Reviewed 2019 Omnibus bill, which will include technical, nonsubstantive changes to regulations. These are minor changes that are not enough for their own bill, and have no opposition.

1. **BPC Section 4980.36** – add the phrase “the application of” to “legal and ethical standards in different types of work settings.

2. **BPC Section 4980.36, 4999.32, 4999.33** – changes references to a single, integrated program for the degree (instead of a degree pieced together from multiple programs/sources).

3. **BPC Section 4980.36, 4980.37, 4980.81, 4999.32, 4999.33** – replace term “prognosis” with “treatment planning”.

4. **BPC Section 4980.43.1, 4990.26, 4999.12, 4999.46.1** – change “laws and regulations” to “statutes and regulations”.

5. **BPC Section 4980.43.4, 4996.23.3, 4999.46.4** – Amend the acceptable service location language to places the employer “permits business to be conducted”.

6. **BPC Section 4980.50, 4992.1, 4999.52** – delete obsolete references to withholding exam results, delete 2016 effective dates. Add provision that would allow the Board to deny admission/exam or refuse license if petition to revoke probation was filed.

7. **Delete BPC 4980.395** – dated references from 2004 about requirements for Aging and Long-Term care

8. **Delete BPC 4980.57, Amend BPC 4980.41, 4996.2, 4996.22** – streamline spousal and partner abuse assessment coursework requirements, so that this requirement is completed before licensure.

9. **Amend BPC 4990.30** – Amend law to allow for a registrant to apply for a second registration number after first 6 year registration expires.

There was discussion of Licensed Educational Psychologists (LEPs) serving as supervisors of associates in certain settings. This credential is fairly unique and not offered in most states. Some states would recognize this type of supervision in issuing a license for their jurisdiction (e.g. Arizona), or would recognize hours if the individual has been licensed for 5 years in good standing (e.g. Florida, Texas). However, some states would not recognize an LEP as a supervisor for an associate seeking licensure in their state (e.g. Washington). The committee discussed this and some expressed concern about an LEP supervising associates because of competence/scopes of practice issues.

Committee discussed registrant employment by temporary staffing agencies. Current law requires oversight agreements between supervisee’s employer and supervisor. This is a challenge when registrant is employed by a temp agency.

Committee discussed practice setting definitions. A challenge for registrants and the BBS is that there is no definition of “private practice” in MFT/PCC regulations. Exempt settings are specified, but there are placements that may not easily be classified as an exempt setting or a private practice setting. Proposed language would require registrants working in exempt settings to provide consumers with specific disclosures before starting therapy. In addition, there is proposed language that would be provided all settings to provide disclosures regarding how to file complaints with the BBS.

Discussion of this regulation included the lack of sufficient training sites for programs. Thirty percent of training programs report not having enough sites for trainees. Other concerns include the lack of fingerprinting and consumer complaint process with some unlicensed sites. The CAMFT representative spoke about the need for clarity in the definitions, as this is a common question received by CAMFT attorneys when speaking to members about training sites.

BBS staff reported on the status of 2019 legislation relevant to the BBS.

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