



**ENGINEERS
GEOSCIENTISTS
MANITOBA**



A Rewrite of the Engineering and Geoscientific Professions Act in Manitoba

EngGeoMB Open House

EVS Consulting Ltd., Fillmore Riley LLP, Probe Research Inc., Guiding Star Consulting Ltd.

Land Acknowledgement

Engineers Geoscientists Manitoba governs and regulates the practice of professional engineering and professional geoscience in Manitoba. The Association acknowledges and respects the Treaties. We acknowledge that engineering and geoscience projects have played roles in harms that have been inflicted on First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Nations from resource extraction and development. We dedicate ourselves to moving forward with First Nations, Inuit, Métis Nations, and rights holders in a spirit of reconciliation and collaboration in the meaningful exercise of Indigenous rights.

These remain First Nations, Inuit, and Métis lands: the lands of the Anishinaabeg, Ininiwak, Anisininewuk, Dakota Oyate, Dene, Inuit, and the national homeland of the Red River Métis. Their nations have welcomed many peoples who have arrived over generations and continue to make these lands home. First Nations, Inuit, and Métis have cared for the land, water, and relations, and developed innovative ways and methods to thrive in the harshest of conditions - the original engineers and geoscientists. We are committed to respecting and honouring their histories, cultures, and ongoing contributions to our professions.

Open House - Agenda

1. Welcome and Overview
2. Act Change Background and Process
 - Motivation, Intent, and Rationale
 - Guiding Principles
 - Timeline
 - Engagement to Date and Going Forward
 - Priorities (Policy Details)
3. Four Potential Changes (questions/comments)
4. Open Floor Q&A
5. Next Steps

Background and Policy

Motivation

Why a full rewrite of The Engineering and Geoscientific Professions Act is occurring

1

Modernize an outdated Act

Legacy language, structure, and highly prescriptive provisions no longer match today's regulatory and professional landscape. A rewrite is needed to improve clarity, accessibility, and enforceability.

2

Strengthen public protection & trust

Public expectations increasingly demand transparency, fairness, and comprehensiveness in oversight—especially in investigations and discipline—and stronger tools to manage evolving practice risks.

3

Align with national best practices

Across Canada, engineering and geoscience regulators are modernizing statutes to reflect national standards and consistent regulatory approaches, supporting mobility and common expectations across jurisdictions.

Intent

What the Act Change Project is designed to accomplish

1

Modernize an outdated Act

Restructure the statute into a clear, modern, enabling framework. Updating outdated language and rebalancing what belongs in the Act versus regulations/by-laws.

2

Strengthen public protection & trust

Enhance the regulator's ability to safeguard life, health, property, economic interests, the public interest, and the environment through modern oversight mechanisms and clearer accountability.

3

Align with national best practices

Harmonize Manitoba's framework with national best practices (including Engineers Canada-aligned approaches) while preserving Manitoba-specific needs through enabling authority.

Rationale

Why these three drivers are the basis for the legislative rewrite

1

Modernize an outdated Act

A clearer, less prescriptive Act improves interpretability, reduces friction for compliance, and provides flexibility to update professional regulation without repeated statutory amendments.

2

Strengthen public protection & trust

Modern governance and oversight provisions support consistent, defensible decisions and improve public confidence in self-regulation—while keeping standards high as practice evolves.

3

Align with national best practices

Alignment reduces interprovincial barriers and misunderstanding, supports workforce mobility, and improves consistency of professional standards—while keeping Manitoba positioned alongside modern regulators.

Guiding Principles

How the project approaches statutory design – Prescriptive vs. Enabling

Prescriptiveness vs. enabling language

- The rewrite aims to balance clear statutory obligations with flexible enabling authority.
- Where the Act must establish core governance, accountability, or mandatory oversight features, more prescriptive drafting may be appropriate.
- Where a topic is fast-moving or operationally variable, the preference is to enable action without hard-coding every implementation detail.

New provisions without procedural over-detail

- Some concepts are being introduced as new statutory provisions, but not for the purpose of embedding full procedure in the Act.
- Detailed models, technical requirements, and day-to-day implementation are intended to remain in subordinate instruments such as bylaws, standards, practice directions, regulations, and policy after enactment.
- Does not omit a degree of prescriptive content: publication of disciplinary decisions, Council composition matters, corporate oversight, oaths of office, and annual reporting; by contrast, topics such as proactive regulation are framed primarily as enabling authority.

Guiding Principles

How the project approaches statutory design – Purposes

Regulation in the public interest

- A central principle of the project is that the Act must remain focused on regulating the professions in the public interest.
- Professional governance and regulation is primary.
- Focuses on the Association's role in improving and promoting technical competence, knowledge, and skill across the professions.

- *Purposes not listed but still considered holistically: advocate where the public is at risk, promote the professions and the role of the association.*

Purposes of association

3 The purposes of the association are to

(a) govern and regulate the practice of professional engineering and professional geoscience in Manitoba;

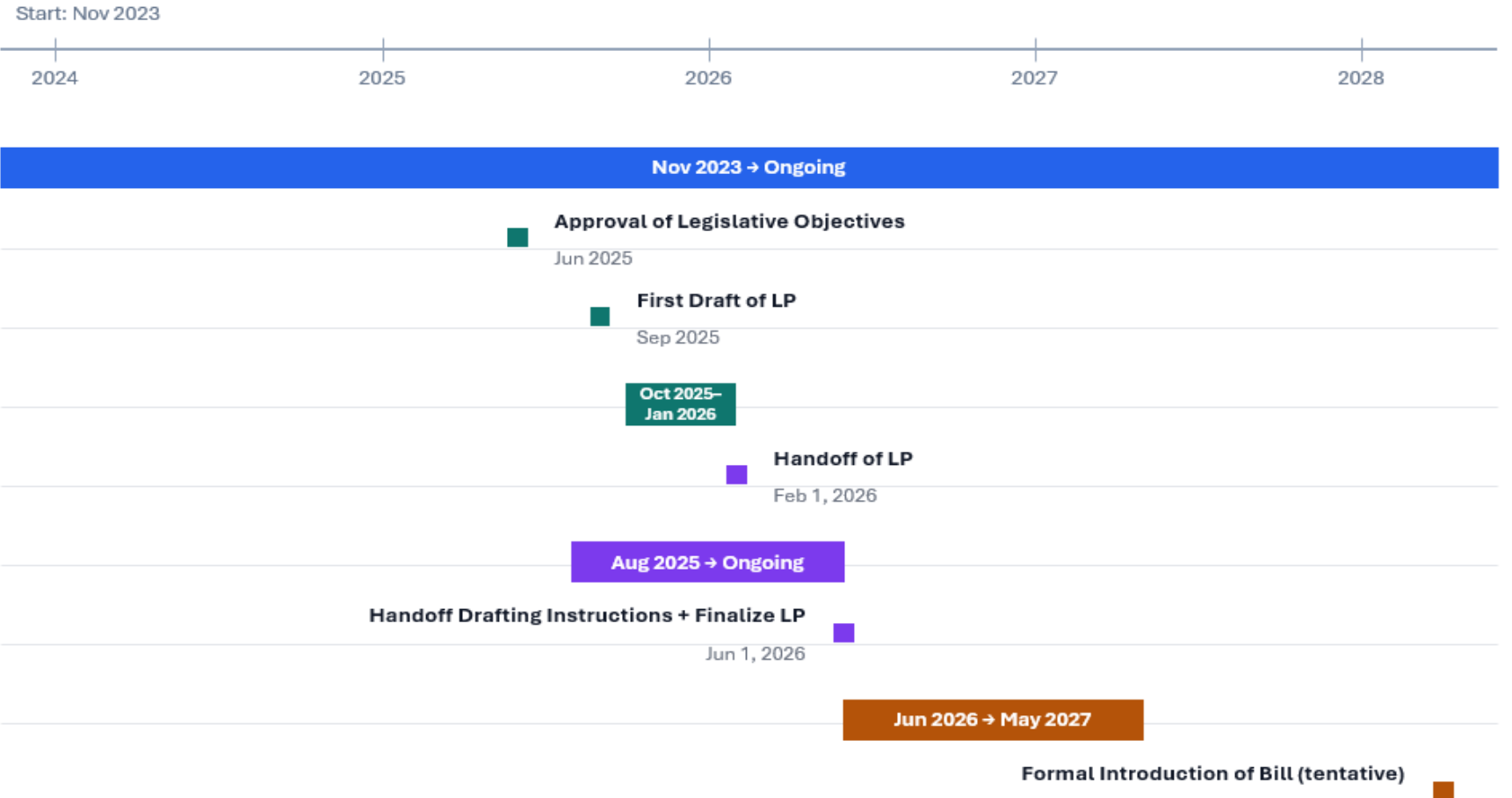
(b) promote and increase, in the public interest, the knowledge, skill and competency

(i) of its members, and

(ii) of all other persons governed or regulated by it,

in all things relating to the professions of engineering and geoscience;

Policy Timeline



Engagement Framework

2023 direction to the current GovMB consultation and drafting-instructions

Foundation (2023–2025)

Decision to pursue a complete Act rewrite following direction from legislative drafters (2023).

Internal review to identify administrative priorities and structural gaps.

External legal review: MLT Aikins (Phase I) and Fillmore Riley (Phase II).

Scan of other regulated professions; development of concordance tables.

Engagement → Policy Direction

Interest holder consultations (staff, Council, and internal/external groups).

Practitioner awareness: news stories and Keystone Professional releases.

Council workshops to translate evidence + engagement into policy priorities.

Drafting begins once Council selects a direction; engagement continues (Act & React Series, Public Omnibus).

Engagement Activities

2023 direction to the current GovMB consultation and drafting-instructions

Early Internal Scoping

November 2023

Council and Staff

February 2024

GRAC

June 2024

Engaged Probe Research

Member and Interest Holder

October 2024 - June 2025

Internal / External Member Engagement

Methods

Focus Groups, Dyadic Interviews, Board Consultations, First Nations / Métis / Inuit Initiation, University Outreach, Council Sessions

Public and Ongoing Activities

August 2025 (Ongoing)

A&R Development

November 2025

A&R Release

March 2026

Public Omnibus

April 2026

Open Houses

Inputs and Methods

What informed Council's policy priorities

Internal

Staff and Council review of operational pain points and statutory constraints.

Administrative priorities identified for modernization and future readiness.

Legal

External law firm support (Phase I and Phase II).

Interjurisdictional scans and profession-to-profession comparisons.

Concordance tables to map concepts across statutes and regulators.

Interest Holders

Engagement and consultations across internal and external groups.

Notified through: direct emails, private invitations, news stories and Keystone Professional releases.

Council Direction → Legislative Proposal

How engagement and analysis translated into drafting work

Policy Priorities with Council

Evidence consolidated: internal review + legal review + engagement findings.

Policy priorities formed to reflect: (1) interjurisdictional best practices, and (2) administrative priorities.

Provided as three categories of review (member, internal, and legal) with 4 tiers of decision tiers

Targeted deep-dives for complex topics: added legal support, policy analysis, and further scans.

From Priorities to an LP

Drafting of the Legislative Proposal (LP) initiated after Council selected a policy direction.

Additional membership consultation was then conducted via the Act & React Series.

Council later approval the LP to support consultation with GovMB. LP has not been finalized for release to Cabinet.

Current Stage

Later-stage consultation with GovMB and development of drafting instructions

Where we are now

- Council-approved LP is being used as the basis for consultation with GovMB.
- Discussions focus on how to proceed with proposed policy directions through drafting instructions.
- Act & React Series ongoing with overall practitioners (guidance on proposed direction).
- Drafting instructions are being shaped to preserve an enabling Act while leaving procedural detail to subordinate instruments.
- Ongoing support includes additional legal/policy analysis where needed to de-risk complex topics.

Authority

Stage 1 — LP Approval (Pre-submission)

Council authority (controls scope/intent)

Approve or reject objectives for LP inclusion.
Request modifications within approved intent and scope (including scope additions).

GovMB role (consultation / feasibility)

Advise on alignment with priorities and drafting constraints.
Consult on feasibility and potential additional objectives.

Stage 2 — After LP Submission to Cabinet (Post-submission)

Council authority (narrowed levers)

Request objectives be rejected or withdrawn, if needed.
Refine within approved scope through drafting instructions.

GovMB control (Cabinet / drafting pathway)

Controls statutory drafting and Cabinet approvals.
Determines bill structure and drafting choices.

Policy Themes

What are the Association's specific objectives?

All objectives can be found under *Background and Policy on the Government Relations* page at www.enggeomb.ca/GovernmentRelations.html

- Regulatory Instruments and Structural Issues
- Technological Change and Delineation of Practice Scope
- Registration of Members
- Oversight, Investigations, and Discipline
- Governance
- Web Presence, Confidentiality, and Privacy
- Reconciliation and Representation

Specific Objectives

Focus Topics to Discuss

1. Reconciliation and Representation
2. PPMPs
3. CTTAM and Reserved Acts
4. Artificial Intelligence

Content will focus on:

- What Exists / What Changes / What is Addressed
- Impacts and Affected Interest Holders
- *Comparative Jurisdictions*
- Insights and Feedback to Date

Reconciliation and Representation

Proposed Changes for Discussion

Strategic Objectives and Equity

- Systemic inequities in the professions will be identified and addressed.
 - “Through [...] policy changes [...] barriers faced by equity-deserving groups will be addressed to foster a more inclusive professional environment [...]”
- The fields of engineering and geoscience will be viewed as desirable professions for all of the public.
 - “[...] the Association strives to inspire, welcome, and retain future professionals from equity-deserving demographics [...]”

Reconciliation and Representation

What exists? What changes? What is addressed?

Existing

The current Act contains no explicit provisions related to reconciliation or representation.

Proposed

- Enable Lieutenant Governor in-Council (LGIC) to appoint two indigenous representatives as lay members to Council.
 - In line with *Bill 29 – The University of Winnipeg Amendment Act*
- Require Council to adopt a practice standard/bylaw that addresses reconciliation and representation internally or externally to the Association.

Why?

- Addresses independent third-party recommendations surrounding human rights law, discrimination, harassment, and prejudice concerns.
- Supports a regulatory system that reflects the diversity of the public it serves and the approach of the provincial government.
- Addresses systemic barriers to participation in the professions.
- Ensures the regulator can respond to reconciliation and representation commitments in a structured approach.

Reconciliation and Representation

Who is impacted? What are the impacts?

Who is Impacted

Practitioners & CoA's: no impact as currently defined. However, may have future impacts associated with training or compliance, if passed and approved by Council.

EGM: adoption of a reconciliation and representation bylaw or standard. May have future impacts associated with training or compliance, if passed and approved by Council.

Public / clients: No immediate impact. Offers an avenue to better reflect the diverse public served by the professions.

Broad impacts?

Expands the regulator's mandate to include consideration of diversity, equity, and reconciliation.

Supports development of policies, programs, and guidance related to inclusion and representation.

Does not impose prescriptive requirements in the Act; implementation occurs through subordinate instruments.

Reconciliation and Representation

How does this compare to other jurisdictions?

- British Columbia (Professional Governance Act): Requires by-laws supporting reconciliation with Indigenous peoples and embeds principles of anti-discrimination and UNDRIP awareness in decision-making.
- Not found in other engineering or geoscience regulators.
- British Columbia (Legal / Health sectors)
 - reserved board seats for Indigenous persons; and
 - requirements to “have regard” to reconciliation and systemic barriers.
- Alberta: Adopts a neutrality-based approach, restricting regulators from requiring EDI-related training or making decisions based on EDI.
- Common regulatory approach (subordinate instruments): Many regulators address reconciliation and EDI through:
 - by-laws, standards, and codes of ethics; and
 - training and competency requirements.

Reconciliation and Representation

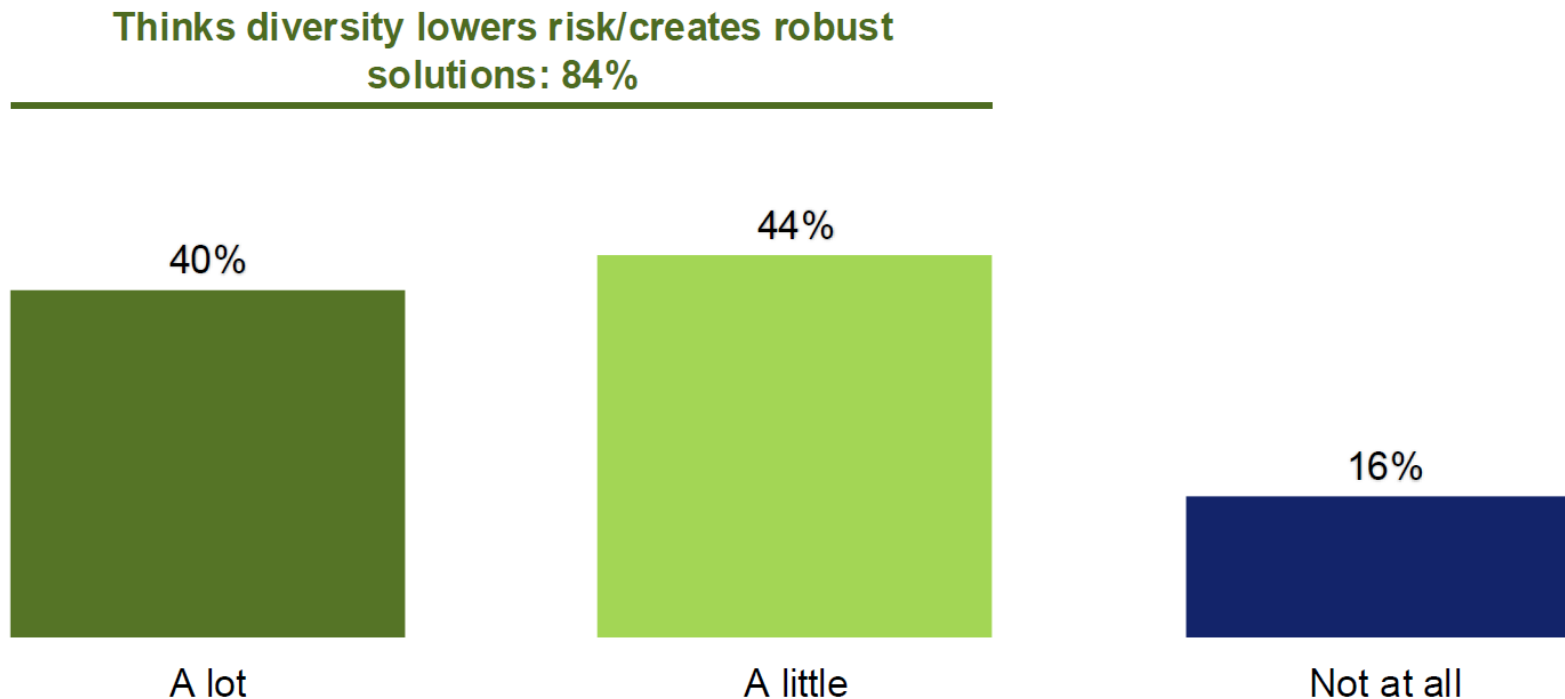
What are the insights and feedback to date? (Probe Research results in draft)

- Preliminary work identified the importance of diverse opinions and lived experiences when serving the public.
- Practitioners recognized the value that a diverse workforce or authority has on perspective, opinion, and decisions.
- However, practitioners do not want to see any requirements “hard-coded” into the Act.

Council priorities:

- Professions should better reflect the public they serve
- Ensure the professions remain desirable and accessible
- Fair, inclusive, and representative regulation
- From the 2025 practitioner survey:
 - 20% respondents have faced or witnessed unwelcome comments or conduct and 19% have faced or witnessed unequal or differential treatment.

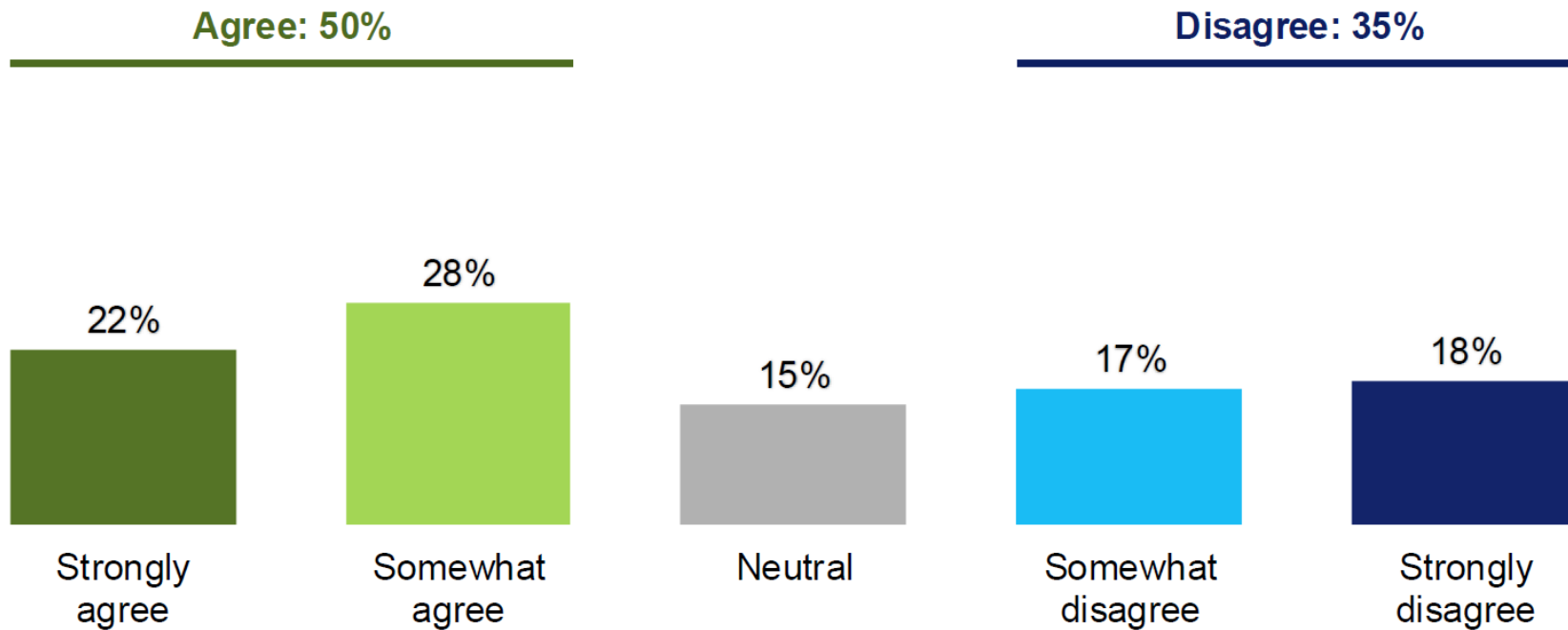
Most respondents feel diversity in the professions is a strength



Overall, more than 8 in 10 respondents suggest that diversity of lived experience, identity and technical background lowers risk and creates more robust solutions within the professions.

Q1. How much, if at all, do you think a diversity of lived experience, identity, and technical background lowers risk and creates more robust solutions? (Base: All respondents, N=123)

Respondents are split on the need for the Association to mandate diversity measures



While half of respondents feel the Association should make stronger efforts to ensure diversity, this support is somewhat soft, with most somewhat agreeing.

More than a third of respondents disagree with the need to mandate diversity measures.

Q2. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the Association should make stronger efforts to ensure diversity of lived experience, identity, and technical background in decision-making roles? (Base: All respondents, N=121)

Professional Practice Management Plans (PPMPs)

Proposed Changes for Discussion

Professional Practice Management Plans

What exists? What changes? What is addressed?

Existing

The current Act contains no explicit authority for Professional Practice Management Plans (PPMPs).

Regulation of professional practice is largely complaints-based and reactive, with limited tools for firm-level risk management oversight.

Proposed

- Enable the regulator to require Professional Practice Management Plans for CoA holders.
- *Plans would establish internal policies, procedures, and controls to ensure compliance with professional and regulatory obligations.*
- Allow PPMP requirements to be defined and implemented through subordinate instruments (by-laws, standards, guidance).
- *Plans would follow guidance from a task group using British Columbia, Alberta, and eventually Saskatchewan as comparators.*

Why?

Introduces a proactive, Manitoba-based approach to regulation.

Strengthens organizational accountability, not just individual responsibility.

Enhances public trust and protection while ensuring administrative flexibility.

Creates a consistent framework across western Canada

Professional Practice Management Plans

Who is impacted? What are the impacts?

Who is impacted

Practitioners: No impact.

CoA's: creates an obligation to develop and maintain PPMPs.

EGM: requires administrative resourcing and costs to be established.

Public / clients: improved consistency, reliability, and safety of professional services.

Broad impacts

Enhances the complaints-based model of regulation by combining reactive enforcement with proactive risk management.

Supports early identification and mitigation of risks before they result in complaints or discipline.

Requires firms to formalize internal governance, quality control, and compliance processes.

Will result in additional administrative burdens on holders of a CoA as well as the Association.

Professional Practice Management Plans

How does this compare to other jurisdictions? (Probe Research results in draft)

Current state across jurisdictions

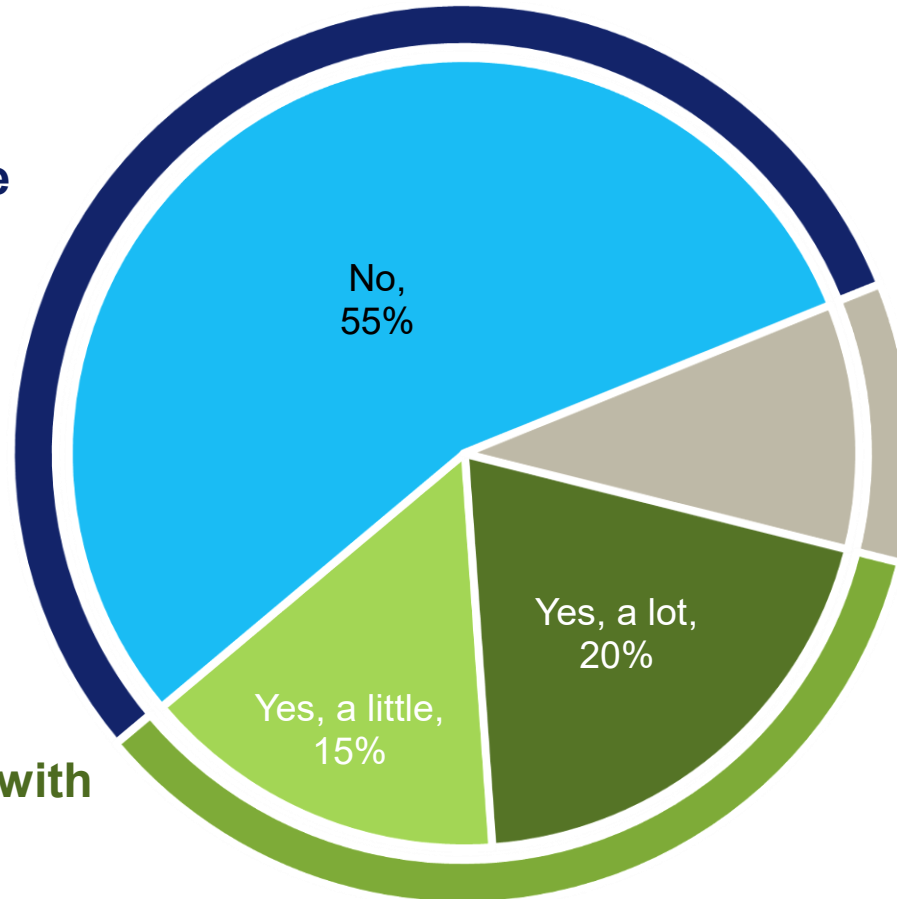
- Professional Practice Management Plans (or equivalent frameworks) are **established in multiple jurisdictions**, particularly in western Canada.
 - British Columbia (enacted), Alberta (enacted), Saskatchewan (slated), Manitoba (slated), Quebec (enacted).
- These models reflect a broader shift toward **firm-level regulation and accountability**, in addition to individual licensure.

Structural approach

- Legislation provides **enabling authority**, while detailed PPMP requirements are implemented through:
 - by-laws,
 - standards of practice, and
 - guidance documents.

Most members have no direct experience with PPMPs

No experience with PMPs: 55%



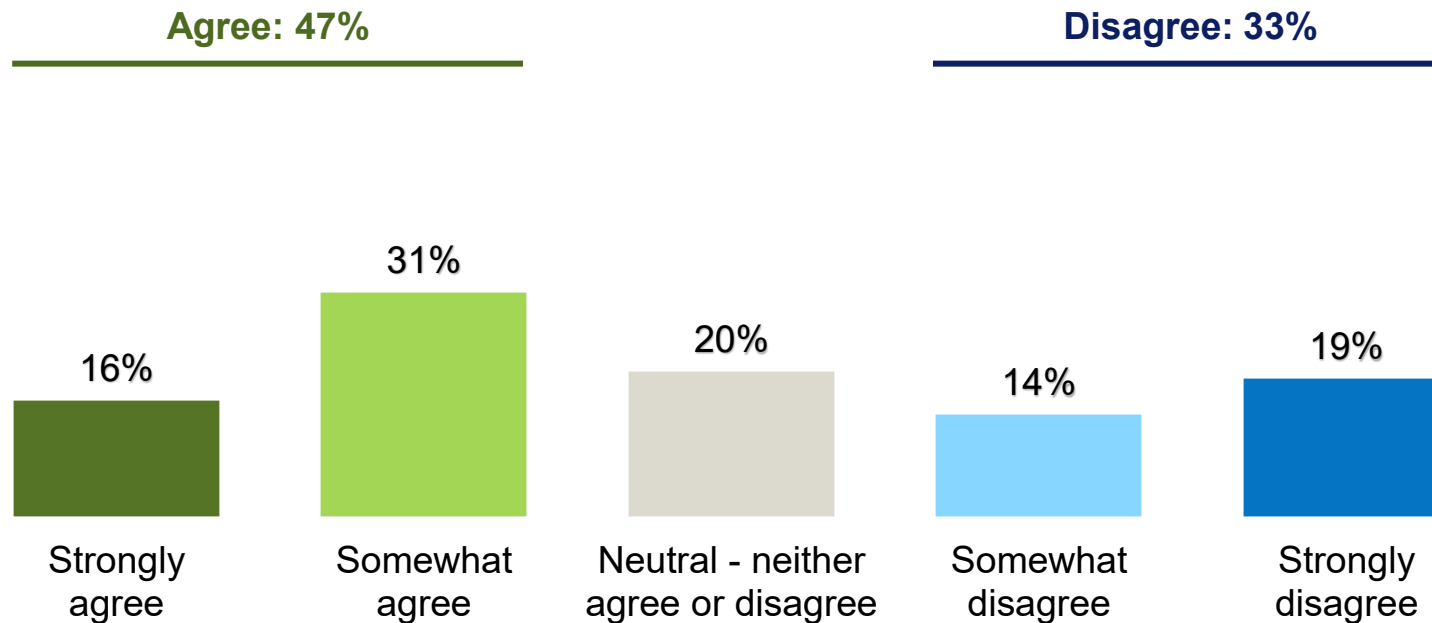
Unsure, 10%

Familiarity is limited among EngGeoMB members – only 35 per cent report experience with PPMPs.

Experience with PMPs: 35%

Q1. Have you had any experience working for a certificate of authorization holder or sole practitioner that has a PMP in place? (Base: N=333 as of Jan. 12, 2026)

Members' opinions are split on making PPMPs mandatory



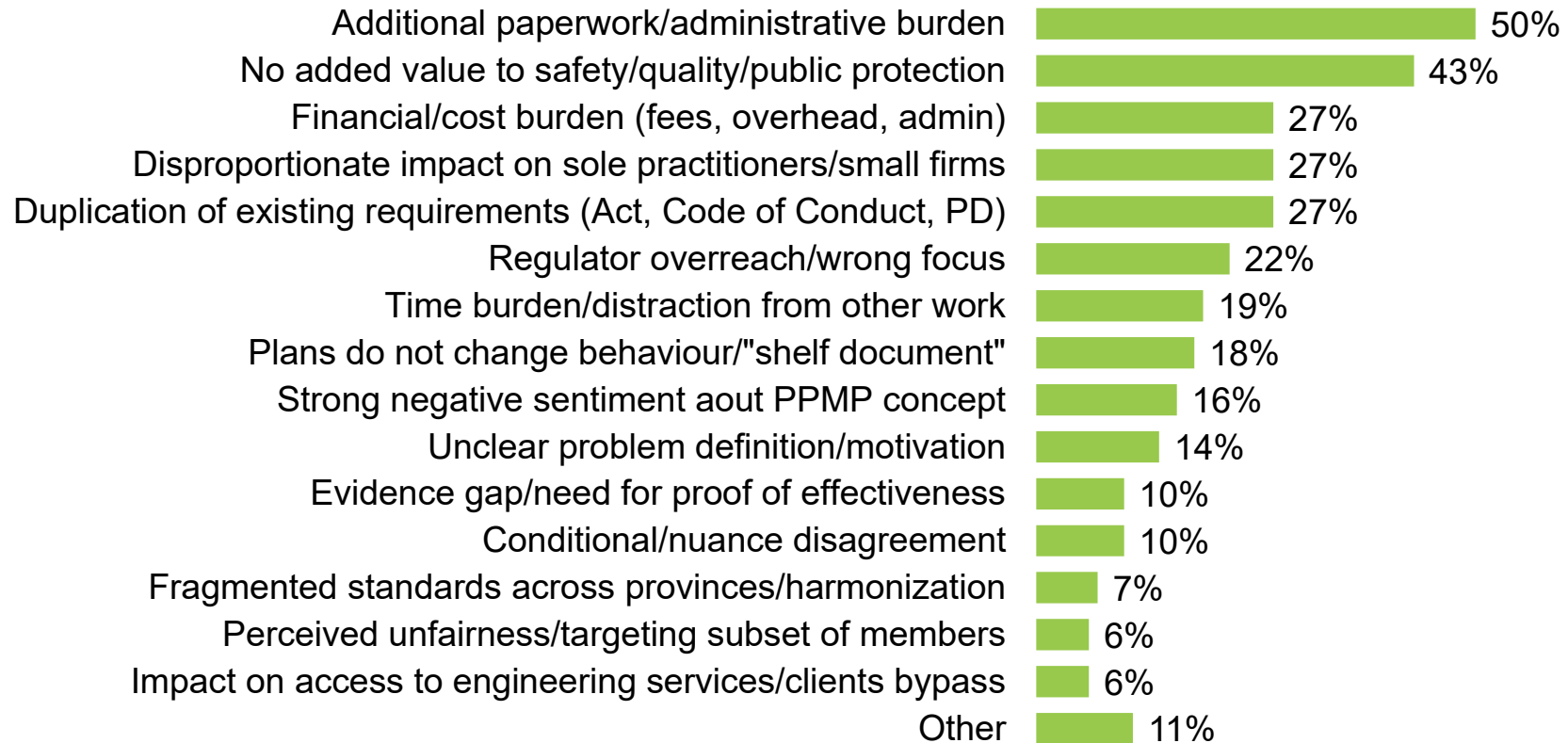
Though a plurality of members agree with mandatory PPMPs, strong opinions on both ends of the spectrum indicate polarization on the issue.

- Nearly half of respondents agree with mandating PPMPs; however, of these, most only somewhat agree.
- One in five (20 per cent) respondents are neutral on the subject of PPMPs.

Q2. Do you agree or disagree that the Association should add a provision to its Act that would require certificate of authorization holders and sole practitioners to develop and maintain a PMP? (Base: N=318 as of Jan.12, 2026)

There is opportunity for education on PPMPs, as well as communication of clear rationales to address member concerns on their implementation.

A third of practitioners registered concerns with PPMP requirements



Among the 33 per cent of members who disagree with PPMP requirements, key concerns include:

- Additional **paperwork** and **costs** associated with little practical benefit or value for public safety.
- The **disproportionate impact** of PPMP requirements on sole practitioners and small firms.
- Questions about **evidence of the benefits** of PPMPs for improving public safety.
- Suggestion that PPMPs would result in **duplication of existing practitioner requirements**, including across jurisdictions.

Q2a. Can you elaborate? Why do you disagree with this idea? (Base: N=90 as of Jan.12, 2026)
Multiple responses accepted and coded into themes so total will sum to more than 100%.

CTTAM and Reserved Acts

Proposed Changes for Discussion

CTTAM and Reserved Acts

What exists? What changes? What is addressed?

Existing

The current Act does not clearly delineate reserved acts between engineers/geoscientists and technologists/technicians.

No legislation establishes reserved practice rights for technologists or technicians.

Proposed

- Permit reserved practice rights for technologists and technicians under the *EGP Act*.
- May enable a regulation or practice standard that sets out the definitions of reserved acts.
- Legislated consultation with CTTAM before enactment.
- Will require consequential amendments.
- *No amalgamation, each Association operates as distinct entities, CTTAM responsible for registration and enforcement of their own registrants.*

Why?

- CTTAM desires reserved practice authority for its members.
- Consultation with CTTAM's Board resulted in a decision to consider Quebec's model of reserved acts as a way to achieve practice rights.
- Longterm desires related to practice rights between the two regulators have been held.

CTTAM and Reserved Acts

Who is impacted? What are the impacts?

Who is impacted

EGM and CTTAM Practitioners: requires increased understanding and awareness of what reserved acts are and who they apply to, who holds authority/jurisdiction, and who inherits responsibility.

CoA's: oversight expectations to ensure that individuals are carrying out appropriate work.

EGM and CTTAM: consultation and development of specific areas that reserved acts will apply to.

Public/AHJ's: could expedite general work, reports and investigations of certain engineering or geoscience work, but may also create confusion in responsibilities if not structured properly.

Broad impacts

Introduces a defined delineation of reserved acts where one does not currently exist.

CTTAM registrants receive a clearer statutory basis for who can be authorized and accountable for specific categories of work.

Will require adjustments in how work is assigned, supervised, and structured in multidisciplinary settings.

CTTAM and Reserved Acts

How does this compare to other jurisdictions?

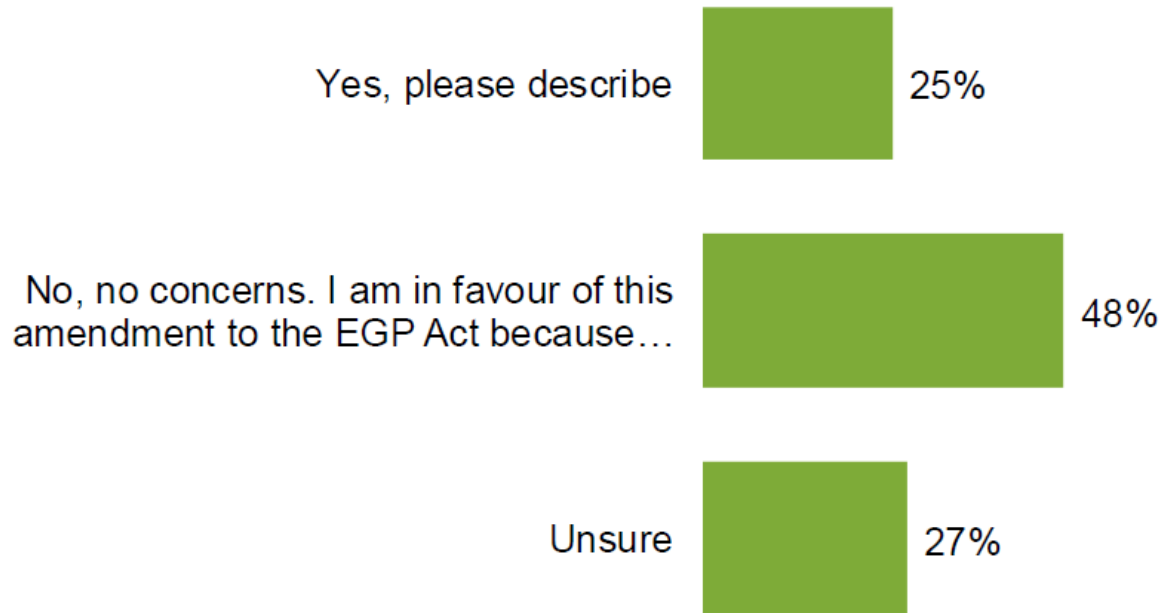
- **Quebec** - Most developed model — explicit reserved acts for engineers; technologists permitted limited scoped activities, some independent, many requiring engineer oversight or pre-approved plans.
- **British Columbia** - Reserved practice limited to licensed professionals; technologists may work only outside reserved practice or under supervision; no clearly defined independent scope yet. Both regulators are considering reserved practice rights for technologists and technicians, in support of independent work.
- **Alberta** - Engineers hold exclusive practice rights; technologists/technicians must work under supervision and control; limited to routine application, no independent responsibility.
- **Ontario** - Limited license model — technologists may practice within a defined scope, but no detailed statutory breakdown of permitted acts.
- **New Brunswick** - Separate statute for technologists/technicians; defined scope, but work must be performed under supervision of a licensed professional.

CTTAM and Reserved Acts

What are the insights and feedback to date? (Probe Research results in draft)

- Preliminary work identified that this is a concern for some focus group respondents and that a request for technologist and technician reserved practice rights are likely to occur within Manitoba soon.
- Early survey results show a mix ~50/50 of support or non-support for reserved acts.
 - Non-support is based on bringing in to question the technical competence of individuals who are not licensed professionals and the desire to retain supervision over all aspects of work.
- Some respondents recognize the high degree of skill and knowledge of technologists and technicians, while noting that accountability is the purview of an engineer or geoscientist.
- There is a desire to understand what the difference is between engineers, geoscientists, technologists, and technicians.

A plurality of respondents favour amending the EGP Act to include technologists & technicians



However, the idea is much more popular with CTTAM registrants.

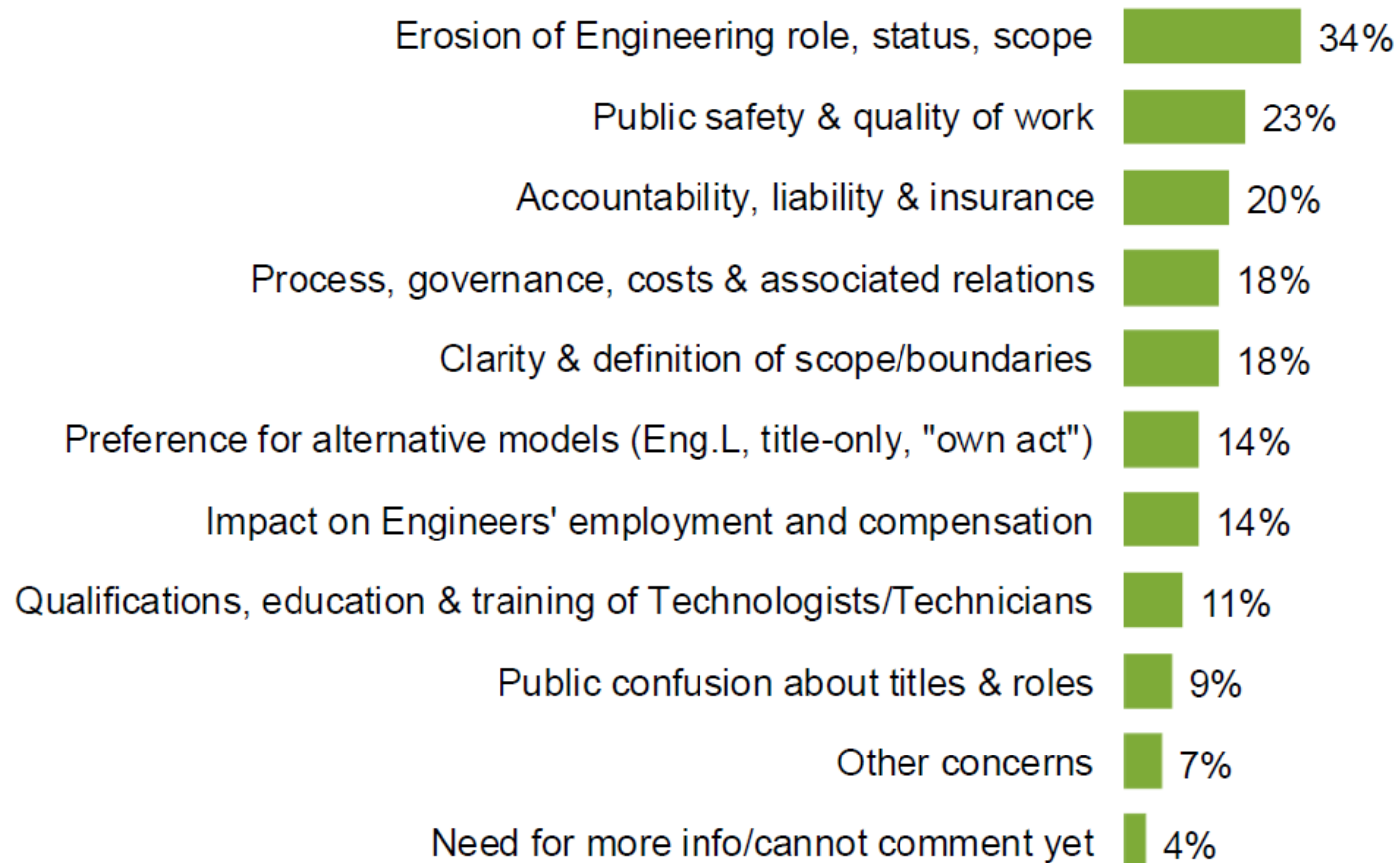
- Among those without concerns, approximately 30% are members of EngGeoMB compared to 65% who are registrants with CTTAM.

More than half of respondents are reluctant, either expressing concerns or uncertainty about the proposed changes.

- Of the quarter of respondents who expressed concerns, 75% are members of EngGeoMB members and 21% are CTTAM registrants.
- Of the 27 percent of respondents who are unsure, 62% are members of EngGeoMB and 34% are CTTAM registrants.

Q2. Do you have any concerns about establishing technologists' and technicians' right to practice through *the EGP Act*? (Base: All respondents, N=253)

Respondents' concerns with the proposal



Among the quarter of respondents who express concerns with the proposal, key themes include:

- Erosion of practice norms, roles and scope, including impacts on employment and compensation
- Concerns with impact on public safety, quality of work, accountability and liability issues
- Questions about processes, governance and costs, including boundaries between the associations
- Concerns about qualifications, training and education of technologists and technicians

Respondents' comments are shared on the next slides.

Q2a. Do you have any concerns about establishing technologists' and technicians' right to practice through *the EGP Act*? (Base: Yes, concerns, N=56) Multiple responses accepted and coded into themes so total will sum to more than 100%.

Artificial Intelligence

Proposed Changes for Discussion

Artificial Intelligence

What exists? What changes? What is addressed?

Existing

The current Act contains no explicit AI provisions. AI is not directly addressed as a regulated tool, actor, or practice risk in the statute.

Proposed

- prohibit AI from independently practising engineering or geoscience and reserve those practices to natural persons;
- disallow advertising or holding out AI as capable of practising engineering or geoscience;
- allow AI use only where it is under the direct, personal supervision of an authorized member or licensee; and
- empower EGM to promote the responsible use of technology through by-laws, standards, or guidance.

Why?

- Clarifies who remains accountable when AI is used in regulated work.
- Protects the public from unsupervised AI outputs and from false or misleading marketing about AI performing professional services.
- Ensures AI remains a tool under professional control.

Artificial Intelligence

Who is impacted? What are the impacts?

Who is impacted

Practitioners: use of AI in professional workflows, documentation, validation, and ethics.

CoA's: oversight expectations, and communications about AI-enabled services.

EGM: standards development, guidance, enforcement, and interpretation.

Public / clients: clearer protection against unregulated/misleading AI-enabled professional work.

Students / educators / future registrants: expectations for tech literacy, ethics, and professional competence as AI adoption grows.

Broad impacts

Reinforces that professional accountability stays with the registrant, where (e.g.) AI is used in design, analysis, simulations, automation, or reporting.

Creates a need for guidance, standards, and training on validation, authorship, ethics, and appropriate reliance on AI-assisted outputs.

Supports clearer regulatory control over AI-related advertising and representations in the marketplace.

Helps future-proof the Act by using **enabling language** rather than hard-coding technical procedures into statute.

Artificial Intelligence

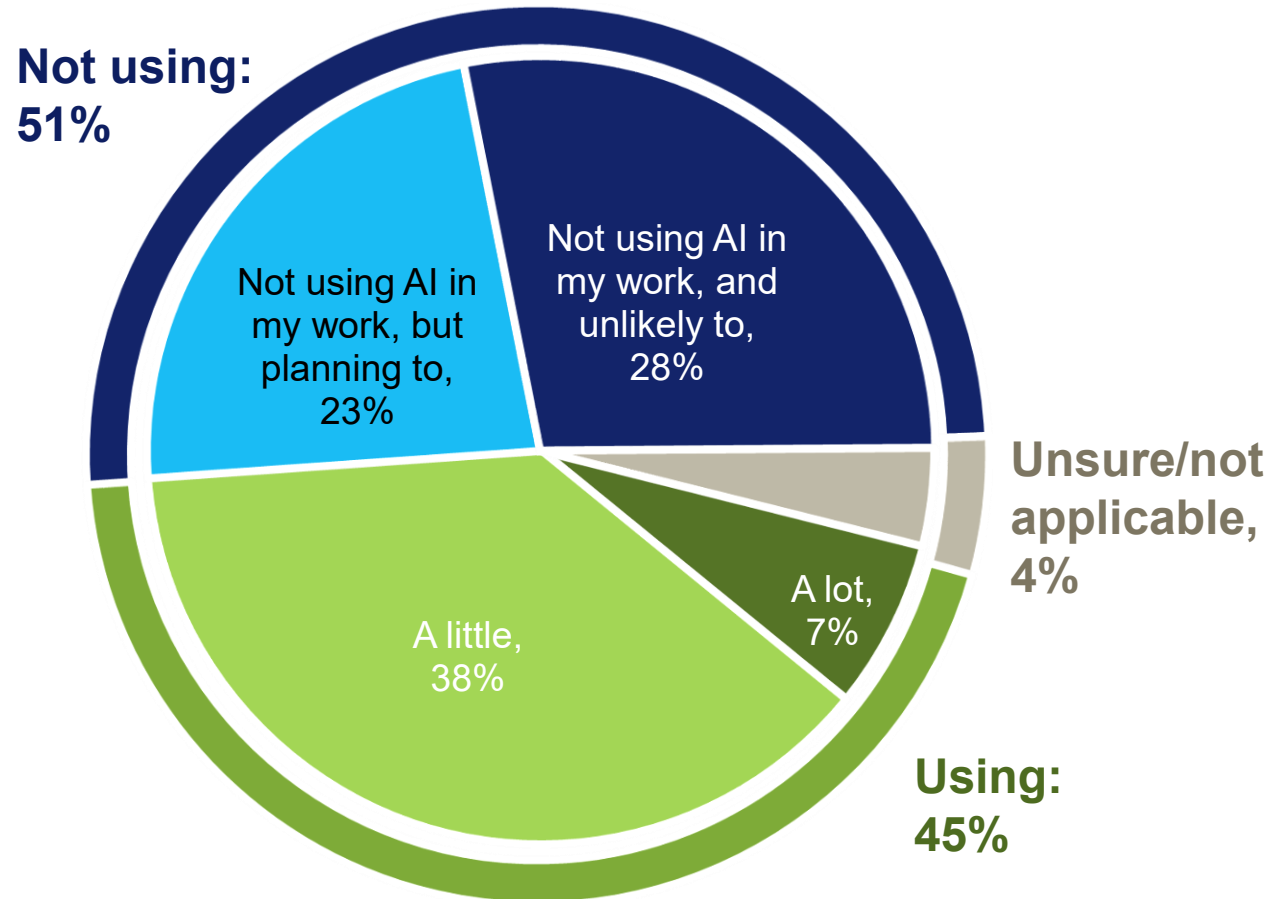
How does this compare to other jurisdictions? (Probe Research results in draft)

- **No established legislative model** for AI across regulators
- Existing frameworks based on **human accountability are insufficient** for AI risks
- **Quebec is the only practical reference**, highlighting gaps in:
 - practice/title protection
 - accountability for AI outputs
- Regulators are in an **early, reactive stage** with no consensus approach

Implication

- AI is a **clear regulatory gap** requiring:
 - human oversight
 - protection against misrepresentation
 - flexible, enabling legislation

Engineers and geoscientists are embracing AI



Two-thirds of respondents are either using AI now or expect to use it. However, about one-third is resistant to using AI in their practice.

- AI use is emerging but still light: Only 7% are heavy users today.
- Nearly one-half of members are using AI in some capacity – with another quarter expecting to use it.

Q1. How much, if at all, are you using AI in your professional engineering/geoscientific practice – for design, simulations, data analysis, automation, etc.? (Base: N=243 as of Dec. 22, 2025)

Strong mandate for action: 84% see regulating unsupervised AI use as urgent

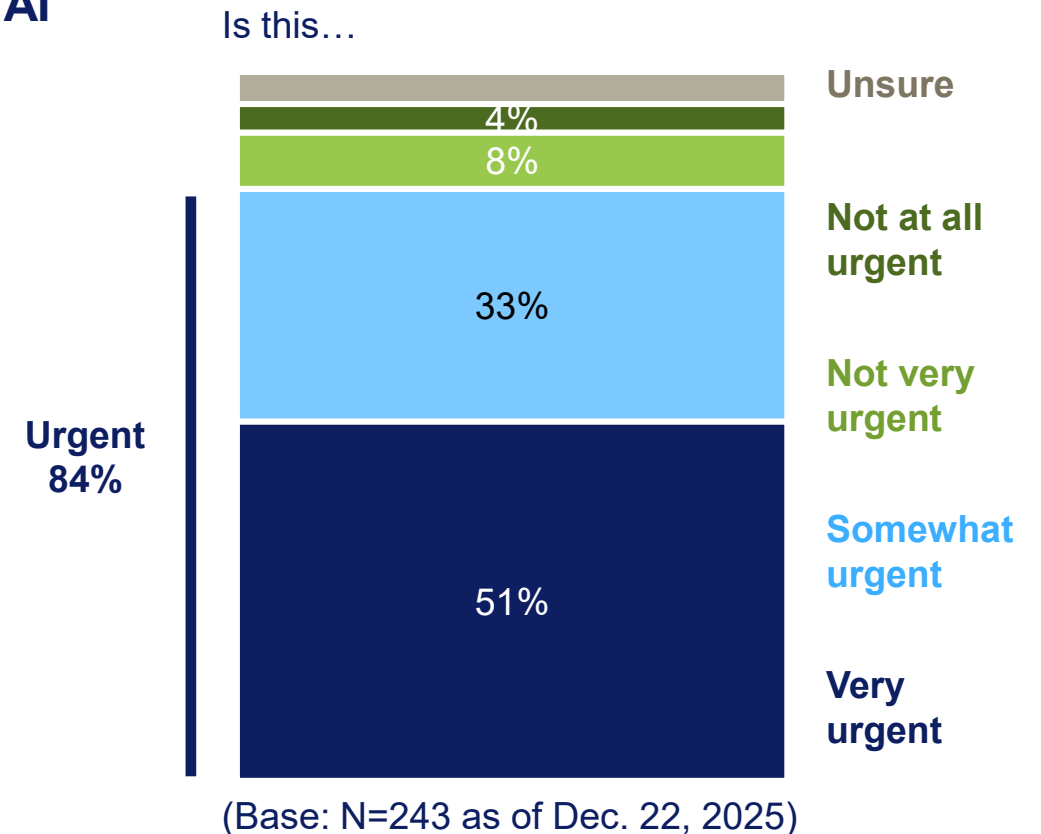
Members expect EngGeoMB to address unsupervised AI and misleading AI marketing within its regulatory role.

Q2. How urgent is it, if at all, for the Association to use regulation to protect the public and professions from the use of non-supervised AI in the practice of engineering and geoscience?

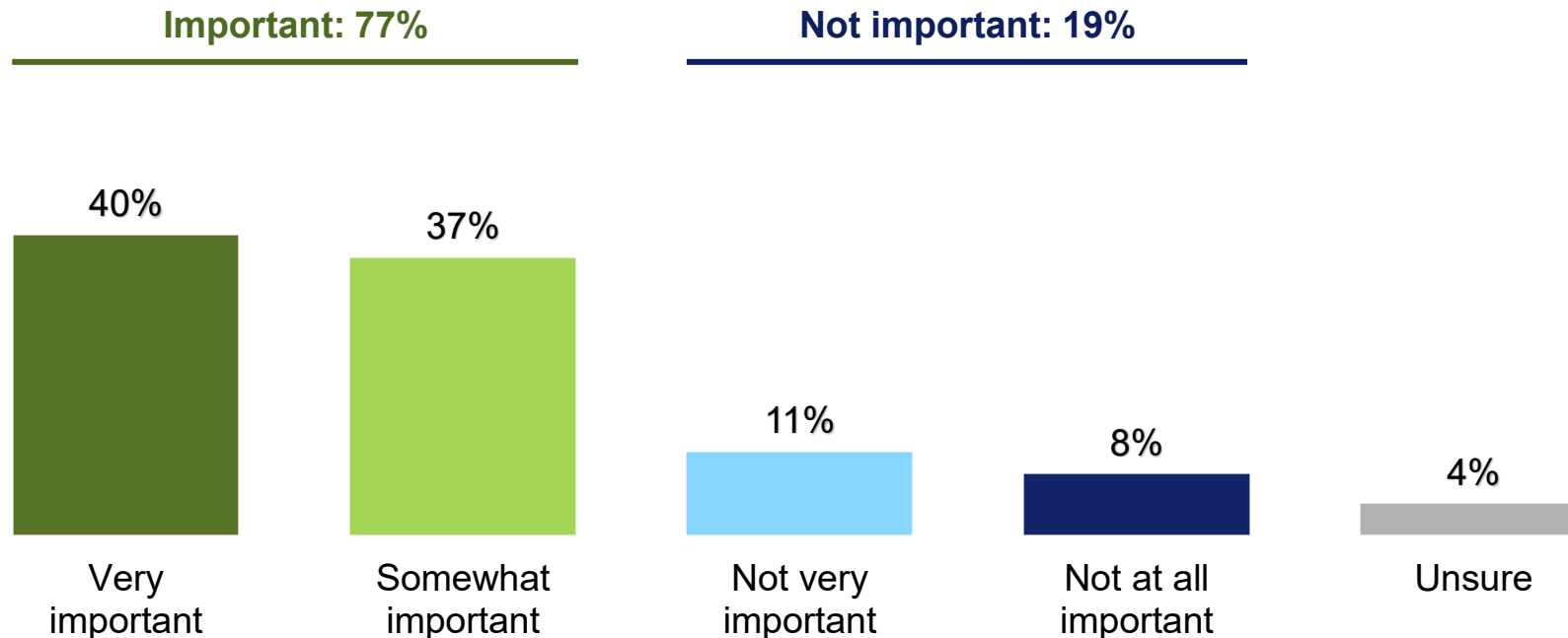
The purpose would be to protect the work of registered professionals from AI performing standalone engineering or geoscience tasks and to protect the public from false or misleading marketing of AI use without oversight by a professional member.

The legislation could include:

- Practice and title protection against AI
- Requiring the use of AI to be regulated by the Association
- Regulating the advertising of the use of AI in the provision of professional engineering and geoscientific services



Three in four members want EngGeoMB's Act to explicitly support tech adaptation



77% of respondents support an explicit mandate for the Association to help practitioners keep up with technological change, including AI.

Q3. How important is it, if at all, for the Association to expand its duties and responsibilities in our Act to include the promotion and enhancement of practitioners' ability to adapt to changes in technology? (Base: N=243 as of Dec. 22, 2025)

Open Floor Q&A

Open Floor

Questions, comments, suggestions?

Your questions and comments

In-person

- Raise your hand with a question/comment
- Write your question/comment on a notecard

Zoom

- Raise your virtual hand
- Write your question/comment in the chat

Next Steps

Next Steps

Where do we go from here?

- Release of LP to executive cabinet in June
- Development of drafting instructions
- Continued engagement through Act and React
- Detailed policy development and alignment with legislative objectives (subordinate instrumentation)
- Finalization of drafting instructions and formal consultation on first official draft of bill
- Preparation for third phase of engagement (informed understanding)
- Continued government lobbying and consultation to ensure project remains on time and objectives are achieved.



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