

Thoughts on Professional Practice and Education

Article 5: Removing Examination Pre-requisites

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This is the fifth article I have prepared in the series offering thoughts on professional practice and education. In this article, I wish to discuss the timing of professional exams. In particular, I wish to advocate allowing an applicant to take their licensing exams before obtaining any required experience.

There are two common models of examination sequence found in the United States. The first model, that appears to be most common at the present time, requires the applicant take the professional surveyor exam and state specific exam after the experience requirements have been met.

The second model is to permit an applicant to take all three exams at or near graduation and before meeting minimum qualifications.

There was a third model that may still be present in some states. The third model was to require the experience first then allow the applicant for licensing to take all the exams within a short window of time. When I was first licensed almost fifty years ago, I took the first exam one day and the second exam the very next day.

In this article, I would like to advocate that states allow an applicant to take the exams on sequential days at or near graduation. I offer two reasons for my position.

For my first reason, I would suggest that taking the professional exams near graduation is the best time in life's journey to schedule and have time to take the exams. By the time the graduate achieves the pre-requisite experience for licensure, they are often married – perhaps with young children, involved in community activities, and have a full employment commitment. It is difficult to find time to study or even take time off from work for testing. College breaks are usually far less stressful and a less busy time than the hectic and stressful work schedule a graduate will encounter after graduation. To emphasize this, let me remind surveyors that as a full-time student in college, the student could count on two to three weeks off at Christmas, one week off during Thanksgiving, and a one or two-week spring break. College breaks were known well in advance, allowing for professional test scheduling.

Once the graduate is employed, vacation time or personal days must often be used for testing. Time off from work must often be scheduled in advance and authorized only when work allows. While college can be stressful, the stress of college often pales in comparison to balancing family responsibility, home, and work commitments.

The second reason for allowing all tests while in college or shortly after graduation is the extent of retained surveying knowledge. Broad knowledge of surveying is usually at a maximum retention just before or soon after graduation. Therefore, the best chance to pass all three exams with minimum study is at or near graduation.

Some would argue that testing the graduate on knowledge retention after the graduate has some experience is a reasonable procedure to protect the public's safety. Perhaps this

statement is true. Yet, on that basis, all licensed surveyors should be periodically tested from time to time to insure knowledge retention after the passage of time. I suspect there are very few licensed surveyors that would advocate that they be subject to periodic retesting to ensure knowledge retention.

Having given my opinion, I now offer advice by suggesting professional societies encourage statute or rule changes allowing all exams be taken soon or at graduation. Of course, the soon-to-be graduate has another option. The student can apply to test in a state that does allow all testing at or near graduation. The applicant does not need to journey to a particular state since NCEES offers the same exams at testing centers throughout the United States. Perhaps the applicant would have to delay taking the state specific exam until they are eligible for licensing within that state. Of course, the one hurdle that may arise from this recommendation is a state that will not accept the NCEES test score for an exam taken before experience was achieved. I know of at least one state that will not accept the PE exam score if the PE exam was taken before experience was met. I know this does not make much sense but bureaucracies and their rules often do not make sense.

† Other books and articles by Knud can be found at <https://umaine.edu/svt/faculty/hermansen-articles/>