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Chapter 1 : Code of Ethics | National Society of Professional Engineers

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Preamble Engineering is an important and learned profession. As members of this profession, engineers are expected to exhibit the highest standards of honesty and integrity. Engineering has a direct and vital impact on the quality of life for all people. Accordingly, the services provided by engineers require honesty, impartiality, fairness, and equity, and must be dedicated to the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare. Engineers must perform under a standard of professional behavior that requires adherence to the highest principles of ethical conduct. Fundamental Canons Engineers, in the fulfillment of their professional duties, shall: Hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public. Perform services only in areas of their competence. Issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner. Act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees. Conduct themselves honorably, responsibly, ethically, and lawfully so as to enhance the honor, reputation, and usefulness of the profession. Rules of Practice Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public. Engineers shall approve only those engineering documents that are in conformity with applicable standards. Engineers shall not reveal facts, data, or information without the prior consent of the client or employer except as authorized or required by law or this Code. Engineers shall not permit the use of their name or associate in business ventures with any person or firm that they believe is engaged in fraudulent or dishonest enterprise. Engineers shall not aid or abet the unlawful practice of engineering by a person or firm. Engineers having knowledge of any alleged violation of this Code shall report thereon to appropriate professional bodies and, when relevant, also to public authorities, and cooperate with the proper authorities in furnishing such information or assistance as may be required. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence. Engineers shall undertake assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the specific technical fields involved. Engineers shall not affix their signatures to any plans or documents dealing with subject matter in which they lack competence, nor to any plan or document not prepared under their direction and control. Engineers may accept assignments and assume responsibility for coordination of an entire project and sign and seal the engineering documents for the entire project, provided that each technical segment is signed and sealed only by the qualified engineers who prepared the segment. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner. Engineers shall be objective and truthful in professional reports, statements, or testimony. They shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimony, which should bear the date indicating when it was current. Engineers may express publicly technical opinions that are founded upon knowledge of the facts and competence in the subject matter. Engineers shall issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on technical matters that are inspired or paid for by interested parties, unless they have prefaced their comments by explicitly identifying the interested parties on whose behalf they are speaking, and by revealing the existence of any interest the engineers may have in the matters. Engineers shall act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees. Engineers shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest that could influence or appear to influence their judgment or the quality of their services. Engineers shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project, or for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed and agreed to by all interested parties. Engineers shall not solicit or accept financial or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, from outside agents in connection with the work for which they are responsible. Engineers in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental or quasi-governmental body or department shall not participate in decisions with respect to services solicited or provided by them or their organizations in private or public engineering practice. Engineers shall not solicit or accept a contract

from a governmental body on which a principal or officer of their organization serves as a member. Engineers shall avoid deceptive acts. They shall not misrepresent or exaggerate their responsibility in or for the subject matter of prior assignments. Brochures or other presentations incident to the solicitation of employment shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint venturers, or past accomplishments. Engineers shall not offer, give, solicit, or receive, either directly or indirectly, any contribution to influence the award of a contract by public authority, or which may be reasonably construed by the public as having the effect or intent of influencing the awarding of a contract. They shall not offer any gift or other valuable consideration in order to secure work. They shall not pay a commission, percentage, or brokerage fee in order to secure work, except to a bona fide employee or bona fide established commercial or marketing agencies retained by them. Professional Obligations Engineers shall be guided in all their relations by the highest standards of honesty and integrity. Engineers shall acknowledge their errors and shall not distort or alter the facts. Engineers shall advise their clients or employers when they believe a project will not be successful. Engineers shall not accept outside employment to the detriment of their regular work or interest. Before accepting any outside engineering employment, they will notify their employers. Engineers shall not attempt to attract an engineer from another employer by false or misleading pretenses. Engineers shall not promote their own interest at the expense of the dignity and integrity of the profession. Engineers shall at all times strive to serve the public interest. Engineers are encouraged to participate in civic affairs; career guidance for youths; and work for the advancement of the safety, health, and well-being of their community. If the client or employer insists on such unprofessional conduct, they shall notify the proper authorities and withdraw from further service on the project. Engineers are encouraged to extend public knowledge and appreciation of engineering and its achievements. Engineers are encouraged to adhere to the principles of sustainable development1 in order to protect the environment for future generations. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and should keep current in their specialty fields by engaging in professional practice, participating in continuing education courses, reading in the technical literature, and attending professional meetings and seminars. Engineers shall avoid all conduct or practice that deceives the public. Engineers shall avoid the use of statements containing a material misrepresentation of fact or omitting a material fact. Consistent with the foregoing, engineers may advertise for recruitment of personnel. Consistent with the foregoing, engineers may prepare articles for the lay or technical press, but such articles shall not imply credit to the author for work performed by others. Engineers shall not disclose, without consent, confidential information concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former client or employer, or public body on which they serve. Engineers shall not, without the consent of all interested parties, promote or arrange for new employment or practice in connection with a specific project for which the engineer has gained particular and specialized knowledge. Engineers shall not, without the consent of all interested parties, participate in or represent an adversary interest in connection with a specific project or proceeding in which the engineer has gained particular specialized knowledge on behalf of a former client or employer. Engineers shall not be influenced in their professional duties by conflicting interests. Engineers shall not accept financial or other considerations, including free engineering designs, from material or equipment suppliers for specifying their product. Engineers shall not accept commissions or allowances, directly or indirectly, from contractors or other parties dealing with clients or employers of the engineer in connection with work for which the engineer is responsible. Engineers shall not attempt to obtain employment or advancement or professional engagements by untruthfully criticizing other engineers, or by other improper or questionable methods. Engineers shall not request, propose, or accept a commission on a contingent basis under circumstances in which their judgment may be compromised. Engineers in salaried positions shall accept part-time engineering work only to the extent consistent with policies of the employer and in accordance with ethical considerations. Engineers shall not, without consent, use equipment, supplies, laboratory, or office facilities of an employer to carry on outside private practice. Engineers shall not attempt to injure, maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects, practice, or

employment of other engineers. Engineers who believe others are guilty of unethical or illegal practice shall present such information to the proper authority for action. Engineers in private practice shall not review the work of another engineer for the same client, except with the knowledge of such engineer, or unless the connection of such engineer with the work has been terminated. Engineers in governmental, industrial, or educational employ are entitled to review and evaluate the work of other engineers when so required by their employment duties. Engineers in sales or industrial employ are entitled to make engineering comparisons of represented products with products of other suppliers. Engineers shall conform with state registration laws in the practice of engineering. Engineers shall not use association with a nonengineer, a corporation, or partnership as a "cloak" for unethical acts. Engineers shall give credit for engineering work to those to whom credit is due, and will recognize the proprietary interests of others. Engineers shall, whenever possible, name the person or persons who may be individually responsible for designs, inventions, writings, or other accomplishments. Engineers using designs supplied by a client recognize that the designs remain the property of the client and may not be duplicated by the engineer for others without express permission. Engineers, before undertaking work for others in connection with which the engineer may make improvements, plans, designs, inventions, or other records that may justify copyrights or patents, should enter into a positive agreement regarding ownership. The employer should indemnify the engineer for use of the information for any purpose other than the original purpose. Footnote 1 "Sustainable development" is the challenge of meeting human needs for natural resources, industrial products, energy, food, transportation, shelter, and effective waste management while conserving and protecting environmental quality and the natural resource base essential for future development. As Revised July By order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, former Section 11 c of the NSPE Code of Ethics prohibiting competitive bidding, and all policy statements, opinions, rulings or other guidelines interpreting its scope, have been rescinded as unlawfully interfering with the legal right of engineers, protected under the antitrust laws, to provide price information to prospective clients; accordingly, nothing contained in the NSPE Code of Ethics, policy statements, opinions, rulings or other guidelines prohibits the submission of price quotations or competitive bids for engineering services at any time or in any amount. Statement by NSPE Executive Committee In order to correct misunderstandings which have been indicated in some instances since the issuance of the Supreme Court decision and the entry of the Final Judgment, it is noted that in its decision of April 25, , the Supreme Court of the United States declared: Engineers and firms may individually refuse to bid for engineering services. Clients are not required to seek bids for engineering services. Federal, state, and local laws governing procedures to procure engineering services are not affected, and remain in full force and effect. State societies and local chapters are free to actively and aggressively seek legislation for professional selection and negotiation procedures by public agencies. State registration board rules of professional conduct, including rules prohibiting competitive bidding for engineering services, are not affected and remain in full force and effect. State registration boards with authority to adopt rules of professional conduct may adopt rules governing procedures to obtain engineering services. As noted by the Supreme Court, "nothing in the judgment prevents NSPE and its members from attempting to influence governmental action. The Code deals with professional services, which services must be performed by real persons. Real persons in turn establish and implement policies within business structures. The Code is clearly written to apply to the Engineer, and it is incumbent on members of NSPE to endeavor to live up to its provisions. This applies to all pertinent sections of the Code.

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No category Charles B. Associate Chair for Undergraduate Affairs, Dept. Sabbatical, Sandia National Laboratories, academic year. Professional and Honorary Societies: Engineering Ethics Microelectronics Semiconductor processing methods Gaseous electronics and plasma science Photovoltaics and Energy Semiconductor device physics Electromagnetics Digital and analog electronics Circuit theory Engineering design Freshman level introduction to electrical and computer engineering Major Professor for 20 M. Areas of Research Experience: Plasma deposition of materials for microelectronics Optical diagnostics of plasma and beam processes Plasma etching of ceramics Sputter deposition of thin films Thermal plasma processing of hazardous wastes Electron emission from ferroelectrics Solar photovoltaics Engineering education 2 Significant Research Accomplishments: Measurements of reactive species densities in plasma etch reactors used in the integrated circuit industry. This provides important information to developers of plasma etch tools and developers of plasma etch processes in industry. Development of plasma etching techniques for ceramic thin films, especially hightemperature superconductors and ferroelectric materials. Full realization of potential applications of these materials required the development of methods to pattern thin films fabricated from high-technology ceramics. Work at UNM pioneered plasma methods similar to those used in the IC industry for patterning ceramic thin films. Development of thin film resistive ceramic coatings for suppression of vacuum breakdown. Enabled higher performance in high-power microwave applications. Measurement of electron density dynamics in silane and methane gas discharges. Important for developers of plasma deposition equipment and plasma deposition processes for the integrated circuit industry. ABET program evaluator, present. Will begin serving as a PEV beginning with the accreditation cycle. First visit as PEV: Create and present professional development seminars on Engineering Ethics for working engineers; ongoing activity beginning summer with over 30 events in four years. Taught professional development courses on solar energy and engineering ethics for UNM Continuing Education, Fall present. This fund supports special projects at universities throughout Louisiana. Spring to present. Designed to help teachers develop curriculum, lab activities, and educational plans in the area of optics. First graduating class in had 23 members, all of whom went on to four-year colleges, 21 enrolling at UNM. Of the 21, three were directly admitted into the School of Engineering. This has facilitated students from many disciplines at UNM studying in Brazil, as well as Brazilian students coming to the US including three studying Civil Engineering. University, college, and departmental committees recent activities: This committee works with PIs to manage conflicts of interest in research. Committee advises Provost on priorities for on-campus housing. Team handled negotiations with union representing UNM staff, including academic advisors. Tasked with developing comprehensive plan for organizing and managing research centers at UNM. Member of Research Ethics Advisory Committee, present. Committee charged with developing policies for promoting ethical conduct of research throughout UNM, and for developing training opportunities to ensure that UNM is in compliance with federal and state ethics standards. Task force charged with making recommendations for changing and improving the UNM undergraduate core curriculum. Task force charged with assessing need for an honors dormitory at UNM Task force also developed recommendations on the scope of the facility. This is a faculty senate committee charged with oversight of the athletic programs of the university. This is a faculty senate committee charged with oversight of the research efforts of the university. As chair, led RPC in major revisions to policies on intellectual property, research misconduct, conflict of interest, and extra compensation. Member of ECE department strategic planning committee, Member of ECE undergraduate curriculum committee, , and ; chair Participated in major revisions of ECE undergraduate curriculum, laboratory courses, ; and development of an

undergraduate program outcomes assessment procedure. Elected to faculty senate, ; elected to operations committee the executive committee of the senate Have served as Treasurer. Board Member, Sundance Swim Association summer swim league for children aged , Served as league president during swim season. It has been translated into Chinese, Korean, Dutch, and Indonesian, and has been licensed for sale in India. This text has been translated into Turkish. Journal Articles and Proceedings: Butler, Electrochemical Society Proceedings, Vol. Review and Future Prospects," Integrated Ferroelectrics, 5 1 Colclaser, and Charles B. Poponiak, IEEE, , pp. Fleddermann, and Kevin J. Fleddermann, "Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy: Physical Phenomena, edited by R.

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Engineering Ethics serves as both a textbook and a resource for the study of engineering ethics. It is written to help future engineers be prepared for confronting and resolving ethical dilemmas that they might encounter during their professional careers.

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following topics are covered: 1 introduction 2 professionalism & codes of ethics 3 understanding ethical problems 4 ethical problem-solving techniques 5 risk, safety & accidents 6 the rights & responsibilities of engineers 7 ethical issues in engineering practice.

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The real challenge to engineering ethics are those that arise from the smaller, everyday challenges in workplace culture, personal habits of practice, etc. Would have liked a little more emphasis here.

Chapter 8 : Fleddermann, Engineering Ethics, 4th Edition | Pearson

Engineering Ethics is an introductory textbook that explores many of the ethical issues that a practicing engineer might encounter in the course of his or her profes- sional engineering practice.

Chapter 9 : Engineering Ethics E-Book By Charles B. Fleddermann 4th Edition - Mechanical

engineering codes of ethics in non-Western countries Although ethical thinking throughout the world has originated in various ways and has diverse language and terminology, the results are similar across cultures.