

Compliance and Disciplinary Processes

Under [50-76-113, MCA](#), Montana recognizes certifications for first and second class licensure from 5 entities: NCCCO a.k.a. CCO, CIC, OECF, NCCER, and EICA. These five entities all operate within the larger OSHA framework for crane operator qualification, but they differ in how visible and formal their compliance and disciplinary processes are.

Regulatory Context

[OSHA's crane rule](#) requires construction crane operators to be trained, certified or licensed, and evaluated before operating covered equipment.

When a certifying body suspends or revokes a credential, that action can remove one OSHA-recognized pathway for demonstrating operator qualification, although the precise practical impact depends on state law and employer compliance systems.

Comparative Summary

Entity	Primary role	Publicly visible discipline structure	Typical sanctions or consequences
NCCCO / CCO	Accredited crane-related certification	Formal code of ethics, substance abuse policy, and disciplinary procedures with committee review	Warning, suspension, revocation of certification
CIC	Accredited crane certification body	Formal disciplinary policy with Governing Council and Disciplinary Committee	Reprimand, retraining/re-exam, suspension, revocation, appeal
OECF	Operating Engineers certification program focused on consistent crane knowledge and safety	Emphasis on standards and safety	Loss of qualification status, removal from duties, union/employment consequences may follow program noncompliance
NCCER	Training, assessment, and credentialing organization used by contractors and training programs	Emphasizes program compliance, testing integrity, and accreditation	Invalidation of results, loss of credential, withdrawal of program accreditation

Entity	Primary role	Publicly visible discipline structure	Typical sanctions or consequences
		controls more than operator discipline committees	
EICA	Certification pathway used in crane/hoisting contexts within parts of industry tied to OSHA qualification expectations	Accreditation-based complaint and sanction mechanisms are implied by recognized certification function	Suspension or loss of certification would remove that qualification pathway for affected operators

NCCCO / CCO

NCCCO, now operating under the CCO brand, publishes a formal disciplinary structure tied to its Code of Ethics, examination security rules, and Substance Abuse Policy.

Non-compliance with policy may result in disciplinary action up to and including suspension or revocation of certification status.

Complaints or alleged violations are handled through an ethics and discipline process rather than ad hoc staff action alone, which gives the program a structured due-process model.

A suspended or revoked NCCCO/CCO credential may mean the operator can no longer rely on that certification to satisfy one OSHA-recognized pathway.

CIC

CIC has a Governing Council and a Disciplinary Committee which identifies grounds for discipline, and outlines complaint intake, investigation, decision-making, and appeal procedures.

Published grounds include misrepresentation, code-of-ethics violations, substance abuse policy violations, confidentiality or exam security breaches, and other serious misconduct such as sexual harassment.

CIC may impose reprimands, require retraining or re-examination, suspend certification, or revoke certification entirely, with an appeal to the Governing Council.

OECP

OECP is a compliance-based credentialing system. If an operator does not meet program standards or violates applicable rules, the operator may lose qualification standing within the program, and that can carry job and union consequences in practice.

For licensing and compliance purposes, OECP appears to function less like a licensing board and more like a controlled qualification system embedded in the broader training and dispatch structure of the Operating Engineers.

NCCER

NCCER differs somewhat from the others because it is widely known as a training, assessment, and credentialing framework used by contractors and training programs across construction trades.

NCCER's compliance emphasis is often directed at standardized testing, curriculum integrity, and the behavior of accredited training or assessment programs rather than only operator-by-operator discipline.

Where misconduct occurs, such as cheating, falsified records, or improper administration practices, sanctions can include invalidation of results, withdrawal of recognition, or loss of program accreditation.

EICA

As with other accredited or recognized certifiers, the necessary compliance functions include exam security, complaint handling, and mechanisms to suspend or revoke credentials when a certificant no longer meets program standards.