

"Setting the standards in education for addiction professionals..."



International Institute for
Trauma & Addiction Professionals

CERTIFIED SEX ADDICTION THERAPIST
(CSAT[®])

CERTIFIED MULTIPLE ADDICTION THERAPIST
(CMAT)

ASSOCIATE SEX ADDICTION THERAPIST
(ASAT)

ASSOCIATE MULTIPLE ADDICTION THERAPIST
(AMAT)

PASTORAL SEX ADDICTION PROFESSIONAL
(PSAP)

PASTORAL MULTIPLE ADDICTION PROFESSIONAL
(PMAP)

LEGAL & ETHICS STANDARDS

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAUMA & ADDICTION PROFESSIONALS

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References to “CSAT®” include other certifications offered by the IITAP, including:

- *CMAT® Certified Multiple Addiction Therapist*
- *ASAT® Associate Sex Addiction Therapist*
- *AMAT Associate Multiple Addiction Therapist*
- *PSAP Pastoral Sex Addiction Professional*
- *PMAP Pastoral Multiple Addiction Professional*
- *CSAT® Candidate*

ETHICS STATEMENT

IITAP has reviewed and analyzed the implementation plan for the CSAT® Code of Ethics, and has come to the conclusion that the enforcement model will require too many resources in order to be effective.

All CSATs are licensed or certified professionals — or in the process of licensure — and are therefore accountable to the Licensing Boards and Agencies who are mandated to enforce the Codes of Ethics specific to their area of practice. Listings of professionals on the www.iitap.com and www.sexhelp.com websites include licensing information for each CSAT. IITAP recognizes these Ethical Codes as the minimum acceptable standards of practice.

IITAP strives to provide the Ethical Standards of Excellence in the field of Trauma & Addictions Treatment and Research. Toward these ends, IITAP works in concert with Licensing Boards, professional organizations, and other agencies to enforce Ethical Practice and Client Rights.

IITAP no longer sanctions, or disciplines CSAT®s. We review, educate, and provide safe forums to explore ethical issues and the highest quality of care for clients, the public, and ourselves, as healthcare and research professionals. We have no mandate or jurisdictional responsibilities to enforce the CSAT® Ethics Code. To assume responsibility for the ethical behavior for CSAT®s undermines the process of personal and professional reflection that is the foundation of all IITAP training and consultation.

IITAP is an educational organization that promotes excellence in training for the treatment of trauma and addictions based on sound and ethical research. IITAP supports the highest quality of care for clients, the public, and our professional communities. Ethical complaints are referred directly to Licensing Boards that have the authority to investigate and enforce their codes of ethics with their licensees.

IITAP only reviews written complaints, with all documents being held in strict confidence. Ethical issues may become part of a CSAT®s confidential file to be addressed by Personal/Professional Recovery Planning to support healthy professional boundaries and the sound ethical practice. See your CSAT® Code of Ethics for a more complete overview of the Ethics Review.

IITAP provides:

- Safe forums to explore ethical issues for CSAT®s and related professionals.
- Review of ethical concerns and educates CSAT®s in regard to sound ethical practice and research.
- Advice to CSAT®s regarding the highest quality of care based on ethical research for clients, the public and professional communities.
- Encouragement to CSAT®s to take personal responsibility for their need to get support and treatment when necessary.

SESSION OVERVIEW

- To review the IITAP ethics policies for CSAT® certification
- To understand requirements, logistics, and coursework
- To introduce the assignments for the next training
- To complete exam for this phase of the certification

SESSION OUTLINE

- Review ethics statement
- Role play situations of ethical conflict
- Present requirements, logistics and information for program completion
- Complete exam

PREAMBLE

The Certified Sex Addiction Therapist (CSAT®) designation is offered through the International Institute for Trauma & Addiction Professionals (IITAP). The CSAT® certification process is designed to provide formal knowledge and training in the task-centered approach to the treatment of sexual addiction and sexual compulsivity. IITAP certifies therapists upon their completion of all tasks required to become a CSAT®.

Therapists certified by IITAP may identify with different professional counseling and therapy associations, and are often licensed and/or certified by jurisdictions which have specific legal and ethical codes and standards. The *CSAT® Legal & Ethical Standards* provide a minimal ethical standard for the professional behavior of all CSATs® by providing an expectation of, and assurance for, the legal and ethical practice for all who use the professional services of a CSAT®. In addition, it serves the purpose of having an enforceable standard for all CSATs®, and assures those served of some resource in case of a perceived ethical violation.

The *CSAT® Legal & Ethical Standards* apply to all those certified by IITAP, regardless of any other professional licensing, certification, or professional membership. Although IITAP cooperates with professional associations and credentialing organizations, it can bring actions to discipline or sanction CSATs® only if the provisions of these Standards are found to have been violated.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

- To set standards for excellence in addiction, and specifically sexual addiction, treatment.
- To promote professional knowledge and training regarding addiction including sexual addiction and sexual compulsion, as well as how other addictions and deprivations are related to sex addiction and sexual compulsion.
- To encourage communication and collaboration among treatment models and available resources.
- To encourage communication among treatment providers for support and professional dialoging.
- To provide continuing educational opportunities through specific trainings, listserv posts, and periodic newsletters.
- To implement and research the task-centered approach to addiction treatment.
- To provide peer-to-peer consultation, networking, and information processing channels for those involved in the field of sexual addiction therapy.

LEGAL & ETHICAL STANDARDS

SECTION A: GENERAL

Hereafter, this document will refer to the CSAT[®]'s legal and ethical standards:

1. CSAT[®]s are bound by all legal and ethical standards related to their current license or certification, as well as to these legal and ethical standards and *HIPAA Policies & Procedures*.
2. CSAT[®]s shall have formalized training in sex addiction counseling, therapy, and/or consultation that is in accordance with the standards set forth by IITAP, the CSAT[®] Certification Advisory Board, and the laws relevant to the jurisdiction in which the CSAT[®] practices.
3. CSAT[®]s recognize their limitations and will communicate this to a client as soon as possible. Only those services or techniques for which they are qualified by training and/or consultation will be used. CSAT[®]s also recognize the need to seek seeking continuing education to assure competent services.
4. When a CSAT[®]'s level of competence does not afford optimal benefits to the client, the CSAT[®] shall, in a timely and efficient manner, recommend referral to more appropriate therapeutic services.
5. CSAT[®]s engage in continuous efforts to improve professional practices, services, and research, and are guided in their work by evidence of the best professional practices.
6. CSAT[®]s have a responsibility to the clients they serve and to the institutions in which the services are performed, and strive to assist the respective agency, organization, or institution in providing competent and ethical professional services. The acceptance of employment in an institution implies that the CSAT[®] is in agreement with the general policies and principles of the institution. Therefore, the professional activities of the CSAT[®] are in accord with the objectives of the institution.
7. Ethical behavior among CSAT[®]s and other professional associates must be expected at all times. When a CSAT[®] has doubts as to the ethical behavior of professional colleagues, they must take action and attempt to rectify the situation. Such action uses the respective institution's channels first, and then follows procedures established by IITAP or the perceived violator's profession.
8. CSAT[®]s must refuse remuneration for consultation or counseling with persons who are entitled to these services through the CSAT[®]'s employing institution or agency. CSAT[®]s must not divert to their private practices without the mutual consent of the institution and client, legitimate clients in their primary agencies, or the institutions with which they are affiliated.
9. In establishing fees for professional counseling services, CSAT[®]s must consider the financial status of clients. In the event a client is unable to pay the established fees, the CSAT[®] may

elect to utilize a sliding scale, or provide assistance in finding comparable services at acceptable cost.

10. CSAT[®]s offer only professional services for which they are trained or have supervised experience by their psychological professional organizations. No diagnosis, assessment, or treatment should be performed without prior training or supervision by their accrediting agency. CSAT[®]s are responsible for correcting any misrepresentations of their qualifications by others.
11. CSAT[®]s are aware of the closeness involved in a counseling relationship and must maintain respect for the client by not engaging in any activities that seek to meet personal or professional needs at the expense of the client.
12. CSAT[®]s must insure they do not engage in personal, social, organizational, financial, or political activities which might lead to a misuse of their influence.
13. Sexual behavior with clients is unethical. CSAT[®]s will not ever be sexually, physically, or romantically intimate with clients. The CSAT[®] will not engage, attempt to engage, or offer to engage a client in sexual behavior whether the client consents to such behavior or not. Sexual misconduct includes kissing, sexual intercourse, and/or the sexual touching by either the CSAT[®] or the client. CSAT[®]s will not ever engage in sexual, physical, or romantic behavior with clients during the therapeutic relationship or any time after termination.
14. CSAT[®]s do not condone or engage in sexual harassment, which is defined as unwelcome comments, gestures, or physical contact of a sexual nature.
15. CSAT[®]s guard the individual rights and personal dignity of the client in the counseling relationship, and do not discriminate on the basis of age, disability, ethnicity, gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation. Further, CSAT[®]s do not engage in reparative therapy and do not pathologize or regard homosexuality as a mental illness.
16. CSAT[®]s are accountable at all times for their behavior, and must be aware that all actions and behaviors of the counselor reflect on professional integrity.
17. Products or services provided by CSAT[®]s by means of classroom instruction, public lectures, demonstrations, written articles, radio or television programs, online webinars/blogs, or other types of media must meet the criteria cited in these Standards.
18. CSAT[®]s have an obligation to withdraw from the practice of counseling if they violate these Standards, or if the mental or physical condition of the CSAT renders it unlikely that a professional relationship will be maintained.

SECTION B: COUNSELING RELATIONSHIP

1. The primary obligation of a CSAT® is to respect the integrity and promote the welfare of clients, whether they are assisted individually, in family units, or in group counseling. In a group setting, the CSAT® is also responsible for taking reasonable precautions to protect individuals from physical and/or psychological trauma resulting from interaction within the group.
2. CSAT®s know and take into account the traditions and practices of other professional disciplines with whom they work and cooperate fully with such. If a person is receiving similar services from another professional, CSAT®s do not offer their own services directly to such a person. If a CSAT® is contacted by a person who is already receiving similar services from another professional, the CSAT® carefully considers that professional relationship, as well as the client's welfare, and proceeds with caution and sensitivity to the therapeutic issues. When a CSAT® learns that a client is in a professional relationship with another counselor or mental health professional, they request release from the client to inform the other counselor or mental health professional of their relationship with the client, and strive to establish positive and collaborative professional relationships that are in the best interest of the client. CSAT®s discuss these issues with clients and the counselor or professional, so as to minimize the risk of confusion and conflict, and encourage clients to inform other professionals of the new professional relationship.
3. CSAT®s may choose to consult with any other professionally competent person about a client, and must notify clients of this right and obtain a release from their client. CSAT®s avoid placing a consultant in a conflict-of-interest situation that would preclude the consultant serving as a proper party to the efforts of the CSAT® to help the client.
4. When a client's condition indicates that a clear and imminent danger exists to the client or others, the CSAT® must take reasonable action to inform potential victims and/or responsible authorities. Consultation with other professionals must be used when possible. The assumption of responsibility for the client's behavior must be taken only after careful deliberation, and the client must be involved in the resumption of responsibility as quickly as possible.
5. Records of the counseling relationship, including interview notes, test data, correspondence, audio or visual tape recordings, electronic data storage, and other documents, are considered to be professional information for use in counseling. The records should be accurate and factual, and are the property of the CSAT® or his/her employers. The information contained in the records belongs to the client, and therefore may not be released to others without the consent of the client, or when the counselor has exhausted challenges to a court order. A CSAT® is responsible to insure their employees handle confidential information appropriately, and confidentiality must be maintained during the storage and disposition of records. Records should be maintained for a period of at least five (5) years after the last counselor/client contact, including cases in which the client is deceased. All records must be released to the client upon request.
6. CSAT®s must ensure that any data maintained in electronic storage is secure by using the best computer security methods available. The data must be limited to information that is appropriate and necessary for the services being provided, and accessible only to appropriate staff members involved in the provision of services. CSAT®s must also insure that

electronically stored data is destroyed when that information is no longer of value in providing services, or required as part of a client's records.

7. Any data derived from a client relationship and used in training or research shall be so disguised that the informed client's identity is fully protected. Any data which cannot be so disguised may be used only as expressly authorized by the client's informed and un-coerced consent.
8. The counseling relationship and information resulting from it remains confidential, consistent with the legal and ethical obligations of CSAT[®]s. In group counseling, counselors clearly define confidentiality and the parameters for the specific group being entered, explain the importance of confidentiality, and discuss the difficulties related to confidentiality involved in group work. The fact that confidentiality cannot be guaranteed is clearly communicated to group members. However, counselors should give assurance about their professional responsibility to keep all group communications confidential.
9. Patient confidentiality may be breached in accordance with the Tarasoff Law of 1976 and applicable state laws when a client is a "clear and imminent danger" to themselves and/or others. Clear documentation is crucial as to why it is believed the patient/client is an imminent threat, while strictly adhering to your state's standards.
10. Patient confidentiality must be breached when there is suspected or confirmed on-going child and/or vulnerable adult abuse. Each state's laws are different; most, if not all, will have a mandatory reporting law. Please adhere to your state's standards regarding this.
11. CSAT[®]s must screen prospective group counseling participants to ensure compatibility with group objectives. This is especially important when the emphasis is on self-understanding and growth through self-disclosure. CSAT[®]s must maintain an awareness of the welfare of each participant throughout the group process.
12. When counseling is initiated, and throughout the counseling process as necessary, counselors will inform clients of the purposes, goals, techniques, procedures, limitations, potential risks and benefits of services to be performed. Limitations must be clearly indicated that might affect the relationship, as well as any other pertinent information. Counselors must take reasonable steps to ensure clients understand the implications of any diagnosis, the intended use of tests and reports, methods of treatment, and safety precautions that must be taken in their use, fees, and billing arrangements.
13. CSAT[®]s having an administrative, supervisory, and/or evaluative relationship with individuals seeking counseling services must not serve as the counselor, and should refer the individuals to other professionals. Exceptions are made only in instances where an individual's situation warrants counseling intervention and another alternative is unavailable. Dual relationships that might impair the CSAT[®]s objectivity and professional judgment must be clarified and/or the counseling relationship terminated through referral to a competent professional.
14. When a CSAT[®] is engaged in intensive, short-term counseling, they must ensure that professional assistance is available at normal costs to clients during and following the short-term counseling.

SECTION C: MEASUREMENT & EVALUATION

1. CSAT[®]s must recognize the limits of their competence and perform only those assessment functions for which they have received appropriate training and/or supervision. CSAT[®]s who utilize assessment instruments to assist them with diagnoses must have appropriate training and skills in educational and psychological measurement, validation criteria, test research, and guidelines for test development and use.
2. CSAT[®]s recognize that test results may become obsolete and avoid the misuse of obsolete data.
3. CSAT[®]s must not appropriate, reproduce, or modify published materials or parts thereof without acknowledgment and permission from the publisher, except as permitted by the fair educational use provisions of the U.S. copyright law.
4. CSAT[®]s must provide instrument-specific orientation or information to an examinee prior to and following the administration of assessment instruments or techniques so the results may be placed in proper perspective with other relevant factors. The purpose of testing and explicit use of the results must be made known to an examinee prior to testing.
5. In selecting assessment instruments or techniques for use in a given situation or with a particular client, CSAT[®]s must carefully evaluate the specific theoretical bases and characteristics, validity, reliability, and appropriateness of the instrument.
6. When making statements to the public about assessment instruments or techniques, CSAT[®]s must provide accurate information and avoid false claims or misconceptions concerning the meaning of the instrument's reliability and validity terms.
7. CSAT[®]s must follow all directions and researched procedures for selection, administration, and interpretation of all evaluation instruments, and use them only within proper contexts.
8. CSAT[®]s must be cautious when interpreting the results of instruments that possess insufficient technical data, and must explicitly state to examinees the specific limitations and purposes for the use of such instruments.
9. CSAT[®]s must proceed with caution when attempting to evaluate and interpret performances of any person who cannot be appropriately compared to the norms for the instrument.
10. Because prior coaching or dissemination of test materials can invalidate test results, CSAT[®]s are professionally obligated to maintain test security.
11. CSAT[®]s must consider psychometric limitations when selecting and using an instrument, and must be cognizant of the limitations when interpreting the results. When tests are used to classify clients, CSAT[®]s must ensure that periodic review and/or retesting are made to prevent client stereotyping.
12. An examinee's welfare, explicit prior understanding, and consent are factors used when determining who receives the test results. CSAT[®]s must see that appropriate interpretation accompanies any release of individual or group test data (e.g., limitations of instrument and norms).
13. CSAT[®]s must ensure that computer-generated test administration and scoring programs function properly, thereby providing clients with accurate test results.

SECTION D: RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

1. CSAT[®]s will adhere to applicable legal and professional guidelines on research with human subjects.
2. In planning research activities involving human subjects, CSAT[®]s must be aware of and responsive to all pertinent ethical principles, and ensure that the research problem, design, and execution are in full compliance with any pertinent institutional or governmental regulations.
3. The ultimate responsibility for ethical research lies with the principal researcher, although others involved in the research activities are ethically obligated and responsible for their own actions.
4. CSAT[®]s who conduct research with human subjects are responsible for the welfare of the subjects throughout the experiment, and must take all reasonable precautions to avoid causing injurious psychological, physical, or social effects on their subjects.
5. CSAT[®]s who conduct research must abide by the basic elements of informed consent:
 - Fair explanation of the procedures to be followed, including an identification of those which are experimental.
 - Description of the attendant discomforts and risks.
 - Description of the benefits to be expected.
 - Disclosure of appropriate alternative procedures that would be advantageous for subjects with an offer to answer any inquiries concerning the procedures.
 - An instruction that subjects are free to withdraw their consent and discontinue participation in the project or activity at any time.
6. When reporting research results, explicit mention must be made of all variables and conditions known to the investigator that may have affected the study's outcome or the data's interpretation.
7. CSAT[®]s conducting and reporting research investigations must be done in a manner that minimizes the possibility the results will be misleading.
8. CSAT[®]s are obligated to make available sufficient original research data to qualified others who may wish to replicate the study.
9. CSAT[®]s who supply data, aid in the research of another person, report research results, or make original data available, must take due care to disguise the identity of respective subjects in the absence of specific authorization from the subjects to do otherwise.
10. When conducting and reporting research, CSAT[®]s must be familiar with, and give recognition to previous work on the topic. All copyright laws must be observed, and full credit must be given to those to whom credit is due.
11. CSAT[®]s must give due credit through joint authorship, acknowledgment, footnote statements, or other appropriate means to those who have contributed to the research and/or publication in accordance with such contributions.

12. CSAT[®]s should communicate to other counselors the results of any research judged to be of professional value, and not withhold any results that reflect unfavorably on institutions, programs, services, or vested interests.
13. CSAT[®]s who agree to cooperate with another individual in research and/or publication incur an obligation to cooperate as promised in terms of punctuality of performance, and with full regard to the completeness and accuracy of the information required.
14. CSAT[®]s must not submit the same manuscript, or one essentially similar in content, for simultaneous publication consideration by two or more journals. In addition, manuscripts that have been published either in whole or substantial part should not be submitted for additional publication without acknowledgment and permission from any previous publisher.

SECTION E: CONSULTING

Consultation refers to a voluntary relationship between a professional helper and a help-needing individual, group, or social unit in which the consultant is providing help to the client(s) in defining and solving a work-related problem or potential work-related problem with a client or client system.

1. CSAT[®]s, acting as consultants, must have a high degree of self-awareness of their own values, knowledge, skills, limitations, and needs in entering a helping relationship that involves human and/or organizational change. The focus of the consulting relationship must be on the issues to be resolved and not on the person(s) presenting the problem.
2. In the consulting relationship, the CSAT[®] and client must understand and agree upon the problem definition, subsequent goals, and predicted consequences of interventions selected.
3. CSAT[®]s acting as consultants must be reasonably certain that they, or the organization represented, have the necessary competencies and resources for giving the kind of help that is needed, or that may develop later, and that appropriate referral resources are available.
4. CSAT[®]s in a consulting relationship must encourage and cultivate client adaptability and growth toward self-direction. CSAT[®]s must maintain this role consistently and not become a decision-maker for clients, or create a future dependency on the consultant.

SECTION F: PRIVATE PRACTICE

1. In advertising services as a private practitioner, CSAT[®]s must advertise in a manner that accurately informs the public of the professional services, expertise, and techniques of counseling available.
2. CSAT[®]s who assume an executive leadership role in a private practice organization do not permit their names to be used in professional notices during periods of time when they are not actively engaged in the private practice of counseling unless their executive roles are clearly stated.
3. CSAT[®]s must make available their highest degree (described by discipline), type and level of certification and/or license, address, telephone number, office hours, type and/or description of services, and other relevant information. Listed information must not contain false, inaccurate, misleading, partial, out-of-context, or otherwise deceptive material or statements.

4. CSAT®s involved in a partnership/corporation with other CSATs® and/or other professionals must clearly specify all relevant specialties of each member of the partnership or corporation.
5. CSAT®s must not attempt to affiliate IITAP as a whole or any member thereof, any CSAT® committee or group, Dr. Stefanie Carnes or Dr. Patrick Carnes to any other business organization or entity for any purpose.

SECTION G: DISCIPLINARY STANDARDS

IITAP will determine the appropriateness of continued or terminated membership as a CSAT® if they are:

1. Found to have violated a civil law that is material and relevant to professional practice;
2. Convicted of a criminal felony; and/or
3. Disciplined by a professional ethics committee or a state licensing board.

The information made available to, as well as the deliberations of will be a completely confidential process.

1. When a report of civil judgment material relevant to professional practice, a criminal conviction for a felony, or an ethical or licensure disciplinary action is received by IITAP, the member will be notified and advised that he/she may submit information in his/her defense in written form only to IITAP; and
2. Following notification of the review and recommendation by IITAP, the member shall be entitled (at his/her own expense) to a copy of all materials in the case file, and may submit additional information in his/her defense in written form only to IITAP.

SECTION H: REFERENCES & DISCLAIMERS

Reference documents, statements, and sources for the development of the *Certified Sex Addiction Therapist Legal & Ethical Standards* were as follows:

- American Counseling Association (ACA) Code of Ethics
- American Psychological Association (APA) Ethics Code
- National Board of Certified Counselors (NBCC) Ethics Information
- National Career Development Association (NCDA) Ethical Standards
- *Handbook of Standards for Computer-Based Systems of Career Information* prepared by the Association of Computer-Based Systems for Career Information (ACSCI)
- *Responsibilities of Users of Standardized Tests* prepared by the Association for Assessment in Counseling (AAC)

The *Associate and Certified Sex Addiction Therapist Legal & Ethical Standards* are not endorsed, approved, or in any way affiliated with any of these bodies:

- American Counseling Association (ACA)
- American Psychological Association (APA)

IITAP does not discriminate on the basis of race, creed, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender expression, age, height, weight, physical or mental ability, veteran status, military obligations, and marital status.

- Association for Assessment in Counseling (AAC)
- Association of Computer-Based Systems for Career Information (ACSCI)
- National Board of Certified Counselors (NBCC)
- National Career Development Association (NCDA)