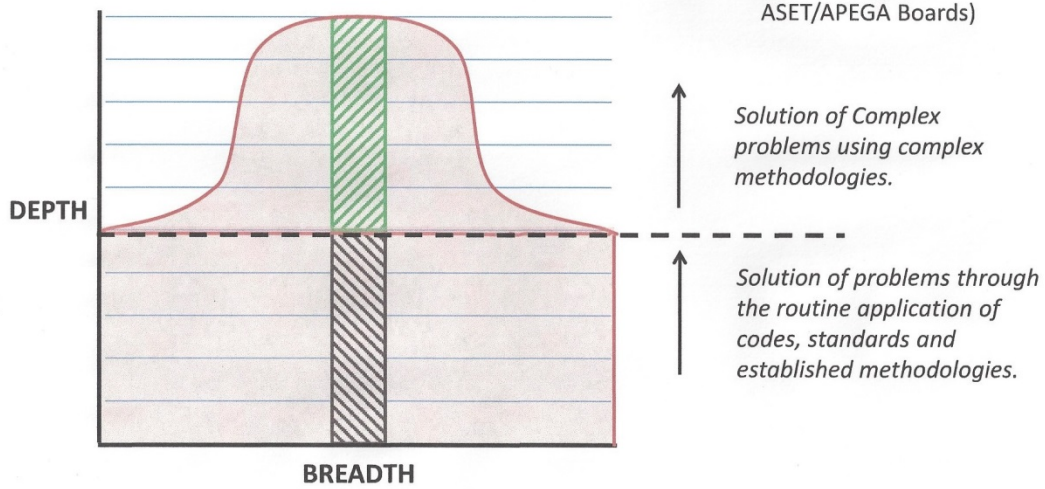


**Engineering and Geoscience
Scope of Practice**

 = P.Eng. or P.Geo. Scope of Practice (APEGA)

 +  = P.L..Eng/Geo Scope of Practice (APEGA)

 = P.Tech. Scope of Practice (ASET through Joint ASET/APEGA Boards)



Appendix 4 – Constituent Associations Comparison Chart

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
Limited scope designation	Yes	Yes
Legislation	<p>Regulations</p> <p>77(1) A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the Registrar for registration is entitled to be registered as a professional licensee:</p> <p>(a) the applicant is of good character and reputation;</p> <p>(b) the applicant has at least 2 years of post-secondary education acceptable to the Board of Examiners in areas that relate to the practice of engineering or geoscience;</p> <p>(c) the applicant has a knowledge of the Act and regulations under the Act, and general knowledge related to the practice of engineering or geoscience, which has been demonstrated by passing an examination for those purposes that is prescribed by the Board of Examiners;</p> <p>(d) the applicant demonstrates to the Board of Examiners that the applicant has a proficiency in the English language that is sufficient to enable the applicant to responsibly practise the profession of engineering or geoscience;</p> <p>(e) the applicant has obtained at least 6 years of experience in work of an engineering or geoscientific nature that is acceptable to the Board of Examiners, at least 2 of which are in the applicant's specific area of professional practice and were completed under the supervision and control of a professional member.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an applicant is entitled to be registered as a professional licensee if</p> <p>(a) the applicant is of good character and reputation, and</p> <p>(b) the applicant is registered as a professional licensee or in an equivalent capacity in good standing with a regulated entity in another province that, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, is equivalent to the Association.</p>	<p>Act</p> <p>22(3) An individual who holds a limited licence must not engage in the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience except in a manner consistent with the scope of the limited licence and according to the provisions of that limited licence.</p> <p>Bylaws</p> <p>11 (g) Any person may be granted a limited licence to practice professional engineering or professional geoscience when the council is satisfied that the applicant is of good character and repute and:</p> <p>(1) (i) has a science degree in a discipline and from a university program approved by the council; or</p> <p>(ii) is registered as an applied science technologist and has a degree or diploma in engineering technology or geoscience technology from an institution approved by the council in a program approved by the council; or</p> <p>(iii) has other qualifications acceptable to the council; and</p> <p>(iv) has completed any exams required by council; and</p> <p>(2) has 8 years of experience in engineering or geoscience work satisfactory to the council, the 8 years to include the years spent in obtaining the postsecondary academic training referred to in paragraph 1 with at least the last 2 years of the experience within the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience to which the limited licence is to apply; and</p> <p>(3) has successfully completed the professional practice examination; and</p> <p>(4) has paid the fees prescribed by the council for a limited licence.</p> <p>Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (4), the council may refuse a limited licence to a person where the council has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the person has been convicted in Canada or elsewhere of an offence that, if committed in British Columbia, would be an offence under an enactment of the Province or of Canada, and that the nature or circumstances of the offence render the person unsuitable for licensing.</p>

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Alberta	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
Four-Year Degree Required	<p>No</p> <p>Regulations 77(1) A person who meets the following requirements and applies to the Registrar for registration is entitled to be registered as a professional licensee: (a) the applicant is of good character and reputation; (b) the applicant has at least 2 years of post-secondary education acceptable to the Board of Examiners in areas that relate to the practice of engineering or geoscience; (c) the applicant has a knowledge of the Act and regulations under the Act, and general knowledge related to the practice of engineering or geoscience, which has been demonstrated by passing an examination for those purposes that is prescribed by the Board of Examiners; (d) the applicant demonstrates to the Board of Examiners that the applicant has a proficiency in the English language that is sufficient to enable the applicant to responsibly practise the profession of engineering or geoscience; (e) the applicant has obtained at least 6 years of experience in work of an engineering or geoscientific nature that is acceptable to the Board of Examiners, at least 2 of which are in the applicant's specific area of professional practice and were completed under the supervision and control of a professional member. (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), an applicant is entitled to be registered as a professional licensee if (a) the applicant is of good character and reputation, and (b) the applicant is registered as a professional licensee or in an equivalent capacity in good standing with a regulated entity in another province that, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, is equivalent to the Association.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Bylaws 11 (g) Any person may be granted a limited licence to practice professional engineering or professional geoscience when the council is satisfied that the applicant is of good character and repute and: (1) (i) has a science degree in a discipline and from a university program approved by the council; or (ii) is registered as an applied science technologist and has a degree or diploma in engineering technology or geoscience technology from an institution approved by the council in a program approved by the council; or (iii) has other qualifications acceptable to the council; and (iv) has completed any exams required by council; and (2) has 8 years of experience in engineering or geoscience work satisfactory to the council, the 8 years to include the years spent in obtaining the postsecondary academic training referred to in paragraph 1 with at least the last 2 years of the experience within the practice of professional engineering or professional geoscience to which the limited licence is to apply; and (3) has successfully completed the professional practice examination; and (4) has paid the fees prescribed by the council for a limited licence. Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (4), the council may refuse a limited licence to a person where the council has reasonable and probable grounds to believe that the person has been convicted in Canada or elsewhere of an offence that, if committed in British Columbia, would be an offence under an enactment of the Province or of Canada, and that the nature or circumstances of the offence render the person unsuitable for licensing.</p>

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba
Limited scope designation	Yes	Unclear
Legislation	<p>Act</p> <p>18(2) The council, in accordance with this Act and the bylaws, may issue:</p> <p>(b) a restricted licence to a member to practise professional engineering or professional geoscience, as the case may be, on any terms and conditions specified in the licence; or</p> <p>20 (1) The council may register a person as a member where the person produces evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the council that he or she:</p> <p>(a) has paid the prescribed fees;</p> <p>(b) has complied with the bylaws with respect to registration as a member;</p> <p>(c) is eligible according to the bylaws to be a member; and</p> <p>(d) has successfully completed:</p> <p>(i) in the case of a person who applies for registration as a professional engineer, a bachelor level university program of study in engineering recognized by the council; or</p> <p>(ii) in the case of a person who applies for registration as a professional geoscientist, a four-year bachelor level university program of study in geoscience recognized by the council.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding that a person does not comply with the requirements in subsection (1), the council may register the person as a member and issue a restricted licence to the person to practise professional engineering or professional geoscience, as the case may be, where the person produces evidence establishing to the satisfaction of the council that he or she:</p> <p>(a) is eligible, according to the bylaws, to be a member;</p> <p>(b) has paid the prescribed fees; and</p> <p>(c) has complied with the bylaws with respect to registration.</p> <p>Bylaws</p> <p>6(1) Registration in the Association as an engineering or geoscience licensee is available to a person of good character who meets the requirements of subsection 20(2) of the Act and these bylaws.</p> <p>(2) An engineering or geoscience licensee is entitled to the following privileges of membership:</p> <p>(a) to hold himself or herself out as an engineering licensee or a geoscience licensee, as the case may be;</p> <p>(b) to attend, participate in and vote at all meetings of the Association</p>	<p>Act</p> <p>18A specified scope of practice licence to engage in the practise of professional engineering or the practice of professional geoscience within the province, and within the scope and subject to the restrictions specified in such practice licence, may be granted if the applicant</p> <p>(a) is a natural person at least 18 years of age;</p> <p>(b) submits evidence to the registration committee that the applicant meets such requirements as the council may from time to time prescribe for such class of applicant;</p> <p>(c) submits evidence to the registration committee that the applicant has subscribed to and agreed to abide by the code of ethics of the association;</p> <p>(d) pays the dues and fees prescribed by the by-law; and</p> <p>(e) complies with such other terms and conditions as may be imposed in accordance with this Act or the by-laws.</p>

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Manitoba
	<p>and in elections;</p> <p>(c) to be eligible for appointment to committees of the Association and to stand for or be elected or appointed to office; and</p> <p>(d) to receive any notices and newsletters from the Association.</p> <p>(3) A person who is registered as a limited member on the day before this bylaw comes into force shall become registered as:</p> <p>(a) an engineering licensee if that person was licensed as a limited member (engineering); or</p> <p>(b) a geoscience licensee if that person was licensed as a limited member (geoscience).</p>	
Four-Year Degree Required	<p>No (the policies outline the parameters)</p> <p>Regulatory Bylaws</p> <p>6(1) Registration in the Association as an engineering or geoscience licensee is available to a person of good character who meets the requirements of subsection 20(2) of the Act and these bylaws.</p>	<p>Unclear</p> <p>They have, to date, never issued a specified scope of practice licence and the criteria to issue is not specifically stated in legislation.</p>

Professional Association	Professional Engineers of Ontario	The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
Limited scope designation	Yes	Yes
Legislation	<p>Act</p> <p>9. respecting any matter ancillary to the provisions of this Act with regard to the issuing, suspension and revocation of licences, certificates of authorization, temporary licences, provisional licences and limited licences, including but not limited to regulations respecting, v.2 the establishment of an engineering technologist class of limited licence, including prescribing requirements and qualifications for the issuance of an engineering technologist class of limited licence and terms and conditions that shall apply to the engineering technologist class of limited licence, and</p> <p>vi. other classes of certificates of authorization, temporary licences, provisional licences and limited licences, including prescribing requirements and qualifications for the issuance of specified classes of certificates of authorization, temporary licences, provisional licences and limited licences, and terms and conditions that shall apply to specified classes of certificates of authorization, temporary licences, provisional licences and limited licences;</p> <p>Regulations</p> <p>45. The following conditions apply to every limited licence:</p> <p>1. The practice of professional engineering by the holder of the limited licence must be limited to the services specified in the limited licence.</p> <p>2. When the holder of the limited licence ceases to provide the services specified in the limited licence, the holder must notify the Registrar and return to the Registrar the limited licence and the seal issued to the holder.</p> <p>46. The requirements and qualifications for the issuance of a limited licence are:</p> <p>1. One or more of the following:</p> <p>i. A three-year diploma in engineering technology or a Bachelor of Technology degree in engineering technology from an institution approved by the Council.</p> <p>ii. A four-year honours science degree in a discipline and from a university approved by the Council.</p> <p>iii. Academic qualifications accepted by the Council as equivalent to a diploma or degree mentioned in subparagraph i or ii.</p> <p>2. Thirteen years of experience in engineering work acceptable to the</p>	<p>Regulations</p> <p>14. An applicant for a limited certificate of registration shall meet the following registration requirements:</p> <p>1. Have successfully completed any examination required by the Registration Committee.</p> <p>2. Have successfully completed the professional practice and ethics examination where not exempted from taking it by the Registration Committee. O. Regulation 59/01, section. 14.</p> <p>14.1 Despite section 14, an applicant for a limited certificate of registration may meet the following requirements:</p> <p>1. Hold a certificate, licence, registration or similar official recognition that,</p> <p>i. is granted by a Canadian provincial or territorial professional geoscience regulatory authority, and</p> <p>ii. attests to the applicant's being qualified to practise professional geoscience within the limits set out in the certificate, licence, registration or similar official recognition.</p> <p>2. The certificate, licence, registration or similar official recognition has not been suspended, cancelled or revoked. O. Regulation 506/10, section 2.</p> <p>15. It is a term and condition of a limited certificate of registration that the holder,</p> <p>(a) provide only those services specified in the certificate;</p> <p>(b) not provide services except as an employee of the employer named in the certificate;</p> <p>(c) notify the Registrar immediately if he or she ceases to be employed by the named employer and return his or her certificate and the seal issued to him or her;</p> <p>(d) be supervised by a practising member or temporary member;</p> <p>(e) not issue a final drawing, specification, plan, report or other document unless the supervising practising member or temporary member has signed and dated it and affixed his or her seal to it; and</p> <p>(f) use the designation "P.Geo. (Limited)" in English or "G.P. (membre restreint)" in French.</p>

Professional Association	Professional Engineers of Ontario	The Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario
	<p>Council, including the years spent in obtaining the post-secondary academic training referred to in paragraph 1 with at least one year of such experience under the supervision and direction of a Member or Members or under the supervision of a person authorized to practice professional engineering in the province or territory in Canada in which the experience was acquired and at least the last two years of the experience in the services within the practice of professional engineering with respect to which the limited licence is to apply.</p> <p>3. Payment of the fee prescribed by this Regulation for a limited licence.</p> <p>4. Successful completion of the Professional Practice Examination.</p> <p>5. Good character.</p> <p>6. A holder of a limited licence who returns the limited licence and related seal to the Registrar and afterwards proposes to resume providing the services specified in the limited licence is entitled to be issued a new limited licence and related seal limited to the services specified in the previous limited licence.</p>	
Four-Year Degree Required	<p>No</p> <p>Act See above Act 46</p>	<p>Yes (the policies outline the parameters)</p> <p>Regulations See above Regulations 14.1</p>

Professional Association	Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec	Ordre des Géologues du Québec	Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Newfoundland and Labrador
Limited scope designation	No	No	Yes
Legislation	<p>Regulations, Division I</p> <p>1. The board of directors of the Order shall issue a junior engineer's permit to persons who meet all of the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) they have sent an application to the secretary of the Order and have enclosed:</p> <p>(a) a certified copy of their act of birth;</p> <p>(b) a recent passport-size photograph (5 cm x 7 cm) certified under the person's signature as being of himself;</p> <p>(2) they have demonstrated that they hold a degree recognized by the Government under the first paragraph of section 184 of the Professional Code (chapter C-26) as giving access to an engineer's permit or a degree considered equivalent by the board of directors, or they have training considered equivalent by the board of directors under paragraph c of section 93 of the Professional Code;</p> <p>(3) they have paid all fees and costs relating to the issuance of the junior engineer's permit that are required under paragraph 8 of section 86.0.1 of the Professional Code.</p> <p>2. Holders of a junior engineer's permit may not obtain a seal.</p>	<p>Regulations</p> <p>1. The Board of Directors of the Ordre des géologues du Québec issues a permit to any individual who meets the following conditions:</p> <p>1° forwards to the Secretary of the Order a permit application on the form prescribed by the Board of Directors and accompanied by the following documents:</p> <p>a) proof of date and place of birth;</p> <p>b) a recent photograph in passport format (5 cm x 7 cm) certified under his or her signature as being a photograph of him or her;</p> <p>2° holds a diploma determined by the government under the first paragraph of section 184 of the Professional Code (Chapter C-26) as giving access to a geologist's permit, or has equivalence of a diploma or training recognized in accordance with a regulation adopted under paragraph c of section 93 of the Code;</p> <p>3° completes a training period in accordance with section II hereof, or has equivalence of training recognized under said section;</p> <p>4° passes the professional examination described in section III hereof;</p> <p>5° pays the fees prescribed by the Board of Directors.</p> <p>2. The Board of Examiners, set up by the Board of Directors in accordance with paragraph 2 of section 86.0.1 of the Professional Code, studies the permit applications and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors within 90 days of receipt thereof.</p> <p>3. The Board of Directors decides on all permit applications within 60 days of receiving the recommendation by the Board of Examiners. The decision of the Board of Directors is final and must be justified and forwarded in writing</p>	<p>Regulations</p> <p>2. In these regulations</p> <p>(f) "limited licensee" means a person issued a special license by the registration committee to practise either engineering or geoscience within a specified and limited scope;</p> <p>4. (1) There are established the following categories of registration of professional members:</p> <p>(c) professional member in the practice of engineering - limited licensee; and</p> <p>(d) professional member in the practice of geoscience - limited licensee.</p> <p>(2) A person who has been issued a limited licence may use the respective designation of either "Eng. L." or "Geo. L."</p> <p>6. (1) To be eligible for registration as a professional member - limited licensee, an applicant shall, in addition to other applicable requirements of the Act, the regulations and the by-laws,</p> <p>(a) meet the requirements specified in paragraphs 5(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), and (e); and</p> <p>(b) satisfy all academic and applicable experience requirements.</p> <p>(2) In order to satisfy all academic and applicable experience requirements referred to in paragraph (1)(b), an applicant shall have either</p> <p>(a) a science degree in a discipline and from a university program approved by the registration committee and at least 8 years applicable work experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the registration committee;</p> <p>(b) a degree or diploma in engineering technology or geoscience technology from an institution approved by the registration committee in a program approved by the</p>

		to the applicant within 30 days of the date on which it is made.	<p>registration committee and at least 8 years applicable work experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the registration committee; or</p> <p>(c) other academic qualifications acceptable to the registration committee and at least 8 years applicable work experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the registration committee.</p> <p>(3) The registration committee may develop a policy for the waiver of the registration requirements for professional member-limited licensee provided in paragraphs 5(1)(b) and (d) and subsection (2), to be based on an assessment of whether a category of registration with a registration authority is equivalent to that of professional member-limited licensee.</p> <p>(4) Upon the development of the policy referred to in subsection (3) and the adoption of that policy by the board, the registration committee may waive the requirements for registration as professional member-limited licensee provided in paragraphs 5(1)(b) and (d) and subsection (2) for applicants who meet the requirements set out in the policy.</p>
Four-Year Degree Required	N/A	N/A	<p>No</p> <p>Regulations</p> <p>6 (2) In order to satisfy all academic and applicable experience requirements referred to in paragraph (1)(b), an applicant shall have either</p> <p>(a) a science degree in a discipline and from a university program approved by the registration committee and at least 8 years applicable work experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the registration committee;</p> <p>(b) a degree or diploma in engineering technology or geoscience technology from an institution approved by the registration committee in a program approved by the</p>

			registration committee and at least 8 years applicable work experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the registration committee; or (c) other academic qualifications acceptable to the registration committee and at least 8 years applicable work experience in engineering or geoscience satisfactory to the registration committee.
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Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick	Engineers Nova Scotia	Geoscientists Nova Scotia
Limited scope designation	No	No	No
Legislation	<p>Act 9(2) Every person licenced under this Act shall have a seal of a design approved by the Council, the impression of which shall include the name of the licensee and the words "Licenced Professional Engineer" or "Licenced Professional Geoscientist" and "Province of New Brunswick". 10(6) Any person who is not a resident of Canada, but who is a member in good standing of any engineering, geoscientific, or technical organization or society of standing recognized by the Council, may obtain a licence to practise, subject to the qualifications for registration under the provisions of this Act. 27 Nothing contained in this Act shall be taken or construed to prohibit or preclude: (f) any certified engineering technician or technologist from (i) performing engineering work where an engineer takes responsibility for such engineering work, or (ii) performing geoscience work where a geoscientist takes responsibility for such geoscience work; or require the person to become registered or licenced under this Act in order to do any such thing.</p>	<p>Act 7 (1) Any person shall be entitled to be registered as a member of the Association upon filing with the Registrar satisfactory proof that such person is a citizen of Canada or is lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, has tendered the fees and dues prescribed by or under the by-laws, has completed the minimal number of professional development hours prescribed by or under the by-laws in the twelve month period before application for registration as a member, and (a) has obtained a degree in engineering from a school, college or university, which degree is approved by the Council, and has had four years experience in engineering; (b) has obtained a degree in science, other than engineering, from a school, college or university, which degree is approved by the Council, and has had four years experience in engineering; (c) is a registered member of an association of engineers, which association in the opinion of the Council is similarly constituted and has similar membership requirements to this Association, and furnishes the Registrar with a certificate of membership in good standing in such other association; (d) has passed the examinations prescribed by the Council and has had sufficient number of years of experience in engineering to qualify such person in the opinion of the Council to practise professional engineering; or (e) has had in the opinion of the Council outstanding experience in engineering. (2) Subject to subsection 7(3), every person, who in the opinion of the Council, expressed by a resolution thereof, has complied with subsection (1), shall be registered as a</p>	<p>10 (1) Any person is entitled to be registered as a member of the Association upon filing with the Registrar satisfactory proof that the person has tendered the fees and dues prescribed by the by-laws, has met any other conditions or requirements prescribed by the by-laws relating to registration and (a) is a citizen of Canada, is lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence or is otherwise eligible to be registered as a member by reason of falling within such other class or category of citizenship or residence as prescribed by by-law; (b) has obtained the knowledge requirements as established by the Council and has had, in the opinion of the Council, four years of relevant experience; (c) is a registered member of an association of geoscientists, which association, in the opinion of the Council, is similarly constituted and has similar membership requirements to the Association, and furnishes the Registrar with a certificate of membership in good standing in the other association and such other documentation as may be required by the by-laws; (d) has passed examinations prescribed by the Council and has had a sufficient number of years of relevant experience to qualify the person, in the opinion of the Council, to practise professional geoscience; or (e) has had, in the opinion of the Council, outstanding experience in geoscience. (2) Every person who, in the opinion of the Council expressed by a resolution of the Council, has complied with subsection (1), shall, in the manner prescribed by this Act and the by-laws, be registered as a member of the Association.</p>

Professional Association	The Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of New Brunswick	Engineers Nova Scotia	Geoscientists Nova Scotia
		member. (3) The Association may by by-law authorize the Council to make resolutions (a) respecting the establishment of different classes of applicants for registration; (b) respecting the conditions for the entry into membership of persons in those classes; (c) respecting the right of persons in those classes to be exempted from the requirement that the application for membership of persons in those classes come before either the Board or the Council, or both, for consideration and resolution before being granted membership.	
Four-Year Degree Required	N/A	N/A	N/A

Professional Association	Engineers PEI	The Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon	Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists
Limited scope designation	No	Yes	No
Legislation	<p>Act 5(8) Any applicant for license to practise who satisfies the Council that he Qualification for license to practise (a) is not a resident; (b) has provided evidence of being a registered member in good standing in another association of engineers in any other province which has similar membership requirements to that of the Association; (c) has successfully completed any examinations that may be prescribed by the Council; (d) has paid the fees as prescribed in the bylaws, shall be entitled to a license to practise.</p> <p>Bylaws 3.6 An applicant for a licence to practise engineering who has been adjudged by the Engineering Qualifications Committee to have satisfied the requirements for licensing other than the one year of experience in a Canadian environment and the passing of the National Professional Practice Examination may, at the discretion of Council, be granted a Provisional Licence and shall be known as a Provisional Licensee. A Provisional Licensee shall be entitled to engage in the practice of engineering subject to entering into a Collaborative Agreement between himself/herself and a collaborator who is accepted by the Engineering Qualifications Committee as being suited to fill that role.</p> <p>The collaborator must be a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Prince Edward</p>	<p>Act 8. An applicant for registration as the holder of a limited licence (licensee) shall meet the following qualifications before being approved for registration: (a) a science degree in a discipline and from a university program approved by the Board of Examiners; or (b) registration as an applied science technologist with a degree or diploma in engineering technology from an institution approved by the Board of Examiners; or (c) other academic qualifications acceptable to the Board of Examiners and (d) eight years of experience carrying out engineering work satisfactory to the Board of Examiners at least two of which shall have been in the area to which the limited licence is to apply and (e) knowledge of the Act, practise of the profession and these Regulations including the Code of Ethics in Schedule A demonstrated by passing one or more examinations set by the Board of Examiners. 20. Any person accepted as a licensee of the Association may practise engineering in the Yukon Territory only within the specific area of practice described in the limited license. 21.(1) The seal issued to licensees shall at all times remain under their direct control and shall be applied by them to all plans, specifications, reports or documents of a professional nature which they have authored or which have been prepared under their supervision and for which they assume professional responsibility.</p>	<p>Act 13. (1) This section does not apply to a person who is a member or licensee of an equivalent extraterritorial professional association. (2) Subject to this section, an applicant for registration as a member or licensee must, as a condition for registration, (a) be a graduate of a university program in engineering or geoscience that is approved by the Board of Examiners; and (b) have at least four years experience satisfactory to the Board of Examiners in the practice of engineering or geoscience. (3) An applicant for registration as a member or licensee who is a graduate of a university program in engineering or geoscience that has not been approved by the Board of Examiners must, as a condition for registration, (a) pass examinations set by the Board; and (b) have at least four years experience satisfactory to the Board in the practice of engineering or geoscience. (4) An applicant for registration as a member or licensee who has not graduated from a university program in engineering or geoscience must, as a condition for registration, (a) pass examinations set by the Board of Examiners; and (b) have at least six years experience satisfactory to the Board of Examiners in the practice of engineering or geoscience.</p> <p>16 (2) Council shall register as a licensee a person, other than a member, who (a) applies in accordance with the bylaws; (b) pays the required fees; and (c) satisfies Council that he or she</p>

Professional Association	Engineers PEI	The Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon	Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists
	<p>Island and normally be in the same discipline as well as part of the same work team. The collaborator will be required to provide advice on the Canadian environment and its implications with respect to design and construction and to ensure that the applicant becomes familiar with all National and Provincial Regulations and Codes relevant to his/her discipline. The onus is on the applicant to provide a signed Collaborative Agreement for the approval of the Engineering Qualifications Committee.</p> <p>Provincial Licensees: - Will be subject to the undernoted conditions until they are removed by Council on the recommendation of the Engineering Qualification Committee; - Will receive a Provisional Licence that will acknowledge the existence of a Collaborative Agreement and which will expire after one year from the date of issue but may be renewed for a maximum of one additional year; - Will be required to pass the National Professional Practice Examination; and - Will not be issued with a stamp or be permitted to stamp documents or independently accept responsibility for engineering work.</p>	<p>(2) A seal shall be accompanied by the signature of the licensee to whom it was issued and the date on which it is applied. (3) A seal may be applied to the cover page or final page of reports, specifications or documents in a manner which clearly indicates acceptance of professional responsibility for them without being applied to each page.</p> <p>Bylaws 16(2) Council shall register as a licensee a person, other than a member, who (a) applies in accordance with the bylaws; (b) pays the required fees; and (c) satisfies Council that he or she (i) is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident or is otherwise lawfully permitted to work in Canada, and (ii) either (A) satisfies the requirements set out in section 13, or (B) is a member or a licensee of an equivalent extraterritorial professional association.</p>	<p>(i) is a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident or is otherwise lawfully permitted to work in Canada, and (ii) either (A) satisfies the requirements set out in section 13, or (B) is a member or a licensee of an equivalent extraterritorial professional association.</p>
Four-Year Degree Required	N/A	No Act – see section 8 above	N/A

Appendix 5 – Trade and Mobility Agreements

New West Partnership Trade Agreement

Under the New West Partnership Trade Agreement, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have agreed to reconcile or mutually recognize occupational standards. Professionals and skilled tradespersons certified in one province are recognized as qualified in all three provinces.

Article 13: Labour Mobility

1. Any worker certified for an occupation by a regulatory authority of a Party shall be recognized as qualified to practice that occupation by the other Parties.
2. Requirements imposed on workers to obtain a license, certification, or to register with a Party or one of its regulatory authorities prior to commencing work within the territory of that Party shall be deemed to be consistent with paragraph 1 provided that no material additional training, education, experience, or examinations are required as part of that registration procedure and registrations are processed on a timely basis.
3. For greater certainty, and without limiting the general application of Part II(B) to such measures, a regulatory authority of a Party may refuse to certify or recognize a worker, or may impose conditions or restrictions on a worker, provided that the refusal or imposition of conditions or restrictions complies with Article 6.
4. Any worker certified to practice a trade under the Red Seal Program shall be recognized as qualified to practice that trade in the other Parties.

Agreement on Internal Trade

Chapter 7 of the Agreement of Internal Trade (AIT) ensures that any worker certified, licensed, registered or officially recognized in one province or territory, upon application, will be certified, licensed, registered or officially recognized for that same occupation by any other province or territory without the worker being required to undertake any material additional requirements, such as education, training, examination or assessments.

The AIT recognizes that there are several models across the provinces to permit a limited practice designation. It allows for regulatory authorities to assess those certifications and apply equivalent limitations or restrictions.

Chapter 7, Article 706

4. Nothing in paragraphs 1 or 2 limits the ability of a regulatory authority of a Party to:

(d) assess the equivalency of a practice limitation, restriction or condition imposed on a worker in his or her current certifying jurisdiction to any practice limitation, restriction or condition that may be applied by the regulatory authority to a worker in its territory, and apply an equivalent practice limitation, restriction or condition to the worker's certification, or, where the regulatory authority has no provision for applying an equivalent limited, restricted or conditional certification, refuse to certify the worker;

provided that:

(e) any such measure is the same as, or substantially similar to but no more onerous than, that imposed by the regulatory authority on its own workers; and

(f) the measure does not create a disguised restriction on labour mobility.

Appendix 6 – Comparison of New Limited Licence vs. Professional Technologist Model

	Professional Technologist	Limited Licensee
Description	Existing legislation	Eliminate existing APEGA Professional Licensee designation and create new APEGA Limited Licence designation
	Applies to technologists and cognate-degree holders (see education section below)	Limited Licence applies to engineering or geoscience-degree holders (see education section below)
	Regulated through Joint APEGA-ASET Board of Examiners under the operational leadership of ASET	Regulated by APEGA Board of Examiners
Education		
	Two- or three-year technology diplomas	Applicants with non-Canadian engineering or geoscience degrees that poorly match the syllabus of a Canadian undergraduate degree in engineering or geoscience (multiple exams assigned)
	Three- or four-year non-engineering or non-geoscience degrees (cognate degrees; e.g., chemistry, biology, physics, Bachelor of Technology)	Applicants with non-Canadian engineering or geoscience degrees who have been assigned the Fundamentals of Engineering exam to confirm their non-Canadian degree
		Cognate degree plus Master's or PhD in engineering or geoscience (multiple exams assigned)
Scope		
	Defined scope of practice (DSOP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current P.Tech. DSOP is routine application of recognized codes, standards and established methodologies • JBOE would determine DSOP 	Defined scope of practice(DSOP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solve complex problems using complex methodologies • BOE would determine DSOP (Existing P.L.s would be grandfathered by converting them to the proposed Limited Licence)
Comments		
	Could become P.Eng. or P.Geo. only by obtaining engineering or geoscience degree	Could become P.Eng. or P.Geo. by completing exams
	APEGA needs to work with ASET to educate and inform government, industry, and the public on the P.Tech. title and manage changes to the demand-side legislation so that the P.Tech. designations are recognized to stamp and seal as appropriate	Alberta Government wants APEGA to provide a path of partial recognition for internationally educated graduates to work to their maximum capacity within a limited scope
		Limited Licence very clearly identifies that there are restrictions to the public