Tech Notes SBCA

A Comparison of Responsibilities of the Truss System Engineer and Truss Design Engineer per the Florida Board of Professional Engineers

Released May 8, 2006

Background:

The Florida Statutes, Sections 471.007 - 471.008, authorizes the Florida Board of Professional Engineers (FBPE) to create rules which are binding as laws. On April 30, 2003, the FBPE implemented a new state rule, Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 61G15-31.003, *"Design of Structures Utilizing Prefabricated Wood Trusses"* (the "FBPE 2003 Rule"). It is the opinion of SBCA that the FBPE 2003 Rule does not change the way the truss industry has traditionally undertaken truss design work in Florida. Instead the FBPE 2003 Rule more clearly defines truss design responsibilities and introduces the concept of a "Truss System Engineer".

Issues:

The issues raised by the FBPE 2003 Rule include:

1. Who is responsible for the design of the trusses?
2. Who is responsible for the design of the other elements of the roof and/or floor system?
3. Who is the Truss System Engineer?
4. Is a Truss System Engineer required?

Analysis:

Building Code Defined Responsibilities

The 2004 Florida Building Code ("FBC") *(see Appendix A for complete text)* provides that the construction documents for a project shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the law of the jurisdiction in which the project is being constructed. In particular, the FBC states:

> FBC 106.1 Submittal documents. ...The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. ...

The FBC has furthermore adopted by reference ANSI/TPI 1-2002 ("TPI 1"), which is the revision of ANSI/TPI 1-1995 approved on March 25, 2002 *(see Appendix A)*. An addendum to Chapter 2 of TPI 1 was revised on January 1, 2005. To enable the Truss Design Engineer to properly design trusses for a structure, Chapter 2 of TPI 1 provides that the following information should be provided in the construction documents *(see Appendix B for complete text)*:

1. All Structural Element and Truss orientations and locations;
2. Information to fully determine all Truss profiles;
3. All Structural Element and Truss bearing conditions;
4. The location, direction, and magnitude of all dead and live loads applicable to each Structural Element and Truss;
5. All anchorage designs required to resist uplift, gravity, and lateral loads;
6. Allowable vertical and horizontal deflection criteria;
7. Proper transfer of design loads between Structural Elements;
8. Adequate Truss to Structural Element connections, but not Truss to Truss girder connections;

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9. Permanent bracing design for the Building and all structural systems;
10. The Building Designer shall be responsible for the adequacy of the design of the Building Structural System and the flow of loads through it.

Professional Engineering Law Responsibilities

The rules of the FBPE govern the conduct of the following groups of professional engineers in Florida: the Engineer of Record, the Prime Professional, and Delegated Engineer. The FBPE however does not apply to the conduct of other individuals provided they do not encroach upon the practice of professional engineering. Building Designers (as that term is defined in TPI 1) who are not professional engineers, including residential building designers, are not under the jurisdiction of the FBPE. Florida engineering law further does not assure that a Building Designer who is not an engineer will adequately engage professional engineers to fulfill the roles described below *(see Appendix C for complete text)*:

FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE 61G15-18.011 Definitions.

(b) Engineering decisions which must be made by and are the responsibility of the Engineer of Record are those decisions concerning permanent or temporary work which could create a danger to the health, safety, and welfare of the public, such as, but not limited to, the following:
   1. The selection of engineering alternatives to be investigated and the comparison of alternatives for engineering works.
   2. The selection or development of design standards or methods, and materials to be used.
   3. The selection or development of techniques or methods of testing to be used in evaluating materials or completed works, either new or existing.
   4. The development and control of operating and maintenance procedures.

FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE 61G15-30.002 Definitions Common to All Engineer's Responsibility Rules.

(1) Engineer of Record. A Florida professional engineer who is in responsible charge for the preparation, signing, dating, sealing and issuing of any engineering document(s) for any engineering service or creative work.

(2) Prime Professional. A Florida professional engineer, or a duly qualified engineering corporation or partnership, who is engaged by the client to provide any planning, design, coordination, arrangement and permitting for the project and for construction observations in connection with any engineering project, service or creative work. The prime professional engineer may also be an engineer of record on the same project.

(3) Delegated Engineer. A Florida professional engineer who undertakes a specialty service and provides services or creative work (delegated engineering document) regarding a portion of the engineering project. A delegated engineer usually falls into one of the following categories:
   (a) An independent consultant.
   (b) An employee or officer of an entity supplying components to a fabricator or contractor, so long as the engineer acts as an independent consultant or through a duly qualified engineering corporation.
   (c) An employee or officer of a fabricator or contractor, so long as the engineer acts as an independent consultant or through a duly qualified engineering corporation.

FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE 61G15-30.007 Prime Professional's Responsibility.

It is the responsibility of the prime professional engineer to retain and coordinate the services of such other professionals as needed to complete the services contracted for the project.

Design Responsibilities

The FBPE 2003 Rule contemplates the potential involvement of three separate design professionals for those structures that utilize wood trusses: (1) the Structural Engineer of Record who may or may not be the Building Designer as contemplated under TPI 1; (2) the Truss System Engineer; and (3) the Truss Design Engineer. The FBPE 2003 Rule in its entirety follows:

61G15-31.003 Design of Structures Utilizing Prefabricated Wood Trusses.

(1) When a Structural Engineer of Record and a Delegated Engineer exist as may be determined by applicable Florida law, the apportionment of responsibilities between the Structural Engineer of Record and a Delegated Engineer shall be as set forth in Chapter 2 of ANSI/TPI 1-1995, wherein the Structural Engineer of Record is the Building Designer and the Delegated Engineer is the Truss Designer as those terms are defined in said standard.

(2) The Structural Engineer of Record shall provide design requirements in writing to the Delegated Engineer and shall review the design documents of the delegated engineer for conformance to his written instructions in accordance with Chapter 61G15-30.005, F.A.C.

(3) For the purposes of this rule, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Truss System" shall mean an assemblage of trusses and truss girders, together with all bracing, connections, and other structural elements and all spacing and locational criteria, that, in combination, function to support the dead, live and wind loads applicable to the roof of a structure with respect to a Truss System for the roof, and the floor of a structure with respect to a Truss System for the floor. A Truss System does not include walls, foundations, or any other structural support systems.

(b) "Truss System Engineer" shall mean an engineer who designs a Truss System.

(c) "Truss Design Engineer" shall mean an engineer who designs individual trusses, but does not design a Truss System.

(4) An engineer is a Truss System Engineer if he designs a Truss System. Each of the drawings in the Truss System design package for the Truss System shall include a title block bearing the printed name, address, and license number of the Truss System Engineer and the date of the drawing. The design documentation prepared by the Truss System Engineer shall also include a truss placement plan (diagram) for the Truss System, showing the location and designation of each truss. Said design documentation for the Truss System shall be signed and sealed by the Truss System Engineer. The cover or index sheet of the Truss System design package may be signed and sealed in lieu of signing and sealing each individual sheet, provided that the cover or index sheet contains the following information:

(a) The name, address and license number of the Structural Engineer of Record, if there is one, and the name, address and license number of the Truss System Engineer.

(b) Identification of the project, by address or by lot number, block number, section or subdivision and city or county.

(c) Identification of the applicable building code and chapter(s) that the Truss System design is intended to meet, the engineer design criteria relied upon in designing the Truss System and the truss design loading.

(d) Identification of any computer program used for engineering the Truss System.

(e) An index of the attached Truss System design drawings. The naming and numbering system utilized for the drawings shall be clear as to how many drawings there are in the set and the date and sequence number of each of these drawings shall be included.

(5) An engineer is a Truss Design Engineer if he designs individual trusses, but does not design the Truss System. Each of the drawings in the truss design package for individual trusses shall include a title block bearing the printed name, address, and license number of the Truss Design Engineer and the date of the drawing. The Truss Design documents prepared by the Truss Design Engineer shall be signed and sealed by the Truss Design Engineer. The cover or index sheet of the truss design package may be signed and sealed in lieu of signing and sealing each individual sheet, provided that the cover or index sheet contains the following information:

(a) The name, address and license number of the Structural Engineer of Record, if there is one, and the name, address, and license number of the Truss Design Engineer.

(b) Identification of the project, by address or by lot number, block number, section or subdivision and city or county.

(c) Identification of the applicable building code and chapter(s) that the truss design is intended to meet, the engineering design criteria relied upon in designing the trusses and the truss design loading.

(d) Identification of any computer program used for engineering the trusses.
(e) An index of the attached truss design drawings. The naming and numbering system utilized for the drawings shall be clear as to how many drawings there are in the set and the date and sequence number of each of these drawings.

The FBPE 2003 Rule clearly lays out the responsibilities of the Structural Engineer of Record where that person is required under Florida law. Similarly, the responsibilities of the Truss System Engineer and Truss Design Engineer are clearly set forth.

Although the responsibilities of the Truss System Engineer are clearly set forth, this does not mean that a Truss System Engineer will exist on every project. Where an engineer is involved in the design of a Truss System, the FBPE 2003 Rule in turn states what is required. The Truss System Engineer is responsible for the design of the entire system of trusses. This includes designing each individual truss and incorporating each truss into a truss system and preparing a truss framing plan that includes the design of all related structural elements, all of the permanent bracing, and the connections required to transfer the truss system loads down to the supporting structure. The Truss System Engineer is also not prevented from delegating portions of those responsibilities to others, such as to a Truss Design Engineer.

Where there is a Truss Design Engineer these responsibilities are also clearly set forth in the FBPE 2003 Rule. In comparison to the responsibilities of the Truss System Engineer, the Truss Design Engineer's responsibility under the FBPE 2003 Rule is to properly design the trusses according to the information provided in the construction documents. The FBPE 2003 Rule quite clearly states that the Truss Design Engineer is responsible for the single truss design depicted on each Truss Design Drawing.

When there is a Structural Engineer of Record, in practice this person will generally assume the role of Truss System Engineer. When the Structural Engineer of Record delegates a portion of the design work to an engineer undertaking truss analysis and design work, that engineer to whom work has been designated will be either a Truss System Engineer or a Truss Design Engineer depending upon the scope of responsibility that is delegated to and accepted by the delegated engineer. Florida law clearly states the requirements of delegation in Chapter 61G15-30.005 *(see Appendix C)* as follows:

61G15-30.005 Request for and Review of Delegated Engineering Documents.
(1) An engineer of record who delegates a portion of his responsibility to a delegated engineer is obligated to communicate in writing his engineering requirements to the delegated engineer.
(2) An engineer of record who delegates a portion of his design responsibility to a delegated engineer shall require submission of delegated engineering documents prepared by the delegated engineer and shall review those documents for compliance with his written engineering requirements and to confirm the following:
(a) That the delegated engineering documents have been prepared by an engineer.
(b) That the delegated engineering documents of the delegated engineer conform with the intent of the engineer of record and meet the written criteria.
(c) That the effect of the delegated engineer's work on the overall project generally conforms with the intent of the engineer of record.

Where this work is defined specifically as that requiring a Truss System Engineer, then Section 4 of the FBPE 2003 Rule applies.

Where this work is handled in the traditional way the truss industry has operated, as specified in TPI 1, then the delegated engineer responsible for the trusses is a Truss Design Engineer and Section 5 of the FBPE 2003 Rule applies, with the remaining responsibilities being that of the Structural Engineer of Record.

When There is only a Requirement to Provide Sealed Truss Design Drawings

Where there is no Structural Engineer of Record on a project not all the responsibilities otherwise assigned to the Structural Engineer of Record by the FBPE 2003 Rule may be undertaken. If however the Building Designer, who under TPI 1 will likely be the project Owner, requires that the Truss Design Drawings be prepared by an engineer, the FBPE 2003 Rule does not require any change in the way the industry currently undertakes this work. Such Truss Design Drawings are then to be prepared by a Truss Design Engineer. Such Truss Design Engineer may in lieu of sealing each of the individual Truss Design Drawings, seal a cover or index sheet.

Regardless of the presence of a Structural Engineer of Record or not, the Truss Manufacturer in Florida is responsible for complying with the requirements of the FBC, which references TPI 1 and which therefore requires the Truss Manufacturer to communicate relevant information between the Truss Designer and the Owner, Building Designer or Contractor, and provide adequate information to the Contractor to install the trusses.

Conclusion:

The FBPE 2003 Rule clearly lays out the responsibilities of the Structural Engineer of Record where that person is required under Florida law. Similarly, the responsibilities of the Truss System Engineer and Truss Design Engineer are clearly set forth.

Although the responsibilities of the Truss System Engineer are clearly set forth, this does not mean that a Truss System Engineer will exist on every project. Where an engineer is involved in the design of a Truss System, the FBPE 2003 Rule in turns states what is required. The Truss System Engineer is responsible for the design of the entire system of trusses. This includes designing each individual truss and incorporating each truss into a truss system and preparing a truss framing plan that includes the design of all related structural elements, all of the permanent bracing, and the connections required to transfer the truss system loads down to the supporting structure. The Truss System Engineer is also not prevented from delegating portions of those responsibilities to others, such as to a Truss Design Engineer.

Where there is a Truss Design Engineer these responsibilities are also clearly set forth in the FBPE 2003 Rule. In comparison to the responsibilities of the Truss System Engineer, the Truss Design Engineer's responsibility under the FBPE 2003 Rule is to properly design the trusses according to the information provided in the construction documents. The FBPE 2003 Rule quite clearly states that the Truss Design Engineer is responsible for the single truss design depicted on each Truss Design Drawing.

Appendix A

2004 Florida Building Code
Chapter 1 ADMINISTRATION
SECTION 102: APPLICABILITY

FBC 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.

2004 Florida Building Code
Chapter 1 ADMINISTRATION
SECTION 106: CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

FBC 106.1 Submittal documents. Construction documents, special inspection and structural observation programs, and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the building official is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional.

FBC 106.1.1 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be dimensioned and drawn upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted when approved by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, as determined by the building official (see also Section 106.3.5).

2004 Florida Building Code
Chapter 23 WOOD
SECTION 2302: MINIMUM STANDARDS AND QUALITY

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, passes or rollers, manufacturing, bundling and banding.

2004 Florida Building Code
Chapter 35 REFERENCED STANDARDS

TPI Truss Plate Institute
583 D'Onofrio Drive, Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719

Standard reference number	Title	Referenced in code section number
TPI 1—2002	National Design Standards for Metal-Plate-Connected Wood Truss Construction	2303.4, 2306.1, 2314.4.9, 2319.17.2.1.1, 2319.17.2.2.8

Appendix B

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

FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
Chapter 61G15
Rules of the Florida Board of Professional Engineers

CHAPTER 61G15-18 ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE
61G15-18.011 Definitions.
As used in Chapter 471 and in these rules where the context will permit the following terms have the following meanings:
(1) "Responsible Charge" shall mean that degree of control an engineer is required to maintain over engineering decisions made personally or by others over which the engineer exercises supervisory direction and control authority.

(a) The degree of control necessary for an engineer to be in responsible charge shall be such that the engineer:
1. Personally makes engineering decisions or reviews and approves proposed decisions prior to their implementation, including the consideration of alternatives, whenever engineering decisions which could affect the health, safety and welfare of the public are made. In making said engineering decisions, the engineer shall be physically present or, through the use of communication devices, be available in a reasonable period of time.
2. Judges the validity and applicability of recommendations prior to their incorporation into the work, including the qualifications of those making the recommendations.

(b) Engineering decisions which must be made by and are the responsibility of the engineer in responsible charge are those decisions concerning permanent or temporary work which could create a danger to the health, safety, and welfare of the public, such as, but not limited to, the following:
1. The selection of engineering alternatives to be investigated and the comparison of alternatives for engineering works.
2. The selection or development of design standards or methods, and materials to be used.
3. The selection or development of techniques or methods of testing to be used in evaluating materials or completed works, either new or existing.
4. The development and control of operating and maintenance procedures.

(c) As a test to evaluate whether an engineer is in responsible charge, the following must be considered: An engineer who signs and seals engineering documents in responsible charge must be capable of answering questions relevant to the engineering decisions made during the engineer's work on the project, in sufficient detail as to leave little doubt as to the engineer's proficiency for the work performed. It is not necessary to defend decisions as in an adversary situation, but only to demonstrate that the engineer in responsible charge made them and possessed sufficient knowledge of the project to make them. Examples of questions to be answered by the engineer could relate to criteria for design, methods of analysis, selection of materials and systems, economics of alternate solutions, and environmental considerations. The individuals should be able to clearly define the span and degree of control and how it was exercised and to demonstrate that the engineer was answerable within said span and degree of control necessary for the engineering work done.

(d) The term "responsible charge" relates to engineering decisions within the purview of the Professional Engineers Act and does not refer to management control in a hierarchy of professional engineers except as each of the individuals in the hierarchy exercises independent engineering judgment and thus responsible charge. It does not refer to administrative and personnel management functions. While an engineer may also have such duties in this position, it should not enhance or decrease one's status of being in responsible charge of the work. The phrase does not refer to the concept of financial liability.

(2) "Engineering Design" shall mean that the process of devising a system, component, or process to meet desired needs. It is a decision-making process (often iterative), in which the basic sciences, mathematics, and engineering sciences are applied to convert resources optimally to meet a stated objective. Among the fundamental elements of the design process are the establishment of objectives and criteria, synthesis, analysis, construction, testing and evaluation. Central to the process are the essential and complementary roles of synthesis and analysis. This definition is intended to be interpreted in its broadest sense. In particular the words "system, component, or process" and "convert resources optimally" operate to indicate that sociological, economic, aesthetic, legal, ethical, etc., considerations can be included.

(3) The term "evaluation of engineering works and systems" as used in the definition in the practice of engineering set forth in Chapter 471.005(4)(a), F.S., includes but is not limited to services provided by testing laboratories involving the following:

(a) The planning and implementation of any investigation or testing program for the purpose of developing design criteria either by an engineering testing laboratory or other professional engineers.
(b) The planning or implementation of any investigation, inspection or testing program for the purpose of determining the causes of failures.
(c) The preparation of any report documenting soils or other construction materials test data.
(d) The preparation of any report offering any engineering evaluation, advice or test results, whenever such reports go beyond the tabulation of test data. Reports which document soils or other construction materials test data will be considered as engineering reports.
(e) Services performed by any entity or provided by a testing laboratory for any entity subject to regulation by a state or federal regulatory agency which enforces standards as to testing shall be exempt from this rule except where the services otherwise would require the participation of a professional engineer.

(4) "Certification" shall mean a statement signed and/or sealed by a professional engineer representing that the engineering services addressed therein, as defined in Section 471.005(6), Florida Statutes, have been performed by the professional engineer, and based upon the professional engineer's knowledge, information and belief, and in accordance with commonly accepted procedures consistent with applicable standards of practice, and is not a guaranty or warranty, either expressed or implied.
(5) “FEMC” shall mean the Florida Engineers Management Corporation, created in Section 471.038(3), Florida Statutes.

CHAPTER 61G15-30 RESPONSIBILITY RULES COMMON TO ALL ENGINEERS
61G15-30.002 Definitions Common to All Engineer's Responsibility Rules.
(1) Engineer of Record. A Florida professional engineer who is in responsible charge for the preparation, signing, dating, sealing and issuing of any engineering document(s) for any engineering service or creative work.
(2) Prime Professional. A Florida professional engineer, or a duly qualified engineering corporation or partnership, who is engaged by the client to provide any planning, design, coordination, arrangement and permitting for the project and for construction observations in connection with any engineering project, service or creative work. The prime professional engineer may also be an engineer of record on the same project.
(3) Delegated Engineer. A Florida professional engineer who undertakes a specialty service and provides services or creative work (delegated engineering document) regarding a portion of the engineering project. The delegated engineer is the engineer of record for that portion of the engineering project. A delegated engineer usually falls into one of the following categories:

(a) An independent consultant.
(b) An employee or officer of an entity supplying components to a fabricator or contractor, so long as the engineer acts as an independent consultant or through a duly qualified engineering corporation.
(c) An employee or officer of a fabricator or contractor, so long as the engineer acts as an independent consultant or through a duly qualified engineering corporation.

(4) Engineering Documents. Engineering documents are designs, plans specifications, drawings, prints, reports, or similar instruments of service in connection with engineering services or creative work that have been prepared and issued by the professional engineer or under his responsible supervision, direction or control.
(5) Delegated Engineering Documents. Delegated engineering documents are those engineering documents that are prepared by a delegated engineer.
(6) Public Record. An engineering document is "filed for public record" when said document is presented with the engineer of record's knowledge and consent to any federal, state, county, district, authority, municipal or other governmental agency in connection with the transaction of official business with said agency.

61G15-30.005 Request for and Review of Delegated Engineering Documents.

(1) An engineer of record who delegates a portion of his responsibility to a delegated engineer is obligated to communicate in writing his engineering requirements to the delegated engineer.

(2) An engineer of record who delegates a portion of his design responsibility to a delegated engineer shall require submission of delegated engineering documents prepared by the delegated engineer and shall review those documents for compliance with his written engineering requirements and to confirm the following:

(a) That the delegated engineering documents have been prepared by an engineer.

(b) That the delegated engineering documents of the delegated engineer conform with the intent of the engineer of record and meet the written criteria.

(c) That the effect of the delegated engineer's work on the overall project generally conforms with the intent of the engineer of record.

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