The Prospect for an FIG/IHO/ICA Program for Recognition of Individual Hydrographers

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Advisory Board Terms of Reference

- ▶ Duties
- ▶ Membership
- **▶** Secretariat
- ➤ Regulation by Terms of Reference and Terms of Procedures
- **►** Expenses
- ► Terms of Reference approved by sponsoring organizations

Membership

- ► Individuals
 - From civil, governmental, and educational sectors
 - With wide spectrum of knowledge and experience in education, hydrography, and nautical cartography
 - From different geographical areas
- ▶ 4 from IHO, 4 from FIG, 2 from ICA

Duties

- ► Establish standards of competence
- ► Maintain publications (M5, M8, M6, S47)
- ► Review syllabi
- ► Provide advice on syllabi
- ▶ Review procedures on submission of syllabi
- ► Communicate with sponsoring organizations
 - with FIG via Commission IV
- ► Meet annually

Standards of Competence

- ► Establish requirements for educational programs for hydrographers and nautical cartographers
- ➤ Describe competencies that students should master in the training environment

Recognition

- ► The IAB develops standards and recognizes educational and training programs at two levels
 - Category A
 - Category B
- ➤ The IAB maintains a list of recognized programs on the IHO website

Category B

A programme which provides a practical comprehension of hydrographic surveying for individuals with the skill to carry out the various hydrographic surveying tasks.

Example competency:

Explain the principles of various types of water level gauges and poles. Describe characteristics of river, coastal and offshore water level gauges. Install and operate water level gauges and poles.

Category A

A programme which provides a comprehensive and broad-based knowledge in all aspects of the theory and practice of hydrography and allied disciplines for individuals who will practise analytical reasoning, decision making and development of solutions to non-routine problems.

Example Competency:

Evaluate and select appropriate instruments and sites for water level monitoring. Calibrate analogue and digital recording water level gauges Evaluate sources of error. Apply appropriate corrections.

Recognition

The IAB does not (and will not):

Evaluate Individuals

Recognize Individuals

Certify Individuals

So, what is a "Cat A" Surveyor?

Recognition

The IAB is considering whether it should recognize national, organizational, or regional schemes for certification of individuals









Issues for the IAB

- ▶ Is international recognition of competency schemes needed in hydrography?
- ▶ Is the Board equipped to recognize certification schemes?
- ▶ What should constitute standards for recognition of certification schemes?
- ► How will recognition of schemes affect the recognition of training and education programs?

What is certification

A professional certification, trade certification, or professional designation often called simply certification or qualification is a designation earned by a person to certify that he is qualified to perform a job. Certification indicates that the individual has a specific set of knowledge, skills, or abilities in the view of the certifying body. Professional certifications are awarded by professional bodies certifying body. Frofessional certifications are awarded by indestorial bodies and connections. The difference between licensure and certification is licensu. is required by law, whereas certification is generally voluntary. Sometimes the word certification is used for licensure.

People become certified through training and/or passing an exam. Individuals often advertise their status by appending the certification abbreviation to their

From: Wikipedia

What is a professional?

What is a Professional Engineer?
Like doctors who have passed the medical boards or lawyers who have passed the bar exam, professional engineers (PEs) have fulfilled the education and experience requirements and passed the rigorous exams that, under state licensure laws, permit them to offer engineering services directly to the public. PEs take legal responsibility for their engineering designs and are bound by a code of ethics to protect the public health and safety.

Engineering licensure laws vary from state to state, but, in general, to become a PE an individual must be a graduate of an engineering program accredited by the Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology, pass the Fundamentals of Engineering exam, gain four years of experience working under a PE, and pass the Principles and Practice of Engineering

From: National Society of Professional Engineers http://www.nspe.org/aboutnspe/ab1-what.asp

What would be a Cat A Surveyor?

- Someone who has (and has demonstrated) the competencies described in M5
- ▶ Not someone who has the competencies of prior editions of M5
- ▶ Not someone who has lots of experience without all the competencies
- ▶ Not someone who has all the training and not much experience

A Model for the IAB to consider

- ➤ Education and training which in the aggregate covers the competencies subjects of M5
- ➤ Documented experience in the field encompassing a the major aspects of the competencies
- Demonstrated mastery of the subjects by way of examination
- ➤ Demonstrated continuing professional education to maintain currency

How would the IAB administer this process?

- ► Free of charge?
 Probably not
- ► Charge to certifying bodies?
- ► Charge per individual certified?
- ▶Both?
- ▶ Would this actually pay for the process?

What are some problems?

- ► Incompatibility with existing local, national, regional, or organizational certification
- ► Legal conflict with licensing authorities
 - i.e., Registered Land Surveyors in the U.S.

What next?

- ► First—a mandate from an IAB sponsoring organization—FIG?
- ➤ Second—approval from the other sponsoring organizations
- ► Third—a plan to fund the process
- ► Fourth—develop a standard