

SESSION OF 2019

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT BRIEF
SENATE BILL NO. 15**

As Agreed to April 3, 2019

Brief*

SB 15 would provide for licensure by reciprocity for social workers at baccalaureate, master's, and specialist clinical levels; amend requirements for licensure by reciprocity for other professions regulated by the Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board (BSRB); provide for provisional licenses; amend provisions related to temporary licenses; clarify the use of professional titles; amend statutes in several named acts for professions regulated by the BSRB; and amend the licensure requirements for a specialist clinical social worker.

The bill would also amend the Adult Care Home Licensure Act regarding the application for licensure, financial solvency, and receivership of adult care homes.

Further, the bill would revise the Naturopathic Doctor Licensure Act and the Radiologic Technologists Practice Act with regard to the ordering of diagnostic imaging studies.

The bill would be in effect upon publication in the *Kansas Register*.

*Conference committee report briefs are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. No summary is prepared when the report is an agreement to disagree. Conference committee report briefs may be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.kslegislature.org/kldr>

Licensure of Professions Regulated by the BSRB

The bill would provide for licensure by reciprocity for social workers at baccalaureate, master's, and specialist clinical levels and amend the requirements for licensure by reciprocity for other professions regulated by the BSRB. The bill would allow applicants who are deficient in the qualifications or in the quality of educational experience required for licensure to obtain provisional licenses to allow the applicants time to fulfill remedial or other requirements prescribed by the BSRB. For several professions, the bill would also amend provisions related to temporary licenses for applicants who have met all licensure requirements except for taking the required licensing examination. Further, the bill would clarify the allowable use of professional titles for individuals with provisional and temporary licenses, amend the statutes included in several named acts for professions regulated by the BSRB, and make technical amendments.

The bill would also amend the licensure requirements for a specialist clinical social worker to reduce the number of hours of postgraduate supervised professional experience required.

Social Work Licensure by Reciprocity (New Section 1)

Baccalaureate level. The bill would authorize the BSRB to issue a license to an individual who is currently registered, certified, or licensed to practice social work at the baccalaureate level in another jurisdiction, if the BSRB determines:

- The standards for registration, certification, or licensure to practice social work at the baccalaureate level in another jurisdiction are substantially the equivalent of the requirements in the Social Workers Licensure Act and rules and regulations of the BSRB for licensure as a baccalaureate social worker; or

- The applicant demonstrates compliance on forms set by the BSRB and meets the following standards as adopted by the BSRB:
 - Registration, certification, or licensure to practice social work at the baccalaureate level for at least 48 of the last 54 months immediately preceding the application, with at least the minimum professional experience established by rules and regulations of the BSRB;
 - No disciplinary actions of a serious nature brought by a registration, certification, or licensing board or agency; and
 - Completion of a baccalaureate degree in social work from a regionally accredited university.

Master's level. The bill would authorize the BSRB to issue a license to an individual who is currently registered, certified, or licensed to practice social work at the master's level in another jurisdiction, if the BSRB determines the same requirements outlined above for the baccalaureate level have been met, but at the master's level.

Specialist clinical level. The bill would require applicants seeking reciprocal licensure as a specialist social worker to demonstrate:

- Compliance with the requirements for reciprocal licensure to practice social work at the master's level;
- Current license to practice social work at the clinical level in another state; and
- Competence to diagnose and treat mental disorders by meeting at least two of the following areas acceptable to the BSRB:

- Passage of a BSRB-approved national clinical examination;
- Three years of clinical practice with demonstrated experience in diagnosing or treating mental disorders; or
- Attestation from a professional licensed to diagnose and treat mental disorders in independent practice or licensed to practice medicine and surgery, stating the applicant is competent to diagnose and treat mental disorders.

[*Note:* The requirements for provisional licensure for the practice of social work at the clinical level in KSA 65-6309 (Section 10 of the bill) would be moved from that statute to New Section 1 of the bill and amended as noted above.]

Application fee for reciprocal licensure. If required by the BSRB, applicants for reciprocal licensure at the baccalaureate, master's, and specialist clinical levels would be required to pay the application fee established by the BSRB and set out in statute.

Licensure by Reciprocity for Other Professions

The bill would amend the statutes establishing the requirements for licensure by reciprocity for professions other than the practice of social work to create uniform requirements across the professions licensed by the BSRB. One of the available qualifying requirements for reciprocal licensure would be amended by reducing the number of months an applicant would need to be registered, certified, or licensed to practice a profession in another jurisdiction from at least 60 of the last 66 months immediately preceding the application to at least 48 of the last 54 months preceding the application. The amended time frame would be the same as that set out in New Section 1 for the practice of social work at the three levels and would apply to the following professions:

- Professional Counseling (Section 9) [*Note:* The bill would also clarify a requirement of “at least” a master’s degree in counseling or a related field from a regionally accredited university or college would be required.];
- Marriage and Family Therapy (Section 14) [*Note:* The bill would also clarify the requirement of completion of “at least” a master’s degree in marriage or family therapy or would allow for “at least” a master’s degree “in a related field as approved by the Board.”];
- Addiction Counseling at the baccalaureate, master’s, and clinical levels (Section 17);
- Doctoral Level Psychologist (Section 20);
- Master’s Level Psychologist (Section 23). [*Note:* The bill would also clarify the requirement of completion of “at least” a master’s degree in psychology from a regionally accredited university or college.]

Provisional License

Remediation of deficiency. The bill would authorize the BSRB to require that an applicant for licensure for any of the following professions fulfill remedial or other requirements as prescribed by the BSRB if, after evaluation, the BSRB determines such applicant is deficient in the qualifications or in the quality of the applicant’s educational experience required by the applicable statute or by rules and regulations adopted by the BSRB for that profession:

- Professional Counselor (New Section 2);
- Marriage and Family Therapist (New Section 3);

- Master's Level Psychologist (New Section 4);
- Baccalaureate, Master's, and Specialist Clinical Social Worker (New Section 5) [*Note:* The bill provides that New Section 5 would be a part of and supplemental to the Social Workers Licensure Act.];
- Addiction Counselor (New Section 6) [*Note:* The bill provides that New Section 6 would be a part of and supplemental to the Addiction Counselor Licensure Act.]; and
- Psychologist (New Section 7).

Application for provisional license. The bill would allow an applicant for licensure for any of the professions listed above who is completing remedial or other requirements prescribed by the BSRB due to a deficiency to apply to the BSRB for a provisional license in the applicable profession. The application for provisional licensure would be required to be made on a form and in a manner prescribed by the BSRB.

Expiration, renewal, and reissuance of provisional license. The bill would state a provisional license for any of the professions listed under the section on Remediation of Deficiency would expire upon the earlier of the date the BSRB issues or denies a license or 12 months after the date of issuance of the provisional license. The renewal or reissuance of a provisional license upon subsequent application for the same license level would be prohibited.

Professional title designation. The bill would authorize an individual holding a provisional license for any of the professions listed under the section on Remediation of Deficiency would be authorized to use the statutorily permitted title or initials for such profession only if the designation is preceded by the word "provisional."

Temporary Licenses

When an applicant meets all requirements for licensure except for taking the required examination, the bill would allow such applicant to apply for a temporary license pending completion of the examination. The amendments that would be made to temporary licensure statutes for multiple professions are discussed below.

Social worker (Section 10). The bill would extend the expiration of a temporary license to practice social work from 6 to 12 months after the date of issuance of the temporary license. Additionally, a person practicing social work with a temporary license would be prohibited from using the title “licensed baccalaureate social worker” or “licensed master social worker” or use the initials “LBSW” or “LMSW” unless followed by the words “by temporary license.”

Marriage and family therapist (Section 13). The bill would amend the statute pertaining to the temporary licensure of marriage and family therapists to make technical amendments and to include a reference to a statute amended by the bill that would establish a temporary license fee for marriage and family therapists not to exceed \$175 (Section 15).

Addiction counselor (Section 16). The bill would amend the statute pertaining to the temporary licensure of addiction counselors and master’s addiction counselors to clarify the requirement to pay both a fee for a temporary license and an application fee for licensure as an addiction counselor, to correct statutory references, and make technical amendments.

Practice of psychology (Section 21). The bill would amend the statute pertaining to the temporary license to practice psychology to require, absent extenuating circumstances approved by the BSRB, such a temporary license would expire upon the earlier of the date the BSRB issues or denies a license to practice psychology or two years

after the date of issuance of the temporary license. The renewal or reissuance of temporary license on any subsequent application for licensure under the Licensure of Psychologists Act of the State of Kansas would be prohibited. No limit would be placed on the number of times an applicant would be allowed to take the required examination for licensure.

Doctoral practice of psychology (Section 21). The bill would amend the statute pertaining to the issuance of a temporary license for the doctoral practice of psychology to prohibit the reissuance of a temporary license on any subsequent application for licensure under the provisions of the Licensure of Psychologists Act of the State of Kansas. No limit would be placed on the number of times an applicant would be allowed to take the required examination for licensure. Technical amendments would also be made.

Master's level psychologists (Section 22). The bill would amend the statute pertaining to the temporary license to practice of a master's level psychologist to require the practice to be under the direction of a licensed psychologist, licensed clinical psychotherapist, a person licensed by the State Board of Healing Arts to practice medicine and surgery, or a person licensed to provide mental health services as an independent practitioner and whose licensure allows for the diagnosis and treatment of mental health disorders.

Licensure of Psychologists (Section 19)

The bill would amend the statute providing for the licensure of psychologists to make the required application fee non-refundable and to make technical amendments.

Exemption from Examination for Social Workers (Section 10)

The bill would amend the statute pertaining to an exemption from the examination requirement for licensure as

a social worker to require only that the applicant has taken and passed an examination similar to that for which an exemption is sought, as determined by the BSRB.

Change in Licensure Requirement for Specialist Clinical Social Worker (Section 25)

The bill would amend the licensure requirements for a specialist clinical social worker to reduce the number of hours of postgraduate supervised professional experience from 4,000 hours to 3,000 hours and the number of hours of clinical supervision from not less than 150 hours to not less than 100 hours.

Changes to Act Citations

The bill would amend the statutes and bill sections referenced when citing the named acts cited below.

Professional Counselors Licensure Act (Section 8). The Professional Counselors Licensure Act would include KSA 65-5801 through 65-5818 and New Section 2 of the bill, and amendments made to these statutes and New Section 2.

Social Workers Licensure Act (Section 11). The Social Workers Licensure Act would include KSA 65-6301 through 65-6321 and New Sections 1 and 5 of the bill and amendments to them.

Marriage and Family Therapist Licensure Act (Section 12). The Marriage and Family Therapist Licensure Act would include KSA 65-6401 through 65-6414 and New Section 3 and amendments to them.

Licensure of Psychologists Act of the State of Kansas (Section 18). The Licensure of Psychologist Act of the State of Kansas would include KSA 74-5301 through 74-

5350 and amendments and New Section 7 and amendments to them.

Licensure of Master's Level Psychologists Act (Section 24). The Licensure of Master's Level Psychologists Act would include KSA 74-5361 through 74-5375 and amendments and New Section 4 and amendments to them.

Amendments to Adult Care Home Licensure Act and Receiverships

The bill would amend the Adult Care Home Licensure Act regarding the application for licensure, financial solvency, and receivership of adult care homes. The bill would require the application for a license to operate an adult care home include evidence of access to sufficient working capital necessary to operate an adult care home and include a list of current or previously licensed facilities in Kansas or outside the state in which an applicant has or previously had any ownership interest in the operations or the real property of the facility.

With regard to a receivership, the bill would address restrictions on licensure; add a venue for filing an application for receivership; modify the powers and duties of a receiver; place a restriction on the application or renewal of a license for a licensee and applicant under a receivership; address the number of copies of an application for receivership to be sent to and posted at a facility; address the timing of hearings and continuances on an application for receivership; modify the powers and duties of a receiver; and add operators and any individuals or entities that appear on a license to operate an adult care home to the list of those who would be required to repay the payments made by the Secretary for Aging and Disability Services (Secretary) and personnel costs and other expenses to establish a receivership and assist the receiver, and who would be subject to a lien on non-exempt personal and real property until amounts owed are repaid.

Further, the bill would amend and create definitions and make technical and clarifying amendments.

Definitions (Section 26)

The bill would define “insolvent” to mean the adult care home, or any individual or entity that operates an adult care home or appears on the adult care home license, has stopped paying debts in the ordinary course of business or is unable to pay debts as they come due in the ordinary course of business.

As it pertains to the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license to operate an adult care home, the bill would amend the definition of “person” to eliminate the requirement that such individual have an indirect or direct ownership interest of 25 percent or more in an adult care home and would instead require the individual have only any indirect or direct ownership interest.

Application for Licensure (Section 27)

In addition to the presently required affirmative evidence of the applicant’s ability to comply with reasonable standards and rules and regulations adopted under the provisions of the Adult Care Home Licensure Act, the bill would require an application for a license to operate an adult care home contain the following additional information, if applicable:

- A detailed projected budget for the first 12 months of operation prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles and certified by the principal officer of the applicant, accompanied by evidence of access to sufficient working capital to operate the adult care home in accordance with the budget, in the form of cash on deposit, a line of credit, applicant’s equity, or any combination of these; and

- A list of each current or previously licensed facility in Kansas or any other state, territory, or country or the District of Columbia in which the applicant has or previously had any percentage of ownership in the operations or the real property of the facility.

Amendments to Receivership Statutes

Restrictions on new license or reinstatement (Section 28). When the district court appoints a receiver, the bill would prohibit the applicant or licensee under the receivership from being eligible to apply for a new or reinstated license for ten years from the date of termination of the receivership action.

Procedural changes. The bill would make the following procedural changes with regard to receiverships:

- Add Shawnee County District Court as another venue option for filing the application for receivership (Section 30);
- Reduce from five to one the number of copies of the application for receivership the applicant would be required to send to the adult care home and require the adult care home to post only the one copy of the application in a conspicuous place within the adult care home (Section 31);
- Require an answer to the application for receivership to be filed by a party within five days after the service of process of such application (Section 32);
- Specify the time frame in which the application for receivership would have to be heard would be no later than the seventh day following the filing of the answer or other responsive pleading, rather than

the seventh day following the filing of the application (Section 33);

- Extend the length of time for which the district court would be allowed to grant a continuance for good cause from 10 days to not more than 14 days (Section 33); and
- Remove the requirement the receiver must apply for a license to operate an adult care home on forms provided by the licensing agency (Section 33).

Powers and duties of receiver (Section 34). The bill would reorganize and relocate the statutory powers and duties of the receiver within KSA 39-959 and would:

- Add the receiver would be entitled to the immediate use of all proceeds of any accounts receivable to discharge the powers and duties of the receiver;
- Add the authority to terminate contracts as necessary to carry out the receiver's powers and duties;
- Modify the receiver's authority to enter into contracts necessary to carry out the receiver's powers and duties and to incur expenses for individual items for repairs, improvements, or supplies without having to procure competitive bids, by removing the requirement that the total amount of such individual item could not exceed \$500;
- Add authorization for the receiver to repay the receiver's expenditures from moneys appropriated to the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) for receivership purposes set in statute, if incoming payments from the operation of the adult care home exceed the costs incurred by

the receiver in the performance of the receiver's powers and duties;

- Delete the requirement the receiver honor all existing leases, mortgages, chattel mortgages, and security interests; and
- Add, if incoming payments from the operation of the adult care home exceed the costs incurred by the receiver in the performance of the receiver's powers and duties, the receiver could pay post-receivership quality care assessments as established under state law.

Payment and liens (Sections 35 and 36). Continuing law allows the Secretary to authorize expenditures from moneys appropriated for receiverships if incoming payments from the operation of the adult care home are less than the cost incurred by the receiver in the performance of the receiver's functions or for the initial operating expenses of the receivership. Continuing law also requires KDADS to keep an itemized ledger showing costs of personnel and other expenses in establishing the receivership and assisting the receiver and requires KDADS be paid for these costs.

The bill would add "operator" to the list of parties who would owe and be required to repay the payments made by the Secretary and the costs of personnel and other expenses described above and against whom a lien on all non-exempt personal and real property would be required until the debt is repaid. The bill would also clarify the owner, operator, or licensee responsible for payment of such debt and subject to a lien would include any individuals or entities that appear on the license to operate the adult care home.

Recovery of expenses and costs upon termination of receivership (Section 37). The bill would remove the Secretary for Children and Families as an entity eligible to recover expenses and costs under a receivership, clarifying only KDADS is eligible to recover such expenses.

Naturopathic Doctors (Sections 38 and 39)

The bill would revise the Naturopathic Doctor Licensure Act and the Radiologic Technologists Practice Act. The bill would amend the definition of “naturopathic medicine” in the Naturopathic Doctor Licensure Act to include ordering diagnostic imaging studies, including, but not limited to, x-ray, ultrasound, mammogram, bone densitometry, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and electrocardiograms, except that naturopathic doctors would be required to refer patients to an appropriately licensed and qualified healthcare professional to conduct diagnostic imaging studies and interpret the results of such studies (Section 38). The bill would also amend the definition of “licensed practitioner” in the Radiologic Technologists Practice Act to include a Kansas licensed physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, and naturopathic doctor (Section 39).

Conference Committee Action

The Conference Committee agreed to remove the contents of SB 15 and insert the contents of SB 193, as amended by the Senate Committee; SB 232, as amended by the Senate Committee of the Whole; and HB 2185, as amended by the Senate Committee.

Background

The Conference Committee removed the contents of SB 15 and inserted the contents of SB 193, as amended by the Senate Committee; SB 232, as amended by the Senate Committee of the Whole; and HB 2185, as amended by the Senate Committee. [Note: SB 15 previously addressed the revision of a definition for the term “service-connected” as that term is used to determine death and disability benefits in the Kansas Police and Firemen’s Retirement System. The provisions previously contained in SB 15 mirror those in HB

2031, a companion bill {both bills were prefiled for introduction by the Joint Committee on Pensions, Investments and Benefits}. A Conference Committee report for HB 2031, which includes the revised definition and other pensions-related matters, was pending consideration by the Senate when the Conference Committee took action on SB 15.]

SB 193 (Licensure of Professions Regulated by the BSRB)

SB 193 was introduced by the Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare at the request of Senator Baumgardner. In the Senate Committee hearing, representatives of the Association of Community Mental Health Centers of Kansas, Inc., BSRB, Community Health Centers of Southeast Kansas, Kansas Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW-KS), and Saint Francis Ministries testified in favor of the bill. The proponents generally stated the bill would help address the need for additional qualified licensed mental health professionals in the state by modifying statutory requirements concerning licensure by reciprocity to enable individuals currently licensed in another state to obtain licensure in Kansas, while maintaining essential protection of the public. The proponents noted the bill would provide a process for provisional licenses for applicants deficient in meeting Kansas licensure requirements to allow them time to work toward fulfilling the requirements for licensure. The NASW-KS representative suggested a possible amendment to reduce the number of hours of clinical experience required for licensure as a clinical social worker to bring the requirements more in line with the national average and help address the specialist clinical social worker workforce shortage. The Saint Francis Ministries representative expressed support for the amendment suggested by the NASW-KS representative. Written-only proponent testimony was provided by Representative Murnan and representatives of the

Department for Children and Families and Fresenius Medical Care.

No opponent or neutral testimony was provided.

The Senate Committee amended the licensure requirements for a specialist clinical social worker by reducing the number of hours of required supervised professional experience and clinical supervision. [Note: The Conference Committee report retains this amendment.]

The House Committee on Health and Human Services had a hearing on the bill and recommended it for the Consent Calendar.

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on SB 193, as introduced, the BSRB indicates enactment of the bill could increase its administrative costs and fee revenues remitted to the Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board Fee Fund from additional professionals licensed by the BSRB. However, the BSRB is unable to provide a precise estimate of additional fee revenues because the number of individuals who may decide to become licensed as a result of the bill is unknown. In any case, the BSRB indicates it could absorb additional work created from the passage of the bill within existing resources. Any fiscal effect associated with SB 193 is not reflected in *The FY 2020 Governor's Budget Report*.

SB 232 (Adult Home Care Licensure and Receivership)

SB 232 was introduced by the Senate Committee on Ways and Means at the request of Senator McGinn on behalf of KDADS. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare. In the Senate Committee hearing, representatives of KDADS and the Kansas Health Care Association/Kansas Center for Assisted Living (KHCA/KCAL) provided proponent testimony. The KDADS representative stated the bill would provide additional information at the time

of initial licensure to operate an adult care home, make needed changes to the receivership process, and address procedural changes to ensure the state is able to adequately and effectively protect vulnerable Kansans residing in adult care homes from applicants and licensees who are unfit and unqualified to provide for the residents' care. The KHCA/KCAL representative stated issues with ownership and change of ownership of adult care homes have needed addressing for some time to protect vulnerable elders and those who work in adult care homes.

Neutral testimony was provided by a representative of LeadingAge Kansas, who stated support for the efforts by KDADS to update the receivership statutes and improve the adult care home licensing statutes to better safeguard the public. The LeadingAge Kansas representative expressed concern the proposed definition of "insolvency" in the bill is too broad and ignores the financial situations faced by adult care home providers when the state and its contractors fail to pay nursing homes for the care being provided to residents. No other testimony was provided.

The Senate Committee amended the definition of "insolvent," clarified the ten-year restriction on applying for a new license or seeking reinstatement of a license to operate an adult care home applies to an applicant or operator under receivership, and made technical amendments. [Note: The Conference Committee report retains all amendments except the definition of "insolvent," which was further amended by the Senate Committee of the Whole.]

The Senate Committee of the Whole amended the definition of "insolvent" by removing language that would consider insolvent an adult care home, or any individual or entity that operates an adult care home or appears on the adult care license, if the liabilities substantially exceed the value of the adult care home's, individual's, or entity's assets. [Note: The Conference Committee report retains this amendment.]

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on SB 232, as introduced, KDADS indicates enactment of the bill would have a fiscal effect on KDADS but cannot estimate the amount. The fiscal effect of the unknown number of applicants and facilities that would be affected by the ten-year moratorium on applying for a new license or seeking reinstatement of a license after operating a facility that was placed on receivership is unknown. Further, KDADS cannot estimate how the new duties and powers provided in SB 232 would affect agency expenditures and how receiving additional application material would affect agency operations.

The Office of Judicial Administration (OJA) indicates enactment of SB 232 could have a fiscal effect on the courts because of procedural changes made in the bill. However, OJA cannot estimate the fiscal effect because it is unable to predict how procedural changes would affect court operations. Any fiscal effect associated with enactment of SB 232 is not reflected in *The FY 2020 Governor's Budget Report*.

The fiscal note was issued after the Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare took action on the bill.

HB 2185 (Naturopathic Doctors)

HB 2185 was introduced by the House Committee on Health and Human Services at the request of Representative Barker on behalf of the Kansas Naturopathic Providers Association.

In the House Committee hearing, a representative of the Kansas Naturopathic Doctor's Association (Association) provided proponent testimony stating since the inception of licensure for a naturopathic doctor, it has been common practice for naturopathic doctors to order diagnostic imaging. The representative further stated the Association's position is this bill is a clarification of current practice.

A representative from the Kansas Medical Society provided written-only neutral testimony. No other testimony was provided.

The House Committee amended the bill by deleting “diagnostic imaging” from the definition of naturopathic medicine and by inserting language to specify ordering diagnostic imaging studies would be allowed under the Naturopathic Doctor Licensure Act. [Note: The Conference Committee report retains these amendments.]

In the Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare hearing, representatives of the Association testified the Association only recently became aware naturopathic doctors are not statutorily authorized to order diagnostic imaging, but it has been common practice since the licensure of naturopathic doctors. The representatives stated the bill amends statutes to reflect current practice.

A representative from the Kansas Medical Society provided written-only neutral testimony. No other testimony was provided.

The Senate Committee amended the bill to add Kansas licensed physician assistants, advanced practice registered nurses, and naturopathic doctors to the definition of a licensed practitioner in the Radiologic Technologists Practice Act and to make a technical amendment. [Note: The Conference Committee report retains these amendments.]

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on the bill, as introduced, the Board of Healing Arts indicates enactment of the bill could increase responsibilities and workload of staff if there is an increase in complaints. The Board of Healing Arts further indicates it has no way to estimate the additional number of complaints that would be received or the fiscal effect that would result.

Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board; licensure; reciprocity; social work; rules and regulations; adult care homes; receivership; financial solvency; naturopathic doctors; scope of practice; diagnostic imaging

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