QUESTIONNAIRE

SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS WRITE A CODE OF ETHICS

1. What is your educational background?

I have a Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Kentucky (1988), a master's from Southern Illinois (1984), and a bachelor's from Indiana University (1978). My bachelor's was a double major in philosophy and history. The masters and Ph.D. are in philosophy. My dissertation was on Pierce's speculative rhetoric. From my undergraduate days, I had an interest in technology issues. I have taught some courses on bioethics and issues regarding ethics and technology. Soon after I came to Washington area in 1991, I encountered a group called the Coalition for Computer Ethics. The participants and support came from IBM, Brookings Institution, and the Washington Theological Consortium. The group formalized itself a year later as the Computer Ethics Institute [http://www.brook.edu/ its/cei/cei_hp.htm]. It was through the Computer Ethics Institute that I got involved with Bob Melford.

2. What sort of organization do you work for? What do you do there?

Right now I'm an independent consultant in the area of privacy and data protection. But I used to work for PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PwC), focusing mainly on issues concerning compliance with U.S. and international privacy and data protection regulations. Larry Ponemon brought me in to help him start a business ethics practice at PwC (then PriceWaterhouse). The emphasis in those days was on "compliance" (building programs modeled on satisfying the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, for example). I first met Larry when he was at KP&G. I was then teaching a business ethics course. I sent him a copy of the syllabus and asked him what he thought. He brought me into PwC as a manager as soon as he was officially brought in as a partner. I eventually became a senior manager there. That was in August of '97. Our first significant engagement was with the Individual Reference Services Group (a coalition of fourteen companies working in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission). I was to develop a set of assurance criteria for use in assessing compliance of the companies with industry principles, which were based on common fair information practices. Before 1997, I taught philosophy and helped organize a number of conferences related to computer ethics as executive director of the Washington, DC-based Computer Ethics Institute.

3. What experience, if any, have you had in software development? If you are a software developer, what led you into that field?

None in software development. The experience that brought me into PwC was my background in information systems and ethics issues, the ethical issues surrounding the use of information systems. While you can describe me as doing the architecture of privacy protection systems, it's the business side of the architecture that I do, not the technical software side. Mostly, I help to define issues, everything from relatively abstract issues of policy to very concrete issues of how to comply with a particular privacy regulation.

4. Are you an engineer?

No, I am not an engineer. I'm a philosopher.

5. How did you hear about the IEEE/ACM Joint Task force on Software Engineering and Professional Practice (SEEPP)?

I was invited to be part of that by Bob Melford and Don Gotterbarn. I recall a discussion between all of us at one of the Computer Ethics Institute conferences. Don was also one of the Computer Institute regulars. That's how it evolved. I think that's when SEEPP started to coalesce as a group—about 1994. Keith Miller had a part in this too.

6. What led you to participate in SEEPP's work?

The personal contact with Bob and Don led me to participate. I was also led to participate by the inherent interest of the project—from an academic point of view—in use in teaching: well, how do you make a decision, how do you go from these general ideas to helping people make particular ethical decisions. It didn't seem like it was outside the realm of what I had already been doing. And, in this case, the ethical aspects weren't an abstraction. The interesting question is how do you make this work; how do you, for example, balance a privacy interest that potentially restricts the use of some types of personal data with an important business need that ultimately benefits the data subject? That's another thing that really interested me about the project—the truly practical side of ethics. Don also liked to ask the question whom you wanted to do the software, just anyone who could do the coding or someone for whom there might be some accountability for the results. That raised issues of professionalism. That was another interest of mine at the time. I already knew a lot about what Don, Bob, and the others were thinking thanks to all the Computer Ethics Institute conferences I had organized and they had participated in. So, it wasn't a hard decision to get involved.

7. Were you familiar with codes of ethics before you became involved in SEEPP? Explain.

   Yes. Well, I was familiar with bioethics. In a philosophy department, you get to talk about codes of ethics and decision-making in the abstract. What I had not had was experience with actually designing codes or making decisions using them. What I had learned from the Computer Ethics Institute is that you can't hold people's interest with an abstract discussion of codes or decision-making.

8. In what ways did you participate in SEEPP's work, especially in the process of preparing the code? (The more details, the better.)

   I would review and comment on drafts. I recall just one face-to-face meeting—over at the IEEE building—1994 or 1995. I think Dianne Martin was there. I'd have to ask Don who else was there. I remember some informal conversations, too. But I mainly reviewed and critiqued drafts.

9. By what means did you participate? For example, did you participate by email, or by phone, or through face-to-face meetings, or by letter, or by informal conversation, or the like?

   I think there was one face-to-face meeting, and the rest was done by e-mail. But that's pretty typical. The face-to-face meeting sets the stage. After that, people send things out for others to read and comment on. Email. No letters. It was all electronic.

10. Did any of these means of participation seem to work better than the others? Any seem to work worse? Which would you recommend as best? Why?

    I think the project would have benefited from one more face-to-face meeting. You of course need at least one meeting to get the process started. When you're ready to close out the process is a good time for another face-to-face meeting. Depending on what you need to accomplish, face-to-face meetings may or may not work best. The bulky stuff could be handled through e-mail. The nuances in ideological approaches, however, would be best handled face-to-face. I say this based on my experience at PwC. I don't know whether the reliance on email had anything to do with it, but in 1997 (as I changed jobs), I kind of lost track of the process.

11. Any events that particularly stick in your mind relevant to the process? (The more details, the better.)

    What sticks in my mind is Don's putting together the first wave of the project (1994), and seeing it through to the end.

12. Do you have any documents, paper or electronic, relevant to your participation in the process? May we have a copy?

I'll have to get back to you on that. I might have some things that I saved.

13. Has your thinking about codes of ethics changed as a result of your participation in SEEPP's work? How?

Yes, through both SEEP's work and a lot of the other things that I've done around it. I think a lot of the problems philosophers talk about around the codes turn out to be important in practice (for example, whether you need a code to be a professional). I've always thought that the term "applied philosophy" is redundant. All philosophy is applied to something. But I saw it more clearly because here we were discussing issues I had discussed in class, but now we were trying to get an industry to buy into the idea of creating a code of ethics. These really aren't abstractions but are important guides to conduct, where the effects of our conduct have measurable impacts on people's interests and well-being. We were dealing with the fact that software, for example, safety-critical software, affects people's lives. So, just seeing first-hand how resistant some were to the project helped me to think differently about codes of ethics.

14. What, in your opinion, is important about having a code of ethics?

Well, look at the rash of recent accounting scandals. If there had been this connection between business practices and ethics, would it have really mattered? I think a code of ethics is important to increase the publics' trust in a profession or in a group of people who engage in a certain activity. Trust by the public in that group and in the outcome, the output, of what they do. Um, now again, it depends on how visible these people (and the work they do) are to the public. I've presented privacy standards— fair information standards that have developed over many years to clients who didn't fully understand that it was a higher standard than simple legal compliance. (I know —it's not *that* simple—but the point is whether you go farther than that, what's the incentive to do so, and what are the business impacts.) When the client doesn't understand why it is important to adopt a broader standard than minimal legal compliance, it's hard to get industry buy-in. Why, for example, should a company that's not subject to U.S. privacy regulation adopt a global privacy standard for all of its operations and not just for those in specific jurisdictions where the more stringent regulations exist? What you want is for adherence to the higher standards to give you a competitive edge or a return on investment. Adherence to a higher standard—and demonstrating compliance—can make you stand out from competitors when you're bidding as a vender or developer in an area where such services may be held accountable for some level of privacy and security controls (as in financial services, for example). Codes also tend to consolidate a lot of activities into a coherent process. You can argue that you need a code of ethics as a defense against a harsher regulatory

environment ("If we don't do something, the federal government will"). But I don't recall anyone making that argument in the case of SEEPP.

15. Is there anything about your *participation* that you are especially pleased with or unhappy about?

Nothing that I'm unhappy with, except that the project didn't seem to take off as quickly as we had hoped. But, overall, I'm pretty pleased with how it turned out. I do wish I could have stayed involved longer. I fell out of the process in 1997. When I took the corporate job at PwC, I quickly learned why corporate people don't seem to have a lot of time for volunteer activities: the work doesn't leave much time free.

16. Is there anything about the *final code* that you are especially pleased with or unhappy about?

I read the final code only once. It certainly looked impressive. It did not look like it was off the mark as far as having realistic expectations for software engineers.

17. Is there anyone whose participation in the process seems to you especially important? Explain.

Well, I think Bob and Don. I think Don's persistence and Bob's persistence, and the knowledge that those guys had, I think it was a very good combination of people to have. I think they picked a pretty good group of people to join the task force.

18. Anyone who you think we should be sure to talk to? Explain.

Anybody that was in that core group.

19. If you had been in charge of the process, what, if anything, would you have done differently?

I think I would have had at least one more face-to-face meeting. I'm also thinking of the different set of business skills we had to work with. Probably, since the process took several years, maybe an annual face-to-face on the back of some convention. I mean that you know everyone will be there (at the conference) so a meeting (of the task force members) could be planned for later in the day. But it's hard to be critical; after all, it got done: they got the code written and adopted. That's really something. I'm not surprised it took as long as it did or that it went through as many drafts as it did. Even within a single company, such a document can take several years to write and go through many drafts.

20. Is there anything we should have asked but didn't? Anything you want to add to what you have already said?

No, I think you were pretty complete. At the moment I can't think of anything. But, after I read the transcript of the interview, something else might pop into my head. I'll dig up what I can of the paperwork that's left.

Patrick F. Sullivan, Ph.D.
9800 De Paul Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817
Voice and fax: 301-571-7313   Mobile: 301-908-1485   patrick.sullivan@prodigy.net

Privacy and Data Protection Consulting
- U.S. federal and state privacy and security regulation and international data protection regulation. Industry specializations: Financial services, telecommunications.
- Clients have included Fortune 500 financial services institutions; European operations of a U.S. based financial institution; a major Canadian financial institution; the Individual Reference Services Group (IRSG); two of the three major consumer reporting agencies; two of the largest U.S. information companies; a major global hotel chain; A Fortune 500 U.S. wireless telecommunications company; the Hong Kong Data Privacy Commissioner's Office; and one of the largest U.S. federal agencies.

Academic
- Specialization: Global Data Protection and Public Policy; Ethics and Information Policy; Business Ethics
- Competence: C.S. Peirce and American Philosophy; Bioethics; Epistemology and Philosophy of Science

---

RELEVANT HISTORY

Vice President, Privacy and Information Policy, Guardent, Inc. (2001-2002)

Patrick F. Sullivan, Ph.D., is an internationally recognized expert in the design and delivery of privacy and data protection consulting services. Most recently, Dr. Sullivan served as Vice President for Privacy and Information Policy at Guardent, Inc., a company providing enterprise security consulting and managed security services.

At Guardent Dr. Sullivan served as a member of the Executive Management Team and was responsible for ensuring the appropriate design and integration of privacy consulting within Guardent security consulting and managed security services. Dr. Sullivan's responsibilities also included:
- Developing and maintaining a comprehensive knowledge repository for Guardent consulting and business development staff. The repository contained federal, state and international privacy regulation; industry group policy and position papers; privacy implementation and compliance guidance from regulatory agencies and industry groups; general surveys, methodologies and other research; and Guardent proprietary methodologies for privacy compliance assessment and implementation services.
- Developing and delivering internal training material covering regulatory, public policy and consulting methodologies.

- Creating marketing collateral for privacy consulting and integrated privacy and security consulting services, and participate directly in business development for consulting services.
- Designing and overseeing delivery of privacy consulting methodologies, and ensure quality control of proposals, statements of work and engagement deliverables.
- Establishing Guardent thought leadership and subject matter expertise through development and delivery of conference presentations, white papers and other resources.

In his capacity as Guardent's Chief Privacy Officer, Dr. Sullivan's activities included legislative and regulatory monitoring, maintaining relationships with privacy consumer interest and advocacy groups, and ensuring Guardent's compliance with applicable regulatory and best practices for privacy and data protection.

Dr. Sullivan worked with a team from PricewaterhouseCoopers to assist the Information and Privacy Commissioner's office in Ontario, Canada, to develop the IPC's widely regarded and used Privacy Diagnostic Tool (PDT). The PDT can be downloaded at no charge from www.ipc.on.ca.

Dr. Sullivan also participated with the working group sponsored by the American Medical Association Ethical Force Project, to develop patient-focused performance measures for assessing institutional practices surrounding privacy management and compliance.

Senior Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (1997-2001)

Prior to joining Guardent, Dr. Sullivan was a senior manager with the PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC), Compliance Risk Management group where he helped establish the firm's global Privacy Practice. His focus was on the U.S. financial services sector, and he was responsible for developing privacy initiatives, privacy risk management methodologies and firm thought leadership on privacy. He led privacy risk management engagements with major financial services companies focusing on privacy risk assessment and the development of compliance processes for federal financial services privacy regulation and state regulatory implementation of the privacy regulations for the insurance industry. He also led engagements designing processes for compliance with international data protection regulations in Europe, and was part of the team that assisted the Hong Kong Privacy Commissioner's Office to create the compliance inspection methodology for the Hong Kong Personal Data Protection Ordinance.

Dr. Sullivan led the engagement to development the Individual Reference Services Group (IRSG) compliance verification process, the first major U.S. privacy self-regulation program, and assisted over half of the original IRSG members to implement and document their compliance processes. He was also responsible for monitoring federal and state privacy legislation and regulation for the practice, and for helping to assess the impact of emerging U.S. and global privacy regulation on the firm and its clients.

Prior to PwC

Before joining PricewaterhouseCoopers, Dr. Sullivan was the executive director of the Computer Ethics Institute in Washington, DC, (1991-1997). Sponsored by the Brookings Institution, the Washington Theological Consortium and others, CEI provided an early forum for business and public policy leaders to examine and address emerging ethical issues associated with the rapid

development of information technologies and their impacts on society. Information on CEI is available at www.brook.edu/its/cei/cei_hp.htm. He also taught Bioethics at the Johns Hopkins University School of Continuing Studies (1990-1997). At Johns Hopkins he was responsible for supervising the Master's projects for several of his graduate students.

Dr. Sullivan also participated on Institutional Review Boards for the Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics (National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey) (1997). His responsibilities included review of public health and large-scale epidemiological research involving human subjects, and determining compliance of proposed research protocols with ethical requirements governing research with human subjects. In addition, the Boards dealt with assessment and decision making on issues concerning informed consent in the collection of health information, and ethical issues concerning the storage and retrieval of health information and banked tissue samples in statistical health and genetics research.

Before moving to the Washington, DC, area, Dr. Sullivan held teaching posts at various universities, including Indiana University Southeast, the University of Louisville and Piedmont Virginia Community College. Courses taught include Introduction to Philosophy, Logic, and Introduction to Ethics.

Media

Dr. Sullivan has been a speaker and commentator on computer ethics, ethical information management and privacy in news sources including *Computerworld*, *Business Week*, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, *USA Today*, the *Washington Post*, the *Washington Times*, the *South Florida Sun-Sentinel*, *Mid-Range Systems*, *PC Today*, John Dvorzak's *Real Computing* and the PBS documentary series *Today's Life Choices*. He is currently the Financial Services section editor for the International Association of Privacy Officers *POA Advisor*.

Education

Dr. Sullivan received his Ph.D. in Philosophy from the University of Kentucky in 1988, his M.A. from Southern Illinois University in 1984, and his B.A. from Indiana University in 1978. While with the Computer Ethics Institute, Dr. Sullivan participated in the University of Madrid summer program, *Ética e Informática*, Cursos de Verano 1996, Fundación General de la Universidad Complutense, San Lorenzo de El Escorial, Spain.

Dissertation: *The Pragmatism of Communication: A Realist Philosophy of Communication*, co-directed by Dr. Thomas Olshewsky and Dr. Ronald Bruzina.

SUMMARY OF CONSULTING EXPERIENCE

Financial Services
- Developed and directed Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act compliance risk assessments and compliance implementation strategy for Fortune 500 and Global 500 institutions
- Assisted European operations of U.S. financial institution with privacy risk assessment and international data protection regulatory compliance strategy
- Conducted CPO benchmarking and design study for a major Canadian headquartered financial institution

Government Agencies

- Managed development of a privacy impact assessment and risk management tool for e-business developers for one of the largest U.S. federal agencies
- Assisted Hong Kong PCO with development of its compliance inspection methodology
- Assisted Ontario Information and Privacy Commissioner's Office to develop its Privacy Diagnostic Tool, a self assessment tool for compliance with Canadian privacy law (www.ipc.on.ca)

Telecommunications
- Supervised the privacy component of an enterprise privacy and security risk assessment for a Fortune 500 telecommunications company, and oversaw development of a compliance assurance strategy and business case for implementing compliance with privacy requirements under the 1996 Telecommunications Act

Travel and Hospitality
- Directed team that conducted global privacy risk assessment and privacy strategy design for a major international hotel chain

Manufacturing
- Directed global HR data privacy compliance assessments and HR privacy strategy recommendations for a major aircraft manufacturer and a major scientific equipment manufacturer

Self-regulatory Programs
- Directed the PwC team that developed the compliance assurance criteria for the Individual Reference Services Group, assisted member companies with self assessment, and directed compliance assessments

Pharmaceuticals
- Assisted a team conducting a high-level privacy risk assessment looking at uses across marketing functions of various levels of sensitive data for a major pharmaceutical manufacturer as part of the manufacturer's CRM initiative

PUBLICATIONS

Data Access Accountability for Electronic Records: Meeting 21 CFR Part 11 Compliance Requirements for secure, Computer Generated Audit Trails, white paper available at www.lumigent.com, (November 2002).

Federal Trade Commission Standards for Safeguarding Customer Information, *Privacy Officers Advisor*, (July 2002).

GLBA Security Guidelines: Points for Service Providers, *Privacy Officers Advisor*, (February 2002).

Shaping the CPO Agenda for 2002, *Privacy Officers Advisor*, (November, 2001).

Online Privacy in the Spotlight: Investment management under the new privacy regulations, *Investment Management Perspectives*, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, (Spring 2001).

GLBA and Online Privacy, *Privacy Officers Advisory*, (Spring 2001)

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act: Privacy Risk and Compliance Implications for Insurance and Financial Services, *IASA Interpreter*, (Winter 2000-2001).

Managing Financial Services Privacy: The Role of the CPO, *Privacy Officers Advisor*, (January 2001).

The New Financial Services Privacy Regulations: Third Party Verification as a Critical Tool for Building Compliance (with Joanna Moresky), *National Association of Financial Services Auditors*, (Winter 2000).
Articles appearing on the PricewaterhouseCoopers Privacy Practice website (2000-2001)

- *Employee Email Monitoring – Addressing the privacy issues*

- *Addressing Workplace Privacy – Is employee privacy the "sleeper" issue for business?*

- *Kid's Privacy Online- A review of the FTC Guidelines*

Are "Safe Harbors" the Answer? *Strategic Decision Advisor*, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Volume 1, (June 1999).

Privacy Fears Online (with Larry Ponemon), *Upside*, (June 1998).

Privacy and Corporate Compliance, *PCLM* (Price Waterhouse: January/February, 1998).

Ethics in the Computer Age, *Social and Ethical Effects of the Computer Revolution,* ed. Joseph Kizza (McFarland and Publishers, Inc., 1996). Also available on the Computer Ethics Institute website, http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/its/cei/papers/menu.htm/.

Ethics and Computer Security, *Proceedings, International Virus Prevention and Information Security Conference,* (Carlisle: NCSA, 1994)

Theoretical Sources in Computer Ethics, *National Computer Ethics and Responsibilities Campaign Sourcebook*, ed. Peter Tippett and Nick Routledge (Los Angeles: NCERC, National Computer Security Association and Computer Ethics Institute, 1994). Also available on the Computer Ethics Institute website, http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/its/cei/papers/menu.htm/.

Computer Ethics and Responsibilities, white paper prepared for the National Computer Ethics and Responsibilities Campaign, presented at a briefing for the United States Congress, June 1994, *Computer Ethics Institute Working Papers and Monographs*, (Washington, DC,, 1994).

Cyberspace and Moral Community, *Computer Ethics Institute Working Papers and Monographs*, (Washington, DC, 1993). Also available on the Computer Ethics Institute website, http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/its/cei/papers/menu.htm/.

International Issues of Ethics, Technology and Value, *Computer Ethics Institute Working Papers and Monographs*, (Washington, DC, 1992). Also available on the Computer Ethics Institute website, http://www.brook.edu/dybdocroot/its/cei/papers/menu.htm/.

Pragmatics and Pragmatism, *Philosophy Today*, 35:2 (Summer 1991).

Falsificationist Interpretations of Peirce, *Transactions of the Charles S. Peirce Society*, 27:2 (1991).

Review of Richard Tursman, *Peirce's Theory of Scientific Discovery: A System of Logic Conceived as Semiotic,* Peirce Studies No. 3, *Journal of the History of Philosophy*, 28:2.

Chronicles, United States: Report on the philosophy of communication group, International Communication Association, *Man and World*, 17:1 (1984).
Semiotic Phenomenology and Peirce, *Semiotics 1981, Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Semiotic Society of America*, ed. John N. Deely and Margot D. Lenhart (New York: Plenum Press, 1983).

Peirce and Hjelmslev: Man-as-sign/man-as-language, *Semiotica*, 41:1-4 (1982).

Section Editor, Financial Services, International Association of Privacy Professionals *Privacy Officers Advisor*.

Editor (1991-1996), *Computer Ethics Institute Working Papers and Monographs*.

Editor, *Proceedings of the Computer Ethics Institute First National Conference, In Pursuit of a "Ten Commandments" for Computer Ethics*, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC (Washington: Computer Ethics Institute, 1993).

Assistant Editor, *Kinesis, Issue on Women's Philosophy*, 11 (Spring 1981).

CONFEFRENCES: RECENT PRESENTATIONS AND PLANNING

Panelist, *Life After GLB: Case Studies in Compliance and Lessons Learned Workshop*, Privacy 2002, September 24-26, 2002, Cleveland, OH.

Program Committee, Privacy 2002, September 24-26, 2002, Cleveland, OH.

Presenter, Breaching Barriers to Privacy Protection, 14th Annual Canadian Information Technology Security Symposium, May 13-17, 2002, Ottawa, Canada.

Panelist, *Privacy vs. Security*, NYSIA Software Summit 2002, March 8, 2002, New York, NY.

Panelist, *Privacy, Cyber Security and Safety in the Private Sector*, Scientific American Summit on Privacy and Security, March 5-6, 2002, New York, NY.

Integrating Privacy and Security Management, presentation to the regional ISSA group, February 15, 2002, Nashville, TN.

Panelist, *Security: Inside and Out*, ZeroKnowledge Systems *Privacy By Design 2001*, December 3-5, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Panelist, *Privacy in the Information Age, Digital Democracy: Civic Engagement in the 21st Century*, The National Civic League's 107th National Conference on Governance, November 15-17, 2001, Washington, DC.

The CPO After GLBA- Emerging Issues for CPO's, 44th Palmer Symposium, Best Practices for Technology, October 10-12, Stuart, FL.

Panelist, *Implementing Privacy Under Gramm-Leach-Bliley, Implementing Your Privacy and Security Plan,* and *Privacy and Pervasive Computing*, Privacy 2001, October 2-4, 2001, Cleveland, OH.

Presenter, *Auditing Privacy Compliance of Websites: Are My Lips Really Sealed?* The Online Privacy Conference, Integrating Security and Privacy for Data Protection, MIS Training Institute, July 16-18, Chicago, IL.
Panel Moderator, *Third Party Assurance Privacy and Security Certifications: A Guide for the Security Practitioner*, The Online Privacy Conference, Integrating Security and Privacy for Data Protection, MIS Training Institute, July 16-18, Chicago, IL.

Presenter, *Emerging Privacy Technologies*, The Online Privacy Conference, Integrating Security and Privacy for Data Protection, MIS Training Institute, July 16-18, Chicago, IL.

Presentation, The 43rd Palmer Symposium, Best Practices for Technology, May 10-11, 2001, Boca Raton, FL.

Panel presentation, Association for Corporate Privacy Officers, April 11-12, 2001, Washington, DC.

Presentation, CyberInsurance Conference, February 5, 2001, Scottsdale, AZ.

Panel presentation, American Bar Association Tort and Insurance Practice Session 27th Annual Committee CLE Midwinter Meeting, January 11, 2001, Palm Beach, FL.
Panel presentations, Privacy 2000 Conference, October 31, 2000, Columbus, OH.

Presentation, The 42nd Palmer Symposium, Best Practices for Technology, October 4-6, 2000, Stuart, FL.

Panel presentation, Investment Companies Institute conference on privacy, September 29, 2000, Washington, DC.

Panel presentation, National Association of Insurance Commissioners National Conference, September 9-13, 2000, Dallas, TX.

Panel chair, Privacy Panel at New Media Summit, Sept. 13-14, 2000, Tyson's Corner, Virginia, sponsored by the PricewaterhouseCoopers New Media Group.

Workshop presenter, *Third Party Verification of Privacy Compliance,* Privacy & American Business pre-conference workshop, December 6, 2000, Alexandria, VA.

Panelist, *Ethical implications of compliance audits,* Association of Practical and Professional Ethics, February 25, 2000, Alexandria, VA.

Organizer, with associates from Weil, Gotshal and Manges, *Privacy Risk Management in the Information Age*, conference cosponsored by Weil, Gotshal and Manges and PricewaterhouseCoopers, February 2, 1999, New York, NY.

Industry Codes and New Third-Party Verification Systems, presentation, Trans-Border Data Flow, An American Institute for Contemporary German Studies Conference, March 16, 1998, Berlin, Germany.

Organizer, with Robert J. Melford, *Effective Corporate Internet Policy*, a workshop presented at the CyberRisk, '97 Conference, National Computer Security Association (NCSA), November 5, 1997, Orlando, FL.

CONFERENCES BEFORE 1997: PLANNING

Conference/Program Chair: CyberRisk *'96 Conference,* (with Mich Kabay, Director of Education, National Computer Security Association), CEI/ NCSA joint Conference, November 7-8, 1996, Arlington, VA.

Cybercivics 101: The Relevance of Representative Democracy in the Information Age, Computer Ethics Institute 5th National Computer Ethics Conference, October 10-11, 1996, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Computer Ethics and Moral Theologies, co-sponsored with the Washington Theological Consortium and Virginia Theological Seminary, March 6-7, 1996, at Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, VA.

Virtuous Reality: Cyberethics and the Balance of Individual, Communitarian and Corporate Interests, Computer Ethics Institute 4th national Computer Ethics Conference, April 27-28, 1995, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Building Ethical Culture in Cyberspace: Further Pursuit of a "Ten Commandments" for Computer Ethics, Computer Ethics Institute 3rd National Computer Ethics Conference, April 28-29, 1994, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Forum on Privacy, The Washington Philosophy Club and the Computer Ethics Institute, February 26, 1994, Washington, DC.

Ethics and the Cyberculture, Computer Ethics Institute 2nd Annual National Computer Ethics Conference, April 29-30, 1993, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Computer Mediated Interaction and Moral Obligation (with John Loughney), Seminar on American Philosophical Practice, co-sponsored by the Computer Ethics Institute and the Conference of Philosophical Societies, APA Eastern Division Meeting, Washington DC, (December, 1992).

In Pursuit of a "Ten Commandments" for Computer Ethics, Computer Ethics Institute First National Conference, the Brookings Institution, May 7-8, 1992, Washington, DC.

Computers, Ethics and Public Policy, Computer Ethics Institute session, American Philosophical Association, Central Division Meeting, April 24, 1992, Louisville, KY.

Program Committee (Chair, Howard Alford), *Urban Business Association Conference*, 1991.

CONFERENCES BEFORE 1997: SESSION CHAIR/MODERATOR

Panel, *Professionalization and the Agenda of Cyberethics*, Computer Ethics Institute 4th national Computer Ethics Conference, April 27-28, 1995, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Ethics and the Infrastructure: Public and Organizational Policy, Computer Ethics Institute 3rd National Conference, April 28-29, 1994, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Panel, *Privacy, Public Interest and the Regulation of Encryption*, Computer Ethics Institute, 2nd National Computer Ethics Conference, April 27-28, 1993, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Now What do We Do?: Individual Interest and Social Obligation Where the Virtual Meets the Real, Computer Ethics Institute 2nd National Computer Ethics Conference, April 27-28, 1993, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Blueprint for Action, Computer Ethics Institute 1st National Computer Ethics Conference, May 7-8, 1992, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

 Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy, meeting with the American Philosophical Association Central Division, April 26, 1990, New Orleans.

The Human Sciences and Postmodernism, Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy, October 15-17, 1987, University of Notre Dame.

CONFERENCES BEFORE 1997: SPEAKER/PANELIST

Roundtable Speaker, *Ética de le Informática* (7/8/96), *Tecnología, Economía y Ética* (7/10/96), and closing remarks (with Deborah G. Johnson), **Ética e Informática**, Cursos de Veranos de la Universidad Complutense, July 8-12, 1996, San Lorenzo de El Escorial, Spain.

Visiting Executive in Applied Ethics, April 1-2, 1996, The Ohio University College of Business, Athens, OH. Presentations to MBA students and participants in OU Corporate Leaders Program; faculty colloquium; guest lecturer in organizational theory seminar, ethics in journalism class, Ethical Leadership Seminar; public presentation.

Ethics in the Computer Age, Keynote address, Ethics in the Computer Age Conference, co-sponsored by the Association for Computing Machinery and the University of Tennessee at Chatanooga, November 11-13, 1994, Gatlinburg, TN

Electronic Privacy, Computer Ethics Institute 3rd National Computer Ethics Conference, April 27-28, 1994, The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Panelist, *Computers and Privacy*, Electronic Funds Transfer Association National Conference, March 14-16, 1994, Tyson's Corner, VA.

Invited speaker, *Ethics and Computer Security*, National Computer Security Association Conference, March 31-April 1, 1994, Arlington, VA.

Panelist, *Ethical Issues in Delivering Services for Young Children*, National Early Childhood Technical Assistance System/Technical Assistance for Parent Programs, National Technical Assistance Conference, January 23-26, 1994, Arlington, VA.

Ethics, Technology and the ADA, ADA Expo '93 Conference and Exhibition, Americans with Disabilities Act: Complying With the Law Through Technology, July 26-29, 1993, Washington, DC.

Cyberspace and Moral Community, Computer Ethics Institute 2nd National Computer Ethics Conference, April 29-30, 1995, the Brookings Institution, Washington, DC.

Computer Mediated Interaction and Moral Obligation: Computers and The Idea of Moral Community, session co-sponsored by the Conference of Philosophical Societies and the Computer Ethics Institute, APA Eastern Division Meeting, December 28, 1992, Washington, DC.

Panelist, Eighth Annual Computer Security Applications Conference, San Antonio, November 30-December 4, 1992, TX,.

Ramon Barquin and Patrick Sullivan, Keynote presentation, Capital Area SysOps Association, November 14, 1992.

Initiative 119 and the Ethics of Aid-in-Dying, Washington Philosophy Club, September 26, 1992, Washington, DC.

Commentator to Prof. Maarten van Swaay, *Right and Rule versus Privilege, Responsibility and Trust*, Computer Ethics Institute 1st National Computer Ethics Conference, The Brookings Institution, Washington, DC, May 7-8, 1992.

Ethics and Fundraising, (with Sarah Coviello), for The Association Foundation   Group, at the American Society of Association Executives, January 29, 1992, Washington, DC.

Ethics and Human Services: Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, for the Greater Lynn Mental Health and Retardation Association, January 24, 1992, Danvers, MA.

Commentator to Prof. Stephen F. Barker, *Professions and Professional Ethics*, Washington Philosophy Club, November 23, 1991, Georgetown University.

Guest Lecturer, undergraduate course in business ethics at The American University, March 7, 1991, and Sept. 17, 1991. Topic: The integration of general moral principles with professional codes of ethics.

International Issues of Ethics, Technology and Value, Urban Business Association Conference, April 27, 1991, Pikesville, MD.

Discussant to Howard Alford, *Management and Philosophical Concepts of Ethical Behavior*, Urban Business Association Conference, April 27, 1991, Pikesville, MD.

Ethics in the Meeting and Exposition Industry, for the Conventions and Expositions Section Roundtable, American Society of Association Executives, November 14, 1990, Washington, DC.

Guest Lecturer, graduate course in special education at the University of Maryland, November 5, 1990. Topic: Ethics and Mental Retardation/Developmental Disabilities Services.

Aversive Intervention and the Justification of Punishment, Legal Process and Advocacy Division, American Association on Mental Retardation, May 31,1990, Atlanta, GA.

C.S. Peirce and Scientific Realism, Society for Classical Realism, American Philosophical Association, Eastern Division Meeting, December 27, 1989, Atlanta, GA.

Rhetoric and Method in C.S. Peirce, colloquium, Dept. of Philosophy, August 15, 1988, University of Virginia.

Pragmatics and Pragmatism: Some Consequences of the Peirce/Morris Contrast for Contemporary Rhetoric and Communication Theory, Society for the Advancement of American Philosophy, American Philosophical Association, Central Division Meeting, April 28, 1988, Cincinnati, OH.

The Nominalist Problem of Deduction, Kentucky Philosophical Association, April 16, 1988, Eastern Kentucky University.

The 'New' Pragmatics and the 'New': Afterthoughts on Afterthoughts on a Revolution, March 31, 1988, University of Kentucky Metaphysical Club.

On Demarcation: A Defense of Scientific Realism, faculty colloquium, March 23, 1988, Dept. of Philosophy, University of Louisville.

Pragmatics and Pragmatism, (working draft of April 28, 1988 APA presentation) Kentucky Philosophical Association, April 4, 1987, University of KY.

On Whig Interpretations of Peirce: Pragmatic Vindications of Induction, and Falsificationist Interpretations of Peirce, faculty colloquium, Dept. of Philosophy, October 1, 1986, University of Louisville.

Communicative Rationality and Formal Organizations, Organizational Policy and Development Fourth Annual Conference, May 23-24, 1986, Louisville.

The Analogy of History in The Idea of Nature as the Framework for R.G. Collingwood's Philosophy of Science, Kentucky Philosophical Association, March 30, 1984, Eastern Kentucky University.

Commentator to John M. Russell, *Freedom and Determinism in Spinoza*, Kentucky Philosophical Association, November 12, 1983, University of Louisville.

Alfred Schutz and the Concept of Sign, Alfred Schutz Symposium given in honor of Prof. Helmut Wagner, July 24, 1982, Texas Woman's University.

Semiotic Phenomenology and Peirce, Sixth Annual Meeting of the Semiotic Society of America, October 1-4, 1981, Vanderbilt University.

TEACHING AND SERVICE

Primary Teaching Assignments, 1990-1997

The Johns Hopkins University School of Continuing Studies (1990-1997). Course taught: Bioethics (graduate/advanced undergraduate).

Interdisciplinary Master's Degree Projects supervised:
- Lynn A. Jones, 1993, *Introducing Bioethics and Biotechnology into the High School Chemistry Curriculum*
- Nicholas F.C. Eke, 1993, *Should the Principle of Autonomy as Articulated in both the Nuremberg Code and the Belmont Report and Practiced in Western Societies be Applicable to Research in African Societies*

- Nancy L. Lyons, 1994, *Fetal Tissue Research in the United States: Distinguishing the Ethics of Fetal Tissue Research from Elective Abortion*
- Gabriella Maria Murgatroyd, 1997, *A genetic Roadmap to a Brave New World: Genetic Testing and health Insurance in the United States*

Strayer College (1993-97), Logic, Science and Modern Life, Intro to Western Culture, Business Ethics (graduate).

Montgomery College (1991-95), Bioethics, Logic and Semantics, Introduction to Philosophy, Introduction to Ethics. Experience includes a semester teaching inmates at the Montgomery County MD Detention Center.

Other Teaching Experience

Dundalk Community College (1991)
Loyola College (1990-91)
Virginia State University (1990)
Piedmont Virginia Community College (1988-1990)
Virginia Commonwealth University (1989)
Indiana University Southeast (1986-87)
University of Louisville (1984-1987)
University of Kentucky Center at Fort Knox (1984-1986)
Graduate Teaching Assistant, Univ. of Kentucky (1983-1985, 1988)
North Texas State University (1981)
Indiana Univ.-Purdue Univ. Indianapolis (1981)
Graduate Teaching Assistant, Southern Illinois University (1979-1980)

Courses taught: Introduction to Philosophy; Introduction to Logic; Critical Thinking; Introduction to Ethics; Contemporary Problems in Ethics.

Service

Generally Accepted Systems Security Principles Committee. GSSPC is responsible for guiding development and implementation of general principles of professional practice for information technology systems.

Steering Committee, Project ImpactCS. NSF funded project through Computer Science Dept. at George Washington University with the aim of developing computer ethics instruction across the CIS curriculum.

IEEE Computer Society Task Force on Ethics, ACM/IEEE-CS Joint Task Force on Software Engineering Ethics and Professional Practices (SEEPP). Group created to examine computer ethics and professional conduct issues with the objective of developing professional standards for software engineers. The standards are available at http://www.acm.org/serving/se/code.htm.

IEEE Computer Society, Committee on Public Policy. Chair, Subcommittee on Computing and the Disabled.

Steering Committee, Coalition for Computer Ethics. The Coalition formally incorporated as the Computer Ethics Institute in January, 1992.

Faculty Senate (1987), Indiana University Southeast.

Graduate Student Council (1979, 1980), Southern Illinois University.