ENG 190, Winter Quarter 2013

Professional Responsibilities of Engineers

Spyros Tseregounis

(February 13-27)

ETHICS IN ENGINEERING

Further Reading:

1. "Engineering Ethics, Concepts and Cases"; Harris Jr., C.E., Pritchard, M. S., Rabins, M. J.; 4th Ed.; Wadsworth; 2009
2. "Ethics in Engineering"; Martin, M. W. and Schinzinger, R.; 4th Ed.; McGraw Hill; 2005

ETHICS IN ENGINEERING

Lecture 1

Wednesday, February 13, 2013

PROFESSION

A *profession* is a *number* of individuals in the same *occupation voluntarily* organized to earn a living by openly serving a *moral ideal* in a *morally permissible* way *beyond* what law, market, morality and public opinion would otherwise require

Michael Davis, " Is There a Profession in Engineering?", *Science and Engineering Ethics*, 3, no.4, 1997, p. 417

ETHICS

- a set of moral principles : a theory or system of moral values

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

- the principles of conduct governing an individual or a group

Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Key Words

HONESTY INTEGRITY

Do you think you are an ethical person?

While supervising a construction project in a developing country, an engineer discovers that his client's project manager is treating laborers in an unsafe and inhumane (but for that country, legal) manner. When he protests, the engineer is told by company executives that the company has no choice in the matter if it wishes to remain competitive in the region, and he should just accept this as the way things are. What, if anything, would ethics require the engineer to do?

(A) Take no action—the company is acting in a perfectly legal manner.

(B) Withdraw from the project, returning any fees he may already have received.

(C) Report the company to the proper authorities for its human rights abuses.

(D) Assist the laborers in organizing a strike to obtain better working conditions.

Three types of ethics (or morality)

Common Morality

- *a set of moral beliefs shared by almost everyone*

Personal Morality

- *the set of moral beliefs that a person holds*

Professional Ethics

- *the set of standards (ethical) adopted by professionals insofar as they view themselves acting as professionals*

Charles E. Harris Jr., Michael S. Pritchard, Michael J. Rabins, *Engineering Ethics*, Wadsworth, 2009

CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS

The Fundamental Principles

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;

II. being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity their clients (including their employers) and the public; and

III. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession.

The Fundamental Canons

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties.

2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence; they shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

3. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional and ethical development of those engineers under their supervision.

4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

5. Engineers shall respect the proprietary information and intellectual property rights of others, including charitable organizations and professional societies in the engineering field.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner and shall avoid any conduct which brings discredit upon the profession.

8. Engineers shall consider environmental impact and sustainable development in the performance of their professional duties.

9. Engineers shall not seek ethical sanction against another engineer unless there is good reason to do so under the relevant codes, policies and procedures governing that engineer's ethical conduct.

10. Engineers who are members of the Society shall endeavor to abide by the Constitution, By-Laws and Policies of the Society, and they shall disclose knowledge of any matter involving another member's alleged violation of this Code of Ethics or the Society's Conflicts of Interest Policy in a prompt, complete and truthful manner to the chair of the Committee on Ethical Standards and Review.

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2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence; they shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

3. Engineers shall avoid deceptive acts. They shall conform with the laws governing their practice in such a way that they uphold the honor and dignity of their profession and shall provide opportunity for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

5. Engineers shall seek opportunities to be of service to the profession and humanity and to others, including charitable organizations and professional societies in the engineering field.

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1. Engineers shall hold paramount the **safety, health and welfare** of the public in the performance of their **professional** duties.

8. Engineers shall consider **environmental impact** and sustainable development in the performance of their **professional** duties

…safety, health and welfare of the public …

…environmental impact and sustainability …

- Notify higher authority if your judgment is overruled
- Confirm conformity with standards when approving documents

and also related:

- Associate your name only with reputable enterprises
- Report violations of the code to proper authorities

An example:

- What might happen if the safety, health and welfare of the public is compromised?

- If environmental impact is not considered?

Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. December 2–3, 1984
Union Carbide Pesticide Plan
Released of methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas and other toxins,

Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. December 2–3, 1984
Union Carbide Pesticide Plan

Released of methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas and other toxins

About 3,800 people died immediately
As many as 20,000 may have died today due to the exposure

- Poor maintenance and defective equipment
- Inadequacy of the MIC storage tank
- Inoperative critical equipment for control of leaking MIC
- Lack of effective warning systems and alarms

Reaction of MIC with water → Highly exothermic → MIC boils

Another example:

A simple advise could have saved a life

On Jan. 16, Sheharbano (Sheri) Sangji, a 23-year-old chemistry research assistant, died from injuries sustained in a chemical fire on Dec. 29, 2008, in a laboratory at the University of California, Los Angeles (C&EN Online Latest News, Jan. 22).

On Dec. 29, Sangji was drawing tert-butyllithium from a bottle into a syringe when the plunger came out of the syringe barrel. The chemical, which ignites spontaneously in air, splashed onto Sangji's clothes and set them on fire. Her hands, arms, and upper torso—about 40% of her body—suffered burns.

PYROPHORIC: A recommended set-up for syringing tert-butyllithium includes inert gas supply and venting to a bubbler, as well as a glass syringe.

tert-butyllithium is a pyrophoric substance, easily igniting and burning when exposed to air

By Kim Christensen, Los Angeles Times December 28, 2011

Felony charges have been filed against the University of California and a UCLA chemistry professor in connection with a laboratory fire that killed a staff research assistant three years ago.

…

Her death raised questions about lab safety practices at UCLA and about Sangji's training and supervision by professor Patrick Harran, a prominent researcher who joined the faculty in July 2008.

…

On Tuesday, the Los Angeles County district attorney's office charged Harran and the UC regents with three counts each of willfully violating occupational health and safety standards, resulting in Sangji's death.

…

The inspectors found that employees were not wearing requisite protective lab coats and that flammable liquids and volatile chemicals were stored improperly.

…

Harran and UCLA are accused of failing to correct unsafe work conditions in a timely manner, to require clothing appropriate for the work being done and to provide proper chemical safety training.

…

An arrest warrant was issued for Harran, 42, who faces up to 41/2 years in state prison, according to a district attorney's spokeswoman.

…

UCLA could be fined up to $1.5 million on each of the three counts.

Disasters could happen if responsibility is overlooked.

On March 23, 2005, 15 people were killed in an explosion at the isomerization unit of the BP Texas City Refinery

But after a six month inspection, it has been revealed BP has not complied and the safety violations could lead to another catastrophe.
In a statement the Secretary of the US Department of Labor, Hilda Solis, said BP "had agreed to take comprehensive action to protect employees. Instead of living up to that commitment, BP has allowed hundreds of potential hazards to continue unabated. An $US87 million fine won't restore those lives, but we can't let this happen again."

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5. Engineers shall respect the proprietary information and intellectual property rights of others, including charitable organizations and professional societies in the engineering field.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner and shall avoid any conduct which brings discredit upon the profession.

8. Engineers shall consider environmental impact and sustainable development in the performance of their professional duties.

9. Engineers shall report violations of the codes of ethics governing their profession for good reason to do so under the relevant codes, policies and procedures governing that engineer's ethical conduct.

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7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an **objective and truthful manner** and shall avoid any conduct which brings discredit upon the profession.

…objective and truthful manner…

- Be objective and truthful in reports, statements, or testimony
- Be competent and know the facts before expressing public opinions
- Identify any interested parties on whose behalf you are expressing opinions or arguments

By not being objective and truthful your career and your reputation may suffer.

Bubble fusion, also known as **sonofusion**

acoustic cavitation experiments conducted with deuterated acetone (C_3D_6O)

Left to right: apparition of bubble; slow expansion; quick and sudden contraction; *possible* fusion event.

Tom Laurin

Allegations of fraud can take a long time to show up and can take even longer to investigate and prove. But the process is worth it: Innovation will falter without integrity.

On page 57 of this issue, editor Hank Hogan takes an in-depth look at research misconduct, from the difficulties associated with identifying it, to how scientists in our industry can educate themselves (and others) on how to fight it. The article also looks at policies and procedures currently in place that can help deter and uncover future falsification, fabrication and plagiarism in scientific research.

Remember the bubble fusion scandal? That particular case certainly took a long time to develop. In autumn 2008, Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., stripped nuclear engineering professor Rusi P. Taleyarkhan of his named professorship after a university appeals committee upheld findings that he had falsified research records not once but twice in reporting his work on sonofusion.

In the March 2002 issue of *Science*, Taleyarkhan reported that he was the first to demonstrate sonofusion in a beaker. The technique, also known as bubble fusion, involves using sound waves to compress bubbles in deuterated liquids to the point of collapse, producing fusion normally only possible with enormous, expensive machinery.

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2. Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence. They shall uphold their profession's reputation and avoid deceptive acts. They shall not compete unfairly with others.

3. Engineers shall conduct their professional relationships with honor, integrity and fairness. They shall provide opportunities for the professional and ethical development of those engineers with whom they work.

4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

5. Engineers shall respect the proprietary information and intellectual property rights of others, including charitable organizations and professional societies in the engineering field.

6. Engineers shall [illegible]

7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner and shall avoid [illegible]

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4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid **conflicts of interest** or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

5. Engineers shall **respect** the proprietary information and intellectual property rights of others, including charitable organizations and professional societies in the engineering field.

…faithful agents or trustees…

…conflicts of interest…

…appearance of conflicts of interest…

- Disclose all potential conflicts of interest or appearance of conflict of interest
- Accept compensation only from the party (or parties by consent) that supports a specific project
- Do not accept outside compensation for the work you are responsible within your firm
- Do not solicit or accept contracts from a public source where members of the public enterprise also serve as officers in your firm
- Do not influence decisions about a potential contract to your organization awarded by a public source if you also serve as consultant to the public enterprise

Conflicts of Interest in Academic Research: Policies, Processes, and Attitudes

Shira Lipton (University of California, Los Angeles), **Elizabeth Boyd** and **Lisa Bero** (University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco)

… Our study suggests the need for renewed efforts to encourage awareness of the relevance of conflict of interest policies for all faculty, new efforts to increase understanding of the situational nature of conflicts of interest, and a reexamination of the processes of policy implementation at the campus level…

Accountability in Research, 11: 83–102, 2004

A situation where disregard of the conflict of interest turned ugly

Former Air Force acquisition chief begins prison term

By George Cahlink gcahlink@govexec.com January 5, 2005

Darleen Druyun, the former **Air Force acquisition executive who steered contracts to Boeing in exchange for a lucrative job**, began serving a nine-month sentence in a federal prison on Monday.

Druyun, 57, was sentenced last fall after violating federal conflict of interest laws by **negotiating a $250,000-a-year job with Boeing, the Pentagon's second largest contractor, while managing the Air Force's federal contracts**. Druyun admitted to favoring Boeing in at least four separate contract negotiations, in exchange for jobs for her daughter and son-in-law.

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…each person is different and each one has unique capabilities…

…respect and recognition of your coworkers unique skills will help us all achieve our goals…

…unless there is a good reason…

Never tolerate harassment.

U.S. Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission

Harassment

Harassment is a form of employment discrimination that violates Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, (ADEA), and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, (ADA). Harassment is unwelcome conduct that is based on race, color, religion, sex (**including pregnancy**), national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information. Harassment becomes unlawful where **1) enduring the offensive conduct becomes a condition of continued employment, or 2) the conduct is severe or pervasive enough to create a work environment that a reasonable person would consider intimidating, hostile, or abusive.** Anti-discrimination laws also prohibit harassment against individuals in retaliation for filing a discrimination charge, testifying, or participating in any way in an investigation, proceeding, or lawsuit under these laws; or opposing employment practices that they reasonably believe discriminate against individuals, in violation of these laws.

U.S. Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission

Genetic Information Discrimination

Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA), which prohibits genetic information discrimination in employment, took effect on November 21, 2009.

…

Definition of "Genetic Information"

Genetic information includes information about an individual's genetic tests and the genetic tests of an individual's family members, as well as information about the manifestation of a disease or disorder in an individual's family members (i.e. family medical history). Family medical history is included in the definition of genetic information because it is often used to determine whether someone has an increased risk of getting a disease, disorder, or condition in the future. …..

Harassment Because of Genetic Information

Under GINA, it is also illegal to harass a person because of his or her genetic information. Harassment can include, for example, making offensive or derogatory remarks about an applicant or employee's genetic information, or about the genetic information of a relative of the applicant or employee.

Conduct themselves in a fair, honorable and respectful manner.

“A work colleague of mine recently came into work smelling strongly of alcohol and in a foul mood, after two minutes of threatening to walk out, swearing at me and then eventually walking out before he booked on duty he was reported by myself for gross misconduct.

For whatever reason, the company I work for decided not to go down the disciplinary route as it was felt there was exceptional circumstances and therefore decided to let the matter drop. “

http://uk.answers.yahoo.com

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4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

5. Engineers shall uphold the policies of their employers and clients, and shall respect the rights of others, including their employees, and shall not knowingly injure the reputation of others in the engineering field.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

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2. Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their **competence**; they shall build their **professional reputation** on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

6. Engineers shall associate only with **reputable persons or organizations**.

…only in areas of their competence…

Formosa Plastics VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER Explosion

Illiopolis, IL, April 23, 2004

A preventable human error leads to a vinyl chloride explosion, killing five

Release to Atmosphere → Flash Evaporation → Dense Cloud → Fire and Explosion

(low boiling point) (lower temperature) (heavier than air) (low flash point)

…reputation on the merit of their services…

…associate only with reputable persons or organizations…

The RepTrak™ 100: The World's Most Reputable Companies

REPUTATION INSTITUTE

3M, acer, AIR FRANCE KLM, AIRBUS, amazon.com, GIORGIO ARMANI, AVON, Barilla, BAYER

BMW, BOEING, BRIDGESTONE, Canon, Carlsberg, Abbott, Carrefour, CISCO, DAIMLER, DANONE

adidas, DELL, Lufthansa, DIAGEO, DUPONT, Kodak, Electrolux, FedEx Corporation, FERRERO, FUJIFILM

FUJITSU, GE, GENERAL MILLS, gsk, GOODYEAR, Google, ebay, Heineken, hp, HILTON WORLDWIDE

HITACHI Inspire the Next, Heinz, HONDA The Power of Dreams, HYUNDAI, IBM, IKEA, H&M, intel, Johnson & Johnson, Kellogg's

kraft foods, LEGO, lenovo, LG, LOCKHEED MARTIN, L'ORÉAL, LVMH MOËT HENNESSY · LOUIS VUITTON, M&S, Marriott, MICHELIN

Microsoft, Colgate, Nestlé, NIKE, Nintendo, Pfizer, NOKIA, ORACLE, Panasonic ideas for life, PEPSICO

BR PETROBRAS, PHILIPS, PIRELLI, P&G, QANTAS Spirit of Australia, Roche, SAMSUNG, Sara Lee, SAS, Lilly

SHARP, SIEMENS, SINGAPORE AIRLINES, SONY, Unilever, ZARA, SUZUKI, SWATCH GROUP, The Coca-Cola Company

The Walt Disney Company, TOSHIBA Leading Innovation >>>, NISSAN, TOYOTA moving forward, Das Auto., ups, Virgin, vodafone, YAHOO!, xerox

32 World's Most Reputable Companies (2012 Rep Trak™):

1. BMW
2. Sony
3. Walt Disney
4. Daimler (Mercedes-Benz)
5. Apple
6. Google
7. Microsoft
8. Volkswagen
9. Canon
10. LEGO Group
11. Adidas Group
12. Nestle
13. Colgate-Palmolive
14. Panasonic
15. Nike
16. Intel
17. Michelin
18. Johnson & Johnson
19. IBM
20. Ferrero
21. Samsung Electronics
22. Honda Motor
23. L'Oreal
24. Nokia
25. Philips Electronics
26. Kellogg
27. Goodyear
28. Amazon.com
29. Danone
30. 3M
31. Hewlett-Packard
32. Nintendo

32 Best US Companies to Work For (No. of Employees):

Source: Fortune 2013

1. Google, Inc. (34,311)
2. SAS (6,373)
3. CHG Healthcare (1,378)
4. The Boston CG, Inc. (2,314)
5. Wegmans Food (43,927)
6. NetApp (7,426)
7. Hilcorp Energy (1,012)
8. Edward Jones (35,114)
9. Ultimate Software (1,440)
10. Camden Property Trust (1,896)
11. Qualcomm (15,693)
12. DreamWorks Animation (2,181)
13. Quicken Loans Inc. (5,744)
14. Robert W. Baird & Co. (2,612)
15. DPR Construction (1,371)
16. The Container Store (3,865)
17. REI (10,757)
18. Burns & McDonnell (3,586)
19. salesforce.com (5,474)
20. Millennium (1,396)
21. W. L. Gore (6,234)
22. Intuit, Inc. (7,405)
23. Alston & Bird LLP (1,646)
24. World Wide Technology (1,816)
25. Plante & Moran, PLLC1 (584)
26. Chesapeake Energy (13,242)
27. Devon Energy (3,523)
28. Kimpton Hotels (7,480)
29. Southern Ohio MC (2,189)
30. Mercedes-Benz USA (1,785)
31. Zappos.com (1,243)
32. JM Family Enterprises (3,737)

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3. Engineers shall continue their **professional development** throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional and ethical development of those engineers under their supervision.

4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

5. Engineers shall respect the proprietary information and intellectual property rights of others, and support laudable organizations and professional societies in the engineering field.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner and shall avoid any conduct which brings discredit upon the profession.

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3. Engineers shall continue their **professional development** throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional and ethical development of those engineers under their supervision.

“Knowledge is power”

That statement was true when Sir Francis Bacon said it four centuries ago, and it’s still true today.

When do skills become obsolete, and when does it matter?

Jim Allen, Rolf van der Velden

Abstract

In our analyses, using data on Dutch tertiary education graduates, we use a direct measure for skills obsolescence based on workers’ self-assessment. *On average, almost a third of the skills obtained in tertiary education were obsolete seven years later.* Skills obsolescence is strongly related to rapid changes in work domain, and to shortcomings in tertiary education. Obsolescence occurs as much in generic as in specific fields of study. It is only weakly related to current skill shortages, and not at all to the prospects for further skill acquisition, wages and investments in additional training.

Underwood

Therma-Flow

The Doors
MIRAGE
I THINK WE'RE ALONE NOW
TOMMY JAMES

NORWOOD
Flashrite
DIRECTOR PRODUCTS CORP.

AGFAPHOTO
AGFAPHOTO
vista
100
36 Photos
vista
100
36 Photos
vista
AGFAPHOTO

Logarithmic
Ruler

Typewriter

Drafting
instruments

Turntable

Calculator

Integrator

Exposure
meter

35 mm
film

ETHICS IN ENGINEERING

Lecture 2

Wednesday, February 20, 2013

Code of Ethics

One more important thing…

AVOID DECEPTIVE ACTS

- Do not falsify your qualifications or exaggerate your responsibility
- Do not accept contributions in order to influence decisions about rewarding a contract by public authority
- Do not offer any gifts to influence decisions concerning contract awards to your organization by a public source

CODE OF ETHICS

Many professional societies have their own codes

All of these codes are very similar.

For example:

Code of Ethics (Revised Jan 17, 2003)

Members of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers shall uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by: being honest and impartial and serving with fidelity their employers, their clients, and the public; striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare. To achieve these goals, members shall

- Hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public and protect the environment in performance of their professional duties.
- Formally advise their employers or clients (and consider further disclosure, if warranted) if they perceive that a consequence of their duties will adversely affect the present or future health or safety of their colleagues or the public.
- Accept responsibility for their actions, seek and heed critical review of their work and offer objective criticism of the work of others.
- Issue statements or present information only in an objective and truthful manner.
- Act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, avoiding conflicts of interest and never breaching confidentiality.
- Treat fairly and respectfully all colleagues and co-workers, recognizing their unique contributions and capabilities.
- Perform professional services only in areas of their competence.
- Build their professional reputations on the merits of their services.
- Continue their professional development throughout their careers, and provide opportunities for the professional development of those under their supervision.
- Never tolerate harassment.
- Conduct themselves in a fair, honorable and respectful manner.

National Society of Professional Engineers®

Code of Ethics for Engineers

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.

I. Fundamental Canons

Engineers, in the fulfillment of their professional duties, shall:

1. Hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public.
2. Perform services only in areas of their competence.
3. Issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. Act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees.
5. Avoid deceptive acts.
6. Conduct themselves honorably, responsibly, ethically, and lawfully so as to enhance the honor, reputation, and usefulness of the profession.

http://www.nspe.org/Ethics/CodeofEthics/index.html

7.8 IEEE Code of Ethics

We, the members of the IEEE, in recognition of the importance of our technologies in affecting the quality of life throughout the world, and in accepting a personal obligation to our profession, its members and the communities we serve, do hereby commit ourselves to the highest ethical and professional conduct and agree:

1. to accept responsibility in making decisions consistent with the safety, health, and welfare of the public, and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment;
2. to avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and to disclose them to affected parties when they do exist;
3. to be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data;
4. to reject bribery in all its forms;
5. to improve the understanding of technology; its appropriate application, and potential consequences;
6. to maintain and improve our technical competence and to undertake technological tasks for others only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure of pertinent limitations;
7. to seek, accept, and offer honest criticism of technical work, to acknowledge and correct errors, and to credit properly the contributions of others;
8. to treat fairly all persons regardless of such factors as race, religion, gender, disability, age, or national origin;
9. to avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious action;
10. to assist colleagues and co-workers in their professional development and to support them in following this code of ethics.

Code of Ethics[1]

Fundamental Principles[2]

ASCE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

1. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare and the environment;
2. being honest and impartial and serving with fidelity the public, their employers and clients;
3. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession; and
4. supporting the professional and technical societies of their disciplines.

Fundamental Canons

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public and shall strive to comply with the principles of sustainable development[3] in the performance of their professional duties.
2. Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence.
3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.
4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest.
5. Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.
6. Engineers shall act in such a manner as to uphold and enhance the honor, integrity, and dignity of the engineering profession and shall act with zero-tolerance for bribery, fraud, and corruption.
7. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers, and shall provide opportunities for the professional development of those engineers under their supervision.

CODE OF ETHICS

A few Examples

Landing Gear Manufacturer example

Landing Gear Manufacturer

- Mechanical Engineer responsible for testing and approval landing gear of assemblies.
- Your test team reports an increased, 0.1% chance of seal failure because of a new design.
- Seal failure could lead to gear malfunction and loss of aircraft

•Redesign will delay delivery
•Huge financial impact
•Disappointed and unsatisfied customer

•Management wants to deliver, low probability of failure

What do you do?

What do you do?

(Chronological order is important)

- Verify failure probability testing (competence and trust)
- Check specifications, acceptable failure probability limits
- Refuse to sign release, explain to management
- Bring attention to corporate leadership

  and if you have to:
- **Notify FAA (Federal Aviation Administration)**

What do you do?

- Verify failure probability testing (competence and trust)
- Check specifications, acceptable failure probability limits
- Refuse to sign release, explain to management
- Bring attention to corporate leadership
- **Notify FAA (Federal Aviation Administration)**

Lessons learned

- Treat all colleagues fairly
- Conform to standards
- Accept responsibility
- Advise employer
- **HOLD PARAMOUNT THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC**

"...external hydraulic O-ring seals on the steering control module's selector valve were extruded (distorted out of the seal's groove). A small offset was found in the steering control valve."

… the problem would not be detectable by normal visual inspection procedures. It appears that though the problem is rather rare, it does have to do with that particular design of the steering control module.

Sep 21, 2005,
LAX

Landing Gear Manufacturer example

Same example as before but different failure scenario

Similar situation but no danger to the public

Landing Gear Manufacturer

- Mechanical Engineer responsible for testing and approval landing gear of assemblies.
- Your test team reports an increased, 0.1% chance of seal failure because of a new design.
- Seal failure could lead to hydraulic fluid leak but not danger to the aircraft

•Redesign will delay delivery
•Huge financial impact
•Disappointed and unsatisfied customer

•Management wants to deliver, low probability of failure

What do you do?

Again verify testing, specifications

AND

Inform the Customer, let them decide

Additional Lesson Learned:

Act as faithful agent and trustee of the client

Two related cases

Two Cases

<u>The bad</u>:

Crash of a DC-10 over Paris in 1974 due to cargo door failure (346 people died)

CONVAIR Senior Engineer, Dan Applegate, 1972 memo:

"… it seems to me inevitable that, in the twenty years ahead of us, DC-10 cargo doors will come open, and I would this to usually result in the loss of the airplane…"

Memo dismissed based on financial issues

Disregard to ethics: *Hold paramount the safety of the public*

<u>The good</u>:

Citicorp Center in New York, 1972. Faulty design of wind braces made structure vulnerable to hurricane force winds.

When fault was realized Chief Structural Engineer William Le Messurier blew the whistle on himself and design was fixed albeit with great embarrassment and expense.

Potential building collapse may have been prevented.

Adherence to ethics: *Courage and integrity, acceptance of responsibility, held paramount the safety and welfare of the public*

REMEMBER:

Failure to disclose information can have catastrophic consequences

A whistleblowing case

In 1977, Virginia Edgerton (senior information scientist for the NYC, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council) evaluated a computer system that was to be used by the DA's office to keep track of court cases. The computer system under evaluation was to be connected to an existing system that was used to dispatch emergency vehicles.

Ms. Edgerton suspected that the new system could overload the existing system thus increasing emergency response times and putting lives in danger.

She suggested to her supervisor (the project director) to run tests to evaluate the possibility of such overload. The director dismissed her concerns as unwarranted.

Ms. Edgerton was not convinced and she conducted IEEE and the Institute's Ethics Group referred her to an expert at Columbia University who verified the possibility of system overload.

A whistleblowing case (cont.)

Ms. Edgerton sent an official memo to her director asking for preliminary work to test the overload possibility but her recommendation was again rejected.

Next, Ms. Edgerton send a revised memo to NY Criminal Justice Steering Committee, who was the overseer of her office operations. By doing so, she violated the director's orders that all communications to the Steering Committee had to be approved by him in advance.

The director fired Virginia for insubordination. Later he stated: *"It is ... imperative that an employee who is in a highly professional capacity, and has the exposure that accompanies a position dealing with top level policy makers, follows expressly given orders and adheres to established policy"*

Did Ms. Edgerton have a professional moral right to act as she did? Was hers a case of legitimate whistleblowing?

Environmental Cleanup example

Environmental clean up example

- Your firm has been hired by a chemical company to clean up an old chemical factory site.
- As the manager in charge of the project, you should have filed a petition with EPA for an exception.
- If this petition was granted, it would have saved the client a lot of money.
- You decide not to tell the client reasoning, that it is too late to file the petition and besides the EPA may not allow the exception anyway.

Is this action ethical?

Environmental clean up example

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- As the manager in charge of the project, you should have filed a petition with EPA for an exception.
- If this petition was granted, it would have saved the client a lot of money.
- You decide not to tell the client reasoning that it is too late to file the petition and besides the EPA may not allow the exception anyway.

Is this action ethical?

Ethics Failure: You should avoid deceptive acts (was also due to your mistake). Honesty and Integrity and acting as faithful trustee for the customer requires that you notify the customer and let them decide on the course of action.

Lesson Learned:

- Inform the client, avoid deceptive acts, show honesty and integrity

Billing the Customer example

Billing customer example

- You are the design engineer for a firm that designs and installs lighting systems
- Your firm has been hired by a real estate developer to design and install lights in a mall
- After 100 hours of design work you realize that your customer had specified certain lighting features that your group did not take into consideration
- You need to go back and redesign the system
- Are you going to bill the customer for the 100 hours your team has already spent on the project?

Billing customer example

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- Your manager insists that the customer should be billed since this work was done on the developer's request

What do you do ?

Billing customer example

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- Your firm has been hired by a real estate developer to design and install lights in a mall
- After 100 hours of design work you realize that your customer had specified certain lighting features that your group did not take into consideration
- You need to go back and redesign the system
- Are you going to bill the customer for the 100 hours your team has already spent on the project?

- Your manager insists that the customer should be billed since this work was done on the developer's request and the results are available to them

What do you do ?

You should keep your reputation and integrity and insist that the customer should not be billed. Carry the issue up the management line if you have to, make sure that the customer is not charged

and

Act as faithful agent and trustee of the client

ASME
SETTING THE STANDARD

CODE OF ETHICS OF ENGINEERS

The Fundamental Principles

Engineers uphold and advance the integrity, honor and dignity of the engineering profession by:

I. using their knowledge and skill for the enhancement of human welfare;

II. being honest and impartial, and serving with fidelity their clients (including their employers) and the public; and

III. striving to increase the competence and prestige of the engineering profession.

The Fundamental Canons

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public in the performance of their professional duties.

2. Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence. They shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner. They shall avoid deceptive acts. They shall conduct their professional relationships with dignity, honor, integrity and fairness. They shall avoid unfair competition with others.

3. Engineers shall continue their professional development throughout their careers and shall provide opportunities for the professional and ethical development of those engineers under their supervision.

4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

5. Engineers shall respect the proprietary information and intellectual property rights of others, including charitable organizations and professional societies in the engineering field.

6. Engineers shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations.

7. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner and shall avoid any conduct which brings discredit upon the profession.

8. Engineers shall consider environmental impact and sustainable development in the performance of their professional duties.

9. Engineers shall not seek ethical sanction against another engineer unless there is good reason to do so under the relevant codes, policies and procedures governing that engineer's ethical conduct.

10. Engineers who are members of the Society shall endeavor to abide by the Constitution, By-Laws and Policies of the Society, and they shall disclose knowledge of any matter involving another member's alleged violation of this Code of Ethics or the Society's Conflicts of Interest Policy in a prompt, complete and truthful manner to the chair of the Committee on Ethical Standards and Review.

4. Engineers shall act in professional matters for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees, and shall avoid **conflicts of interest** or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

JOB APPLICATIONS and INTERVIEWS

JOB APPLICATIONS and INTERVIEWS

There is a fine line between presenting yourself in the best possible light and misrepresenting your qualifications and achievements

JOB APPLICATIONS and INTERVIEWS

DO NOT

- Delete prior employment were you have been unsuccessful
- Omit periods of unemployment
- Overstate education, training, experience, responsibilities or number of people you supervised
- Exaggerate qualifications, accomplishments, time in previous job
- Inflate prior salary
- Lie about prior drug use, criminal behavior, employment discipline or misconduct
- Misrepresent or exaggerate the qualifications of an associate or other employer

JOB APPLICATIONS
avoid deception

McDonalds Job Application

This is an actual job application a 17 year old boy submitted at a McDonald's fast-food establishment in Florida...and they hired him because he was so honest and funny!

NAME:

SEX: Not yet. Still waiting for the right person.
DESIRED POSITION: Company's President or Vice President. But seriously, whatever's available. If I was in a position to be picky, I wouldn't be applying here in the first place.
DESIRED SALARY: $185,000 a year plus stock options and a Michael Ovitz style severance package. If that's not possible, make an offer and we can haggle.
EDUCATION: Yes.
LAST POSITION HELD: Target for middle management hostility.
SALARY: Less than I'm worth.
MOST NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT: My incredible collection of stolen pens and post-it notes.
REASON FOR LEAVING: It sucked.
HOURS AVAILABLE TO WORK: Any.
PREFERRED HOURS: 1:30-3:30 p.m., Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.
DO YOU HAVE ANY SPECIAL SKILLS?: Yes, but they're better suited to a more intimate environment.
MAY WE CONTACT YOUR CURRENT EMPLOYER?: If I had one, would I be here?
DO YOU HAVE ANY PHYSICAL CONDITIONS THAT WOULD PROHIBIT YOU FROM LIFTING UP TO 50 LBS?: Of what?
DO YOU HAVE A CAR?: I think the more appropriate question here would be "Do you have a car that runs?"
HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY SPECIAL AWARDS OR RECOGNITION?: I may already be a winner of the Publishers Clearing house Sweepstakes.
DO YOU SMOKE?: On the job no, on my breaks yes.
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE DOING IN FIVE YEARS?: Living in the Bahamas with a fabulously wealthy dumb sexy blonde super model who thinks I'm the greatest thing since sliced bread. Actually, I'd like to be doing that now.
DO YOU CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS TRUE AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF YOUR KNOWLEDGE?: Yes. Absolutely.
SIGN HERE: Aries.

British Broadcasting Corporation Henry Wood House 3 & 6 Langham Place London W1A 1AA
BBC Recruitment Room 2.55 21/23 WLR BBC Broadcasting House Whiteladies Road Bristol BS8 2LR Telephone 0117 97 47999

BBC

Candidate Reference: 966892
(Please quote in all enquiries)

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Friday, 01 February 2002

Mr D Paul

FAIL!!!

Dear Mr Paul

VACANCY REFERENCE: 52600 WEB PRODUCER *REGION*: GLOUCESTER

Thank you for submitting your application for the ***Web Producer role located in Gloucester.***

I am now writing, with regret, to inform you that your name has not been placed on the shortlist of candidates to be invited for interview. I am sorry if this is disappointing for you.

We heard about your previous Internet projects, and, quite frankly, you scare us.

You may also like to note that calling our head of human resources a "skank ho" does not gain you any plus points when being shortlisted for a position.

Yours sincerely,

Hilary Oliver

p.p. **Sandra Hahn**
Recruitment Advisor
BBC Recruitment

JOB APPLICATIONS and INTERVIEWS

what potential employers may be looking for, especially for entry jobs

… "(Employers have told me) that 'we can teach skills to an employee, but we don't know if we can teach them respect for authority, the ability to work well with others, basic work habits, or the ability to show up on time and be reliable,"…

Assemblyman Curt Hagman, R-Chino Hills
Sacramento Bee, January 23, 2012

Full Disclosure to Clients

You work for a firm that manufactures automobile brake assemblies.

Full Disclosure to Clients

- A major car manufacturer has contracted your firm to manufacture assemblies for a new sports car model.
- Your previous customer (a small race car firm) has filed a complaint against your firm for being incompetent and unethical while manufacturing brake assemblies for them.
- You believe that the complaint was filed maliciously in an effort to avoid payments to your firm.

Do you have an ethical responsibility to disclose the complaint to your customer?

Full Disclosure to Clients

- Engineers shall be objective and truthful in their reports, statements, or testimony
- Engineers shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest
- Engineers shall not falsify their qualifications
- Engineer shall be faithful agents and trustees of the customer

BUT

A complain is a mere allegation of wrong doing and allegations can be false, baseless, or malicious and can damage the professional reputation of engineers

Full Disclosure to Clients

THEREFORE

You are not required by ETHICS to voluntarily disclose the complaint against your firm

WITH TWO EXCEPTIONS

- Depending on the seriousness of the allegation, nature of complaint, and other factors it may be prudent to disclose the complain and explain your position (always better for the client to know beforehand than learn later)
- You have to disclose the information if the client specifically asks you if there have been any complaints filed against your firm in the past

Perform Services in Areas of Competence

Perform Services in Areas of Competence

A major real estate developer has hired you to oversee the technical merits of a development project

Perform Services in Areas of Competence

- Your assignment includes certification of the design of all of the project developments
- In addition to your assignment you are also required to support the sales team of the developer, assuring potential investors of the project that it is economically sound
- Some of the project designs include work by other contractors of the developer who may not be licensed or registered engineers
- As part of your compensation you can buy shares of the real estate company at significantly reduced cost

What are the ethical issues involved?

<u>Perform Services in Areas of Competence</u>

Let's review some rules of the code of ETHICS

- Engineers should undertake assignments only when qualified by education or experience
- Engineers should not sign or release documents where they lack competence in the subject matter or where parts of the document have not been prepared under their direct control
- Engineers may assume responsibility of an entire project and certify the project only if the various segments not under their own control have been certified by qualified engineers

Also related:

avoiding deceptive acts

<u>Perform Services in Areas of Competence</u>

In order for you to certify and release documents you have to be technically qualified and licensed and you in direct control of each phase of the project,

BUT in California

You can also certify the entire project as long as the phases not supervised by you have been designed by qualified and competent engineers who might not be registered

Perform Services in Areas of Competence

An additional issue is the stock ownership and your membership in the developers team which may prevent you for acting in the best interest of the customer (investors).

The ethical issue related to that is that you may have to disclose if other members of the sales team are misleading the customers and bring this concern to the management of the developer and ultimately the customer.

Such an act will pose a significant great risk to your interests; but honesty, integrity, and professional ethics require that you bring into the open any conflicts of interest issues.

ETHICS IN ENGINEERING

Lecture 3

Monday, February 25, 2013

Conflicts of Interest

Compensation from third party

Conflicts of Interest

Compensation from third party

You have been hired by the University of California, Davis to design a new laboratory for an Institute in the University

Conflicts of Interest

Compensation from third party

- You also serve as a sales representative for LES, Inc. a laboratory equipment supplier.
- You receive a 15% commission on all LES equipment sold by the supplier to projects that you design.
- You believe that the LES products are of the highest quality and most economical in the market (actually, that's why you represent them).
- You always specify in your designs lab equipment from LES.

ARE THERE ANY ETHICS VIOLATIONS?

Conflicts of Interest

Compensation from third party

Code of Ethics:

- Faithfull agent or trustee of the client.
- Disclose all potential conflict of interest that may influence your judgment.
- Do not accept financial consideration from outside agents for the work that you are responsible.

WHAT DO YOU DO?

Conflicts of Interest

Compensation from third party

Fully ***DISCLOSE*** to the University your financial relationship with the LES company

and also

Even if the University has no objections to your relationship with LES, you should voluntarily terminate this relationship because of the ***APPEARANCE*** of a conflict of interest

Conflicts of Interest

Fee sharing

Conflicts of Interest

Fee sharing

You are an engineering consultant specializing in contractor referrals to a large manufacturing corporation

Conflicts of Interest

Fee sharing

- A contracting firm with years of experience and good reputation approaches you and asks you to refer them to your client
- As an incentive they are offering you a 3% commission of the total contract value that may secure with the manufacturer
- They promise you a long lasting and mutually beneficial professional relationship

Can you ethically accept this offer?

My project is simply this. You get me through the door and I'll give you a cut of the spoils

Conflicts of Interest

Fee sharing

Ethical rules:

- Engineers shall disclose all potential conflicts of interests that may influence or appear to influence their judgment
- Engineers do not accept financial consideration from outside agents for the work that they are responsible.
- Engineers shall not receive any contribution to influence the award of a contract

You should maintain an "arms length" relationship with the contractors who have relationships with your client

Conflicts of Interest

Fee sharing

Even if you disclose the relationship with the potential contractor and your client does not object, the appearance of conflict of interest exists

In addition

If the contractor is chosen and he does not perform up to expectations you will be blamed for not acting on your client's best interests

Conflicts of Interest

Close Relationships with Client

Conflicts of Interest

Close Relationships with Client

You and your friend have just started a consulting firm that specializes in environmental issues

"That's your mother. I can tell by the tone of the ring."

Conflicts of Interest

Close Relationships with Client

- You negotiate with a big Chemical Company to manage the clean-up of one of the Company's factory sites
- During negotiations and presentations to the Company's Board you overstate your experience in environmental issues and exaggerate your training in hazardous chemical clean-ups
- During the negotiations you also fail to disclose that your friend's mother-in-law is a member of the Company's Board and very likely she will vote to hire your firm for the project

What ethical rules have you violated?

Conflicts of Interest

Close Relationships with Client

- Engineers should undertake assignments only when qualified by education or experience
- Engineers shall not falsify their qualifications
- Engineers should avoid deceptive acts
- Engineer shall be faithful agents and trustees of the customer
- Engineers shall disclose all known or potential conflicts of interest that may influence or appear to influence their judgment

It is OK to bit for the job but:

- Be truthful about your qualifications
- Your friend's mother-in-law has to excuse herself from any involvement in the selection process for the environmental firm

Conflicts of Interest

Holding Public Office

Conflicts of Interest

Holding Public Office

- Engineers in public service shall not participate in decisions for services solicited by them or their organizations
- Engineers shall not solicit or accept contracts from a public source on which an officer of their organization serves as a member

Conflicts of Interest

Expert Witness

b10044 www.fotosearch.com

u16364386 fotosearch.com

Conflicts of Interest

Expert Witness

An example

- Engineer A is hired by a plaintiff's attorney as an expert witness to provide analysis in a personal injury law suit.
- Engineer A's analysis concludes that the plaintiff was at fault.
- The plaintiff's attorney pays Engineer A for his services and tells him that she has no further need of his services.
- A few months later the defendant's attorney offers to hire Engineer A to serve as an expert witness on behalf of the defendant in the case

Can Engineer A now work for the defendant's attorney?

Conflicts of Interest

Expert Witness

The ethical rules:

In order to hold paramount the welfare of the public, Engineer A:

- Should not reveal facts or information without the prior consent of the client or employer (except as required by law)

In order to act as a faithful agent or trustee of the client, Engineer A:

- Should not accept compensation from more than one party for services on the same project (except if agreed to by all interested parties)

If Engineer A accepts the offer he will violate the first rule (he already knows details about the plaintiff's case) and the second rule (since he has been paid for his services by the plaintiff's attorney)

He can accept the offer only if the plaintiff's legal team fully agrees, which is very unlikely

Additional ethical consideration for an

Expert Witness

Should accept a case only if he/she can:

1. Have adequate time for a thorough investigation
2. Do it with good conscience
3. Consult and brief the lawyer extensively on the technical details
4. Maintain a unbiased and objective demeanor in the witness stand
5. Maintain an open mind to new information, even during the trial

Additional ethical consideration for an

Expert Witness

Abuses:

1. **Hired Guns** (enormous pressure to report in favor of the client)
2. **Ego Biases** (competitive attitudes force the witness to identify with his/her “own” side)
3. **Sympathy Biases** (human drama and people suffering)

Conflicts of Interest

Foreign Officials

Put the name of your favorite corrupt dictator here

Conflicts of Interest

Foreign Officials

An example

- You are hired by a US manufacturing firm to help them build a plant in a foreign country where the company has interests
- As you try to secure land for the site you learn that to get a building license, in addition to the legal fees imposed by the government you also have to pay a “special tax” of $50,000 directly to the Minister of Development of the country
- You are told by local sources that this is the way business is done in that country and if you refuse to pay the “special tax” you will never receive the license

What can you do?

Conflicts of Interest

Foreign Officials

In order to stop bribery of foreign officials, Congress passed the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in 1977

- You should consult with a local attorney in the foreign country to confirm whether the "special tax" is a legitimate fee under the country's law or whether it is a bribe to the Minister of that country
- If it is a bribe, you should refuse to pay even if this action places your client in a disadvantage with local or other foreign competitors that do business in that country

If you pay the bribe you do not only violate US law, but you also put yourself and your client at risk by violating the country's law

January 22, 2010 | Communiqué | Pittsburgh

A publication of the International Law Practice Group of Thorp Reed & Armstrong, LLP.

The U.S. government has recently expanded its reach in the fight against extraterritorial corruption using innovative theories to investigate and charge companies and individuals. In a press release by the Department of Justice on January 19, 2010 the U.S. government announced the indictment of 22 executives and employees of companies in the military and law enforcement products industry engaged in foreign corruption. In this investigation, the U.S. employed a common tactic used to prosecute narco-traffickers – undercover agents. The indictments allege that the defendants agreed to pay a bribe to an African country's government official, through an undercover FBI agent posing as a sales representative, in order to win a $15 million sales contract of law enforcement supplies. This undercover sting operation is "the first large-scale use of undercover law enforcement techniques to uncover FCPA violators and the largest action ever undertaken by the Justice Department against individuals for FCPA violations." stated Assistant Attorney General Lanny A. Breuer.

Some Headlines:

- April 2009: ***Hollywood Film Producer Couple Convicted for Bribing Thai Official***

- Jan 2010: ***To the Ends of the Earth: 140 Active Foreign Corrupt Practices Investigations Overseas; Two Dozen Military and Law Enforcement Equipment Execs and Employees Indicted in FCPA Sting Operation***

- Jan 2010: ***Former Willbros Executives Sentenced for $6 Million Bribe to Nigerian Officials in Violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act***

- March 2010: ***British Multinational Defense Contractor BAE Systems Pleads Guilty to Foreign Corrupt Practices Violations and Other Offenses; Ordered to Pay $400 Million Fine***

Disregard of Basic Ethics Rules can get you in some trouble

California Game Commissioner Defends Killing Mountain Lion, Saying He Won't Resign

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Published: March 3, 2012

The man in the photograph is Dan Richards, the State Fish and Game Commission president in California, where cougar killing is banned.

Defiantly defending himself, Mr. Richards has rebuffed calls to step down and has said that he not only killed the cougar in Idaho, where it was legal, he ate what he shot, as good hunters do.

"While I respect our Fish and Game rules and regulations, my 100 percent legal activity out of California, or anyone else's for that matter, is none of your business," Mr. Richards wrote.

California Game Commissioner Defends Killing Mountain Lion, Saying He Won’t Resign

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Published: March 3, 2012

On Thursday, the charges got more serious for Mr. Richards when a former California Democratic Party official, Kathy Bowler, filed a formal ethics complaint with the California Fair Political Practices Commission.

Citing a San Jose Mercury News story, the complaint accuses Mr. Richards of accepting a $6,800 gift from the Flying B Ranch because he did not pay the full fee normally charged to guests who go on guided mountain lion hunts. Under California law, officials cannot accept gifts of more than $420 in a year.

Disregard of Basic Ethics Rules can get you in more trouble

6 Bell council members ordered to stand trial on charges of looting city treasury

Los Angeles Times
Published Wednesday, Feb. 16, 2011

LOS ANGELES -- **Six current or former council members from the Los Angeles-area city of Bell were ordered Wednesday to stand trial on felony charges they drew extraordinary salaries for serving of boards and commissions that met so rarely that one elected official testified that he wasn't even sure what the agencies did.**

In ordering a trial, Superior Court Judge Henry J. Hall said it wasn't really a tough decision on his part. "**This is not really a difficult case**," he said.

… they were ordered by Rizzo to prepare a distribute a document **showing that council members made about $8,000 a year - rather than the $92,000 they were actually paid**…

Disregard of Basic Ethics Rules can get you in trouble

lots of trouble…

UCLA Professor Gets 2-Year Prison Term
in Research Grant Fraud

June 10, 1992|LARRY GORDON | TIMES EDUCATION WRITER

In what federal prosecutors said was the stiffest punishment ever for **research grant fraud** nationwide, UCLA electrical engineering professor Cavour W. Yeh was sentenced Tuesday to two years in prison and ordered to pay **$1.75 million in fines** and restitution. Yeh, a UCLA professor since 1967, also **resigned his tenured post**.

… Yeh **paid $450,000 in grant money to his siblings and tried to hide his relationship to them**. He also was accused of using federal grants to **purchase electronic equipment at inflated prices from a company he covertly owned**…

… U.S. District Judge Harry L. Hupp repeatedly referred to the expert in **fiber optics communications as a genius who produced good scientific results** on the grants in question. "Obviously, it takes genius and expertise for Dr. Yeh to accomplish what he accomplished. **But why all these lies?"** …

… **"I am very, very, very sorry for what I have done. I feel exceedingly regretful for what I have done,"** Yeh, 55, told the judge …

… Cavour Yeh has been suspended from his UCLA job since May, 1990.

As a professional Engineer

(and not only)

Abide by the Rules of Ethics

Exhibit honesty and integrity

Exercise good judgment

And when in doubt, search and ask

And in closing

Do not ask yourself

WHAT CAN I GET AWAY WITH?

But

WHAT IS THE APPROPRIATE AND ETHICAL THING TO DO?