Tech Notes SBCA

Position Statement on Sealed Truss Placement Diagrams for Commercial Projects in the State of Connecticut

Released March 20, 2009

Introduction:

SBCA has written this *Tech Note* to provide some direction on how to handle requests for seals on Truss Placement Diagrams (TPD). There is much confusion in the market in understanding what a TPD is and what it is used for. This *Tech Note* will provide answers to these questions and will answer the question of why sealing a Truss Placement Plan may be improper and may even violate professional engineering laws.

Issue:

Certain jurisdictions in Connecticut are requesting engineering seals on Truss Placement Diagrams (TPD), which may also be known as truss placement plans, truss layouts, framing plans or framing layouts. If a Truss Designer were to seal a TPD, it has been suggested that they could be inappropriately held responsible for ensuring the proper flow of loads through the truss to the bearing and support structure below the truss, and into the foundation. The following recommendations should be used to assess all the ramifications of providing seals on TPDs for commercial projects.

This Tech Note uses as its basis the following resources:

- *Connecticut Title 20* — Professional and Occupational Licensing, Certification, Title Protection and Registration. Examining Boards, Chapter 391– Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Sec. 21a-9. Uniform rules of procedure. Regulations regarding subjects within jurisdiction of boards, and commissions within Department of Consumer Protection. Prohibited acts by practitioners.
- *Connecticut Title 20* — Professional and Occupational Licensing, Certification, Title Protection and Registration. Examining Boards, Chapter 391– Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Sec. 20-300-10. License seals and stamp.
- *Connecticut 2005 State Building Code*[1].

Recommendation:

The TPD is **NOT** to be viewed as an engineering document. It is provided by the component manufacturer to assist the installer in properly locating the components within the structure. There is no engineering input provided in the preparation of the TPD. TPD's are prepared by component manufacturer personnel who are not typically Truss Design Engineers, and many times are the Truss Manufacturer's salespeople or individuals who work as technicians or take-off specialists. Because TPD's are generally created neither by nor under the immediate personal supervision of a licensed design professional, professional engineering

[1] Connecticut has adopted the 2003 IBC with 2005 amendments (www.ct.gov/dps/lib/dps/office_of_state_building_inspector_files/2005_state_building_code.doc)

SBCA NORTHEAST

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SBCA • 6300 Enterprise Lane • Madison, WI 53719
608/274-4849 • 608/274-3329 (fax) • www.sbcindustry.com

law suggests that they cannot be sealed. Requesting a Truss Design Engineer to seal a non-registered person's work is illegal in Connecticut per *Connecticut Title 20* — Professional and Occupational Licensing, Certification, Title Protection and Registration, Examining Boards Chapter 391–Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Sec. 20-300-12, Code of Ethics, which state in pertinent part:

> (4) The engineer or land surveyor shall not affix his or her seal to any plan, map, survey, sketch, drawing, specification, or other document not prepared personally or under his or her supervisory control.…

All the necessary truss engineering and analysis for each individual truss that is going to be applied to a building is found on the Truss Design Drawings (TDD). According to *ANSI/TPI 1-2002*, which is the standard reference by the *Connecticut 2005 State Building Code* for the manufacture of metal plate connected wood trusses, the building design, flow of loads through the building and ensuring that the flow of loads matches the building design concepts is reserved as a responsibility of the building designer.

> ANSI/TPI 1-2002 Chapter 2
>
> 2.5.2 The Building Designer…shall provide the following:
>
> 2.5.2.1 All Structural Element and Truss orientations and locations;
>
> 2.5.2.2 Information to fully determine all Truss profiles;
>
> 2.5.2.3 All Structural Element and Truss bearing conditions;
>
> 2.5.2.4 The location, direction, and magnitude of all dead and live loads applicable to each Structural Element and Truss....
>
> 2.5.2.5 All Structural Element and Truss anchorage designs required to resist uplift, gravity, and lateral loads;
>
> 2.5.2.6 Allowable vertical and horizontal deflection criteria and any specific criteria...
>
> 2.5.2.7 Proper transfer of design loads affecting the Structural Elements and Trusses;
>
> 2.5.2.8 Adequate connections between Trusses and between Structural Elements...but not Truss to Truss girder connections....
>
> 2.5.2.9 Permanent bracing design for the Building…and permanent bracing for all Structural Elements and Trusses....
>
> 2.5.3 The Building Designer shall be responsible for the adequacy of the design of the Building Structural System [and]…shall evaluate the effect of the Trusses and the Structural Elements supplied, on the Building Structural System

If a TPD is provided, it is recommended that the project's building designer or the designated Registered Design Professional (RDP) review and approve the TPD to ensure that the proper flow of loads through the building have been accounted for.

To further clear up any confusion on this issue, Section 2303 of the *2006 International Building Code (IBC)*, which is the nationally recognized model building code that newer editions of the *State of Connecticut Building Code* will be based upon, has been revised to include the following regarding "Truss Placement Diagram:"

> 2006 IBC 2303.4.3 Truss Placement Diagram. A diagram supplied by the truss manufacturer that identifies the proposed location for each individually designated truss and references the corresponding Truss Design Drawing. The Truss Placement Diagram shall be provided as part of the Truss Submittal Package, and with the shipment of trusses delivered to the job site. Truss Placement Diagrams shall not be required to bear the seal or signature of the Truss Designer.
>
> Exception: When the Truss Placement Diagram is prepared under the direct supervision of a registered design professional, it is required to be signed and sealed.

The Connecticut professional engineering law and the *Connecticut 2005 State Building Code* provide the basis upon which to evaluate the need to provide an engineer's seal on a Truss Placement Diagram (TPD).

Based on building code regulations and professional engineering law, TPDs do not require a professional engineer's seal unless prepared under the direct supervision of a Registered Design Professional.

Analysis

Commercial Construction Documents

In most jurisdictions, the Building Designer of a non-residential structure must be an RDP as defined above, pursuant to the *Connecticut 2005 State Building Code,* Section 106.1.4 *(*see Appendix A*)*:

> 106.1.4 Additional requirements. Pursuant to section 29-276c of the Connecticut General Statutes, the plans and specifications for any proposed structure or addition…other than residential buildings designed to be occupied by one or more families…shall be sealed by a licensed architect or professional engineer as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the State of Connecticut, and acting within the scope of their practice…. If fabricated structural load-bearing members or assemblies are used in such construction, the licensed professional engineer responsible for the design of such members or assemblies shall be responsible for the implementation of their design by reviewing the fabrication process to ensure conformance with their design specifications and parameters....

The construction documents should in turn clearly define the scope of the work proposed by the Building Designer or RDP:

> 106.1.1 Information on construction documents. …Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed….

In preparing the construction documents, the RDP needs to provide the Truss Designer with the information necessary to properly design the trusses for the building. According to TPI 1 *(*see Appendix B*)*, which is adopted by reference in the *Connecticut 2005 State Building Code* [see Appendix A, (2303.4), (2306) and (Appendix A "Reference Standards")], the following information should be provided.

> ANSI/TPI 1-2002 Chapter 2
>
> 2.5.2 The Building Designer…shall provide the following:
>
> 2.5.2.1 All Structural Element and Truss orientations and locations;
>
> 2.5.2.2 Information to fully determine all Truss profiles;
>
> 2.5.2.3 All Structural Element and Truss bearing conditions;
>
> 2.5.2.4 The location, direction, and magnitude of all dead and live loads applicable to each Structural Element and Truss....
>
> 2.5.2.5 All Structural Element and Truss anchorage designs required to resist uplift, gravity, and lateral loads;
>
> 2.5.2.6 Allowable vertical and horizontal deflection criteria and any specific criteria....
>
> 2.5.2.7 Proper transfer of design loads affecting the Structural Elements and Trusses;
>
> 2.5.2.8 Adequate connections between Trusses and between Structural Elements...but not Truss to Truss girder connections...
>
> 2.5.2.9 Permanent bracing design for the Building…and permanent bracing for all Structural Elements and Trusses...
>
> 2.5.3 The Building Designer shall be responsible for the adequacy of the design of the Building Structural System [and]…shall evaluate the effect of the Trusses and the Structural Elements supplied, on the Building Structural System.

Truss Design and Preparation of Truss Design Drawings

Assuming the requisite information is provided within the construction documents issued by the RDP or Building Designer, the Truss Designer's sole responsibility is to properly design the individual trusses according to this information. Once designed, a truss is then depicted on a TDD. The Truss Designer is therefore specifically responsible for the single truss design depicted on each TDD.

Who Typically Prepares Truss Placement Diagrams?

Assuming the requisite information is provided in the Construction Documents, TPDs are prepared by component manufacturer personnel who are not typically Truss Design Engineers, and many times are the Truss Manufacturer's salespeople or individuals who work as technicians or take-off specialists. All these people are highly trained and skilled in the work they do, but are generally non-engineers. Because these TPDs are typically prepared outside the Truss Designer Engineer's scope of work, they may not be reviewed or even seen by the Truss Design Engineer, and are therefore not prepared under the Truss Design Engineer's direct supervision.

Requiring Truss Placement Diagrams to be Sealed Would Violate Connecticut Law

Because TPDs are generally neither created by nor under the immediate personal supervision of a licensed design professional, they cannot be sealed. Requesting a Truss Design Engineer to seal a non-registered person's work is illegal in Connecticut per *Connecticut Title 20* — Professional and Occupational Licensing, Certification, Title Protection and Registration, Examining Boards

Chapter 391– Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Sec. 20-300-12, Code of Ethics, which state in pertinent part:

> (4) The engineer or land surveyor shall not affix his or her seal to any plan, map, survey, sketch, drawing, specification, or other document not prepared personally or under his or her supervisory control.…

According to the *Connecticut General Statutes*, Title 21a, Chapter 391, Section 21a-9. Uniform rules of procedure *(*see Appendix D*)*, the sealing of work not performed or directly supervised by the professional engineer is cause for revoke of registration.

> (c) Each such board or commission may act in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (7) of section 21a-7, in the case of a practitioner who: ...(2) performs work beyond the scope of the license, registration or certificate issued by the board or commission; (3) illegally uses or transfers a license, registration or certificate issued by the board or commission.…

Why are Truss Placement Diagrams Prepared?

TPDs are intended to assist customers, erectors and code enforcement officials in positioning or locating the trusses and related structural components supplied by the component manufacturer.

Their function is to serve as detailed installation instructions. They indicate the component manufacturer's assumed location for each truss or related component that has been designed and manufactured.

From this perspective, a truss or related structural building component is no different than a window that is manufactured and in turn installed within a building. A window may be a highly engineered component of a house with specific installation specifications and instructions. However, there is no requirement to provide an engineer's seal on the installation instructions for windows.

The International Code Committee (ICC) has Recently Codified that Truss Placement Diagrams Should not be Sealed

The 2000 and 2003 editions of the International Codes did not clearly define a TPD. As such, some incorrectly inferred that they were part of the "Truss Design Drawings," which are defined as follows:

> 2003 IBC 2303.4.1 Truss design drawings. Truss construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional and shall be provided to the building official and approved prior to installation.

To clear up any confusion on this issue, Section 2303 of the *2006 International Building Code (IBC),* which is the nationally recognized model building code that newer editions of the *State of Connecticut Building Code* will be based upon, has been revised to include the following regarding "Truss Placement Diagram:"

> 2006 IBC 2303.4.3 Truss Placement Diagram. A diagram supplied by the truss manufacturer that identifies the proposed location for each individually designated truss and references the corresponding Truss Design Drawing. The Truss Placement Diagram shall be provided as part of the Truss Submittal Package, and with the shipment of trusses delivered to the job site. Truss Placement Diagrams shall not be required to bear the seal or signature of the Truss Designer.
>
> Exception: When the Truss Placement Diagram is prepared under the direct supervision of a registered design professional, it is required to be signed and sealed.

This change will provide much greater clarity and better communication; it appears in the 2006 edition of the *International Building Code*.

Conclusion:

The *Connecticut General Statutes*, professional engineering law, and the *Connecticut 2005 State Building Code* provide the basis upon which to evaluate the need to provide an engineer's seal on a Truss Placement Diagram (TPD). Based on the building code regulations and professional engineering law, TPDs do not require a professional engineer's seal unless prepared under the direct supervision of a Registered Design Professional.

The language in RED signifies sections of the code or law that have been used in the foregoing document to make it easier for the reader to see the language in context.

Appendix A

Connecticut General Statutes, Title 29

Sec. 29-252-1d. State Building Code – 2005 Connecticut Supplement

The 2003 International Building Code, 2003 International Existing Building Code, 2003 International Plumbing Code, 2003 International Mechanical Code, 2003 International Energy Conservation Code and 2003 International Residential Code of the International Code Council, Inc. and the 2005 NFPA 70 National Electrical Code of the National Fire Protection Association Inc., except as amended, altered or deleted by this Connecticut Supplement, are hereby adopted by reference as the 2005 State Building Code. The requirements of the 2005 State Building Code shall apply to all work for which a permit application was made on or after the date of adoption.

CONNECTICUT AMENDMENTS TO THE 2003 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

CHAPTER 1 – ADMINISTRATION

101.1 Title. Section 29-252-1d, together with the 2003 International Building Code, 2003 International Existing Building Code, 2003 International Plumbing Code, 2003 International Mechanical Code, 2003 International Energy Conservation Code, 2003 International Residential Code and the 2005 NFPA 70 National Electrical Code shall be known as the 2005 State Building Code, hereinafter referred to as "the code" or "this code".

2003 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

102.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

Sec. 29-252-1d. State Building Code – 2005 Connecticut Supplement

CONNECTICUT AMENDMENTS TO THE 2003 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

CHAPTER 1 – ADMINISTRATION

106.1.4 Additional requirements. Pursuant to section 29-276c of the Connecticut General Statutes, the plans and specifications for any proposed structure or addition classified as (1) assembly, educational, institutional, high hazard, transient residential, which includes hotels, motels, rooming or boarding houses, dormitories or similar buildings, other than residential buildings designed to be occupied by one or more families, without limitation as to size or number of stories; (2) business, factory and industrial, mercantile, moderate and low hazard storage, having three stories or more or exceeding 30,000 square feet total gross area; and (3) nontransient residential dwellings having more than 16 units or 24,000 square feet total gross area per building, shall be sealed by a licensed architect or professional engineer as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the State of Connecticut, and acting within the scope of their practice. Such architect or engineer shall be responsible for the review of shop drawings and the observation of construction. In the event such architect or engineer is unable to fulfill their review responsibilities, an additional architect or engineer shall be retained and the local building official shall be informed, in writing, of such retainer. If fabricated structural load-bearing members or assemblies are used in such construction, the licensed professional engineer responsible for the design of such members or assemblies shall be responsible for the implementation of their design by reviewing the fabrication process to ensure conformance with their design specifications and parameters. The additional requirements set forth in this subsection shall not apply to alterations, repairs, relocation or change of occupancy to any existing building.

Chapter 23: WOOD

2303.4 Trusses.

Metal-plate-connected wood trusses shall be manufactured as required by TPI 1. Each manufacturer of trusses using metal plate connectors shall retain an approved agency to make unscheduled inspections of truss manufacturing and

delivery operations. The inspection shall cover all phases of truss operations, including lumber storage, handling, cutting fixtures, presses or rollers, manufacturing, bundling and banding.

SECTION 2306 ALLOWABLE STRESS DESIGN
2306.1 Allowable stress design. The structural analysis and construction of wood elements in structures using allowable design methods shall be in accordance with the following applicable standards:
Truss Plate Institute, Inc.
TPI 1 National Design Standard for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction

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APPENDIX A: REFERENCED STANDARDS

TPI

Truss Plate Institute Inc.
Suite 200
583 D'Onofrio Drive
Madison, Wisconsin 53719

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in Connecticut 2005 State Building Code
TPI 1—2002	National Design Standard for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction	2303.4, 2306.1

Note: TPI has moved their offices to Arlington, VA and has produced an updated version of TPI 1 that has been approved for reference in the 2009 IBC and IRC. The updated listing is shown here.

TPI

Truss Plate Institute
218 North Lee Street, Suite 312
Arlington, VA 22314

Standard reference number	Title
TPI 1— 2007 ~~2002~~	National Design Standards for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction

ANSI/TPI 1-2002
National Design Standard for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction
Chapter 2 – Standard Responsibilities in the Design Process Involving Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses

2.5 BUILDING STRUCTURAL SYSTEM DESIGN DOCUMENTS

2.5.1 The Building Designer, through the Structural Design Documents shall provide that the Structural Elements and Trusses shall not be subjected to adverse influences including, but not limited to moisture, temperature, and corrosive chemicals and gases. This provision shall specifically include notice for the Truss Designer of environments expected to result in wood moisture content exceeding 19 percent, and temperatures and/or corrosion potential that are unusually high relative to typical wood buildings.

2.5.2 The Building Designer, through the Structural Design Documents shall provide information sufficiently accurate and reliable to be used for facilitating the supply of the Structural Elements and for developing the design of the Trusses for the Building, and shall provide the following:

2.5.2.1 All Structural Element and Truss orientations and locations;

2.5.2.2 Information to fully determine all Truss profiles;

2.5.2.3 All Structural Element and Truss bearing conditions;

2.5.2.4 The location, direction, and magnitude of all dead and live loads applicable to each Structural Element and Truss including, but not limited to, loads attributable to: roof, floor, partition including any directions other than given in ANSI/TPI 1-2002, mechanical, fire sprinkler, attic, storage, rain loads and ponding, design wind speed and exposure category, snow, snow drift, unbalanced snow load, and seismic forces;

2.5.2.5 All Structural Element and Truss anchorage designs required to resist uplift, gravity, and lateral loads;

2.5.2.6 Allowable vertical and horizontal deflection criteria and any specific criteria per ANSI/TPI 1-2002;

2.5.2.7 Proper transfer of design loads affecting the Structural Elements and Trusses;

2.5.2.8 Adequate connections between Trusses and between Structural Elements, including Truss to Structural Element connections, but not Truss to Truss girder connections except such connections that are excluded from the scope of the Truss Designer's responsibilities.

2.5.2.9 Permanent bracing design for the Building, including bracing to resist wind, seismic, or other lateral forces, and permanent bracing for all Structural Elements and Trusses. The permanent bracing design shall incorporate the continuous lateral chord and web member bracing that is designated on the individual Truss Design Drawings into the overall bracing for the entire Building Structural System.

2.5.3 The Building Designer shall be responsible for the adequacy of the design of the Building Structural System or the adequacy of the Structural Design Documents. The Building Designer shall evaluate the effect of the Trusses and the Structural Elements supplied, on the Building Structural System.

Appendix C

Connecticut Title 20 — Professional and Occupational Licensing, Certification, Title Protection and Registration. Examining Boards

Chapter 391 – Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

Sec. *20-300-10*. License seals and stamps

(a) Each licensee, upon notification of licensure, will be authorized to obtain an official seal of a size and design prescribed by the Board. The seal shall be applied to all plans, maps, surveys, sketches, drawings, specifications, and documents pertaining to any project submitted by the licensee to his or her client. Where drawings or documents are bound together, the application of the seal on one sheet or page shall be considered sufficient, except in filing plans for building permits and appurtenant structures where each sheet shall be sealed.

(b) A rubber stamp of identical size and design to the specified seal shall suffice. Where a licensee is classified as a professional engineer and as a land surveyor, two seals are necessary. The licensee shall not affix his or her seal to any plan, map, survey, sketch, drawing, specification, or other document not prepared personally or under his or her supervisory control. A licensee may seal, or sign and seal, documents not prepared by the licensee or by an employee under the licensee's supervisory control, provided the licensee shall prepare, and retain for a period of not less than six years, a thorough written evaluation of the professional services represented by the documents, including but not limited to, drawings, specifications, reports, design calculations and references to applicable codes and standards. Such written evaluation shall clearly identify the project and the documents to which it relates, the sources of the documents and the name of the person or organization for which the written evaluation was conducted and the date of the evaluation; and the seal and signature of the licensee shall also be affixed thereto.

(c) The licensed land surveyor shall indicate on any map or survey which bears his or her seal and signature, for submittal to his or her client or town clerks as required under section 7-31 of the general statutes, that said map or survey is substantially correct to the degree of accuracy shown thereon. The accuracy shall be classified in accord with the "code of recommended practice for accuracy of surveys and maps," a publication approved for use by the board.

(d) Holders of official seals and/or stamps are responsible for their use in sealing and/or stamping of engineering and land surveying documents. Loss of seals and/or stamps shall be reported to the board of examiners and the department of consumer protection immediately but not later than fifteen (15) days after discovery. Failure to report such loss may subject the holder to disciplinary action by the board. A petition for the issuance of a new license may be submitted concurrently with report of the loss. Misuse of the lost seal and/or stamp by others shall remain the responsibility of the licensee until such loss is reported.

Sec. 20-300-12. Code of ethics

(a) The Board adopts the following rules of professional conduct as the code of ethics for professional engineers and land surveyors. In order to establish and maintain a high standard of integrity, skills and practice in the profession of engineering and land surveying and to safeguard the life, health, property, and welfare of the public, the following rules of professional conduct are promulgated and shall be binding upon every person holding a license as a professional engineer or land surveyor and on all partnerships or corporations or other legal entities authorized to offer or perform engineering and/or land surveying services in Connecticut. The rules of professional conduct as promulgated herein are an exercise of the police power vested in the board by virtue of the acts of the legislature, and as such, the board is authorized to establish conduct, policy, and practices in accordance with the powers hereinabove stated. All persons licensed under the provisions of Chapter 391 of the general statutes of Connecticut are charged with having knowledge of the existence of these rules of professional conduct, and shall be deemed to be familiar with their several provisions and to understand them. Such knowledge shall encompass the understanding that the practice of engineering and land surveying is a privilege, as opposed to a right, and the

licensee shall be forthright and candid in his or her statements or written response to the board or its representatives on matters pertaining to professional conduct.

(1) The engineer or land surveyor shall at all times recognize his or her primary obligation to protect the safety, health, and welfare of the public in the performance of his or her professional duties. If his or her professional judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health and welfare of the public are endangered, he or she shall inform his or her employer of the possible consequences and notify such other proper authority of the situation, as may be appropriate.

(2) The engineer or land surveyor shall undertake to perform engineering or land surveying assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the specific technical field of professional engineering or land surveying involved.

(3) The engineer or land surveyor may accept an assignment requiring education or experience outside of his or her own field of competence, but only to the extent that such services are restricted to those phases of the project in which he or she is qualified. All other phases of such project shall be performed by qualified associates, consultants, or employees.

(4) The engineer or land surveyor shall not affix his or her seal to any plan, map, survey, sketch, drawing, specification, or other document not prepared personally or under his or her supervisory control. A licensee may seal, or sign and seal, documents not prepared by the licensee or by an employee under the licensee's supervisory control, provided the licensee shall prepare, and retain for a period of not less than six years, a thorough written evaluation of the professional services represented by the documents, including but not limited to, drawings, specifications, reports, design calculations and references to applicable codes and standards. Such written evaluation shall clearly identify the project and the documents to which it relates, the sources of the documents and the name of the person or organization for which the written evaluation was conducted and the date of the evaluation; and the seal and signature of the licensee shall also be affixed thereto.

(5) The engineer or land surveyor shall be completely objective and truthful in all professional reports, plans, maps, surveys, sketches, drawings, specifications, other documents, statements, or testimony. He or she shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, plans, maps, surveys, sketches, drawings, specifications, other documents, statements, or testimony.

(6) The engineer or land surveyor when serving as an expert or technical witness before any court, commission, or other tribunal, shall express an opinion only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge of the facts in issue, upon a background of technical competence in the subject matter, and upon honest conviction of the accuracy and propriety of his or her testimony.

(7) The engineer or land surveyor shall issue no statement, criticisms, or arguments on engineering or land surveying matters connected with public policy which are inspired or paid for by an interested party, or parties, unless he or she has prefaced such comment by explicitly identifying himself or herself by disclosing the identities of the party or parties on whose behalf he or she is speaking, and by revealing the existence of any pecuniary interest he or she may have in the instant matter.

(8) The engineer or land surveyor shall conscientiously avoid conflicts of interest with his or her employer or client, but, when unavoidable, the engineer or land surveyor shall forthwith disclose the circumstances to his or her employer or client. The engineer or land surveyor shall not review or influence the decision of his or her own or his or her firm's work for any public body on which he or she may serve.

(9) The engineer or land surveyor shall avoid all known conflicts of interest with his or her employer or client and shall promptly inform his or her employer or client of any business association, interest, or circumstances which could influence his or her judgment or the quality of his or her services.

(10) The engineer or land surveyor shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to, and agreed to, by all interested parties. The engineer or land surveyor shall not permit any person to share in the fees for professional services, other than: A partner, employee, associate in a professional firm or corporation, subcontractor or consultant. This prohibition shall include any arrangement or agreement whereby the amount received in payment for furnishing professional services, personnel services, space, facilities, or equipment used by a professional licensee constitutes a percentage of, or is otherwise dependent upon, the income or receipts of the licensee from such practice.

(11) The engineer or land surveyor shall not solicit or accept financial or other valuable consideration from material or equipment suppliers for specifying his or her product.

(12) The engineer or land surveyor shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, or other parties dealing with his or her client or employer in connection with work for which he or she is responsible.

(13) The engineer or land surveyor shall not solicit or accept an engineering or land surveying contract from a governmental body on which the principal or officer of his or her organization serves as a member. He or she shall not participate as a member, advisor or employee of a governmental body in those actions or deliberations which pertain to services provided to the governmental body by the practitioner or his or her organization.

(14) The engineer or land surveyor shall not offer to pay, agree to pay, conspire to pay, or pay either directly or indirectly, any commission, political contribution or gift, or other consideration in order to secure work, exclusive of securing salaried positions through employment agencies.

(15) The engineer or land surveyor shall not falsify or permit misrepresentation of his or her, or his or her associates', academic or professional qualifications. He or she shall not misrepresent or exaggerate his or her degree of responsibility in or for the subject matter of prior assignments. Brochures or other presentations incident to the solicitation of employment shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures, or this or their past accomplishments with the intent and purpose of enhancing his or her qualifications and work.

(16) The engineer or land surveyor shall not knowingly associate with or permit the use of his or her name or firm name in a business venture by any person or firm which he or she knows, or has reason to believe, is engaging in business or professional practices of a fraudulent or dishonest nature.

(17) If the engineer or land surveyor has knowledge or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of any of these provisions, he or she shall present such information to the board in writing, as specified in section 20- 300-14a, and shall cooperate with the board in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required by the board.

Connecticut Title 21A, Chapter 416, Sec. 21a-9.
Uniform rules of procedure.
Regulations regarding subjects within jurisdiction of boards and commissions within Department of Consumer Protection.
Prohibited acts by practitioners.

Definitions.
(a) With regard to the boards and commissions within the Department of Consumer Protection, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection (1) shall adopt uniform rules of procedure, consistent with chapter 54, for hearings and other proceedings to be conducted by the boards or commissions and for the giving of notice to persons affected by such proceedings, and (2) may, where authorized by statute, adopt regulations regarding any subject within the jurisdiction of a board or commission.

(b) Any rules of procedure and regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall be adopted in accordance with chapter 54. No regulation shall be adopted pursuant to this section until the appropriate board or commission has had reasonable opportunity to review the proposed regulation and to offer comments thereon.

(c) Each such board or commission may act in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (7) of section 21a-7, in the case of a practitioner who: (1) Engages in fraud or material deception in order to obtain a license, registration or certificate issued by the board or commission or to aid another in obtaining a license, registration or certificate issued by the board or commission; (2) performs work beyond the scope of the license, registration or certificate issued by the board or commission; (3) illegally uses or transfers a license, registration or certificate issued by the board or commission; (4) performs incompetent or negligent work; (5) makes false, misleading or deceptive representations to the public; (6) has been subject to disciplinary action similar to that specified in subdivision (7) of section 21a-7 by a duly authorized professional agency of the United States, any state within the United States, the District of Columbia, a United States possession or territory or a foreign jurisdiction; or (7) violates any provision of the general statutes or any regulation established there under, relating to the practitioner's profession or occupation.

Connecticut Title 21A, Chapter 416, Sec. 21a-7.
Powers and duties of boards and commissions within Department of Consumer Protection.

Each board or commission transferred to the Department of Consumer Protection under section 21a-6 shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) Each board or commission shall exercise its statutory functions, including licensing, certification, registration, accreditation of schools and the rendering of findings, orders and adjudications, independently of the Commissioner of Consumer Protection. The final decision of a board or commission shall be subject to judicial review as provided in section 4-183.

(2) Each board or commission may, in its discretion, issue (A) an appropriate order to any person found to be violating an applicable statute or regulation providing for the immediate discontinuance of the violation, (B) an order requiring the violator to make restitution for any damage caused by the violation, or (C) both. Each board or commission may, through the Attorney General, petition the superior court for the judicial district wherein the violation occurred, or wherein the person committing the violation resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of any order issued by it and for appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order and shall certify and file in the court a transcript of the entire record of the hearing or hearings, including all testimony upon which such order was made and the findings and orders made by the board or commission. The court may grant such relief by injunction or otherwise, including temporary relief, as it deems equitable and may make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside, in whole or in part, any order of a board or commission.

(3) Each board or commission may conduct hearings on any matter within its statutory jurisdiction. Such hearings shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 54 and the regulations established pursuant to subsection (a) of section 21a-9. In connection with any such hearing, the board or commission may administer oaths, issue subpoenas, compel testimony and order the production of books, records and documents. If any person refuses to appear, testify or produce any book, record or document when so ordered, a judge of the Superior Court may make such order as may be appropriate to aid in the enforcement of this section.

(4) Each board or commission may request the Commissioner of Consumer Protection to conduct an investigation and to make findings and recommendations regarding any matter within the statutory jurisdiction of the board or commission.

(5) Each board or commission may recommend rules and regulations for adoption by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection and may review and comment upon proposed rules and regulations prior to their adoption by said commissioner.

(6) Each board or commission shall meet at least once in each quarter of a calendar year and at such other times as the chairperson deems necessary or at the request of a majority of the board or commission members. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive meetings or who fails to attend fifty per cent of all meetings during any calendar year shall be deemed to have resigned from office. Members of boards or commissions shall not serve for more than two consecutive full terms which commence on or after July 1, 1982, except that if no successor has been appointed or approved, such member shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed or approved. Members shall not be compensated for their services but shall be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(7) In addition to any other action permitted under the general statutes, each board or commission may upon a finding of any cause specified in subsection (c) of section 21a-9: (A) Revoke or suspend a license, registration or certificate; (B) issue a letter of reprimand to a practitioner and send a copy of such letter to a complainant or to a state or local official; (C) place a practitioner on probationary status and require the practitioner to (i) report regularly to the board or commission on the matter which is the basis for probation, (ii) limit the practitioner's practice to areas prescribed by the board or commission, or (iii) continue or renew the practitioner's education until the practitioner has attained a satisfactory level of competence in any area which is the basis for probation. Each board or commission may discontinue, suspend or rescind any action taken under this subsection.

Key Definitions:

TRUSS DESIGN DRAWING (TDD): The graphic depiction of an individual truss, which describes the design and physical characteristics of the truss.

TRUSS PLACEMENT DIAGRAM (TPD): The illustration supplied by the Truss Manufacturer that identifies the location assumed for each Truss, which references each individually designated Truss Design Drawing. The truss placement diagram shall be provided as part of the truss submittal package, and delivered with the trusses to the jobsite. Truss placement diagrams shall not be required to bear the seal or signature of the truss designer.

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS: Written, graphic and pictorial documents prepared or assembled for describing the design, location and physical characteristics of the elements of a project necessary for obtaining a building permit. Construction Drawings shall be drawn to an appropriate scale.

REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL (RDP):
An individual who is registered or licensed to practice his or her respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the State of Connecticut.[2]

Unique Definitions for Structures that require an RDP:

BUILDING DESIGNER: The Owner of the Building contracts with a Registered Design Professional for the design of the Building Structural System and responsibility for the Construction Documents.[3]

TRUSS DESIGN ENGINEER: The individual or organization responsible for the design of Trusses. Each individual truss design drawing shall bear the seal and signature of the Truss Design Engineer.[4]

Unique Definitions for Structures that do not require an RDP:

BUILDING DESIGNER: The Owner of the Building or the individual or organization that contracts with the Owner for the design of the Building Structural System and/or who produces the Construction Documents.[5]

TRUSS DESIGNER: The individual or organization responsible for the design of trusses.[6]

[2] From *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts State Building Code* – 6th edition Chapter 2
[3] Adapted from IBC section 106.1.
[4] Adapted from IBC section 2303.4.
[5] Adapted from IBC 106.1
s[6] Adapted from IBC 2303.4