

Current	Proposed	Notes
<p>PREAMBLE</p> <p>The Board of Directors of the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT) hereby promulgates, pursuant to Article 2, Section 2.01.3 of the Association's Bylaws, the Revised AAMFT Code of Ethics, effective July 1, 2012.</p> <p>The AAMFT strives to honor the public trust in marriage and family therapists by setting standards for ethical practice as described in this Code. The ethical standards define professional expectations and are enforced by the AAMFT Ethics Committee. The absence of an explicit reference to a specific behavior or situation in the Code does not mean that the behavior is ethical or unethical. The standards are not exhaustive. Marriage and family therapists who are uncertain about the ethics of a particular course of action are encouraged to seek counsel from consultants, attorneys, supervisors, colleagues, or other appropriate authorities.</p>	<p>PREAMBLE</p> <p>The Board of Directors of the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy (AAMFT) hereby promulgates, pursuant to Article 2, Section 2.01.3 of the Association's Bylaws, the Revised AAMFT Code of Ethics, effective <u>January 1, 2015</u>.</p> <p>The AAMFT strives to honor the public trust in marriage and family therapists by setting standards for ethical practice as described in this Code. The ethical standards define professional expectations and are enforced by the AAMFT Ethics Committee. The absence of an explicit reference to a specific behavior or situation in the Code does not mean that the behavior is ethical or unethical. The standards are not exhaustive. Marriage and family therapists who are uncertain about the ethics of a particular course of action are encouraged to seek counsel from consultants, attorneys, supervisors, colleagues, or other appropriate authorities.</p> <p>Both law and ethics govern the practice of marriage and family therapy. When making decisions regarding professional behavior, marriage and family therapists must consider the AAMFT Code of Ethics and</p>	<p><u>Include Core Values as bases for aspirational practice, and draw distinction between aspirational values and ethical standards.</u></p>

<p>Both law and ethics govern the practice of marriage and family therapy. When making decisions regarding professional behavior, marriage and family therapists must consider the AAMFT Code of Ethics and applicable laws and regulations. If the AAMFT Code of Ethics prescribes a standard higher than that required by law, marriage and family therapists must meet the higher standard of the AAMFT Code of Ethics. Marriage and family therapists comply with the mandates of law, but make known their commitment to the AAMFT Code of Ethics and take steps to resolve the conflict in a responsible manner. The AAMFT supports legal mandates for reporting of alleged unethical conduct.</p> <p>The AAMFT Code of Ethics is binding on members of AAMFT in all membership categories, all AAMFT Approved Supervisors and all applicants for membership or the Approved Supervisor designation. AAMFT members have an obligation to be familiar with the AAMFT Code of Ethics and its application to their professional services. Lack of awareness or misunderstanding of an ethical standard</p>	<p>applicable laws and regulations. If the AAMFT Code of Ethics prescribes a standard higher than that required by law, marriage and family therapists must meet the higher standard of the AAMFT Code of Ethics. Marriage and family therapists comply with the mandates of law, but make known their commitment to the AAMFT Code of Ethics and take steps to resolve the conflict in a responsible manner. The AAMFT supports legal mandates for reporting of alleged unethical conduct.</p> <p>The AAMFT Code of Ethics is binding on members of AAMFT in all membership categories, all AAMFT Approved Supervisors and all applicants for membership or the Approved Supervisor designation. AAMFT members have an obligation to be familiar with the AAMFT Code of Ethics and its application to their professional services. Lack of awareness or misunderstanding of an ethical standard is not a defense to a charge of unethical conduct.</p> <p>The process for filing, investigating, and resolving complaints of unethical conduct is described in the current AAMFT Procedures for Handling Ethical Matters. Persons accused are considered innocent</p>	
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is not a defense to a charge of unethical conduct.

The process for filing, investigating, and resolving complaints of unethical conduct is described in the current AAMFT Procedures for Handling Ethical Matters. Persons accused are considered innocent by the Ethics Committee until proven guilty, except as otherwise provided, and are entitled to due process. If an AAMFT member resigns in anticipation of, or during the course of, an ethics investigation, the Ethics Committee will complete its investigation. Any publication of action taken by the Association will include the fact that the member attempted to resign during the investigation.

by the Ethics Committee until proven guilty, except as otherwise provided, and are entitled to due process. If an AAMFT member resigns in anticipation of, or during the course of, an ethics investigation, the Ethics Committee will complete its investigation. Any publication of action taken by the Association will include the fact that the member attempted to resign during the investigation.

ETHICAL VALUES

The core values of AAMFT embody:

1. Acceptance, appreciation, and inclusion of a diverse membership.
2. Distinctiveness and excellence in training of Marriage and Family Therapists and those desiring to advance their skills, knowledge and expertise in systemic and relational therapies.
3. Responsiveness and excellence in service to members.
4. Diversity, equity and excellence in clinical practice, research, education and administration.
5. Integrity evidenced by a high threshold of ethical and

honest behavior within
Association governance and
by members.

6. Innovation and the advancement
of knowledge of systemic and
relational therapies.

These core values speak generally to the
membership of AAMFT as a professional
association, yet they also inform all the
varieties of practice and service in which
marriage and family therapists engage.
These core values are aspirational in
nature, and are distinct from ethical
principles. These values are intended to
provide an inspirational framework within
which marriage and family therapists may
pursue the highest goals of practice.
Ethical principles, by contrast, are
principles of practice upon which the
marriage and family therapist is obliged
and judged.

Marriage and family therapists are defined
by an enduring dedication to professional
and ethical excellence, as well as the
commitment to service, advocacy, and
public participation. The areas of service,
advocacy, and public participation are
recognized as responsibilities to the
profession equal in importance to all other

aspects. Marriage and family therapists embody these aspirations by participating in activities that contribute to a better community and society, including devoting a portion of their professional activity to services for which there is little or no financial return. Additionally, marriage and family therapists are concerned with developing laws and regulations pertaining to marriage and family therapy that serve the public interest, and with altering such laws and regulations that are not in the public interest. Marriage and family therapists also encourage public participation in the design and delivery of professional services and in the regulation of practitioners. Professional competence in these areas is essential to the character of the field, and to the well-being of clients and their communities.

Marriage and family therapists remain accountable to the AAMFT Code of Ethics when acting as members or employees of organizations. If the mandates of an organization with which a marriage and family therapist is affiliated, through employment, contract or otherwise, conflict with the AAMFT Code of Ethics, marriage and family therapists make known to the organization their commitment to the AAMFT Code of Ethics and take

	<u>reasonable steps to resolve the conflict in a way that allows the fullest adherence to the Code of Ethics.</u>	
PRINCIPLE I RESPONSIBILITY TO CLIENTS 1. RESPONSIBILITY TO CLIENTS <i>Marriage and family therapists advance the welfare of families and individuals. They respect the rights of those persons seeking their assistance, and make reasonable efforts to ensure that their services are used appropriately.</i>	PRINCIPLE I RESPONSIBILITY TO CLIENTS 1. RESPONSIBILITY TO CLIENTS <i>Marriage and family therapists advance the welfare of families and individuals. They respect the rights of those persons seeking their assistance, and make reasonable efforts to <u>find the appropriate balance between conflicting goals within the family system.</u> ensure that their services are used appropriately.</i>	<u>Marriage and family therapists view the family system as the client rather than a particular individual. Potentially, there are more ethical conflicts which may arise working with the complexity of a family unit.</u>
<u>1.1 Non-Discrimination.</u> Marriage and family therapists provide professional assistance to persons without discrimination on the basis of race, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, disability, gender, health status, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or relationship status.	<u>1.1 Non-Discrimination.</u> Marriage and family therapists provide professional assistance to persons without discrimination on the basis of race, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, disability, gender, health status, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity or relationship status.	<u>No changes recommended</u>
<u>1.2 Informed Consent.</u> Marriage and family therapists obtain appropriate informed consent to therapy or related procedures and use language that is reasonably understandable to clients. The	<u>1.2 Informed Consent.</u> Marriage and family therapists obtain appropriate informed consent to therapy or related procedures and use language that is reasonably understandable to clients.	<u>No words were added or deleted. The last sentence was moved (and becomes the second sentence) to improve clarity.</u>

<p>content of informed consent may vary depending upon the client and treatment plan; however, informed consent generally necessitates that the client: (a) has the capacity to consent; (b) has been adequately informed of significant information concerning treatment processes and procedures; (c) has been adequately informed of potential risks and benefits of treatments for which generally recognized standards do not yet exist; (d) has freely and without undue influence expressed consent; and (e) has provided consent that is appropriately documented. When persons, due to age or mental status, are legally incapable of giving informed consent, marriage and family therapists obtain informed permission from a legally authorized person, if such substitute consent is legally permissible.</p>	<p><u>When persons, due to age or mental status, are legally incapable of giving informed consent, marriage and family therapists obtain informed permission from a legally authorized person, if such substitute consent is legally permissible.</u></p> <p>The content of informed consent may vary depending upon the client and treatment plan; however, informed consent generally necessitates that the client: (a) has the capacity to consent; (b) has been adequately informed of significant information concerning treatment processes and procedures; (c) has been adequately informed of potential risks and benefits of treatments for which generally recognized standards do not yet exist; (d) has freely and without undue influence expressed consent; and (e) has provided consent that is appropriately documented.</p> <p>When persons, due to age or mental status, are legally incapable of giving informed consent, marriage and family therapists obtain informed permission from a legally authorized person, if such substitute consent is legally permissible.</p>	
<p><u>1.3 Multiple Relationships.</u> Marriage and family therapists are aware of their influential positions with respect to clients, and they avoid exploiting the trust and dependency of such persons. Therapists,</p>	<p><u>1.3 Multiple Relationships.</u> Marriage and family therapists are aware of their influential positions with respect to clients, and they avoid exploiting the trust and dependency of such persons. Therapists,</p>	<p><u>No changes recommended.</u></p>

therefore, make every effort to avoid conditions and multiple relationships with clients that could impair professional judgment or increase the risk of exploitation. Such relationships include, but are not limited to, business or close personal relationships with a client or the client's immediate family. When the risk of impairment or exploitation exists due to conditions or multiple roles, therapists document the appropriate precautions taken.	therefore, make every effort to avoid conditions and multiple relationships with clients that could impair professional judgment or increase the risk of exploitation. Such relationships include, but are not limited to, business or close personal relationships with a client or the client's immediate family. When the risk of impairment or exploitation exists due to conditions or multiple roles, therapists document the appropriate precautions taken.	
<u>1.4 Sexual Intimacy with Current Clients and Others.</u> Sexual intimacy with current clients, or their spouses or partners is prohibited. Engaging in sexual intimacy with individuals who are known to be close relatives, guardians or significant others of current clients is prohibited.	<u>1.4 Sexual Intimacy with Current Clients and Others.</u> Sexual intimacy with current clients <u>or with known members of the client's family system</u> , or their spouses or partners is prohibited. Engaging in sexual intimacy with individuals who are known to be close relatives, guardians or significant others of current clients is prohibited.	<u>The subprinciple was revised to improve readability.</u>
<u>1.5 Sexual Intimacy with Former Clients and Others.</u> Sexual intimacy with former clients, their spouses or partners, or individuals who are known to be close relatives, guardians or significant others of clients is likely to be harmful and is therefore prohibited for two years following the termination of therapy or last	<u>1.5 Sexual Intimacy with Former Clients and Others.</u> Sexual intimacy with former clients <u>or with known members of the client's family system is prohibited.</u> , their spouses or partners, or individuals who are known to be close relatives, guardians or significant others of clients is likely to be harmful and is therefore prohibited for two	<u>This subprinciple was revised to provide consistency with the remainder of the Code. The Code currently places other obligations upon marriage and family therapist with regard to former clients (confidentiality, record keeping, etc.).</u>

<p>professional contact. After the two years following the last professional contact or termination, in an effort to avoid exploiting the trust and dependency of clients, marriage and family therapists should not engage in sexual intimacy with former clients, or their spouses or partners. If therapists engage in sexual intimacy with former clients, or their spouses or partners, more than two years after termination or last professional contact, the burden shifts to the therapist to demonstrate that there has been no exploitation or injury to the former client, or their spouse or partner.</p>	<p>years following the termination of therapy or last professional contact. After the two years following the last professional contact or termination, in an effort to avoid exploiting the trust and dependency of clients, marriage and family therapists should not engage in sexual intimacy with former clients, or their spouses or partners. If therapists engage in sexual intimacy with former clients, or their spouses or partners, more than two years after termination or last professional contact, the burden shifts to the therapist to demonstrate that there has been no exploitation or injury to the former client, or their spouse or partner.</p>	
<p><u>1.6 Reports of Unethical Conduct.</u> Marriage and family therapists comply with applicable laws regarding the reporting of alleged unethical conduct.</p>	<p><u>1.6 Reports of Unethical Conduct.</u> Marriage and family therapists comply with applicable laws regarding the reporting of alleged unethical conduct.</p>	<p><u>No changes recommended</u></p>
<p><u>1.7 No Furthering of Own Interests.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not use their professional relationships with clients to further their own interests.</p>	<p><u>1.7 No Furthering of Own Interests. Abuse of the Therapeutic Relationship.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not <u>abuse their power in therapeutic relationships</u> use their professional</p>	<p><u>This subprinciple was perceived to be vague. This change was recommended to address power imbalances and the potential abuse of power</u></p>

	relationships with clients to further their own interests.	
<u>1.8 Client Autonomy in Decision Making.</u> Marriage and family therapists respect the rights of clients to make decisions and help them to understand the consequences of these decisions. Therapists clearly advise clients that clients have the responsibility to make decisions regarding relationships such as cohabitation, marriage, divorce, separation, reconciliation, custody, and visitation.	<u>1.8 Client Autonomy in Decision Making.</u> Marriage and family therapists respect the rights of clients to make decisions and help them to understand the consequences of these decisions. Therapists clearly advise clients that clients have the responsibility to make decisions regarding relationships such as cohabitation, marriage, divorce, separation, reconciliation, custody, and visitation.	<u>No changes recommended</u>
<u>1.9 Relationship Beneficial to Client.</u> Marriage and family therapists continue therapeutic relationships only so long as it is reasonably clear that clients are benefiting from the relationship.	<u>1.9 Relationship Beneficial to Client.</u> Marriage and family therapists continue therapeutic relationships only so long as it is reasonably clear that clients are benefiting from the relationship.	<u>No changes recommended.</u>
<u>1.10 Referrals.</u> Marriage and family therapists assist persons in obtaining other therapeutic services if the therapist is	<u>1.10 Referrals.</u> Marriage and family therapists assist persons in obtaining other therapeutic services if the therapist is unable or unwilling, for appropriate reasons, to provide professional help. <u>The</u>	<u>This subprinciple was revised to delete language that was vague and to add language that placed the emphasis on protecting the person.</u>

unable or unwilling, for appropriate reasons, to provide professional help.	<u>method of referral must safeguard the welfare of the person.</u>	
<u>1.11 Non-Abandonment.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not abandon or neglect clients in treatment without making reasonable arrangements for the continuation of treatment.	<u>1.11 Non-Abandonment.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not abandon or neglect clients in treatment without making reasonable arrangements for the continuation of treatment.	<u>No changes recommended.</u>
<u>1.12 Written Consent to Record.</u> Marriage and family therapists obtain written informed consent from clients before videotaping, audio recording, or permitting third-party observation.	<u>1.12 Written Consent to Record.</u> Marriage and family therapists obtain written informed consent from clients before <u>recording any images or audio</u> videotaping, audio recording, or permitting third-party observation.	<u>The subprinciple was revised to address issues related to changes in technology.</u>
<u>1.13 Relationships with Third Parties.</u> Marriage and family therapists, upon agreeing to provide services to a person or entity at the request of a third party, clarify, to the extent feasible and at the outset of the service, the nature of the relationship with each party and the limits of confidentiality.	<u>1.13 Relationships with Third Parties.</u> Marriage and family therapists, upon agreeing to provide services to a person or entity at the request of a third party, clarify, to the extent feasible and at the outset of the service, the nature of the relationship with each party and the limits of confidentiality.	<u>No changes recommended.</u>
<u>1.14 Electronic Therapy.</u> Prior to commencing therapy services through	<u>1.14 Electronic Therapy.</u> Prior to commencing therapy services through	

<p>electronic means (including but not limited to phone and Internet), marriage and family therapists ensure that they are compliant with all relevant laws for the delivery of such services. Additionally, marriage and family therapists must: (a) determine that electronic therapy is appropriate for clients, taking into account the clients' intellectual, emotional, and physical needs; (b) inform clients of the potential risks and benefits associated with electronic therapy; (c) ensure the security of their communication medium; and (d) only commence electronic therapy after appropriate education, training, or supervised experience using the relevant technology.</p>	<p>electronic means (including but not limited to phone and Internet), marriage and family therapists ensure that they are compliant with all relevant laws for the delivery of such services. Additionally, marriage and family therapists must: (a) determine that electronic therapy is appropriate for clients, taking into account the clients' intellectual, emotional, and physical needs; (b) inform clients of the potential risks and benefits associated with electronic therapy; (c) ensure the security of their communication medium; and (d) only commence electronic therapy after appropriate education, training, or supervised experience using the relevant technology.</p>	<p><u>The issues addressed in this subprinciple are now addressed in Principle VI, Technology-Assisted Professional Services.</u></p>
<p>PRINCIPLE II</p> <p>CONFIDENTIALITY</p> <p>2. CONFIDENTIALITY <i>Marriage and family therapists have unique confidentiality concerns because the client in a therapeutic relationship may be more than one person. Therapists respect and guard the confidences of each individual client.</i></p>	<p>PRINCIPLE II</p> <p>CONFIDENTIALITY</p> <p>2. CONFIDENTIALITY <i>Marriage and family therapists have unique confidentiality concerns because the client in a therapeutic relationship may be more than one person. Therapists respect and guard the confidences of each individual client.</i></p>	<p><u>No proposed changes</u></p>

<p><u>2.1 Disclosing Limits of Confidentiality.</u> Marriage and family therapists disclose to clients and other interested parties, as early as feasible in their professional contacts, the nature of confidentiality and possible limitations of the clients' right to confidentiality. Therapists review with clients the circumstances where confidential information may be requested and where disclosure of confidential information may be legally required. Circumstances may necessitate repeated disclosures.</p>	<p><u>2.1 Disclosing Limits of Confidentiality.</u> Marriage and family therapists disclose to clients and other interested parties, at the outset of services <u>as early as feasible in their professional contacts,</u> the nature of confidentiality and possible limitations of the clients' right to confidentiality. Therapists review with clients the circumstances where confidential information may be requested and where disclosure of confidential information may be legally required. Circumstances may necessitate repeated disclosures.</p>	<p><u>Clarification of "as early as feasible"</u></p>
<p><u>2.2 Written Authorization to Release Client Information.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not disclose client confidences except by written authorization or waiver, or where mandated or permitted by law. Verbal authorization will not be sufficient except in emergency situations, unless prohibited by law. When providing couple, family or group treatment, the therapist does not disclose information outside the treatment context without a written authorization from each individual competent to execute a waiver. In the context of couple, family or group treatment, the therapist may not reveal any individual's confidences to</p>	<p><u>2.2 Written Authorization to Release Client Information.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not disclose client confidences except by written authorization or waiver, or where mandated or permitted by law. Verbal authorization will not be sufficient except in emergency situations, unless prohibited by law. When providing couple, family or group treatment, the therapist does not disclose information outside the treatment context without a written authorization from each individual competent to execute a waiver. In the context of couple, family or group treatment, the therapist may not reveal any individual's confidences to</p>	

others in the client unit without the prior written permission of that individual.	others in the client unit without the prior written permission of that individual.	
<u>New Subprinciple to address client access to records</u>	<u>2.3 Client Access to Records.</u> Marriage and family therapists provide clients with reasonable access to records concerning the clients. Marriage and family therapists limit client's access to their records only in exceptional circumstances when they are concerned, based on compelling evidence, that such access could cause serious harm to the client. The client's request and the rationale for withholding some or all of the record should be documented in the client's file. Marriage and family therapists take steps to protect the confidentiality of other individuals identified in client records.	<u>This subprinciple was added to address the lack of specific language in the existing code regarding client access to their records. Currently, the only mention of client access to records appears in 7.6 Withholding Records for Non-payment, and this language is insufficient in terms of addressing both the client's right to access their records, as well as under what conditions a marriage and family therapist might limit such access.</u>
<u>2.3 Confidentiality in Non-Clinical Activities.</u> Marriage and family therapists use client and/or clinical materials in teaching, writing, consulting, research, and public presentations only if a written waiver has been obtained in accordance with Subprinciple 2.2, or when appropriate steps have been taken to protect client identity and confidentiality.	<u>2.34 Confidentiality in Non-Clinical Activities.</u> Marriage and family therapists use client and/or clinical materials in teaching, writing, consulting, research, and public presentations only if a written waiver has been obtained in accordance with Subprinciple 2.2, or when appropriate steps have been taken to protect client identity and confidentiality.	<u>No proposed changes</u>

<p><u>2.4 Protection of Records.</u> Marriage and family therapists store, safeguard, and dispose of client records in ways that maintain confidentiality and in accord with applicable laws and professional standards.</p>	<p><u>2.45 Protection of Records.</u> Marriage and family therapists store, safeguard, and dispose of client records in ways that maintain confidentiality and in accord with applicable laws and professional standards.</p>	<p><u>No proposed changes</u></p>
<p><u>2.5 Preparation for Practice Changes.</u> In preparation for moving from the area, closing a practice, or death, marriage and family therapists arrange for the storage, transfer, or disposal of client records in conformance with applicable laws and in ways that maintain confidentiality and safeguard the welfare of clients.</p>	<p><u>2.56 Preparation for Practice Changes.</u> In preparation for moving a practice from the area, closing a practice, or death, marriage and family therapists arrange for the storage, transfer, or disposal of client records in conformance with applicable laws and in ways that maintain confidentiality and safeguard the welfare of clients.</p>	<p><u>Clarification of “moving from the area”</u></p>
<p><u>2.6 Confidentiality in Consultations.</u> Marriage and family therapists, when consulting with colleagues or referral sources, do not share confidential information that could reasonably lead to the identification of a client, research participant, supervisee, or other person with whom they have a confidential relationship unless they have obtained the prior written consent of the client, research participant, supervisee, or other person with whom they have a confidential relationship. Information may be shared</p>	<p><u>2.67 Confidentiality in Consultations.</u> Marriage and family therapists, when consulting with colleagues or referral sources, do not share confidential information that could reasonably lead to the identification of a client, research participant, supervisee, or other person with whom they have a confidential relationship unless they have obtained the prior written consent of the client, research participant, supervisee, or other person with whom they have a confidential relationship. Information may be shared</p>	<p><u>No proposed changes</u></p>

only to the extent necessary to achieve the purposes of the consultation.	only to the extent necessary to achieve the purposes of the consultation.	
<u>2.7 Protection of Electronic Information.</u> When using electronic methods for communication, billing, recordkeeping, or other elements of client care, marriage and family therapists ensure that their electronic data storage and communications are privacy protected consistent with all applicable law.	<u>2.7 Protection of Electronic Information.</u> When using electronic methods for communication, billing, recordkeeping, or other elements of client care, marriage and family therapists ensure that their electronic data storage and communications are privacy protected consistent with all applicable law.	The issues addressed in this subprinciple are now addressed in Principle VI, <u>Technology-Assisted Professional Services</u>
PRINCIPLE III PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND INTEGRITY 3. PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND INTEGRITY <i>Marriage and family therapists maintain high standards of professional competence and integrity.</i>	PRINCIPLE III PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND INTEGRITY 3. PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE AND INTEGRITY <i>Marriage and family therapists maintain high standards of professional competence and integrity.</i>	
<u>3.1 Maintenance of Competency.</u> Marriage and family therapists pursue knowledge of new developments and maintain their competence in marriage and family therapy through education, training, or supervised experience.	<u>3.1 Maintenance of Competency.</u> Marriage and family therapists pursue knowledge of new developments and maintain their competence in marriage and family therapy through education, training, <u>and/or</u> supervised experience.	Replace “or” with “and/or” at the end of the list. <u>Clarification.</u>

3.2 Knowledge of Regulatory Standards. Marriage and family therapists maintain adequate knowledge of and adhere to applicable laws, ethics, and professional standards.	3.2 Knowledge of Regulatory Standards. Marriage and family therapists <u>pursue appropriate consultation and training to ensure</u> maintain adequate knowledge of and adhere <u>nce</u> to applicable laws, ethics, and professional standards.	<u>clarification and recognition of options</u>
3.3 Seek Assistance. Marriage and family therapists seek appropriate professional assistance for their personal problems or conflicts that may impair work performance or clinical judgment.	3.3 Seek Assistance. Marriage and family therapists seek appropriate professional assistance for their personal problems or conflicts <u>issues</u> that may impair work performance or clinical judgment.	<u>Proposal to replace "personal problems or conflicts" with "issues."</u>
3.4 Conflicts of Interest. Marriage and family therapists do not provide services that create a conflict of interest that may impair work performance or clinical judgment.	3.4 Conflicts of Interest. Marriage and family therapists do not provide services that create a conflict of interest that may impair work performance or clinical judgment.	<u>No changes.</u>
3.5 Veracity of Scholarship. Marriage and family therapists, as presenters, teachers, supervisors, consultants and researchers, are dedicated to high standards of scholarship, present accurate information, and disclose potential conflicts of interest.	3.5 Veracity of Scholarship. Marriage and family therapists, as presenters, teachers, supervisors, consultants and researchers, are dedicated to high standards of scholarship, present accurate information, and disclose potential conflicts of interest.	<u>Relocated to Principle V, Research and Publication.</u>

<p><u>3.6 Maintenance of Records.</u> Marriage and family therapists maintain accurate and adequate clinical and financial records in accordance with applicable law.</p>	<p><u>3.65 Maintenance of Records.</u> Marriage and family therapists maintain accurate and adequate clinical and financial records in accordance with applicable law.</p>	<p><u>No changes.</u></p>
<p><u>3.7 Development of New Skills.</u> While developing new skills in specialty areas, marriage and family therapists take steps to ensure the competence of their work and to protect clients from possible harm. Marriage and family therapists practice in specialty areas new to them only after appropriate education, training, or supervised experience.</p>	<p><u>3.76 Development of New Skills.</u> While developing new skills in specialty areas, marriage and family therapists take steps to ensure the competence of their work and to protect clients from possible harm. Marriage and family therapists practice in specialty areas new to them only after appropriate education, training, <u>and/or</u> supervised experience.</p>	<p><u>replace “or” with “and/or” at the end of the list</u></p>
<p><u>3.8 Harassment.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not engage in sexual or other forms of harassment of clients, students, trainees, supervisees, employees, colleagues, or research subjects.</p>	<p><u>3.87 Harassment.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not engage in sexual or other forms of harassment of clients, students, trainees, supervisees, employees, colleagues, or research subjects.</p>	<p><u>No changes.</u></p>
<p><u>3.9 Exploitation.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not engage in the exploitation of clients, students, trainees, supervisees, employees, colleagues, or research subjects.</p>	<p><u>3.98 Exploitation.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not engage in the exploitation of clients, students, trainees, supervisees, employees, colleagues, or research subjects.</p>	<p><u>No changes.</u></p>

3.10 Gifts. Marriage and family therapists do not give to or receive from clients (a) gifts of substantial value or (b) gifts that impair the integrity or efficacy of the therapeutic relationship.	3.109-Gifts. Marriage and family therapists <u>attend to cultural norms and potential influence accepting gifts may have on the therapeutic relationship and should avoid receiving gifts from or giving gifts to clients</u> -do not give to or receive from clients (a) gifts of substantial value or (b) gifts that impair the integrity or efficacy of the therapeutic relationship.	<u>clarification, also greater cultural awareness</u>
3.11 Scope of Competence. Marriage and family therapists do not diagnose, treat, or advise on problems outside the recognized boundaries of their competencies.	3.1110 Scope of Competence. Marriage and family therapists do not diagnose, treat, or advise on problems outside the recognized boundaries of their competencies.	<u>No change.</u>
3.12 Accurate Presentation of Findings. Marriage and family therapists make efforts to prevent the distortion or misuse of their clinical and research findings.	3.12 Accurate Presentation of Findings. Marriage and family therapists make efforts to prevent the distortion or misuse of their clinical and research findings.	<u>Removed, as 3.5 covers this content.</u>
3.13 Public Statements. Marriage and family therapists, because of their ability to influence and alter the lives of others, exercise special care when making public their professional recommendations and opinions through testimony or other public statements.	3.1311 Public Statements. Marriage and family therapists, because of their ability to influence and alter the lives of others, exercise special care when making public their professional recommendations and opinions through testimony or other public statements.	<u>No changes.</u>

<p><u>3.14 Separation of Custody Evaluation from Therapy.</u> To avoid a conflict of interest, marriage and family therapists who treat minors or adults involved in custody or visitation actions may not also perform forensic evaluations for custody, residence, or visitation of the minor. Marriage and family therapists who treat minors may provide the court or mental health professional performing the evaluation with information about the minor from the marriage and family therapist's perspective as a treating marriage and family therapist, so long as the marriage and family therapist does not violate confidentiality.</p>	<p><u>3.14 Separation of Custody Evaluation from Therapy.</u> To avoid a conflict of interest, marriage and family therapists who treat minors or adults involved in custody or visitation actions may not also perform forensic evaluations for custody, residence, or visitation of the minor. Marriage and family therapists who treat minors may provide the court or mental health professional performing the evaluation with information about the minor from the marriage and family therapist's perspective as a treating marriage and family therapist, so long as the marriage and family therapist does not violate confidentiality.</p>	<p><u>Will be included in new Principle dealing with forensic services.</u></p>
<p><u>3.15 Professional Misconduct.</u> Marriage and family therapists are in violation of this Code and subject to termination of membership or other appropriate action if they: (a) are convicted of any felony; (b) are convicted of a misdemeanor related to their qualifications or functions; (c) engage in conduct which could lead to conviction of a felony, or a misdemeanor related to their qualifications or functions; (d) are expelled from or disciplined by other professional organizations; (e) have their licenses or certificates suspended or</p>	<p><u>3.1512 Professional Misconduct.</u> Marriage and family therapists may be are in violation of this Code and subject to termination of membership or other appropriate action if they: (a) are convicted of any felony; (b) are convicted of a misdemeanor related to their qualifications or functions; (c) engage in conduct which could lead to conviction of a felony, or a misdemeanor related to their qualifications or functions; (d) are expelled from or disciplined by other professional organizations; (e) have their licenses or</p>	

<p>revoked or are otherwise disciplined by regulatory bodies; (f) continue to practice marriage and family therapy while no longer competent to do so because they are impaired by physical or mental causes or the abuse of alcohol or other substances; or (g) fail to cooperate with the Association at any point from the inception of an ethical complaint through the completion of all proceedings regarding that complaint.</p>	<p>certificates suspended or revoked or are otherwise disciplined by regulatory bodies; (f) continue to practice marriage and family therapy while no longer competent to do so because they are impaired by physical or mental causes or the abuse of alcohol or other substances; or (g) fail to cooperate with the Association at any point from the inception of an ethical complaint through the completion of all proceedings regarding that complaint.</p>	
<p>PRINCIPLE IV</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY TO STUDENTS AND SUPERVISEES</p> <p>4. RESPONSIBILITY TO STUDENTS AND SUPERVISEES</p> <p><i>Marriage and family therapists do not exploit the trust and dependency of students and supervisees.</i></p>	<p>PRINCIPLE IV</p> <p>RESPONSIBILITY TO STUDENTS AND SUPERVISEES</p> <p>4. RESPONSIBILITY TO STUDENTS AND SUPERVISEES</p> <p><i>Marriage and family therapists do not exploit the trust and dependency of students and supervisees.</i></p>	<p><u>No changes</u></p>
<p>4.1 Exploitation. Marriage and family therapists who are in a supervisory role are aware of their influential positions with respect to students and supervisees, and they avoid exploiting the trust and dependency of such persons. Therapists, therefore, make every effort to avoid conditions and multiple relationships that</p>	<p>4.1 Exploitation. Marriage and family therapists who are in a supervisory role are aware of their influential positions with respect to students and supervisees, and they avoid exploiting the trust and dependency of such persons. Therapists, therefore, make every effort to avoid conditions and multiple relationships that</p>	<p><u>Subprinciple on exploitation was strong enough without the third sentence.</u></p>

could impair professional objectivity or increase the risk of exploitation. When the risk of impairment or exploitation exists due to conditions or multiple roles, therapists take appropriate precautions.	could impair professional objectivity or increase the risk of exploitation. When the risk of impairment or exploitation exists due to conditions or multiple roles, therapists take appropriate precautions.	
<u>4.2 Therapy with Students or Supervisees.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not provide therapy to current students or supervisees.	<u>4.2 Therapy with Students or Supervisees.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not provide therapy to current students or supervisees. <u>When the risk of impairment or exploitation exists due to conditions or multiple roles, therapists take appropriate precautions.</u>	<u>The third sentence from subprinciple 4.1 was added here to 4.2 to increase clarity and also be sensitive to situations in rural areas where multiple relationships are difficult to avoid.</u>
<u>4.3 Sexual Intimacy with Students or Supervisees.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not engage in sexual intimacy with students or supervisees during the evaluative or training relationship between the therapist and student or supervisee. If a supervisor engages in sexual activity with a former supervisee, the burden of proof shifts to the supervisor to demonstrate that there has been no exploitation or injury to the supervisee.	<u>4.3 Sexual Intimacy with Students or Supervisees.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not engage in sexual intimacy with students or supervisees during the evaluative or training relationship between the therapist and student or supervisee. If a supervisor engages in sexual activity with a former supervisee, the burden of proof shifts to the supervisor to demonstrate that there has been no <u>is risking</u> exploitation or injury to the <u>former</u> supervisee <u>and the supervisor will be held accountable for same.</u>	<u>If prior power imbalance carries over beyond the end of the supervisory relationship, former supervisee needs protection under the code for supervisors.</u>
<u>4.4 Oversight of Supervisee Competence.</u> Marriage and family	<u>4.4 Oversight of Supervisee Competence.</u> Marriage and family	<u>No change</u>

therapists do not permit students or supervisees to perform or to hold themselves out as competent to perform professional services beyond their training, level of experience, and competence.	therapists do not permit students or supervisees to perform or to hold themselves out as competent to perform professional services beyond their training, level of experience, and competence.	
<u>4.5 Oversight of Supervisee Professionalism.</u> Marriage and family therapists take reasonable measures to ensure that services provided by supervisees are professional.	<u>4.5 Oversight of Supervisee Professionalism.</u> Marriage and family therapists take reasonable measures to ensure that services provided by supervisees are professional.	<u>No change</u>
<u>4.6 Existing Relationship with Students or Supervisees.</u> Marriage and family therapists avoid accepting as supervisees or students those individuals with whom a prior or existing relationship could compromise the therapist's objectivity. When such situations cannot be avoided, therapists take appropriate precautions to maintain objectivity. Examples of such relationships include, but are not limited to, those individuals with whom the therapist has a current or prior sexual, close personal, immediate familial, or therapeutic relationship.	<u>4.6 Existing Relationship with Students or Supervisees.</u> Marriage and family therapists <u>are aware of their influential positions with respect to supervisees, and they avoid exploiting the trust and dependency of such persons.</u> <u>Supervisors, therefore, make every effort to avoid conditions and multiple relationships with supervisees that could impair professional judgment or increase the risk of exploitation.</u> avoid accepting as supervisees or students those individuals with whom a prior or existing relationship could compromise the therapist's objectivity. When such situations cannot be avoided, therapists take appropriate precautions to maintain objectivity. Examples of such relationships include,	<u>Change was made to make the code internally consistent.</u>

	but are not limited to, those individuals with whom the therapist has a current or prior sexual, close personal, immediate familial, or therapeutic relationship. <u>business or close personal relationships with supervisees or the supervisees immediately family. When the risk of impairment or exploitation exists due to conditions or multiple roles, supervisors document the appropriate precautions taken.</u>	
<u>4.7 Confidentiality with Supervisees.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not disclose supervisee confidences except by written authorization or waiver, or when mandated or permitted by law. In educational or training settings where there are multiple supervisors, disclosures are permitted only to other professional colleagues, administrators, or employers who share responsibility for training of the supervisee. Verbal authorization will not be sufficient except in emergency situations, unless prohibited by law.	<u>4.7 Confidentiality with Supervisees.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not disclose supervisee confidences except by written authorization or waiver, or when mandated or permitted by law. In educational or training settings where there are multiple supervisors, disclosures are permitted only to other professional colleagues, administrators, or employers who share responsibility for training of the supervisee. Verbal authorization will not be sufficient except in emergency situations, unless prohibited by law.	<u>No Change</u>
<u>New Subprinciple.</u>	<u>4.8 Payment for Supervision.</u> Marriage and family therapists providing clinical supervision shall not enter into financial arrangements with supervisees through	<u>This subprinciple added to address importance of fair dealing when entering into financial arrangements with supervisees.</u>

	<u>deceptive or exploitative practices, nor shall marriage and family therapists providing clinical supervision exert undue influence over supervisees when establishing supervision fees. Marriage and family therapists shall also not engage in other exploitative practices of supervisees.</u>	
PRINCIPLE V RESPONSIBILITY TO RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS 5. RESPONSIBILITY TO RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS <i>Investigators respect the dignity and protect the welfare of research participants, and are aware of applicable laws, regulations, and professional standards governing the conduct of research.</i>	PRINCIPLE V RESPONSIBILITY TO RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION PARTICIPANTS 5. RESPONSIBILITY TO RESEARCH and PUBLICATION PARTICIPANTS <i>Marriage and family therapists</i> <i>Investigators respect the dignity and protect the welfare of research participants, and are aware of applicable laws, regulations, and professional standards governing the conduct of research.</i>	
New Suprinciple.	<u>5.1 Institutional Approval. When institutional approval is required, marriage and family therapists submit accurate information about their research proposals and obtain appropriate approval prior to conducting the research.</u>	

<p><u>5. 1 Protection of Research Participants.</u> Investigators are responsible for making careful examinations of ethical acceptability in planning studies. To the extent that services to research participants may be compromised by participation in research, investigators seek the ethical advice of qualified professionals not directly involved in the investigation and observe safeguards to protect the rights of research participants.</p>	<p><u>5. 42 Protection of Research Participants.</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists</u>investigators are responsible for making careful examinations of ethical acceptability in planning <u>research studies</u>. To the extent that services to research participants may be compromised by participation in research, <u>marriage and family therapists</u>investigators seek the ethical advice of qualified professionals not directly involved in the investigation and observe safeguards to protect the rights of research participants.</p>	
<p><u>5. 2 Informed Consent.</u> Investigators requesting participant involvement in research inform participants of the aspects of the research that might reasonably be expected to influence willingness to participate. Investigators are especially sensitive to the possibility of diminished consent when participants are also receiving clinical services, or have impairments which limit understanding and/or communication, or when participants are children.</p>	<p><u>5. 23 Informed Consent to Research.</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists</u>investigators <u>inform participants about the purpose of the research, expected length, and research procedures.</u>requesting participant involvement in research <u>They also</u> inform participants of the aspects of the research that might reasonably be expected to influence willingness to participate <u>such as potential risks, discomforts, or adverse effects.-</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists</u>investigators are especially sensitive to the possibility of diminished consent when participants are also receiving clinical services, or have impairments which limit understanding and/or communication, or when</p>	

	<p>participants are children. <u>Marriage and family therapists inform participants about any potential research benefits, the limits of confidentiality, and whom to contact concerning questions about the research and their rights as research participants.</u></p>	
<p><u>5.3 Right to Decline or Withdraw Participation.</u> Investigators respect each participant's freedom to decline participation in or to withdraw from a research study at any time. This obligation requires special thought and consideration when investigators or other members of the research team are in positions of authority or influence over participants. Marriage and family therapists, therefore, make every effort to avoid multiple relationships with research participants that could impair professional judgment or increase the risk of exploitation.</p>	<p><u>5.34 Right to Decline or Withdraw Participation.</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists</u>Investigators respect each participant's freedom to decline participation in or to withdraw from a research study at any time. This obligation requires special thought and consideration when investigators or other members of the research team are in positions of authority or influence over participants. Marriage and family therapists, therefore, make every effort to avoid multiple relationships with research participants that could impair professional judgment or increase the risk of exploitation. <u>When offering inducements for research participation, marriage and family therapists make reasonable efforts to avoid offering inappropriate or excessive inducements when such inducements are likely to coerce participation.</u></p>	
<p><u>5.4 Confidentiality of Research Data.</u> Information obtained about a research participant during the course of an</p>	<p><u>5.45 Confidentiality of Research Data.</u> Information obtained about a research participant during the course of an</p>	

<p>investigation is confidential unless there is a waiver previously obtained in writing. When the possibility exists that others, including family members, may obtain access to such information, this possibility, together with the plan for protecting confidentiality, is explained as part of the procedure for obtaining informed consent.</p>	<p>investigation is confidential unless there is a waiver previously obtained in writing. When the possibility exists that others, including family members, may obtain access to such information, this possibility, together with the plan for protecting confidentiality, is explained as part of the procedure for obtaining informed consent.</p>	
<p><u>New Subprinciple.</u></p>	<p><u>5.6 Publication.</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists do not fabricate research results. Marriage and family therapists disclose potential conflicts of interest ,and take authorship credit only for work they have performed or to which they have contributed. Publication credits accurately reflect the relative contributions of the individual involved.</u></p>	
	<p><u>5.7 Authorship of Student Work.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not accept or require authorship credit for a publication based <u>from student's research,</u> on research from a student's program, unless the <u>marriage and family</u> therapist made a substantial contribution beyond being a faculty advisor or research committee member. Co-authorship on <u>a student thesisstudent research,</u> dissertation, or project should be</p>	<p><u>This was 6.3 in 2012 Code. Minor revisions were made.</u></p>

	determined in accordance with principles of fairness and justice.	
	<u>5.8 Plagiarism.</u> Marriage and family therapists who are the authors of books or other materials that are published or distributed do not plagiarize or fail to cite persons to whom credit for original ideas or work is due.	<u>This was 6.4 in 2012 Code.</u>
	<u>5.9 Accuracy in Publication.</u> Marriage and family therapists who are the authors of books or other materials published or distributed by an organization take reasonable precautions to ensure that the organization promotes and advertises the published materials <u>are</u> accurately and factually.	<u>This was 6.5 in 2012 Code. Slight revision: remove references to “advertising” as it is already covered in 8.2.</u>
PRINCIPLE VI RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PROFESSION 6. RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PROFESSION <i>Marriage and family therapists respect the rights and responsibilities of professional colleagues and participate in activities that advance the goals of the profession.</i>	PRINCIPLE VI RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PROFESSION 6. RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PROFESSION <i>Marriage and family therapists respect the rights and responsibilities of professional colleagues and participate in activities that advance the goals of the profession.</i>	

<p><u>6.1 Conflicts Between Code and Organizational Policies.</u> Marriage and family therapists remain accountable to the AAMFT Code of Ethics when acting as members or employees of organizations. If the mandates of an organization with which a marriage and family therapist is affiliated, through employment, contract or otherwise, conflict with the AAMFT Code of Ethics, marriage and family therapists make known to the organization their commitment to the AAMFT Code of Ethics and attempt to resolve the conflict in a way that allows the fullest adherence to the Code of Ethics.</p>	<p><u>6.1 Conflicts Between Code and Organizational Policies.</u> Marriage and family therapists remain accountable to the AAMFT Code of Ethics when acting as members or employees of organizations. If the mandates of an organization with which a marriage and family therapist is affiliated, through employment, contract or otherwise, conflict with the AAMFT Code of Ethics, marriage and family therapists make known to the organization their commitment to the AAMFT Code of Ethics and attempt to resolve the conflict in a way that allows the fullest adherence to the Code of Ethics.</p>	<p><u>Moved to Preamble, changing “make attempts” to “take reasonable steps”:</u></p>
<p><u>6.2 Publication Authorship.</u> Marriage and family therapists assign publication credit to those who have contributed to a publication in proportion to their contributions and in accordance with customary professional publication practices.</p>	<p><u>6.2 Publication Authorship.</u> Marriage and family therapists assign publication credit to those who have contributed to a publication in proportion to their contributions and in accordance with customary professional publication practices.</p>	<p><u>Moved to Principle V, Research and Publication.</u></p>
<p><u>6.3 Authorship of Student Work.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not accept or require authorship credit for a publication based on research from a student’s program, unless the therapist</p>	<p><u>6.3 Authorship of Student Work.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not accept or require authorship credit for a publication based on research from a student’s program, unless the therapist</p>	<p><u>Moved to Principle V, Research and Publication.</u></p>

made a substantial contribution beyond being a faculty advisor or research committee member. Co-authorship on a student thesis, dissertation, or project should be determined in accordance with principles of fairness and justice.	made a substantial contribution beyond being a faculty advisor or research committee member. Co-authorship on a student thesis, dissertation, or project should be determined in accordance with principles of fairness and justice.	
<u>6.4 Plagiarism.</u> Marriage and family therapists who are the authors of books or other materials that are published or distributed do not plagiarize or fail to cite persons to whom credit for original ideas or work is due.	<u>6.4 Plagiarism.</u> Marriage and family therapists who are the authors of books or other materials that are published or distributed do not plagiarize or fail to cite persons to whom credit for original ideas or work is due.	<u>Moved to Principle V, Research and Publication.</u>
<u>6.5 Accuracy in Publication and Advertising.</u> Marriage and family therapists who are the authors of books or other materials published or distributed by an organization take reasonable precautions to ensure that the organization promotes and advertises the materials accurately and factually.	<u>6.5 Accuracy in Publication and Advertising.</u> Marriage and family therapists who are the authors of books or other materials published or distributed by an organization take reasonable precautions to ensure that the organization promotes and advertises the materials accurately and factually.	<u>Moved to Principle V, Research and Publication.</u>
<u>6.6 Pro Bono.</u> Marriage and family therapists participate in activities that contribute to a better community and society, including devoting a portion of	<u>6.6 Pro Bono.</u> Marriage and family therapists participate in activities that contribute to a better community and society, including devoting a portion of	<u>6.6, 6.7 and 6.8 have been deleted and concepts are now addressed in the Preamble.</u>

<p>their professional activity to services for which there is little or no financial return.</p> <p><u>6.7 Advocacy.</u> Marriage and family therapists are concerned with developing laws and regulations pertaining to marriage and family therapy that serve the public interest, and with altering such laws and regulations that are not in the public interest.</p> <p><u>6.8 Public Participation.</u> Marriage and family therapists encourage public participation in the design and delivery of professional services and in the regulation of practitioners.</p>	<p>their professional activity to services for which there is little or no financial return.</p> <p><u>6.7 Advocacy.</u> Marriage and family therapists are concerned with developing laws and regulations pertaining to marriage and family therapy that serve the public interest, and with altering such laws and regulations that are not in the public interest.</p> <p><u>6.8 Public Participation.</u> Marriage and family therapists encourage public participation in the design and delivery of professional services and in the regulation of practitioners.</p>	
<p><u>New Principle.</u></p>	<p><u>PRINCIPLE VI</u> <u>TECHNOLOGY-ASSISTED</u> <u>PROFESSIONAL SERVICES</u> <i><u>Therapy, supervision, and other professional services engaged in by Marriage and Family Therapists take place over an increasing number of technological platforms. AAMFT recognizes that there are great benefits and responsibilities inherent in both the traditional therapeutic and supervision contexts, as well as the in the utilization of technologically-assisted professional services. This principle addresses basic ethical requirements of offering therapy, supervision, and related professional services using electronic</u></i></p>	

	<u>means. all technological means including, but not limited to, telephone and online professional services.</u>	
	<u>6.1 Technology Assisted Services. Prior to commencing therapy or supervision services through electronic means(including but not limited to phone and Internet), marriage and family therapists ensure that they are compliant with all relevant laws for the delivery of such services. Additionally, marriage and family therapists must: (a) determine that technologically-assisted services or supervision is appropriate for clients or supervisees, considering professional, intellectual, emotional, and physical needs; (b) inform clients or supervisees of the potential risks and benefits associated with technologically-assisted services; (c) ensure the security of their communication medium; and (d) only commence electronic therapy or supervision after appropriate education, training, or supervised experience using the relevant technology.</u>	
	<u>6.2 Consent to Treat or Supervise. Clients and supervisees, whether contracting for services as individuals, dyads, families, or groups, must be made aware of the risks and responsibilities associated with technology-assisted services. Therapists are to advise clients and supervisees in writing of these risks, and of both the therapist's and</u>	

	<u>clients'/supervisees' responsibilities for minimizing such risks.</u>	
	<u>6.3 Confidentiality and Professional Responsibilities.</u> It is the therapist's or supervisor's responsibility to choose technological platforms that ensure the highest level of confidentiality and quality of services possible. This includes choosing professional technology that meets all applicable laws. Clients and supervisees are to be made aware in writing of the limitations and protections offered by the therapist's or supervisor's technology.	
	<u>6.4 Technology and Documentation.</u> Therapists and supervisors are to ensure that all technology including, but not limited to, that used for identifying or otherwise sensitive: communication, data transfer, recording, data back-up, and data and documentation storage meets all applicable laws and meets high standards of confidentiality and security. Clients and supervisees are to be made aware in writing of the limitations and protections offered by the therapist's or supervisor's technology.	
	<u>6.5 Location of Services and Practice.</u> Therapists and supervisors follow all applicable laws regarding location of practice and services, and do not use technologically-assisted means for practicing outside of their allowed jurisdictions.	
	<u>6.6 Training and Use of Current Technology.</u> Marriage and family	

	<p><u>therapists ensure that they are well trained and competent in the use of all chosen technology-assisted professional services. Careful choices of audio, video, and other options are made in order to optimize quality and security of services, and to adhere to standards of best practices for technology-assisted services. Furthermore, such choices of technology are to be suitably advanced and current so as to best serve the professional needs of clients and supervisees.</u></p>	
<u>New Principle.</u>	<p><u>PRINCIPLE VII</u> <u>PROFESSIONAL EVALUATIONS</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists aspire to the highest of standards in providing testimony in various contexts within the legal system.</u></p>	
	<p><u>7.1 Performance of Forensic Services.</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists may perform forensic services which may include interviews, consultations, evaluations, reports, and assessments both formal and informal, in keeping with applicable laws and competencies.</u></p>	
	<p><u>7.2 Testimony in Legal Proceedings.</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists who provide expert or fact witness testimony in legal proceedings avoid misleading judgments, base conclusions and opinions on appropriate data, and avoid inaccuracies insofar as possible. When offering testimony, as marriage and family therapy experts, they shall strive to be accurate, objective, fair, and independent.</u></p>	

	<u>7.3 Competence.</u> Marriage and family therapists demonstrate competence via education and experience in providing testimony in legal systems.	
	<u>7.4 Informed Consent.</u> Marriage and family therapists provide written notice and make reasonable efforts to obtain written consents of persons who are the subject(s) of evaluations and inform clients about the evaluation process, use of information and recommendations, financial arrangements, and the role of the therapist within the legal system.	
	<u>7.5 Avoiding Conflicts.</u> Clear distinctions are made between therapy and evaluations. Marriage and family therapists avoid conflict in roles in legal proceedings wherever possible and disclose potential conflicts. As therapy begins, marriage and family therapists clarify roles and the extent of confidentiality when legal systems are involved.	
	<u>7.6 Avoiding Dual Roles.</u> Marriage and family therapists avoid providing therapy to those who are the subjects of evaluations and avoid providing evaluations to those who are clients unless otherwise mandated by legal systems.	
	<u>7.7 Separation of Custody Evaluation from Therapy.</u> Marriage and family therapists avoid conflicts of interest in treating minors or adults involved in custody or visitation actions by not performing evaluations for custody, residence, or visitation of the minor. Marriage and family therapists who treat	

	<u>minors may provide the court or mental health professional performing the evaluation with information about the minor from the marriage and family therapist's perspective as a treating marriage and family therapist, so long as the marriage and family therapist obtains appropriate consents to release information.</u>	
	<u>7.8 Professional Opinions. Marriage and family therapists who provide forensic evaluations avoid offering professional opinions about persons they have not directly interviewed. Marriage and family therapists declare the limits of their competencies and information.</u>	
	<u>7.9 Changes in Service. Clients are informed if changes in the role of provision of services of marriage and family therapy occur and/or are mandated by a legal system.</u>	
	<u>7.10 Familiarity with Rules. Marriage and family therapists who provide forensic evaluations are familiar with judicial and/or administrative rules prescribing their roles.</u>	
PRINCIPLE VII FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS 7. FINANCIAL ARRAGNEMENTS <i>Marriage and family therapists make financial arrangements with clients, third-party payors, and supervisees that are reasonably understandable and conform to accepted professional practices.</i>	PRINCIPLE VII FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS 7. FINANCIAL ARRAGNEMENTS <i>Marriage and family therapists make financial arrangements with clients, third-party payors, and supervisees that are reasonably understandable and conform to accepted professional practices.</i>	<u>No Changes</u>

<p><u>7.1 Financial Integrity.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not offer or accept kickbacks, rebates, bonuses, or other remuneration for referrals; fee-for-service arrangements are not prohibited.</p>	<p><u>78.1 Financial Integrity.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not offer or accept kickbacks, rebates, bonuses, or other remuneration for referrals; fee-for-service arrangements are not prohibited.</p>	<p><u>No Changes</u></p>
<p><u>7.2 Disclosure of Financial Policies.</u> Prior to entering into the therapeutic or supervisory relationship, marriage and family therapists clearly disclose and explain to clients and supervisees: (a) all financial arrangements and fees related to professional services, including charges for canceled or missed appointments; (b) the use of collection agencies or legal measures for nonpayment; and (c) the procedure for obtaining payment from the client, to the extent allowed by law, if payment is denied by the third-party payor. Once services have begun, therapists provide reasonable notice of any changes in fees or other charges.</p>	<p><u>78.2 Disclosure of Financial Policies.</u> Prior to entering into the therapeutic or supervisory relationship, marriage and family therapists clearly disclose and explain to clients and supervisees: (a) all financial arrangements and fees related to professional services, including charges for canceled or missed appointments; (b) the use of collection agencies or legal measures for nonpayment; and (c) the procedure for obtaining payment from the client, to the extent allowed by law, if payment is denied by the third-party payor. Once services have begun, therapists provide reasonable notice of any changes in fees or other charges.</p>	<p><u>No Changes</u></p>
<p><u>7.3 Notice of Payment Recovery Procedures.</u> Marriage and family therapists give reasonable notice to clients</p>	<p><u>87.3 Notice of Payment Recovery Procedures.</u> Marriage and family therapists give reasonable notice to clients</p>	<p><u>No Changes</u></p>

with unpaid balances of their intent to seek collection by agency or legal recourse. When such action is taken, therapists will not disclose clinical information.	with unpaid balances of their intent to seek collection by agency or legal recourse. When such action is taken, therapists will not disclose clinical information.	
<u>7.4 Truthful Representation of Services.</u> Marriage and family therapists represent facts truthfully to clients, third-party payors, and supervisees regarding services rendered.	<u>87.4 Truthful Representation of Services.</u> Marriage and family therapists represent facts truthfully to clients, third-party payors, and supervisees regarding services rendered.	<u>No Changes</u>
<u>7.5 Bartering.</u> Marriage and family therapists ordinarily refrain from accepting goods and services from clients in return for services rendered. Bartering for professional services may be conducted only if: (a) the supervisee or client requests it; (b) the relationship is not exploitative; (c) the professional relationship is not distorted; and (d) a clear written contract is established.	<u>87.5 Bartering.</u> Marriage and family therapists ordinarily refrain from accepting goods and services from clients in return for services rendered. Bartering for professional services may be conducted only if: (a) the supervisee or client requests it; (b) the relationship is not exploitative; (c) the professional relationship is not distorted; and (d) a clear written contract is established.	<u>No Changes</u>
<u>7.6 Withholding Records for Non-Payment.</u> Marriage and family therapists may not withhold records under their immediate control that are requested and needed for a client's treatment solely	<u>87.6 Withholding Records for Non-Payment.</u> Marriage and family therapists may not withhold records under their immediate control that are requested and needed for a client's treatment solely	<u>No Changes</u>

because payment has not been received for past services, except as otherwise provided by law.	because payment has not been received for past services, except as otherwise provided by law.	
PRINCIPLE VIII ADVERTISING 8. ADVERTISING <i>Marriage and family therapists engage in appropriate informational activities, including those that enable the public, referral sources, or others to choose professional services on an informed basis.</i>	PRINCIPLE VIII^{IX} ADVERTISING 8. ADVERTISING <i>Marriage and family therapists engage in appropriate informational activities, including those that enable the public, referral sources, or others to choose professional services on an informed basis.</i>	<u>No proposed changes</u>
<u>8.1 Accurate Professional Representation.</u> Marriage and family therapists accurately represent their competencies, education, training, and experience relevant to their practice of marriage and family therapy.	<u>89.1 Accurate Professional Representation.</u> Marriage and family therapists accurately represent their competencies, education, training, and experience relevant to their practice of marriage and family therapy <u>in accordance with applicable law.</u>	<u>Include reference to applicable law</u>
<u>8.2 Promotional Materials.</u> Marriage and family therapists ensure that advertisements and publications in any media (such as directories, announcements, business cards, newspapers, radio, television, Internet, and facsimiles) convey information that is	<u>89.2 Promotional Materials.</u> Marriage and family therapists ensure that advertisements and publications in any media (such as directories, announcements, business cards, newspapers, radio, television, Internet, and facsimiles) convey information that is	<u>Remove confusing language about conveying information that is necessary for the public</u>

necessary for the public to make an appropriate selection of professional services and consistent with applicable law.	necessary for the public to make an appropriate selection of professional services and consistent <u>are true, accurate, and in accordance</u> with applicable law.	
<u>8.3 Professional Affiliations.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not use names that could mislead the public concerning the identity, responsibility, source, and status of those practicing under that name, and do not hold themselves out as being partners or associates of a firm if they are not.	<u>98.3 Professional Affiliations.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not use names that could mislead the public concerning the identity, responsibility, source, and status of those practicing under that name, and do not hold themselves out as being partners or associates of a firm if they are not.	<u>Remove confusing language about what "could mislead the public"</u>
<u>8.4 Professional Identification.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not use any professional identification (such as a business card, office sign, letterhead, Internet, or telephone or association directory listing) if it includes a statement or claim that is false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive.	<u>89.4 Professional Identification.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not use any professional identification (such as a business card, office sign, letterhead, Internet, or telephone or association directory listing) if it includes a statement or claim that is false, fraudulent, misleading, or deceptive.	<u>No proposed changes</u>
<u>8.5 Educational Credentials.</u> In representing their educational qualifications, marriage and family therapists list and claim as evidence only	<u>89.5 Educational Credentials.</u> In representing their educational qualifications, m Marriage and family therapists list and claim as evidence only	<u>Clarification.</u>

those earned degrees: (a) from institutions accredited by regional accreditation sources; (b) from institutions recognized by states or provinces that license or certify marriage and family therapists; or (c) from equivalent foreign institutions.	those earned degrees: (a) from institutions accredited by regional accreditation sources; (b) from institutions recognized by states or provinces that license or certify marriage and family therapists; or (c) from equivalent foreign institutions <u>for their clinical services only if those degrees demonstrate training and education in marriage and family therapy.</u>	
<u>8.6 Correction of Misinformation.</u> Marriage and family therapists correct, wherever possible, false, misleading, or inaccurate information and representations made by others concerning the therapist's qualifications, services, or products.	<u>8.6 Correction of Misinformation.</u> Marriage and family therapists correct, wherever possible, false, misleading, or inaccurate information and representations made by others concerning the therapist's qualifications, services, or products.	<u>Moved to the end of Principle IX to reflect inclusion of all preceding sub-principles within Principle IX</u>
<u>8.7 Employee or Supervisee Qualifications.</u> Marriage and family therapists make certain that the qualifications of their employees or supervisees are represented in a manner that is not false, misleading, or deceptive.	<u>8.79.6 Employee or Supervisee Qualifications.</u> Marriage and family therapists make certain that the qualifications of their employees orand supervisees are represented in a manner that is not false, misleading, or deceptive<u>true, accurate, and in accordance with applicable law.</u>	<u>Change to positive valence</u>
<u>8.8 Specialization.</u> Marriage and family therapists do not represent themselves as providing specialized services unless they	<u>8.89.7 Specialization.</u> Marriage and family therapists <u>represent themselves as providing specialized services only after taking reasonable steps to ensure the competence of their work and to protect</u>	<u>Clarification of "appropriate"</u>

have the appropriate education, training, or supervised experience.	<u>clients, supervisees, and others from harm.</u> do not represent themselves as providing specialized services unless they have the appropriate education, training, or supervised experience.	
	<u>9.8 Correction of Misinformation.</u> <u>Marriage and family therapists correct, wherever possible, false, misleading, or inaccurate information and representations made by others concerning the therapist's qualifications, services, or products.</u>	