

BACB CODE OF ETHICS RELATED TO OBM AND BUSINESS ETHICS

1.04 Integrity. RBT

- (a) Behavior analysts are truthful and honest and arrange the environment to promote truthful and honest behavior in others.
- (b) Behavior analysts do not implement contingencies that would cause others to engage in fraudulent, illegal, or unethical conduct.
- (c) Behavior analysts follow through on obligations, and contractual and professional commitments with high quality work and refrain from making professional commitments they cannot keep.
- (d) Behavior analysts' behavior conforms to the legal and ethical codes of the social and professional community of which they are members.
- (e) If a behavior analysts' ethical responsibilities conflict with law or any policy of an organization with which they are affiliated, behavior analysts make known their commitment to this Code and take steps to resolve the conflict in a responsible manner in accordance with law. (See also, 10.02a Timely Responding, Reporting, and Updating of Information Provided to the BACB)

1.05 Professional and Scientific Relationships. RBT

- (a) Behavior analysts provide behavior-analytic services only in the context of a defined, professional, or scientific relationship or role.
- (b) When behavior analysts provide behavior-analytic services, they use language that is fully understandable to the recipient of those services while remaining conceptually systematic with the profession of behavior analysis. They provide appropriate information prior to service delivery about the nature of such services and appropriate information later about results and conclusions.
- (c) Where differences of age, gender, race, culture, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, or socioeconomic status significantly affect behavior analysts' work concerning particular individuals or groups, behavior analysts obtain the training, experience, consultation, and/or supervision necessary to ensure the competence of their services, or they make appropriate referrals.
- (d) In their work-related activities, behavior analysts do not engage in discrimination against individuals or groups based on age, gender, race, culture, ethnicity, national

origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, socioeconomic status, or any basis proscribed by law.

- (e) Behavior analysts do not knowingly engage in behavior that is harassing or demeaning to persons with whom they interact in their work based on factors such as those persons' age, gender, race, culture, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, disability, language, or socioeconomic status, in accordance with law.
- (f) Behavior analysts recognize that their personal problems and conflicts may interfere with their effectiveness. Behavior analysts refrain from providing services when their personal circumstances may compromise delivering services to the best of their abilities.

1.06 Multiple Relationships and Conflicts of Interest. RBT

- (a) Due to the potentially harmful effects of multiple relationships, behavior analysts avoid multiple relationships.
- (b) Behavior analysts must always be sensitive to the potentially harmful effects of multiple relationships. If behavior analysts find that, due to unforeseen factors, a multiple relationship has arisen, they seek to resolve it.
- (c) Behavior analysts recognize and inform clients and supervisees about the potential harmful effects of multiple relationships.
- (d) Behavior analysts do not accept any gifts from or give any gifts to clients because this constitutes a multiple relationship.

1.07 Exploitative Relationships. RBT

- (a) Behavior analysts do not exploit persons over whom they have supervisory, evaluative, or other authority such as students, supervisees, employees, research participants, and clients.
- (b) Behavior analysts do not engage in sexual relationships with clients, students, or supervisees, because such relationships easily impair judgment or become exploitative.
- (c) Behavior analysts refrain from any sexual relationships with clients, students, or supervisees, for at least two years after the date the professional relationship has formally ended.

- (d) Behavior analysts do not barter for services, unless a written agreement is in place for the barter that is (1) requested by the client or supervisee; (2) customary to the area where services are provided; and (3) fair and commensurate with the value of behavior-analytic services provided.

2.12 Contracts, Fees, and Financial Arrangements.

- (a) Prior to the implementation of services, behavior analysts ensure that there is in place a signed contract outlining the responsibilities of all parties, the scope of behavior-analytic services to be provided, and behavior analysts' obligations under this Code.
- (b) As early as is feasible in a professional or scientific relationship, behavior analysts reach an agreement with their clients specifying compensation and billing arrangements.
- (c) Behavior analysts' fee practices are consistent with law and behavior analysts do not misrepresent their fees. If limitations to services can be anticipated because of limitations in funding, this is discussed with the client as early as is feasible.
- (d) When funding circumstances change, the financial responsibilities and limits must be revisited with the client.

2.13 Accuracy in Billing Reports.

Behavior analysts accurately state the nature of the services provided, the fees or charges, the identity of the provider, relevant outcomes, and other required descriptive data.

2.14 Referrals and Fees.

Behavior analysts must not receive or provide money, gifts, or other enticements for any professional referrals. Referrals should include multiple options and be made based on objective determination of the client need and subsequent alignment with the repertoire of the referee. When providing or receiving a referral, the extent of any relationship between the two parties is disclosed to the client.

7.01 Promoting an Ethical Culture. RBT

Behavior analysts promote an ethical culture in their work environments and make others aware of this Code.

8.01 Avoiding False or Deceptive Statements. RBT

- (a) Behavior analysts do not make public statements that are false, deceptive, misleading, exaggerated, or fraudulent, either because of what they state, convey, or suggest or because of what they omit, concerning their research, practice, or other work activities or those of persons or organizations with which they are affiliated. Behavior analysts claim as credentials for their behavior-analytic work, only degrees that were primarily or exclusively behavior-analytic in content.
- (b) Behavior analysts do not implement non-behavior-analytic interventions. Non-behavior-analytic services may only be provided within the context of non-behavior-analytic education, formal training, and credentialing. Such services must be clearly distinguished from their behavior-analytic practices and BACB certification by using the following disclaimer: “These interventions are not behavior-analytic in nature and are not covered by my BACB credential.” The disclaimer should be placed alongside the names and descriptions of all non-behavior-analytic interventions.
- (c) Behavior analysts do not advertise non-behavior-analytic services as being behavior-analytic.
- (d) Behavior analysts do not identify non-behavior-analytic services as behavior-analytic services on bills, invoices, or requests for reimbursement. (e) Behavior analysts do not implement non-behavior-analytic services under behavior-analytic service authorizations.

8.02 Intellectual Property. RBT

- (a) Behavior analysts obtain permission to use trademarked or copyrighted materials as required by law. This includes providing citations, including trademark or copyright symbols on materials that recognizes the intellectual property of others.
- b) Behavior analysts give appropriate credit to authors when delivering lectures, workshops, or other presentations.