

A-4. Implement permanent-product recording procedures.

Measuring behavior after it occurred by measuring tangible items or the effects a behavior has on an environment.

For example: the number of windows broken, the number of homework problems completed, the number of test questions answered correctly.

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B. ASSESSMENT

B-1. Conduct preference assessments

B-2. Assist with individualized assessment procedures (curriculum-based, developmental, social skills)

B-3. Assist with functional assessment procedures

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C-10. Implement generalization and maintenance procedures

Generalization:

Teach learned targets **in the natural environment**

Examples:

- Teach the word car with many different pictures of different cars
- having two people teach the same skill

Maintenance:

Including mastered items or skills in programs

Examples: • discrete trials using **random rotation or extended trials**

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D-6. Implement crisis/emergency procedures according to protocol

The setting in which an RBT works will dictate what crisis or emergency procedures will be used in an ABA session. However, there are some general procedures that should be considered.

It is important to have a plan for how you as the RBT will address any maladaptive behaviors especially behaviors that could pose a danger to the client or anyone else.

Typically, a **supervisor or Behavior Analyst will be able to assist in developing this plan.**

Also, it is important to understand laws regarding mandated reporting of child abuse and neglect, how to report any concerning incidents that may occur, and what to do about illness or injury.

An **RBT should have first aid knowledge and have emergency contact information to be used during their session** (including contact information for local emergency services such as the fire and police departments as well as emergency contacts for the client specifically).

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E-2. Actively seek clinical direction from supervisor in a timely manner.

It is your **responsibility** as a Registered Behavior Technician (RBT) to seek out guidance and direction from your supervisor(s) when needed.

If you are unsure of protocol or steps you should be taking in a wide range of scenarios regarding your clients, you must contact a supervisor in a timely manner in order to achieve clear guidance before your next session (in most cases).

You can, and should, request overlap sessions in which you can receive in-person supervision as well.

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E-5. Comply with applicable legal, regulatory, and workplace data collection, storage, transportation, and documentation requirements.

There are laws and regulations regarding how to handle paperwork including data collection and documents specifically as it relates to how to store them and how to travel with them.

If you provide home-based services, it is imperative that you be careful when travelling with client documentation. Be mindful of confidentiality laws.

Carry as little client data and documents as you need while you travel.

Whatever you do travel with should be carefully stored such as by locking it in a travel briefcase and possibly even in your truck (think of it as locking the data twice – once in the briefcase and once in the trunk).

However, again, this is not to be taken as legal advice. You should speak to a supervisor or knowledgeable person in your area to learn about the specific regulations related to your location and workplace setting.

In the United States, you must comply with all HIPAA policies and regulations.

HIPAA requires that a client's data and paperwork and identifying information be kept confidential and protected.

You should store client data sheets, session notes, and paperwork in a secure location. You should always put them back after a session so that they are kept in that safe location.

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F-1. Describe the BACB's RBT supervision requirements and the role of RBTs in the service-delivery system.

The RBT's role involves implementing the service protocol designed by the supervisor which could be any of the other three credentials (including the BCaBA, BCBA, or BCBA-D). A BCaBA requires oversight by a BCBA or BCBA-D.

An RBT is the credential at a high school diploma level. The BCaBA is a bachelor's degree level credential and is known as an Assistant Behavior Analyst. The BCBA is a master's level degree credential. Individuals with this credential are known as Behavior Analysts. The BCBA-D credential is a doctoral level position. BCBA-D's are also known as Behavior Analysts.

The RBT is required to provide the direct ABA service to the identified client including skill acquisition programs and behavior intervention plans.

The BACB presents a tiered service delivery model for the provision of behavior analysis services. In this model of service delivery, there are two possible organizational strategies. One includes multiple RBTs working under the direction of a BCBA or BCBA-D. The second one includes multiple RBTs working under the direction of a BCaBA while one or more BCaBAs can work under the direction of a BCBA or BCBA-D.

It is important to understand that the supervisor (BCBA-D, BCBA, or BCaBA) develops the treatment plans, makes modifications to treatment, and provides a majority of clinical recommendations to caregivers and other professionals while the RBT implements the service plans to the client and assists with some of the supervisory activities.

F-4. Maintain professional boundaries.

- It is essential to maintain professional boundaries in any human service position.
 - However, as an RBT, you may become attached to your client due to the intensity and involvement you have with the family.
 - However, it is important to always **remember what your role is and that you are providing a professional service.**
 - Do not develop any **relationship outside** the professional service provider – **client relationship.**
 - To avoid dual relationships or conflicts of interest, be sure to **keep conversation to professional topics.**
 - Do not speak very in depth about any personal issues (no more than enough to maintain a friendly, professional manner).
 - If possible, **do not provide clients or caregivers your personal phone number.**
 - If you personally know a potential client, it is important to **avoid working with that individual if possible.**
 - Sometimes in rural communities, extra steps may be necessary to establish professional boundaries.
 - Do not have **contact with clients** or their **relatives on social media.**
- * This is important to help maintain the professional boundaries of the service provider – client relationship.

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