

MISSOURI CREDENTIALING BOARD
Prevention Code of Ethical Practice and Professional Conduct

Introduction

This document is the foundation for standards which will enable the credentialed prevention professional to measure the propriety of his or her conduct in dealing with clients, other professionals and other members of the community. All prevention professionals credentialed by MCB are expected to thoroughly familiarize themselves with the Prevention Code of Ethical Practice and Professional Conduct. The Board is committed to investigate and sanction those who fail to abide by its standards.

Note: All of the principles and ethical standards have been identified with a dual range of seriousness (except for a few that have only one option available). The intention of this guide is to assist the investigators and the Ethics Committee in applying an 'indication' of seriousness to the hearing panels so that a more standardized method of sanction can be used when applied. All agree that there may be "extenuating circumstances" that differentiate seriousness for violations, i.e., some violations may be a result of oversight or carelessness, when others are clearly intentional and without remorse. With any "SUBSTANTIATED VIOLATION", it is now an expectation that there will be an attached level of seriousness being suggested by the Investigators and the Committee. Those levels are;
S = Serious
VS = Very Serious

ES = Extremely Serious

Principles:

Principle 1: Non-Discrimination

Principle 2: Competence

Principle 3: Integrity

Principle 4: Nature of Services

Principle 5: Confidentiality

Principle 6: Ethical Obligations for Community and Society

Principle 7: Reporting to MCB

Principle 1: Non-Discrimination

(S/VS) Prevention professionals shall not discriminate against service recipients or colleagues based on race, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, education level, economic or medical condition, or physical or mental ability. Prevention professionals should broaden their understanding and acceptance of

cultural and individual differences and, in so doing, render services and provide information sensitive to those differences.

Principle 2: Competence

(S/VS/ES) Prevention professionals shall master their prevention specialty's body of knowledge and skill competencies, strive continually to improve personal proficiency and quality of service delivery, and discharge professional responsibility to the best of their ability. Competence includes a synthesis of education and experience combined with an understanding of the cultures within which prevention application occurs. The maintenance of competence requires continual learning and professional improvement throughout one's career.

- A. Prevention professionals should be diligent in discharging responsibilities. Diligence imposes the responsibility to render services carefully and promptly, to be thorough, and to observe applicable standards.
- B. Due care requires prevention professionals to plan and supervise adequately, and to evaluate any professional activity for which they are responsible.
- C. Prevention professionals should recognize limitations and boundaries of their own competence and not use techniques or offer services outside those boundaries. Prevention professionals are responsible for assessing the adequacy of their own competence for the responsibility to be assumed. Prevention professionals should be supervised by competent senior prevention professionals. When this is not possible, prevention professionals should seek peer supervision or mentoring from other competent prevention professionals. **(VS/ES)** Prevention professionals who supervise others accept the obligation to facilitate further professional development of these individuals by providing accurate and current information, timely evaluations, and constructive consultation.
- D. **(VS/ES)** When prevention professionals have knowledge of unethical conduct or practice on the part of another prevention professional, they have an ethical responsibility to report the conduct or practice to funding, regulatory or other appropriate bodies.
- E. Prevention professionals should recognize the effect of impairment on professional performance and should be willing to seek appropriate treatment.

Principle 3: Integrity

(S/VS/ES) To maintain and broaden public confidence, prevention professionals should perform all responsibilities with the highest sense of integrity. **(VS/ES)** Personal gain and advantage should not subordinate service and the public trust. Integrity can accommodate the inadvertent error and the honest difference of opinion. It cannot accommodate deceit or subordination of principle.

- A. All information should be presented fairly and accurately. Prevention professionals should document and assign credit to all contributing sources used in published material or public statements.
- B. **(VS/ES)** Prevention professionals should not misrepresent either directly or by implication professional qualifications or affiliations.
- C. Where there is evidence of impairment in a colleague or a service recipient, prevention professionals should be supportive of assistance or treatment.
- D. Prevention professionals should not be associated directly or indirectly with any service, product, individual, or organization in a way that is misleading.

Principle 4: Nature of Services

(VS/ES) Practices shall do no harm to service recipients. Services provided by prevention professionals shall be respectful and non-exploitive.

- A. Services should be provided in a way that preserves and supports the strengths and protective factors inherent in each culture and individual.

- B. Prevention professionals should use formal and informal structures to receive and incorporate input from service recipients in the development, implementation and evaluation of prevention services.
- C. (ES) Where there is suspicion of abuse of children or vulnerable adults, prevention professionals shall report the evidence to the appropriate agency.

Principle 5: Confidentiality

(S/VS/ES) Confidential information acquired during service delivery shall be safeguarded from disclosure, including but not limited to verbal disclosure, unsecured maintenance of records or recording of an activity or presentation without appropriate releases. Prevention professionals are responsible for knowing and adhering to the State and Federal confidentiality regulations relevant to their prevention specialty.

Principle 6: Ethical Obligations for Community and Society

(S/VS) According to their consciences, prevention professionals should be proactive on public policy and legislative issues. The public welfare and the individual’s right to services and personal wellness should guide the efforts of prevention professionals to educate the general public and policy makers. Prevention professionals should adopt a personal and professional stance that promotes health.

Principle 7: Reporting to MCB

(S) A BIP shall report any felony or misdemeanor conviction to the Missouri Credentialing Board within 30 days of the date of conviction.

Corrective Plans may include but not be limited to the following:

Serious	Very Serious	Extremely Serious
Additional Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics, • Prevention Techniques, • Communication skills • Problem Solving skills • other trainings Increased Supervision Written Reprimand Denial of Credential or Application Reading/Written Reports	Suspension of Credential Suspension of Application Additional Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics, • Prevention Techniques, • other trainings Referral for MH assessment Referral for Substance Use Disorder Assessment Denial of Credential/ Application Web Posting Agency Notification	Revocation for ____ time Suspension for ____ time Denial of future Credential/ Application Agency notification Web Posting Requires permission before applying for credential