

# TECHNICAL NOTES



## Position Statement on Sealed Truss Placement Diagrams for Commercial Projects in the City of Houston, Texas

August 7, 2007

### Issue

The city of Houston is requesting engineering seals on Truss Placement Diagrams (TPD) (also known as a truss placement plan, truss layout, framing plan or framing layout). Reviewing TPD is normally the responsibility of the Building Designer or Registered Design Professional (RDP). The following information should be used to provide insight into why component manufacturers should seriously consider all the ramifications of providing seals on TPD for commercial projects.

This information is based on the *Texas Engineering Practice Act and Rules Concerning the Practice of Engineering and Professional Engineering Licensure (TX Engineering Act & Rules)*<sup>1</sup>, the *Texas Administrative Code*<sup>2</sup>, and the *2003 International Building Code*<sup>3</sup> (IBC) with Houston Amendments<sup>4</sup>.

### 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 identifying 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 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.

#### **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.

<sup>1</sup> [www.tbpe.state.tx.us/downloads/law\\_rules1206.pdf](http://www.tbpe.state.tx.us/downloads/law_rules1206.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\\$ext.ViewTAC?tac\\_view=3&ti=22&pt=6](http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=3&ti=22&pt=6)

<sup>3</sup> Texas does not adopt or enforce a statewide building code for all structures. Texas requires that only commercial buildings meet the requirements set forth in the 2003 IBC. Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston and San Antonio have subsequently adopted the IBC for all buildings.

<sup>4</sup> [www.publicworks.cityofhouston.gov/planning/enforcement/docs/2003\\_ibc\\_amdts\\_011306.pdf](http://www.publicworks.cityofhouston.gov/planning/enforcement/docs/2003_ibc_amdts_011306.pdf)



Prepared with assistance from Truss Manufacturers Association of Texas, a local chapter of WTCA.  
View all WTCA Technical Notes at [www.sbcindustry.com/technotes.php](http://www.sbcindustry.com/technotes.php)

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**REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL (RDP):**

An individual who is licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state of Texas.

**Unique Definitions for Structures that require a RDP:****BUILDING DESIGNER:**

The Owner of the Building contracts with a Registered Design Professional for the design of the Building Structural System and who is responsible for the Construction Documents.<sup>5</sup>

**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.<sup>6</sup>

**Unique Definitions for Structures that do not require a 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.<sup>7</sup>

**TRUSS DESIGNER:**

The individual or organization responsible for the design of trusses.<sup>8</sup>

**Background**

The TPD is not to be viewed as an engineering document except as stated below; rather it is provided to assist the installer in properly locating the trusses within the structure. All the necessary truss engineering and analysis is found on the Truss Design Drawings (TDD).

If a TPD is provided, it is recommended that the project's Building Designer or RDP review and approve the TPD to ensure that the intended load paths have not been altered.

If a Truss Designer were to seal a TPD, it has been suggested that they could inappropriately be 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.

Truss Designer Engineer would only undertake Building Designer responsibilities under a special set of circumstances, including that he/she is professionally capable of taking on such responsibility and that he/she are properly compensated for the work.

**Analysis*****Commercial Construction Documents***

In most jurisdictions, the Building Designer of a non-residential structure must be a RDP, as defined above; pursuant to the IBC Section 106.1 (*see Appendix A*):

**2003 IBC 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. ...

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<sup>5</sup> Adapted from IBC section 106.1.

<sup>6</sup> Adapted from IBC section 2303.4.

<sup>7</sup> Adapted from IBC 106.1

<sup>8</sup> Adapted from IBC 2303.4

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

**2003 IBC 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 and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this code and relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations...

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 ANSI/TPI 1-2002 Chapter 2 (*see Appendix B*), which is adopted by reference in *IBC 2003* [*see Appendix A* (102.4), (2303.4), and (Chapter 35 “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, TPD are prepared by component manufacturer personnel who are not typically Truss Design Engineers and many times are the Truss Manufacturer’s salespeople or are individuals who work as truss technicians or truss take-off specialists (Truss Designers). All these people are highly trained and skilled in the work they do but are generally non-engineers. Because these TPD 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.

#### ***To Require Truss Placement Diagrams to be Sealed Would Violate Texas Law.***

Because TPD are generally neither created by nor created 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 Texas per Section §137.33 of the Texas Administrative Code Chapter 137 Subchapter B (*see Appendix C*), which state in pertinent part:

**RULE §137.33 Sealing Procedures.** (a) The purpose of the engineer's seal is to assure the user of the engineering product that the work has been performed or directly supervised by the professional engineer named and to delineate the scope of the engineer's work.

(b) License holders shall only seal work done by them, performed under their direct supervision... Upon sealing, engineers take full professional responsibility for that work. ...

According to Texas Administrative Code Section §139.35 (*see Appendix C*), the sealing of work not performed or directly supervised by the professional engineer has a suggested sanction of \$1,000.

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Suggested Sanctions</b>
<b>Improper use of Seal</b>	Sealing work not performed or directly supervised by the professional engineer	§ 137.33(b)	Reprimand/\$1,000.00

***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 [2303.4.1 (*see Appendix B*)]:

**2003 IBC (Original Language) 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. ...

But modified by the City of Houston to include the approved 2006 IBC language as follows:

**2003 IBC (with Houston Amendments) 2303.4.1.2 Truss design drawings.**

...Where required by one of the following, each individual truss design drawing shall bear the seal and signature of the truss designer:

1. Registered design professional; or
2. Building official; or
3. Statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. ...

To clear up any confusion on this issue, Section 2303 of the 2006 IBC was revised to include the following regarding “Truss Placement Diagram” (the City of Houston adopted this language in their Amendments to the 2003 IBC):

**2003 IBC (with Houston Amendments) 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.

### **Conclusion**

The Texas professional engineering law and the *2003 IBC*, with Houston Amendments, 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, unless prepared under the direct supervision of a Registered Design Professional, TPDs do not require a professional engineer's seal.

## Appendix A

### 2003 International Building Code with Houston Amendments Chapter 1 ADMINISTRATION SECTION 102: APPLICABILITY

**IBC 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.

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### Chapter 1 ADMINISTRATION SECTION 106: CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

**IBC 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.

**IBC 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.

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### Chapter 23 WOOD SECTION 2303: MINIMUM STANDARDS AND QUALITY

**2303.4 Trusses.** The design, manufacture and quality assurance of metal-plate-connected wood trusses shall be in accordance with the National Design Standard for Metal Plate Connected Wood Truss Construction, Truss Plate Institute (ANSI/TPI 1). Manufactured trusses shall comply with Section 1704.6 as applicable.

**2303.4.1 Truss designer.** The individual or organization responsible for the design of trusses.

**2303.4.2 Truss design drawing.** The written, graphic and pictorial depiction of each individual truss shall be provided to the building official and approved prior to installation. Truss design drawings shall also be provided with the shipment of trusses delivered to the job site. Truss design drawings shall include, at a minimum, the information specified below.

1. Slope or depth, span and spacing;
2. Location of joints;
3. Required bearing widths;
4. Design loads as applicable;
5. Top chord live load (including snow loads);
6. Top chord dead load;
7. Bottom chord live load;
8. Bottom chord dead load;
9. Concentrated loads and their points of application, as applicable;
10. Controlling wind and earthquake loads, as applicable;
11. Adjustments to lumber and metal connector plate design value for conditions of use;
12. Each reaction force and direction;
13. Metal connector plate type, size, thickness or gauge, and the dimensioned location of each metal connector plate except where symmetrically located relative to the joint interface;
14. Lumber size, species and grade for each member;

15. Connection requirements, as applicable for:
  - 15.1 Truss to truss;
  - 15.2 Truss ply to ply; and
  - 15.3 Field splices;
16. Calculated deflection ratio and maximum vertical and horizontal deflection for live and total load, as applicable.
17. Maximum axial tensile and compression forces in the truss members, and
18. Required permanent individual truss member bracing and method per Section 2303.4.5, unless a specific truss member permanent bracing plan for the roof or floor structural system is provided by a registered design professional. **Each individual truss design drawing, where required by the:**
  - 18.1. Registered design professional, or**
  - 18.2. Building official, or**
  - 18.3. Statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed, shall bear the seal and signature of the truss designer.**

**Exceptions:**

**1. When a cover sheet/truss index sheet combined into a single cover sheet is attached to the set of truss design drawings for the project, the single sheet/truss index sheet is the only document that needs to be signed and sealed within the truss submittal package.**

**2. When a cover sheet and a truss index sheet are separately provided and attached to the set of truss design drawings for the project, both the cover sheet and the truss index sheet are the only documents that need to be signed and sealed within the truss submittal package.**

**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.**

**2303.4.4 Truss submittal package.** The truss submittal package shall consist of each individual truss design drawing, the truss placement diagram for the project, the truss member permanent bracing specification, and, as applicable, the cover sheet/truss index sheet.

**2303.4.5 Truss member permanent bracing.** Where permanent bracing of truss members is required on the truss design drawings, it shall be accomplished by one of the following methods:

1. The trusses shall be designed so that the buckling of any individual truss member can be resisted internally by the structure (e.g. buckling member T-bracing, L-bracing, etc.) of the individual truss. The truss individual member buckling reinforcement shall 12/30/2005 -206- Chapter 23-IBC be installed as shown on the truss design drawing or on supplemental truss member buckling reinforcement diagrams provided by the truss designer.
2. Permanent bracing shall be installed using standard industry bracing details that conform with generally accepted engineering practice. Individual truss member continuous lateral bracing location(s) shall be shown on the truss design drawing.

**International Building Code  
Chapter 35 REFERENCED STANDARDS**

<b>TPI</b>	Truss Plate Institute 583 D'Onofrio Drive, Suite 200 Madison, WI 53719	Referenced in code section number
Standard reference number	Title	
TPI 1—2002	National Design Standards for Metal-plate-connected Wood Truss Construction . . . . .	2303.4.2, 2306.1

## 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

**Texas Administrative Code  
TITLE 22: EXAMINING BOARDS  
PART 6: TEXAS BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS  
CHAPTER 137: COMPLIANCE AND PROFESSIONALISM  
SUBCHAPTER B: SEALING REQUIREMENTS  
RULE §137.33 Sealing Procedures**

**(a) The purpose of the engineer's seal is to assure the user of the engineering product that the work has been performed or directly supervised by the professional engineer named and to delineate the scope of the engineer's work.**

**(b) License holders shall only seal work done by them, performed under their direct supervision as defined in §131.81<sup>9</sup> of this title, relating to Definitions, or shall be standards or general guideline specifications that they have reviewed and selected. Upon sealing, engineers take full professional responsibility for that work.**

(c) When a license holder reviews and elects to use standards or general guideline specifications, those items shall be clearly labeled as such, shall bear the identity of the publishing entity, and shall be:

(1) individually sealed by the license holder; or

(2) specified on an integral design/title/contents sheet that bears the engineer's seal, signature, and date with a statement authorizing its use.

(d) License holders shall take reasonable steps to ensure the security of their physical or computer-generated seals at all times. In the event of loss of a seal, the engineer will immediately give written notification of the facts concerning the loss to board.

(e) Preliminary documents released from a license holder's control shall identify the purpose of the document, the engineer(s) of record and the engineer license number(s), and the release date by placing the following text or similar wording instead of a seal: "This document is released for the purpose of (Examples: interim review, mark-up, drafting) under the authority of (Example: Leslie H. Doe, P.E. 0112) on (date). It is not to be used for (Examples: construction, bidding, permit) purposes."

(f) License holders shall affix an unobscured seal and original signature with date or electronic signature as prescribed in §137.35 of this chapter to the originals of all documents containing the final version of any engineering work before such work is released from their control, including the original title sheet of bound engineering reports, specifications, details, calculations or estimates, and each original sheet of plans or drawings regardless of size or binding. All other engineering work, including but not limited to research reports, opinions, recommendations, evaluations, addenda, documents produced for litigation, and engineering software shall bear the engineer's printed name, date, signature and the designation "P.E." or other terms as described in §137.1 of this chapter (relating to License Holder Designations). A seal may be added on such work if required or at the engineer's discretion. Electronic correspondence of this type shall be followed by a hard copy containing the engineer's printed name, date, signature and the designation "P.E." or other terms as described in §137.1 of this chapter (relating to License Holder Designations).

(g) Work performed by more than one license holder shall be sealed in a manner such that all engineering can be clearly attributed to the responsible license holder or license holders. When sealing plans or documents on which two

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<sup>9</sup> **RULE §131.81 Definitions: (10) Direct supervision**--The control over and detailed professional knowledge of the work prepared under the engineer's supervision. The degree of control should be such that the engineer personally makes engineering decisions or personally reviews and approves proposed decisions prior to their implementation. The engineer must have control over the decisions either through physical presence or the use of communications devices.

or more license holders have worked, the seal and signature of each license holder shall be placed on the plan or document with a notation describing the work done under each license holder's responsible charge.

(h) Licensed employees of the state, its political subdivisions, or other public entities are responsible for sealing their original engineering work; however, such licensed employees engaged in review and evaluation for compliance with applicable law or regulation of engineering work submitted by others, or in the preparation of general planning documents, a proposal for decision in a contested case or any similar position statement resulting from a compliance review, need not seal the review reports, planning documents, proposals for decision, or position statements.

(i) A license holder, as a third party, may alter, complete, correct, revise, or add to the work of another license holder when engaged to do so by a client, provided:

(1) the client furnishes the documentation of such work submitted to the client by the first license holder;

(2) the first license holder is notified in writing by the second license holder of the engagement immediately upon acceptance of the engagement; and

(3) any work altered, completed, corrected, revised, or added to shall have a seal affixed by the second license holder. The second license holder then becomes responsible for any alterations, additions or deletions to the original design including any effect or impact of those changes on the original license holder's design.

(j) A local authority may require an original seal and/or signature on reproduced documents.

(k) A plan, specification, plat, or report issued by a license holder for a project to be constructed or used in this state must include the license holder's seal placed on the document. A license holder is not required to use a seal if the project is to be constructed or used in another state or country.

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Source Note: The provisions of this §137.33 adopted to be effective May 20, 2004, 29 TexReg 4878; amended to be effective January 1, 2006, 30 TexReg 8687

Chapter 139: Enforcement  
 SUBCHAPTER C: ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS  
 §139.35 Sanctions and Penalties  
 Figure: 22 TAC §139.35(b)

Classification	Violation	Citation	Suggested Sanctions
<b>Improper use of Seal</b>	Failure to safeguard seal	§ 137.33(d)	Reprimand/\$1,000.00
	Failure to sign, seal, date work	§§ 137.33(e), (f), (h), 137.35(a), (b)	Reprimand/\$500.00
	Alter work of another	§§ 137.33(i), 137.37(3)	1 year probated suspension/\$1,500.00
	<b><u>Sealing work not performed or directly supervised by the professional engineer</u></b>	<b><u>§ 137.33(b)</u></b>	<b><u>Reprimand/\$1,000.00</u></b>
	Practice or affix seal with expired or inactive license	§§ 137.13(h), 137.37(2)	1 year probated suspension/\$500.00
	Practice or affix seal with suspended license	§ 137.37(2)	Revocation/\$3,000.00
	Preprinting of blank forms with engineer seal; use of a decal or other seal replicas; rubber stamp or computer generated signature (scanned image of original) in lieu of actual signature	§ 137.31(e), (f)	1 year probated suspension/\$1,500.00
	Sealing work endangering the public	§ 137.37(1)	Revocation/\$3,000.00
	Work performed by more than one engineer not attributed to each engineer	§ 137.33(g)	Reprimand/\$500.00
	Improper use of standards	§ 137.33(c)	Reprimand/\$500.00



Prepared with assistance from Truss Manufacturers Association of Texas, a local chapter of WTCA.  
 View all WTCA Technical Notes at [www.sbcindustry.com/technotes.php](http://www.sbcindustry.com/technotes.php)