

Missouri Society of Professional Surveyors

2016 Annual Meeting

Resolving Boundary Disputes

**Keeping the Professional Land Surveyor
Professional**

Presented by

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Professionalism

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Professional>

A **professional** is a member of a [profession](#) or any person who earns their living from a specified professional activity. The term also describes the standards of education and training that prepare members of the profession with the particular knowledge and skills necessary to perform their specific role within that profession. In addition, most professionals are subject to strict codes of conduct, enshrining rigorous [ethical](#) and [moral obligations](#).^[1] Professional standards of practice and ethics for a particular field are typically agreed upon and maintained through widely recognized [professional associations](#), such as the [IEEE](#).^[2] Some definitions of "professional" limit this term to those professions that serve some important aspect of public interest^[3] and the general good of society.^{[4][5]}

In some cultures, the term is used as shorthand to describe a particular social stratum of well-educated workers who enjoy considerable [work autonomy](#) and who are commonly engaged in creative and intellectually challenging work

THEORY

Although professional training appears to be ideologically neutral, it may be biased towards those with higher [class backgrounds](#) and a formal education. In his 2000 book, *Disciplined Minds: A Critical Look at Salaried Professionals and the Soul-Battering System that Shapes Their Lives*, [Jeff Schmidt](#) observes that qualified professionals are less creative and diverse in their opinions and habits than non-professionals, which he attributes to the subtle indoctrination and filtering which accompanies the process of professional training. His evidence is both qualitative and quantitative, including professional examinations, industry statistics and personal accounts of trainees and professionals.^[11]

A key theoretical dispute arises from the observation that established professions (e.g. lawyers, medical doctors, architects, civil engineers) are subject to strict codes of conduct. Some have thus argued that these codes of conduct, agreed upon and maintained through widely recognized professional associations, are a key element of what constitutes any profession.^[12] Others have argued that strict [codes of conduct](#) and the [professional associations](#) that maintain them are merely a consequence of 'successful' professionalization, rather than an intrinsic element of the definition of professional(ism); this implies that a profession arises from the alignment between a shared purpose (connected to a 'greater good'), a [body of knowledge](#), actual behavior in terms of actions and decisions, and expectations held by societal stakeholders.

TRADES

In narrow usage, not all expertise is considered a profession. Although sometimes incorrectly referred to as professions, occupations such as skilled construction and maintenance work are more generally thought of as [trades](#) or crafts. The completion of an apprenticeship is generally associated with skilled labour, or trades such as [carpenter](#), [electrician](#), [mason](#), [painter](#), [plumber](#) and other similar occupations. A related distinction would be that a professional does mainly [mental](#) work, as opposed to engaging in physical work

Missouri Revised Statutes

Chapter 324 Occupations and Professions General Provisions

August 28, 2015

Division of professional registration established, duties--boards and commissions assigned to--reference to division in statutes.

2. There is hereby established a "Division of Professional Registration" assigned to the department of insurance, financial institutions and professional registration as a type III transfer, headed by a director appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. All of the general provisions, definitions and powers enumerated in section 1 of the Omnibus State Reorganization Act of 1974 and Executive Order 06-04 shall apply to this department and its divisions, agencies, and personnel.

11. (1) The following boards and commissions are assigned by specific type transfers to the division of professional registration: Missouri state board of accountancy, chapter 326; board of cosmetology and barber examiners, chapters 328 and 329; Missouri board for architects, professional engineers, professional land surveyors and landscape architects, chapter 327; Missouri state board of chiropractic examiners, chapter 331; state board of registration for the healing arts, chapter 334; Missouri dental board, chapter 332; state board of embalmers and funeral directors, chapter 333; state board of optometry, chapter 336; Missouri state board of nursing, chapter 335; board of pharmacy, chapter 338; state board of podiatric medicine, chapter 330; Missouri real estate appraisers commission, chapter 339; and Missouri veterinary medical board, chapter 340. The governor shall appoint members of these boards by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Complaint procedure to be established by boards and commissions.

324.002. Each board or commission shall receive complaints concerning its licensees' business or professional practices. Each board or commission shall establish by rule a procedure for the handling of such complaints prior to the filing of formal complaints before the administrative hearing commission. The rule shall provide, at a minimum, for the logging of each complaint received, the recording of the licensee's name, the name of the complaining party, the date of the complaint, and a brief statement of the complaint and its ultimate disposition. The rule shall provide for informing the complaining party of the progress of the investigation, the dismissal of the charges or the filing of a complaint before the administrative hearing commission.

Creeds and Canons

<http://www.nsps.us.com/?page=CreedandCanons&hhSearchTerms=%22creed%22>

As a Professional Surveyor, I dedicate my professional knowledge and skills to the advancement and betterment of human welfare.

I pledge:

To give the utmost of performance;

To participate in none but honest enterprise;

To live and work according to the laws of humankind and the highest standards of professional conduct;

To place service before profit, honor and standing of the profession before personal advantage, and the public welfare above all other considerations;

In humility and with need for Divine Guidance, I make this pledge.

Canon 1.

A Professional Surveyor should refrain from conduct that is detrimental to the public.

Canon 2.

A Professional Surveyor should abide by the rules and regulations pertaining to the practice of surveying within the licensing jurisdiction.

Canon 3.

A Professional Surveyor should accept assignments only in one's area of professional competence and expertise.

Canon 4.

A Professional Surveyor should develop and communicate a professional analysis and opinion without bias or personal interest.

Canon 5.

A Professional Surveyor should maintain the confidential nature of the surveyor-client relationship.

Canon 6.

A Professional Surveyor should use care to avoid advertising or solicitation that is misleading or otherwise contrary to the public interest.

Canon 7.

A Professional Surveyor should maintain professional integrity when dealing with members of other professions.