

IEEE FELLOW COMMITTEE

Recommendation Guide

“How to Write an Effective Nomination” (December 2018)

THE INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS
ENGINEERS, INC.

3 Park Avenue, 17th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10016-5997, U.S.A.



IEEE FELLOW COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION GUIDE

HOW TO WRITE AN EFFECTIVE NOMINATION

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1. Introduction

This IEEE Fellow Committee Recommendation Guide specifies recommendations and guidelines for Nominators on how to write an effective nomination. This Recommendation Guide is consistent with higher-precedence governing documents (IEEE Fellow Committee Operations Manual, Forms, and Handbooks) and its goal is to guide prospective IEEE Fellow Grade Nominators on best practices when preparing a candidate’s submission.

This Recommendation Guide is to be used as a reference. There are no normative requirements (other than reiterations of requirements noted in the Nomination Form itself). In case of any discrepancy, the IEEE Fellow Committee Operations Manual, Forms, and Handbooks take precedence.

Amendments to IEEE Fellow Committee Recommendation Guides require approval of the Fellow Strategic Programs Subcommittee and the IEEE Fellow Committee Chair.

1.1 Changes from the September 2017 and August 2018 Versions of the Guide

The substantive changes with respect to the 2017 version are primarily a result of the new Nomination Form which will be used starting with Fellow Class of 2020 (nominations due March 2019). These revisions, some of which were anticipated in the prior September 2017 version of this guide, include the replacement of the “IEEE/Non-IEEE Professional Activities” section by three new sections (“IEEE Activities,” “Non-IEEE Activities,” and “Awards”). Furthermore, the IEEE Board of Directors approved a proposal of the IEEE Fellow Committee to reduce the number of References from five-to-eight to three-to-five in 2017. This change will take effect beginning with the Fellow Class of 2020 (nominations due by March 2019).

Additional changes with respect to the August 2018 version are: a revision of §4 (Individual Contributions), the addition of §5.3 on Peer Recognition, a revision of §13 on References, and additional minor adjustments to §9-12.

2. Writing an Effective IEEE Fellow Nomination

The Nomination Form is a critical document during the Fellow elevation process, and as such, its content is key to the success of the nomination. It is reviewed and assessed by three separate audiences: the Fellow Grade References, the Society/Technical Council (S/TC) Fellow Evaluating Committee (FEC) members (Evaluators), and the IEEE Fellow Committee members (Judges). Thus, it should not be written solely for experts in the Nominee’s area of work, and any IEEE member who is experienced in any technical subject area within the IEEE fields of interest should be able to understand the impact of the Nominee’s contributions from the completed Nomination Form.

2.1 Fellow Grade Qualification

The IEEE Bylaws define the qualifications for elevation to Fellow Grade in terms of unusual distinction in the profession, an outstanding record of accomplishments, advancement or application of engineering, science, and technology, bringing the realization of significant value to society (see IEEE Bylaw I-104.2 for more details). The elevation to Fellow Grade is a competitive process as IEEE Bylaw I-305.6 defines the maximum number of elevations that can occur in a current calendar year as 0.1% of IEEE voting membership, in the preceding calendar year. As such, it is not possible to define a precise closed set of criteria that ensures elevation.

Note the 0.1% elevations cap is applied across IEEE as a whole, as per IEEE Bylaws; it must not be interpreted as a per-Society maximum or guideline.

3. The Nomination Form

The best nomination packets are those that follow the instructions for completing the Nomination Form. Read the instructions carefully and do not deviate in terms of length or other requirements.

A well-documented case for elevation to Fellow Grade includes three fundamental aspects:

1. The *individual technical contribution(s)* to the field made by the Nominee
2. The *impact* from these contributions, which must have already occurred and be evident
3. The *evidence* supporting the case.

Concise narratives that explicitly address these three aspects are more likely to be effective. Excessive narrative and flowery language can reduce the ability of Evaluators and Judges to identify the significance of the Nominee’s contribution.

Remember: Contribution + Impact + Evidence = Success!

4. Individual Contributions (Section 5 of the Nomination Form)

The Nominator must describe in this section the one or two most distinctive contribution(s) made by the Nominee. This should include a brief description of what the Nominee has invented, created, or discovered and the lasting impact of the contribution. Note that impact must have already occurred, and speculation on the Nominee’s possible future impact is not helpful to strengthening the Nominee's case. Also note that elevation is based on specific one or two impactful contributions, not on a body of work. Being a prolific and well-cited author is not enough for elevation.

The Nominator should choose the Nomination Category that best fits the Nominee’s most impactful contribution and available evidence. Nominators should focus on the one or two most impactful contributions and select those contributions based on what the strongest available evidence is. Then, the choice of the Nomination Category should be based on what evidence is being presented, see the next subsections and §5. While the entire career of a person may not be pigeonholed into one Nomination Category only, it is indeed easier to associate the evidence presented in support of one or two impactful contributions to a specific Nomination Category. On the other hand, it is also true that many impactful results do not arise from a single major contribution but from a series of contributions with intermediate results. In these cases, the Nominator should also explain how these series of contribution and intermediate results have contributed towards the main impactful results.

If a Nominator is unsure about which category may fit best, it may be useful to find other members previously elevated in each category. This can be done by accessing the “IEEE Fellows Directory” on the <http://www.ieee.org/fellows> website. Entering a Nomination Category in the search field will return a list of Fellows elevated under that Nomination Category.

The next subsections describe what is the relevant evidence for the four Fellow nomination categories.

4.1 Generalities

All Nomination Categories contain a mix of Nominees from various employment affiliation types (Industry, Academia, Government, and Other). Significance of contributions and evidence to consider depend on the Nomination Category, not on affiliation type. Thus, Nominees in any of the four employment affiliation types but nominated in the same Nomination Category, will be evaluated using the same type of relevant evidence.

In describing the Nominee's contributions, Nominators should avoid jargon, define all acronyms, and briefly explain the state of the art before the Nominee's contribution as some IEEE Judges may not be specialists in the same field of the Nominee.

In the following subsections, statistics are averaged over calendar years 2015-2019.

4.2 Application Engineer/Practitioner (AE/P)

This Nomination Category accounts for 6.2% of all nominations and 4.3% of elevations. The composition of AE/P Nominees in terms of employment affiliation types is approximately as follows: 71% are in industry, 20% in academia, 7% in the government, and 2% are other.

AE/P may make significant technical contributions in the design and/or evolution into manufacturing of products or systems, the use, operation, or application of such products or systems, and the advancement of industry practices and standards. Key aspects to consider are innovativeness, originality, creativity, meeting market needs, regional as well as global impact on the profession or society at large, and advances in quality, reliability, cost effectiveness, and manufacturability.

Typical documentation is in the form of patents, contributions to industry practices and standards (IEEE or not), reports, and papers. Although a few impactful papers authored by the Nominee may exist in some cases, the quality and quantity of scholarly publications are not meaningful for this category and lack thereof must not penalize the Nominee.

Aspects to cover when writing the nomination:

- What product development, advancement in systems, application or operation, project management or implementation activity, process design or improvement, manufacturing innovation, codes or standards origination and implementation, etc., in the areas of technology application were the direct result of the Nominee's individual contributions?
- If contributions were made as part of a group such as a Standards Committee, what is the critical role the Nominee played?
- What innovation and/or creativity have been demonstrated? What has been the importance of the implemented technology development, advancement, or application?
- What is the most important tangible and verifiable evidence of the Nominee's contributions including, if appropriate, relevant significant technical publications (patents, reports, articles) and presentations?

Example: Mr. Andersson invented a procedure to identify and locate hot spots in a transformer winding insulation. Such hot spots often occur before transformer failure. The proposed procedure has been implemented by TransformerX Inc. in their transformer monitoring equipment and has been employed consequently by several leading utilities worldwide. It is estimated that this procedure has saved utilities over \$500M by identifying transformers requiring

maintenance before they failed. Possible evidence: patents, articles, conference presentations, technical reports, standards, company financial statements, media reports.

4.3 Educator (EDU)

This Nomination Category accounts for 3.8% of all nominations and 2.2% of elevations. The composition of EDU Nominees in terms of employment affiliation types is approximately as follows: 92% are in Academia, 5% in the Industry, 1% in the Government, and 2% are Other.

A Nominee in this category must have had an impact on engineering education. As an Educator, the Nominee's personal contributions can encompass the development of a new curriculum or courses that are innovative or unique. An accepted and widely used pioneering text is a significant useful contribution, as also published papers on engineering education matters. Publication of papers in the IEEE Transactions on Education or in other journals dedicated to engineering education and pedagogy constitute relevant evidence, but publications unrelated to the advancement of engineering education are to be considered of lesser importance. The contributions, again, will be judged based on uniqueness, innovation, wide acceptance, etc. Another important aspect to consider is the degree of acceptance (local, national, international) of such innovations. Note that it is not sufficient to have taught for many years or held an administrative role to qualify for Fellow elevation under this Nomination Category.

Aspects to cover when writing the nomination:

- What impact has the Nominee's contribution had on education in the field of interest of the IEEE?
- What unique and innovative curricula or courses has the Nominee personally developed that have influenced teaching outside the Nominee's home institution? What innovative and unique contributions has the Nominee made to engineering education as an administrator?
- Has the Nominee written a pioneering text in his/her areas of professional specialization?

Example: Prof. Balewa has developed a comprehensive undergraduate curriculum on Digital Signal Processing applications. It includes a set of courses based on his textbook "Fundamentals of Digital Signal Processing" accompanied by a series of laboratory exercises, Matlab routines, and demonstrations. His courses have been a crucial factor in doubling enrollments to the electrical engineering program at his university during the last decade. His book and curriculum have been adopted by several universities in the Nominee's country and globally. Possible evidence: books, articles, handbooks, conference presentations, testimonials, university's and ranking agencies' data, and education awards.

4.4 Research Engineer/Scientist (RE/S)

This Nomination Category accounts for 79.7% of all nominations and 83% of elevations. The composition of RE/S Nominees in terms of employment affiliation types is approximately as follows: 80% are in Academia, 14% in Industry, 5% in Government, and 1% in Other.

For RE/S Nominees, sustained scholarly work is typically documented by significant (quality and quantity) scholarly contributions such as peer-reviewed publications, books, papers in technical reports, patents, or other publications. The focus of the evaluation is on inventions, discoveries, or advances in the state of the art made by the Nominee, all of which must confirm innovation, creativity, impact, and a distinct personal role of the Nominee.

Aspects to cover when writing the nomination:

- What inventions, discoveries or advances have been made by the Nominee in the state-of-the-art of the science and/or technology? How do they demonstrate innovation and creativity? What is the importance of the research results and impact of the contributions in advancing the state of the industry or technology? Have they had a substantial influence on the subsequent research literature? Have they found applications in the industry or been implemented in products or systems? Have they been commercialized or used by other organizations?
- What patents, reports, refereed journal papers, research monographs, commercial software packages and other tangible and verifiable evidence have resulted from the Nominee's R&D accomplishments?

Example: Dr. Chen was the first person to develop an algorithm for real-time state estimation for power transmission systems. Her 1990 paper on the topic has been cited over 200 times in the past 25 years and is recognized as one of the seminal articles in this area. Her algorithm has been integrated into several commercial energy management system software packages, including EnSaver and MyEnergy. Possible evidence: published journal papers, patents, technical reports, and national or international adoption of license-protected software.

4.5 Technical Leader (TL)

This Nomination Category accounts for 10.2% of all nominations and 10.5% of elevations. The composition of TL Nominees in terms of employment affiliation types is approximately as follows: 49% are in the Industry, 32% in Academia, 16% in Government, and 3% in Other.

The individual contributions of TL Nominees can be exemplified through technical leadership of a team or company-wide effort that led to an important benefit to society, technical innovation, advancement of a device, and also idea or system leading to development, application and/or production. The technical innovation, risk involved, performance improvement, economic results, or other advantages must be above the norm. For TL Nominees, their leadership and technical role must be crucial for the successes of the cited accomplishments, and specific technical contributions by the Nominee which made the achievement possible must be present and supported by verifiable evidence. A TL is neither a bureaucrat nor a project manager, so organizational positions alone cannot be used as sole evidence of accomplishments. As is the case for the AE/P category, quality and quantity of scholarly publications is not necessary for this Nomination Category, and lack of publications does not penalize the Nominee.

Aspects to cover when writing the nomination:

- What outstanding engineering system implementation, application or scientific accomplishments have resulted from a team or company-wide effort led by the Nominee?
- What technical innovations, business and financial benefits and other advantages have been achieved?
- What technological and other challenges and problems, e.g., market acceptability, implementation difficulties, and financial risks have been faced and resolved?
- What were the crucial technical contributions and technological innovations provided by the Nominee?

Example: Ms. Das served as Chief Technology Officer for PowerNow Inc. from 2002-2009. During his time with the company, Ms. Das led the efforts to enable power distribution

automation in over 500 substations in Southeast USA using the technology he had co-invented, developed, and patented with his PowerNow team. It has been confirmed that these upgrades significantly decreased the number and duration of the loss of power for customers in Georgia during Hurricane Katrina. Since 2009, Ms. Das has served as a consultant to several utilities to modernize their distribution systems. He currently serves as the chair of the PES substations committee and spearheaded the development of the standard C57-12.92-2010. Presented evidence includes: patents, standards, reports, articles (including those on the web), key commercial indicators.

5. Evidence of Technical Accomplishment/Part 1 (Section 6, Part 1 of the Nomination Form)

The Nominator should list the three most important items of tangible and verifiable evidence of the technical accomplishments pertaining to the key contribution(s) specified in the section “Individual Contributions” of the Nomination Form. There should be only three items in this Part 1, *not three categories of items*. Further, these items should constitute *specific evidence* of the contributions made by the Nominee. The Nominator’s choice of these three items serves to focus the reader’s attention to the three most important pieces of evidence supporting the Nominee’s individual technical contributions.

An item of evidence may be (but is not limited to) a journal or conference article, a book, patent, report, standard, policy, product, service, demonstration, or installation. The three items should refer directly to the Nominee’s distinctive contributions as noted in Section 5 of the Form.

Sound evidence should provide an overview of how the contribution was initially introduced to the field, further technological developments, and adoption by the field at large. If articles are used as evidence, it may be helpful to include citation indices as well, preferably from a source such as Scopus or Web of Science. If possible, include links to products, tools, or online software which are based on or reference the Nominee’s work. Online software download counts may indicate the breadth of usage. Items that are not in the archival literature can also be entered here, for example newspaper articles and company press releases.

For all Nomination Categories, Nominators should consider using Endorsements for providing additional evidence and confirmation of the impact of the Nominee’s contributions. See §14 for more details.

5.1 On the Use of Publications as Items of Evidence

Provide clear information on the *personal* publication contributions of the Nominee, particularly when joint work with co-authors, collaborative teams, standards committees, supervised post-graduates, etc., is involved. This may take the form of a sentence or two following each item, describing the Nominee’s personal contribution into the identified accomplishments, and how it supports the narrative in the “Individual Contributions” section. This is particularly important because not all IEEE communities use the same convention regarding the order of authors’ names.

A frequently made mistake is to list items that are too recent (this is also relevant to patents and other types of evidence) as it is often hard to demonstrate that the contributions have had a lasting societal impact (which typically would require a relatively extended period – sometimes a decade or even more).

Furthermore, tutorial/survey papers can be sometimes helpful to document the Nominee's maturity - especially if the paper is invited - but cannot by themselves serve as confirmation of impact of technical contributions, even if highly cited. It is better to list such papers in Part 2.

It is also useful to provide an unambiguous identifier for the Nominee's publications, for example, using ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID), Researcher ID, or a link to a Google Scholar account with verified institutional email address. Nominators should note that although Evaluators and Judges may find citation metrics informative, they are not the primary consideration in the assessment of a Nominee. Evaluators and Judges are aware, for example, that citation counts for highly influential articles differ across technical areas, and that a survey paper may have many more citations than a research contribution that has been more influential.

5.2 On the Use of Patents as Items of Evidence

If the Nominee has relevant issued patents, a list of patents and/or patent applications as maintained on the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the European Patent Office [Espacenet], or another national patent office can be included. The Nominator should clarify:

- Whether the patent is classified as Design or Utility patent (US patents only). Utility patents typically describe functional use either by structure, method, or a combined set of these type claims. Design patents typically are ornamental, lacking functional components. An explanation of why a Design patent is included as evidence is highly recommended
- Which patent claims (independent or dependent) were contributed solely by the Nominee, in the case there is more than one inventor associated with a patent?

A summary statement describing the expected use or sale of patent IP should accompany each patent cited as evidence. General questions the Nominator should address are:

- Has the patent been sold or licensed to a third party for use? If yes, what revenues is it generating?
- Is the patent important for the assignee to remain on the cutting edge of the technology area being described? If yes, please explain the competitive edge the patent describes.
- Has the patent initiated new business for the assignee? If yes, please describe the new business venture in terms of how it is benefitting the assignee and the society at large.
- Has the inventor published a refereed technical publication in addition to the patent? If yes, please specify where the publication has appeared.
- Has the patent been often cited?
- Has the patent been deemed essential to products or standards?
- What is the specific contribution of the Nominee to the patent?
- Has this patent subsequently created a new family of IP? If yes, a brief summary of the family or families created would be provided and/or supported by a Reference or Endorser. *Example:* In 2002 the Nominee issued a US patent describing vertical semiconductor devices. The Nominee was responsible for the structure (encompassing Claims 1-10), others cited in this patent were responsible for the method of fabrication. Presently there are an additional 350 US and EU patents referencing the 2002 patent and further improving upon the structure originally claimed in 2002. These vertical devices are integrated in every semiconductor manufacturer.

5.3 The value of peer recognition

Peer recognition can help with the assessment of the impact of contributions. Peer recognition can take many forms: receiving awards and company/association recognitions, delivering keynotes at important conferences, receiving honorary degrees, publishing invited papers, being inducted in national academies, serving as Editor-in-Chief of a prestigious journal, etc.

The new Nomination Form issued for the 2020 Fellow Class allows entering a variety of types of peer recognition, see § 8-10 of this Guide.

5.4 The case of contributions made on proprietary or classified technologies

Some Nominees have spent their career in the labs of defense contractors working on classified projects, or for companies which have preferred keeping their technologies as trade secrets and thus have forbidden publishing or patenting them. It is certainly true that, for those Fellow Nominees whose careers have not enabled many of their contributions to be published in the open literature or made available publicly via some other means, it can be a difficult task not only to find enough Fellows to write References, but also to find sufficient evidence to document their impact on the field. In these cases, Endorsements can be especially helpful here as they allow providing additional evidence of technical impact.

Unfortunately, in some cases sufficient evidence of contributions and their impact cannot be provided. In these cases, it will be extremely difficult to make a case for elevating the Nominee, since the Fellow recognition depends critically on evidence of contribution and impact. This should not be viewed as a shortcoming of the Fellow process but a consequence of the Nominee's career choices. Other forms of recognition would be more appropriate in these situations.

6. Evidence of Technical Accomplishment/Part 2 (Section 6, Part 2 of the Nomination Form)

In this section, the Nominator must not list more than five additional items, which may be subdivided into *one or two distinct areas of contributions* that correspond to the contribution areas indicated previously. Include one or two sentences on how these additional items provide evidence of impact.

These additional items should further strengthen the identified main technical accomplishments of the Nominee. They may also present results of different categories of technical achievements linked to the main contribution. For publications, it is important to show a sustained impact of them in a *specific* area – not just that the Nominee is a prolific author. One effective approach is to choose evidence that documents a timeline of the evolution of the Nominee's contribution to the field.

7. Additional examples of evidence

Example (Research Engineer/Scientist category): Prof. Edward has developed a new high-frequency asymptotic ray method based on the Uniform Theory of Diffraction (UTD). Practical tools and techniques based on his method have been widely and successfully employed in design and verification of antennas for air-space applications, see for example the SuperAnt product launched by AirWaves Inc. Evidence of Technical Accomplishment/Part 1 presents three seminal journal publications by Prof. Edward and his co-authors outlining the importance of the presented results and clearly identifying the personal contribution of the Nominee in obtaining them.

Evidence of Technical Accomplishment/Part 2 goes further and provides four additional publications detailing the scope and strengthening the importance of the contribution made by Prof. Edward.

Example (Technical Leader category): While doing her Ph.D. study and postdoctoral research in 1982-1988, Dr. Fisher developed a revolutionary electronic measurement approach and relevant system for application in areas of cellular neuroscience, genomics, and pharmaceutical drug discovery. This pioneering development led Dr. Fisher to found in 1990 Australia-based Fixon Instruments to develop a commercial version of the system. Since then, Fixon has risen to international prominence as a leading developer/supplier of hi-tech systems for research institutes, universities, and biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies worldwide with a capitalization more than \$400 Million. During this period, Dr. Fisher led the development of commercially successful electronic measurement systems for various applications, see for example products such as FixonCore and FixonPlus which use Dr. Fisher’s revolutionary approach. Evidence of Technical Accomplishment/Part 1 presents evidence of Dr. Fisher’s technical leadership in terms of the technical innovations she brought to market as well as the impact of such innovations in terms of revenues and market adoption. Evidence of Technical Accomplishment/Part 2 concentrates on two additional distinct areas of Dr. Fisher’s contributions. The first presents three fundamental publications authored by Dr. Fisher that have provided the theoretical and engineering foundation leading to the development of her revolutionary electronic measurement systems and its successful commercialization. The second focuses on the lasting impact of the Nominee’s contribution to society.

8. IEEE Activities (Section 7 of the Nomination Form)

Nominators should use this section to document the professional activities that the Nominee has undertaken over her or his career for IEEE and its organizational units. Lack of such activities does not disqualify a Nominee from consideration for IEEE Fellow; indeed, every year Nominees who have not been active in IEEE are elevated. Activities include institute, society, region, section, chapter, committee leadership roles, distinguished lecturer engagements, participation in IEEE editorial boards, IEEE Standards development, IEEE conference organization, etc. Roles such as conference chairs, TPC chairs, and steering committee membership should be emphasized relative to program committee memberships. This section contains separate subheadings under which appropriate activities can be entered:

- a) IEEE Major Committees/Boards
- b) Region/Section/Chapter Leadership activities
- c) Leadership in Standardization activities
- d) Society Leadership activities
- e) IEEE Journals and Magazine editorship
- f) IEEE Conference Leadership positions

Entries under these subheadings should indicate the positions held and the year(s) over which the activity took place. Where appropriate, the role of the Nominee (e.g., chair or member of a board) can be listed. Awards should not be entered here but in Section 9 of the Nomination Form (see §10 of this Guide).

9. Non-IEEE Activities (Section 8 of the Nomination Form)

This section is similar to Section 7 of the Nomination Form except it is intended for professional activities that are not under IEEE’s auspices. Entries should be included under the following subheadings in this section:

- a) Fellowships or similar distinctions in other organizations.
- b) Government positions, e.g., Federal/State technical chairmanships, DARPA/NSF or National Labs leadership positions, etc.
- c) Editorial roles
- d) Conference leadership roles

Some forms of peer recognition can also be listed here, e.g. Fellowship in other organizations like OSA and ACM, induction in national academies, etc. Again, awards should not be entered here but in Section 9 of the Nomination Form (see §10 of this Guide).

10. Awards (Section 9 of the Nomination Form)

Awards and prizes that the Nominee has won should be listed in this section, under the appropriate categories provided:

- a) IEEE Level Awards
- b) S/TC Level Awards
- c) Non-IEEE Awards

The last category may include some forms of peer recognitions such as recognitions from a company or association, honorary degrees, academic awards for teaching and education, etc.

11. Guidelines for the proposed citation (Section 10 of the Nomination Form)

The citation must begin with “for” and not include any indication of a time period. The citation should be specific, but not too wordy (15 words at most). It should be concise, but broad enough to encompass the Nominee’s contributions. Please note that the IEEE Fellow Committee may alter the citation if necessary.

Examples:

- For contributions to real-time state estimation for nonlinear systems (good)
- For contributions to the development of iterative recursive algorithms used for real-time state estimation in EMS systems (too wordy)

12. Guidelines for IEEE Society/Technical Council (Section 11 of the Nomination Form)

Many Nominees are not members of any S/TC and many are members of and active in multiple S/TCs. However, Nominators must specify one S/TC in this section of the form as Nominees must be referred to an S/TC for a technical evaluation of their contributions and impact.

13. References

The Nominator must secure at least three, but no more than five, References from IEEE Fellows who are able to assess the Nominee’s contributions and their impact. These References are chosen

by the Nominator to advocate for the Nominee and provide information about the value and impact of the Nominee’s contributions. Thus, the References should be experts in the specific field of the Nominee’s contributions.

The Nominator should communicate in advance with each potential Reference to ascertain their familiarity with the contribution of the Nominee. While being familiar with the Nominee’s contributions and impact is key, it is not necessary that References know the Nominee personally.

A good practice for the Nominator to follow is to choose References that are not affiliated with the Nominee but know and understand the Nominee’s work. These References strengthen the nomination as they provide an independent opinion and verification.

References for Nominees in IEEE Region 9 may be submitted by Senior Members or Fellows. For Nominees in all other Regions, all References must be Fellows.

The Nominator should make References aware of the existence of the IEEE Fellow Committee Recommendation Guide on “Effective References and Endorsements” – see §16.

14. Endorsements (Section 12 of the Nomination Form)

Anyone can submit Endorsements, regardless of IEEE membership or grade. The Endorsements are optional, and a maximum of three may be submitted. An Endorsement strengthens the nomination only when it supplements the Nomination Form with specific evidence about the Nominee’s achievements and their impact on the profession or society and does not merely reiterate items in the nomination. Endorsements allow the presentation of additional evidence of technical impact for contributions that may have been proprietary at the time they were developed or not available for citation in the open literature.

Endorsements can be very helpful, particularly to those Nominees who have been nominated in the AE/P and TL categories – which include not only members from industry but also a substantial number of academics. They can also be very useful to support RE/S nominations when the Nominee performed proprietary or classified work for which there is little availability of public evidence, and to support EDU nominations, for example to attest to broad adoption of a textbook or educational leadership. In these cases, Endorsements are most effective when from a company officer, program director, committee chair for a technical community or standards body, or a colleague, and, more generally, anyone who can attest and verify the Nominator’s claims on the impact and individual role of the Nominee.

The Nominator should make Endorsers aware of the existence of the IEEE Fellow Committee Recommendation Guide on “Effective References and Endorsements” – see §16.

15. Things to avoid

15.1 Nomination

- Do not introduce more than two areas of impact. Again, do not base a nomination on a body of work.
- Do not provide items of evidence that do not directly support the areas of impact. Pieces of evidence that cannot be correlated with one of the impact areas are superfluous. For example, a paper that has many citations may not be relevant if it does not support the identified area of impact.

- Do not neglect clearly focusing on the main contribution(s) of the Nominee – prolific authorship does not indicate impact.
- Do not submit a nomination too early. Carefully consider when might be the right time to prepare a nomination, taking into account the Nominee’s career progression and achieved accomplishments. Allow time for the Nominee’s impact to be recognized and adopted as well as for the technical accomplishments to be implemented and utilized.
- Do not use the Education category unless the Nominee has been truly focused on improving technical and engineering education and achieved tangible significant results in the field. Being a good teacher or academic administrator does not constitute sufficient grounds for IEEE Fellow elevation.
- Do not use the Technical Leader category unless the Nominee contributed with creativity and technical innovation to resolving the challenges of the project, and both his/her leadership and technical role were crucial to the success of the project. A Technical Leader is not solely a manager, even if a successful one. Thus, organizational positions alone cannot be used as sole evidence of accomplishments.

15.2 References

- References are highly valued when provided by experts in the *specific* field of the Nominee’s contributions, so do not choose the most famous References in the field if they do not know the Nominee’s work and are not able to address the Nominee’s specific accomplishments.
- Do not choose References from only one region of the world.
- Do not choose too many References from a single affiliation or all from the same company.
- Do not choose only References who have collaborated with the Nominee.

15.3 Endorsements

- Do not misuse Endorsements by using them as pseudo-References.
- Do not forget that Endorsements have a specific role: to strengthen the Nominee’s contributions in those instances for which verifiable evidence is not available (as in the case of proprietary or classified work), or to provide additional information directly supporting the technical accomplishments or their impact as well as professional contributions that may be missed in the nomination.
- Do not have all Endorsement Forms from a single organization or institution.

16. Further Reading

For further details on the normative requirements for the IEEE Fellow nomination and evaluations process as well as the eligibility requirements of all the participants in the IEEE Fellow process, please see the IEEE Fellow Committee governing documents and Recommendation Guides posted at <http://www.ieee.org/fellows>.

Also, please note that this Recommendation Guide does not replace the [Help Guide](#) for using the Fellow nomination web application.