Ethics for Professional Engineers and Landscape Architects

Landscape Architecture Short Course 2020

February 6, 2020
Ethics

• Do we need Ethics in ???

• In Politics

• In Engineering / Landscape Architecture

• In Life
Ethics

- Moral principles that govern a person’s behavior or the conducting of an activity
- Moral principles that govern a person or groups behavior
- Rules of behavior based on ideas about what is morally good or bad
- The basic concepts and fundamental principles of decent human conduct
Question ???

Who knows what these are????

Title 43 – Chapter 15 ??

Title 43 – Chapter 23 ??
Answer

Title 43 - Professions and Businesses
Chapter 15 - Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

Title 43 - Professions and Business
Chapter 23 - Landscape Architects
43-15-2 Definitions:

(10) “Professional Engineer” means an individual who is qualified, by reason of knowledge of mathematics, the physical science and the principals by which mechanical properties of matter are made useful to man in structures and machines, acquired by professional education and practical experience, to engage in the practice of professional engineering and who possesses a current certificate of registration as a professional engineer issued by the Board.

43-23-1 Definitions:

(2) “Landscape Architect” means a person who is licensed pursuant to this chapter to practice or teach landscape architecture.

FYI – Professional Engineers:

Chapter 180-6 Rules of Professional Conduct

Rule 180-6-.01 General

(3) All persons registered under O.C.G.A. Chapter 15, title 43, are charges with having knowledge of the existence of these Rules of Professional Conduct and shall be deemed to be familiar with their several provisions and to understand them.
What binds the professionals to follow specific Ethical Provisions in our practice?

Is it that we always do the right and ethical things in our practice?

Is it the fear of being caught and disciplined by our respective Boards?

Is it that we care about our profession?

All of the above OR

Is it that we do unethical things in our practice and just don’t care and don’t worry about getting caught or disciplined by our Boards.

I hope this is not the case!!!!!!
Specific Sections of Chapter 15 Professional Engineers Law you should know:
43-15-4. Adoption of Rules and Regulations …
43-15-6. General Powers for the Board; Injunctions; continuing education
43-15-7. Unlawful practice as a professional engineer or land surveyor
43-15-19. Revocation, suspension, or denial of certificates or certificates of registration; reprimands
43-15-22. Registrants required to obtain seal; inscription; purpose; fraudulent use of seal
43-15-26. Cease and desist orders; civil penalties for violation of order
43-15-27. Enforcement of Chapter
Specific Sections of Chapter 23 Landscape Architects Law you should know:
43-23-4. Powers of board to regulate issuance of licenses, …
43-23-5. License requirement for persons engaged in landscape architecture; …
43-23-7.1. Continuing Education Requirement
43-23-12. Investigations, censure of licenses; revocation or suspension of license
43-23-15. Injunctions
43-23-19. Penalty
But (I know) all here also understand that each Board also has Rules that the Professional Engineer and Landscape Architects must follow;

Professional Engineers – Rule 180
We will review the specific Sections concerning Ethics below

Landscape Architects – Rule 310
I reviewed Rule 310 and did not find any Rules that referred to Ethics, other than a reference to the Examination that in the six sections, the examination “may” cover “Ethical Standards for professional practice” and what we will review below.
Rule 180-6-.01 General

(1) In order to safeguard the life, health, property and welfare of the public and to establish and maintain a high standard of integrity, skills, and practice in the professions of engineering and land surveying, the following Rules of Professional Conduct are promulgated in accordance with O.C.G.A. 43-15-6(1). The following rules shall be binding upon every individual who possesses a certificate or a certificate of registration issued by the Board and upon every firm, professional corporation, association, governmental agency, partnership, corporation or other legal or commercial entity offering engineering or land surveying services to the public and to all personnel of such firm, corporation, partnership, association, or entity who act in its behalf in the practice of engineering or land surveying in this state.

(2) The Rules of Professional Conduct as promulgated herein are an exercise of the police power vested in the Georgia Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors by virtue of the acts of the legislature. By that investment, the said Board is authorized to establish conduct, policy, and practices in accordance with the powers hereinabove stated.

(3) All persons registered under O.C.G.A. Chapter 15, Title 43, are charged with having knowledge of the existence of these Rules of Professional Conduct and shall be deemed to be familiar with their several provisions and to understand them. Such knowledge shall encompass the understanding that the practice of engineering or land surveying is a privilege as opposed to a right. The registrant shall be forthright and candid in his/her statements or written response to the Board or its representatives on matters pertaining to professional conduct.
Rule 180-6-.02 Protection of the Public

The engineer or land surveyor shall at all times practice in such a manner as to protect the safety, health and welfare of the public. If a registrant's engineering or land surveying judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health or welfare of the public are endangered, he/she shall inform the proper authorities and his/her employer of the situation as may be appropriate.

Rule 180-6-.03 Rules of Practice

(1) The engineer or land surveyor shall perform services only in areas of his/her competence. The engineer or land surveyor shall undertake to perform engineering or land surveying assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the specific technical field of professional engineering or land surveying involved.
Rule 180-6-.05. Conflict of Interest

(1) The engineer or land surveyor shall avoid conflicts of interest. The engineer or land surveyor shall conscientiously avoid conflict of interest with his/her employer or client, but, when unavoidable, the engineer or land surveyor shall forthwith disclose the circumstances to his employer or client.

(2) The engineer or land surveyor shall avoid all known conflicts of interest with his/her employer or client and shall promptly inform his/her employer of any business association, interests, or circumstances which could influence his/her judgment or the quality of his/her services.

(3) The engineer or land surveyor shall not accept compensation, financial or otherwise, from more than one party for services on the same project or for services pertaining to the same project unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to and agreed to by all interested parties.

(4) The engineer or land surveyor shall not solicit or accept financial or other valuable considerations, directly or indirectly, from material or equipment suppliers, or their representatives, for specifying their products.

(5) The engineer or land surveyor shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, or other parties in connection with work for which he/she is responsible.

(6) The engineer or land surveyor in public service as a member, advisor, or employee of a governmental body or department shall not participate in considerations or actions with respect to matters involving him/her or his/her organization's private or public engineering or land surveying practices.

(7) The engineer or land surveyor shall not solicit or accept an engineering or land surveying contract from a governmental body on which a principal or officer of his/her organization serves as a member.
180-6-.06 Conduct.

(1) The engineer or land surveyor shall solicit or accept professional employment only on the basis of his/her qualifications and competence for proper accomplishment of the work. No engineer or land surveyor may provide a fee proposal to a potential client until he/she (a) established or reviewed the scope of services for the project, (b) determined that, based on his/her review of the scope of services, that he/she is competent to provide the professional services required, and (c) made his/her qualifications known to the prospective client. On proposals including more than one engineer or land surveyor, each individual shall be responsible for complying with this rule for his/her respective portion of the proposal. The engineer or land surveyor shall not offer to pay, either directly or indirectly, any commission, political contribution, gift, or other consideration in order to secure work, exclusive of securing salaried positions through employment agencies.

(2) The engineer or land surveyor shall not falsify or permit misrepresentation of his/her or his/her associate's academic or professional qualifications. He/she shall not misrepresent or exaggerate his/her degree of responsibility for prior assignments in brochures or other presentations for the solicitation of employment. He/she shall not misrepresent pertinent facts concerning employers, employees, associates, joint ventures, or his/her or their past accomplishments with the intent and purpose of enhancing his/her qualifications or work.
180-6-.07 Ethics. Amended.

(1) The engineer or land surveyor shall associate only with reputable persons or organizations. The engineer or land surveyor shall not knowingly associate with or permit the use of his/her name, or firm name, in a business venture by any person or firm which he/she knows, or has reason to believe, is engaging in business or professional practices of a fraudulent or dishonest nature.

(2) If the engineer or land surveyor has knowledge or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of any of these provisions or of O.C.G.A. 43-15, he/she shall promptly present such information to the Board in writing and shall cooperate with the Board in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required by the Board.
Rule 310-7-.01 Seals and Rubber Stamps

(1) Each registered landscape architect shall, upon receipt of a certificate of registration, obtain a seal of the design authorized by the Board, bearing the registrant's name, certificate number, and the legend "Registered Landscape Architect."

(2) Drawings, specifications, and other documents issued by a registrant shall be stamped or sealed and countersigned by the registrant. A registrant shall not stamp or seal, or allow any other person to stamp or seal any document after the certificate of the registrant named thereon has expired, or has been revoked, or during the period of any suspension imposed by the Board.

(3) A landscape architect shall not affix, or permit to be affixed, his name or seal to any drawing, specification, or other document which was not prepared by him or under his personal supervision. No registrant shall affix his seal to any drawings, specification, or other document unless he has assumed the responsibility for the accuracy of the work involved.
All Professional Engineers and Landscape Architects should be aware that there are professional societies that have Codes of Ethics for each of our professions.

For Professional Engineers we have at least two (2):
National Society of Professional Engineers – NSPE
American Society of Civil Engineers – ASCE

For Landscape Architects we have;
American Society of Landscape Architects – ASLA
   ASLA Code of Professional Ethics
   ASLA Code of Environmental Ethics
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.
II. Rules of Practice

1. Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health, and welfare of the public.

2. Engineers shall perform services only in the areas of their competence.

3. Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.

4. Engineers shall act for each employer or client as faithful agents or trustees.

5. Engineers shall avoid deceptive acts.
III. Professional Obligations

1. Engineers shall be guided in all their relations by the highest standards of honesty and integrity.
2. Engineers shall at all times strive to serve the public interest.
3. Engineers shall avoid all conduct or practice that deceives the public.
4. Engineers shall not disclose, without consent, confidential information concerning the business affairs or technical processes of any present or former client or employer, or public body on which they serve.
5. Engineers shall not be influenced in their professional duties by conflicting interests.
6. Engineers shall not attempt to obtain employment or advancement or professional engagements by untruthfully criticizing other engineers, or by other improper or questionable methods.
7. Engineers shall not attempt to injure, maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects, practice, or employment of other engineers. Engineers who believe others are guilty of unethical or illegal practice shall present such information to the proper authority for action.
8. Engineers shall accept personal responsibility for their professional activities, provided, however, that engineers may seek indemnification for services arising out of their practice for other than gross negligence, where the engineer’s interests cannot otherwise be protected.

9. Engineers shall give credit for engineering work to those to whom credit is due, and will recognize the proprietary interests of others.

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Publication date as revised: July 2007 • Publication #1102
Engineers shall hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public and shall strive to comply with the principles of sustainable development in the performance of their professional duties.

a. Engineers shall recognize that the lives, safety, health and welfare of the general public are dependent upon engineering judgments, decisions and practices incorporated into structures, machines, products, processes and devices.

b. Engineers shall approve or seal only those design documents, reviewed or prepared by them, which are determined to be safe for public health and welfare in conformity with accepted engineering standards.

c. Engineers whose professional judgment is overruled under circumstances where the safety, health and welfare of the public are endangered, or the principles of sustainable development ignored, shall inform their clients or employers of the possible consequences.

d. Engineers who have knowledge or reason to believe that another person or firm may be in violation of any of the provisions of Canon 1 shall present such information to the proper authority in writing and shall cooperate with the proper authority in furnishing such further information or assistance as may be required.

e. Engineers should seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs and work for the advancement of the safety, health and well-being of their communities, and the protection of the environment through the practice of sustainable development.

f. Engineers should be committed to improving the environment by adherence to the principles of sustainable development so as to enhance the quality of life of the general public.
ASCE Code of Ethics – Cannon 2. Service with Competence

Engineers shall perform services only in areas of their competence.

a. Engineers shall undertake to perform engineering assignments only when qualified by education or experience in the technical field of engineering involved.

b. Engineers may accept an assignment requiring education or experience outside of their own fields of competence, provided their services are restricted to those phases of the project in which they are qualified. All other phases of such project shall be performed by qualified associates, consultants, or employees.

c. Engineers shall not affix their signatures or seals to any engineering plan or document dealing with subject matter in which they lack competence by virtue of education or experience or to any such plan or document not reviewed or prepared under their supervisory control.
ASCE Code of Ethics – Cannon 3. Issue True Statements

Engineers shall issue public statements only in an objective and truthful manner.

a. Engineers should endeavor to extend the public knowledge of engineering and sustainable development, and shall not participate in the dissemination of untrue, unfair or exaggerated statements regarding engineering.

b. Engineers shall be objective and truthful in professional reports, statements, or testimony. They shall include all relevant and pertinent information in such reports, statements, or testimony.

c. Engineers, when serving as expert witnesses, shall express an engineering opinion only when it is founded upon adequate knowledge of the facts, upon a background of technical competence, and upon honest conviction.

d. Engineers shall issue no statements, criticisms, or arguments on engineering matters which are inspired or paid for by interested parties, unless they indicate on whose behalf the statements are made.

e. Engineers shall be dignified and modest in explaining their work and merit, and will avoid any act tending to promote their own interests at the expense of the integrity, honor and dignity of the profession.
ASCE Code of Ethics – Cannon 4. Act as a Faithful Agent

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

a. Engineers shall avoid all known or potential conflicts of interest with their employers or clients and shall promptly inform their employers or clients of any business association, interests, or circumstances which could influence their judgment or the quality of their services.

b. Engineers shall not accept compensation from more than one party for services on the same project, or for services pertaining to the same project, unless the circumstances are fully disclosed to and agreed to, by all interested parties.

c. Engineers shall not solicit or accept gratuities, directly or indirectly, from contractors, their agents, or other parties dealing with their clients or employers in connection with work for which they are responsible.

d. Engineers in public service as members, advisors, or employees of a governmental body or department shall not participate in considerations or actions with respect to services solicited or provided by them or their organization in private or public engineering practice.

e. Engineers shall advise their employers or clients when, as a result of their studies, they believe a project will not be successful.

f. Engineers shall not use confidential information coming to them in the course of their assignments as a means of making personal profit if such action is adverse to the interests of their clients, employers or the public.

g. Engineers shall not accept professional employment outside of their regular work or interest without the knowledge of their employers.
ASCE Code of Ethics – Cannon 5. Reputation by Merit

Engineers shall build their professional reputation on the merit of their services and shall not compete unfairly with others.

a. Engineers shall not give, solicit or receive either directly or indirectly, any political contribution, gratuity, or unlawful consideration in order to secure work, exclusive of securing salaried positions through employment agencies.

b. Engineers should negotiate contracts for professional services fairly and on the basis of demonstrated competence and qualifications for the type of professional service required.

c. Engineers may request, propose or accept professional commissions on a contingent basis only under circumstances in which their professional judgments would not be compromised.

d. Engineers shall not falsify or permit misrepresentation of their academic or professional qualifications or experience.

e. Engineers shall give proper credit for engineering work to those to whom credit is due, and shall recognize the proprietary interests of others. Whenever possible, they shall name the person or persons who may be responsible for designs, inventions, writings or other accomplishments.
f. Engineers may advertise professional services in a way that does not contain misleading language or is in any other manner derogatory to the dignity of the profession. Examples of permissible advertising are as follows:

- Professional cards in recognized, dignified publications, and listings in rosters or directories published by responsible organizations, provided that the cards or listings are consistent in size and content and are in a section of the publication regularly devoted to such professional cards.

- Brochures which factually describe experience, facilities, personnel and capacity to render service, providing they are not misleading with respect to the engineer's participation in projects described.

- Display advertising in recognized dignified business and professional publications, providing it is factual and is not misleading with respect to the engineer's extent of participation in projects described.

- A statement of the engineers' names or the name of the firm and statement of the type of service posted on projects for which they render services.

- Preparation or authorization of descriptive articles for the lay or technical press, which are factual and dignified. Such articles shall not imply anything more than direct participation in the project described.

- Permission by engineers for their names to be used in commercial advertisements, such as may be published by contractors, material suppliers, etc., only by means of a modest, dignified notation acknowledging the engineers' participation in the project described. Such permission shall not include public endorsement of proprietary products.
g. Engineers shall not maliciously or falsely, directly or indirectly, injure the professional reputation, prospects, practice or employment of another engineer or indiscriminately criticize another's work.

h. Engineers shall not use equipment, supplies, laboratory or office facilities of their employers to carry on outside private practice without the consent of their employers.
ASCE Code of Ethics – Cannon 6. Uphold Professional Honor

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.

a. Engineers shall not knowingly engage in business or professional practices of a fraudulent, dishonest or unethical nature.

b. Engineers shall be scrupulously honest in their control and spending of monies, and promote effective use of resources through open, honest and impartial service with fidelity to the public, employers, associates and clients.

c. Engineers shall act with zero-tolerance for bribery, fraud, and corruption in all engineering or construction activities in which they are engaged.

d. Engineers should be especially vigilant to maintain appropriate ethical behavior where payments of gratuities or bribes are institutionalized practices.

e. Engineers should strive for transparency in the procurement and execution of projects. Transparency includes disclosure of names, addresses, purposes, and fees or commissions paid for all agents facilitating projects.

f. Engineers should encourage the use of certifications specifying zero tolerance for bribery, fraud, and corruption in all contracts.
ASCE Code of Ethics – Cannon 7. Continue Professional Development

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

a. Engineers should keep current in their specialty fields by engaging in professional practice, participating in continuing education courses, reading in the technical literature, and attending professional meetings and seminars.

b. Engineers should encourage their engineering employees to become registered at the earliest possible date.

c. Engineers should encourage engineering employees to attend and present papers at professional and technical society meetings.

d. Engineers shall uphold the principle of mutually satisfying relationships between employers and employees with respect to terms of employment including professional grade descriptions, salary ranges, and fringe benefits.
Engineers shall, in all matters related to their profession, treat all persons fairly and encourage equitable participation without regard to gender or gender identity, race, national origin, ethnicity, religion, age, sexual orientation, disability, political affiliation, or family, marital, or economic status.

a. Engineers shall conduct themselves in a manner in which all persons are treated with dignity, respect, and fairness.

b. Engineers shall not engage in discrimination or harassment in connection with their professional activities.

c. Engineers shall consider the diversity of the community, and shall endeavor in good faith to include diverse perspectives, in the planning and performance of their professional services.
ASLA Code of Professional Ethics

Preamble

The profession of landscape architecture, so named in 1867, was built on the foundation of several principles – dedication to the public health, safety, and welfare and recognition and protection of the land and its resources. These principles form the foundation of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) Code of Professional Ethics (the Code) as well.

Canon 1. Professional Responsibility

ES1.1 Members should understand and honestly obey laws governing their professional practice and business affairs and conduct their professional duties within the art and science of landscape architecture and their professional Society with honesty, dignity, and integrity.

R1.101 Members shall deal with other Members, clients, employers, employees, the public, and others involved in the business of the profession and the Society with honesty, dignity, and integrity in all actions and communications of any kind.

R1.102 Members shall not, in the conduct of their professional practice, engage in discrimination or harassment on the basis of age, color, disability, gender, marital status, national origin, race, religion, sexual orientation, veteran status, or any other protected class.
R1.103 Members shall not violate any federal, state, or local laws or regulations ("Laws") in the conduct of their professional practice, including Laws in the areas of antitrust, employment, environmental and land-use planning, and those governing professional practice.

R1.104 Members shall not give, lend, or promise anything of value to any public official or representative of a prospective client in order to influence the judgment or actions in the letting of a contract of that official or representative of a prospective client.

R1.105 Members on full-time government employment shall not accept private practice work with anyone doing business with their agency or with whom the Member has any government contact on matters involving applications for grants, contracts, or planning and zoning actions. In the case of private practitioners elected or appointed to government positions or others doing business or having alliances with those doing business with their board, council, or agency, they must disqualify and absent themselves during any discussion of these matters.

R1.106 Members shall recognize the contributions of others engaged in the planning, design, and construction of the physical environment; shall give them appropriate recognition and due credit for professional work; and shall not maliciously injure or attempt to injure the reputation, prospects, practice, or employment position of those persons so engaged. Credit shall be given to the design firm of record for the use of all project documents, plans, photographs, sketches, reports, or other work products developed while under the management of the design firm of record. Use of others’ work for any purpose shall accurately specify the role of the individual in the execution of the design firm of record’s work.
R1.107 Members shall not mislead, through advertising or other means, existing or prospective clients about the result that can be achieved through use of the Member services or state that they can achieve results by means that violate the Code or the law.

Commentary: So long as they are not misleading, advertisements in any medium are permitted by the Code.

R1.108 Members shall not accept compensation for their services on a project from more than one party unless all parties agree to the circumstances in writing.

R1.109 Members shall not misrepresent or knowingly permit the misrepresentation of their professional qualifications, capabilities, and experience to clients, employers, or the public or be a party to any exaggerated, misleading, deceptive, or false statements or claims by the firms, agencies, or organizations that employ them.

R1.110 Members shall not reveal information obtained in the course of their professional activities that they have been asked to maintain in confidence or that could affect the interests of another adversely. Unique exceptions may include: (i) disclosures necessary to stop an act that creates a significant risk of harm or threat to public health, safety, and/or welfare; or (ii) disclosures necessary to comply with applicable Laws, legal process, or the Code.
R1.111 Members shall not copy or reproduce the copyrighted works of others without prior written approval by the author of the copyrighted work.

R1.112 Members shall not seek to void awarded contracts for a specific scope of service held by another Member.

R1.113 Members shall not seek to obtain contracts, awards, or other financial gain relating to projects or programs for which they may be serving, or may have served, in an advisory or critical capacity.

ES1.2 Members should seek to make full disclosure of relevant information to actual and prospective clients, the public, and other interested parties who rely on their advice and professional work product.

R1.201 Members making public statements on landscape architectural issues shall disclose compensation other than fee and their role and their economic interest, if any, in a project.

R1.202 Members shall make full disclosure during the solicitation and conduct of a project of the roles and professional status of all project team members and consultants, including professional degrees, state licenses, professional liability insurance coverage, and any other potential material limits to qualifications.
R1.203 Members shall make full disclosure to the client or employer of any financial or other interest that bears on the service or project.

R1.204 Members shall convey to their clients their capacity to produce the work, their availability during normal working hours, and their ability to provide other construction or supervisory services.

ES1.3 Members should endeavor to protect the interests of their clients and the public through competent performance of their work and participate in continuing education, educational research, and development and dissemination of technical information relating to planning, design, construction, and management of the physical environment.

R1.301 Members shall undertake to perform professional services only when education, training, or experience in the specific technical areas involved qualifies them, together with those persons whom they may engage as consultants.

R1.302 Members shall not sign or seal drawings, specifications, reports, or other professional work for which they do not have direct professional knowledge or direct supervisory control.

R1.303 Members shall continually seek to raise the standards of aesthetic, ecological, and cultural excellence through compliance with applicable state requirements for continuing professional education.

R1.304 Public discussion of controversial projects and issues shall be conducted on a professional level and shall be based on issue-oriented, factual analysis.
Canon 2. Member Responsibilities

ES2.1 Members should understand and endeavor to uphold the Ethical Standards of the ASLA Code of Environmental Ethics.

ES2.2 Members should work to ensure that they, their employees or subordinates, and other Members adhere to the Code of Professional Ethics and the Constitution and Bylaws of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

   R2.201 Members having information that leads to a reasonable belief that another Member has committed a violation of the Code shall report such information.

   R2.202 The seal or logo of the American Society of Landscape Architects shall be used only as specified in the ASLA Bylaws.

   R2.203 Members shall adhere to the specific, applicable terms of the ASLA Bylaws regarding use of references to ASLA membership. Members are encouraged to use the appropriate ASLA designation after their names.
ES2.3 Members are encouraged to serve on elected or appointed boards, committees, or commissions dealing with the arts and environmental and land-use issues.

R2.301 Members who are elected or appointed to review boards, committees, and commissions shall seek to avoid conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts of interest and shall comply with state and local rules and policies with regard to conflict of interest. Members serving on such boards, committees, and commissions shall disqualify themselves in accordance with rules of ethics and this Code and shall not be present when discussion is held relative to an action in which they or their immediate family members have an interest. A Member shall make full disclosure and request disqualification on issues, if any, that could involve a potential conflict of interest.
ASLA Code of Environmental Ethics

Preamble

Members of the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA) should make every effort within our sphere of influence to enhance, respect, and restore the life-sustaining integrity of the landscape for all living things.

Members should work with clients, review and approval agencies, and local, regional, national, and global governing authorities to educate about, encourage, and seek approval of environmentally positive, financially sound, and sustainable solutions to land-use, development, and management opportunities.

The following tenets are the basis of the ASLA Code of Environmental Ethics:

• The health and well-being of biological systems and their integrity are essential to sustain human well-being.

• Future generations have a right to the same environmental assets and ecological aesthetics as presently exist.

• Long-term economic survival is dependent upon the natural environment.

• Environmental stewardship is essential to maintain a healthy environment and a high quality of life for the earth.
Ethical Standards
As landscape architects and members of ASLA, we have an ethical obligation to:
ES1 Act responsibly in design, planning, management, and policy decisions affecting
the health of natural resources, a synopsis of which follows:

ES1.1 Support planning, design, and construction policies and regulations
that will enhance air quality such as multi-modal transportation facilities and
measures to reduce fugitive dust, greenhouse gas emissions, and volatile organic
compounds.

ES1.2 The coastal zone and its resources should be carefully preserved,
developed, and used in a planned, regulated, and responsibly managed manner.

ES1.3 Non-native invasive species adversely impact the ecological function
of natural systems worldwide. Non-native invasive species should not be introduced
where those species could contribute to the degradation of the environment, and long-
term maintenance and management programs should be established to control or
remove non-native invasive species from land and water.

ES1.4 National Parks should be created, expanded, and professionally
managed to preserve cultural heritage, provide educational experiences, and maintain
critical ecological reserves of biodiversity.
ES1.5  Preservation of ample, ecologically diverse, interconnected open space should be incorporated into every planning effort, from the regional to the site level.

ES1.6 Historic sites, districts, and cultural landscapes should be identified, inventoried, evaluated, classified, protected, and enhanced so that they are available for the education and enjoyment by present and future generations.

ES1.7 Public lands should be managed for ecosystem stewardship and biodiversity; assess other uses based on long-term sustainability.

ES1.8 Rural landscapes and communities are a limited resource with vital ecological, economic and cultural qualities that should be conserved as the competing needs of a growing population are met.

ES1.9 State, regional, and local governments should continue to build on the strong nationwide legacy of parks and other protected public areas to preserve lands of significance for future generations and to provide safe and healthful outdoor recreational opportunities for all citizens, while conserving landscape character and environmental, historic, and cultural resources.

ES1.10 Transgenic plants should be regulated and used judiciously only after long-term empirical studies indicate that they will cause no adverse environmental effects.
ES1.11 The appropriate use of vegetation in the built environment is a major influence on the quality of life in a healthy environment; native plants should be integrated into the built environment to increase sense of place and reduce needs for irrigation and maintenance.

ES1.12 The quality of the visual environment is as important as that of natural, historic, and cultural resources and should be protected, enhanced and maintained by careful stewardship.

ES1.13 Water resources should be used efficiently and allocated equitably; all forms of water pollution should be eliminated to maximize the availability of safe drinking water; land use should conserve water and related ecosystems to sustain both human communities and natural ecosystems.

ES1.14 The natural and cultural elements of waterways should be protected through the systems of national, state, and local designation of rivers and greenways to facilitate their integrity and use by present and future generations.

ES1.15 Wetlands are essential to the quality of life and the well-being of the earth’s ecosystems; wetland resources should be protected, conserved, rehabilitated and enhanced; and careful site-specific development and management efforts should allow for compatible land use while preserving the ongoing functions of wetland resources.
ES1.16 The principles of land-use planning and design and the principles of wildlife habitat protection should be integrated to promote the enhancement, protection, and management of landscapes that support wildlife and ecosystem biodiversity.

ES2 Support and facilitate the public affairs policy statements of the Society, a synopsis of which follows:

ES2.1 Protect agricultural areas from incompatible or encroaching development, and support sustainable practices in agriculture, silviculture, and animal husbandry that: protect air and water quality; promote biodiversity; and balance the conservation of soil, native habitats and wetlands with the provision of fresh, healthy food and other agricultural products.

ES2.2 Support the regulation of outdoor signage so that public safety and the visual quality of the environment are not diminished.

ES2.3 Support the development and use of educational tools to promote and understanding of the interdependence between the natural and built environments.

ES2.4 Support planning and design decision-making processes that provide for fair and meaningful public participation opportunities for all communities and interests.
ES2.5 Urge policy makers to employ sustainable design policies and practices, minimize environmental degradation, avoid excessive consumption, and respect the needs of future generations.

ES2.6 Support the creation of affordable housing choices in livable communities that include a mix of land uses, are built and sited sustainably, incorporate universal design and are properly related to open spaces and transportation options.

ES2.7 Promote planning and design practices that have a positive impact on human health and well-being by promoting active lifestyles, mitigating the impacts of environmental stressors such as air pollution and heat, and providing a diversity of public spaces that foster social interaction and contact with nature.

ES2.8 Promote the creative planning, design and management of communities that respect ecological and cultural systems, promote economic development, strive for social equity, and provide places for positive social interaction.

ES2.9 Support the design and placement of commemorative memorials in a manner that respects the physical and cultural environment while providing opportunity for education, celebration or healing.

ES2.10 Advocate the regulation of outdoor lighting in land use plans and ordinances, to reflect best practices that increase efficiency, reduce energy consumption, and improve aesthetics.
ES2.11 Support the profession in its advocacy for a unified voice on designed projects of national significance.

ES2.12 Develop planning, design and management solutions through open, participatory design processes that engage the public and stakeholders and create better communities and healthier environments.

ES2.13 Encourage initiatives to provide security measures that are designed as integral components in the landscape while providing the required security.

ES2.14 Support integrating comprehensive transportation with natural systems analysis, including the design, construction, and management of streets and highways that enhance interconnected transportation options, particularly for pedestrians, bicyclists, transit riders, and people with disabilities.

ES2.15 Promote the principles of Universal Design that create equal use by all people via integral components of design, without separation or segregation of any users.

ES2.16 Advocate implementation of land use policies at the local, state, and federal levels that enable and encourage urban and local agriculture.

ES2.17 Advocate for the sustainable development of our urban environments through responsible social, economic, and ecological practices, and encourage communities to adopt policies that promote in-fill and redevelopment utilizing existing infrastructure rather than development patterns that result in urban sprawl.
ES3 Seek constant improvement in our knowledge, abilities, and skills; in our educational institutions; and in our professional practice and organizations.

   ES3.1 Increase the ability to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public and natural environment through life-long learning, research, and intra-disciplinary collaboration among academic, private and public practitioners.

   ES3.2 Develop and specify products, materials, technologies, and techniques that conserve resources and foster landscape regeneration.

   ES3.3 Support licensure of the practice of landscape architecture as the most effective regulatory measure to protect the public health, safety and welfare.
Your Practice is Your Ethics
By: Mr. Jon A. Schmitdt
September 5/12, 2016 – Engineering News Record

• Quote: “Perhaps at least part of the problem is confusion about the nature of engineering ethics. It is simply a set of rules to follow or a group of behaviors to avoid, over and above the technical aspects of the profession? Could there be more to ethics that that – maybe even something positive?”

• Quote: “I advocate treating ethics as something that is integral to practice, not supplemental to it.”

• He goes on in the article to state that this is known as “virtue ethics”

  Quote: “Virtue ethics is less concerned with what someone has done and will do than with what kind of person and engineer someone is and will become”
Conclusions:

Ethics in Engineering is of upmost importance. It is your duty as a Professional Engineer to “safeguard life, health and property and promote the public welfare.”
Respect your Professional Engineer’s License and Stamp or your Landscape Architecture License’s and Stamp and always provide Honest Service

Always do the **RIGHT** and **ETHICAL** things in both your Professional and Personal Life

Be **Totally Transparent** in all that you do
Questions ???

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