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State Comparison of Laws Regulating Social Work

July 1983

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MAP

*National Association of Social Workers, Inc.
7981 Eastern Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20910*

*For information: Myles Johnson, ACSW
Staff Associate*

TABLE I—Year of Enactment, Type, and Administration

State (In Order of Enactment)	Year of Enactment		Type ¹	Name of State Regulatory Agency	Location Within State Government	Number of Board Members	
	First	Amended				Total	SW
1. Puerto Rico	1934	1940	L	Board of Examiners of Social Workers ²	Independent Board	7	7
2. California	1945	1981 ^{2a}	R	Board of Behavioral Science Examiners	Department of Consumer Affairs	11	2 ³
	1968	1973	L				
3. Rhode Island	1961		R	Board of Registration of Social Workers	Department of Social Welfare	5	4
4. Oklahoma	1965	1980	L	State Board of Licensed Social Workers	Independent Board	5	4
5. New York	1965		R	State Board for Social Work	The State Education Department	10 ²¹	9
6. Virginia	1966	1975 ¹⁰	L	Virginia Board of Social Workers ¹⁰	Dept. of Health Regulatory Boards	5	5
7. Illinois	1967		R	Social Workers Examining Committee	Dept. of Registrations & Education	7	7 ⁴
8. South Carolina	1968		R	State Board of Social Worker Registration	Independent Board	7	7
9. Maine	1968	1978	R/L	State Board of Social Worker Registration	Dept. of Business Regulation	8	7
10. Michigan	1972	1975	R	State Board of Examiners of Social Work	Dept. of Licensing & Regulation	7	5 ⁷
11. Louisiana	1972		L ⁸	State Bd of Bd Certified Social Work Examiners	Dept. of Health & Human Resources	5	5
12. Utah	1972	1977	L	Board of Social Work Examiners	Department of Registration	5	5 ¹⁷
13. Kansas	1974	1980	L	Behavioral Sciences Regulatory Board ²⁴	Independent Board	7	2
14. Kentucky	1974	1976	L	State Board of Examiners of Social Work	Div. of Occup. & Prof., Dept. of Finance	7	6 ⁸
15. Arkansas	1975	1981	L	Social Work Licensing Board	Independent Board	7	6 ¹⁷
16. South Dakota	1975		L	Board of Social Work Examiners	Dept. of Commerce & Consumer Affairs	5	4 ¹¹
17. Maryland	1975	1983 ²⁷	R	State Board of Social Work Examiners	Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene	5	4 ¹⁴
18. Colorado	1975	1981 ²⁸	R/L ¹¹	Board of Social Work Examiners	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies	7	3 ¹⁵
19. Idaho	1976		L	State Board of Social Work Examiners	Dept. of Self-Governing Agencies	5	5 ¹⁶
20. Delaware	1976		L	State Board of Social Work Examiners	Independent Board	5	3 ¹⁸
21. Alabama	1977		L	Alabama Board of Examiners in Social Work	Independent Board	7	7 ¹⁹
22. Oregon	1977	1979	R	State Board of Clinical Social Workers	Dept. of Human Resources, Health Division	7 ²⁵	4
23. Massachusetts	1977		L	Board of Registration of Social Workers	Independent Board	7	4 ²²
24. Tennessee	1980		R	Advisory Council—Board of Certification	State Licensing Board for Healing Arts	—	— ²³
25. Texas	1981	1983 ²⁹	R	Council for Social Work Certification	Texas Board of Human Resources	9 ²⁶	6
26. Florida	1981		R	No Board	Department of Professional Regulation	—	—
27. Montana	1983		R	State Board of Social Work Examiners	Independent Board	5	4 ²⁰
28. North Dakota	1983		L	Board of Social Work Examiners	Independent Board	6	4 ²¹
29. North Carolina	1983		R	Certification Board for Social Work	Independent Board	7	4 ²²
30. New Hampshire	1983		R	Board of Examiners of Psychologists	Independent Board	7	1 ²³
31. Virgin Islands	1983		R	Board of Social Work Licensure	Independent Board	5	4

TABLE I—YEAR OF ENACTMENT, TYPE, AND ADMINISTRATION

¹R = Registration or certification title; L = License to practice

²1940 also established a College of Social Workers of Puerto Rico, comprised of all social workers licensed in Puerto Rico. (P.R.)

³Two Clinical Social Workers; (Two Registered Social Workers) Cal.

⁴Two Licensed Social Workers; Two Lic. Social Work Associates; one public member. (Okla.)

⁵Four with MSW Degrees; three with undergraduate degrees. (Ill.)

⁶The Board shall have at least two Certified Social Workers; one Social Worker and one Social Worker Technician. (Mich.)

⁷Law actually grants "right to practice and use the title" but prohibits only misuse of title. (La.)

⁸Two each Certified Social Workers, Social Worker and persons licensed for independent practice. (Ky.)

⁹Legislature dismantled Board of Behavioral Science Examiners in 1983 (Va.)

¹⁰Act establishes registration of MSW or BA + 2 years level and licensure of other levels. (Colo.)

¹¹Three Certified Social Workers; Two Master Social Workers;; One Social Worker; One public member.(Ark.)

¹²Two certified Social Workers; one Social Worker, one Social Work Associate. (S.D.)

¹³Appointments of one person required from each of the three lists from Md. Chapter, and Metro D.C. Chapter, NASW; (Md.)

¹⁴Requires at least one member engaged in "Direct services" and one member in "education, training, or research in Social Work." (Colo.)

¹⁵Three Certified Social Workers; Two Social Workers. (Idaho)

¹⁶Three Licensed Clinical Social Workers; one 'general public' member. (Del.)

¹⁷Four licensed Certified Social Workers; Two licensed Graduate S.W.; One licensed Bachelor S.W. (Ala.)

¹⁸Three clinical social workers; one public citizen; one consumer of clinical services. (Ore.)

¹⁹Law prohibits "not less than seven" CSW and requires one consumer representative. Ten persons currently appointed. (N.Y.)

²⁰Four social workers, representing each of the licensed levels, three persons to represent the general public. (Mass.)

²¹Advisory Council: three Master Social Workers. (Tenn.)

²²Board regulates both Psychologists & Social Workers: Two Certified Psychologists; Two Social Workers; Three Members of general public. (Kansas)

²³Four Clinical Social Workers; two public members; one consumer member. (Ore.)

²⁴Three Certified Social Workers; Three Social Workers or Social Work Associates; Three public members. (Tex.)

²⁵Sunset review reenactment expanded coverage to public employees (Md.)

²⁶Act amended to end RSW registration level in 1983. No new registrations issued. (Cal.)

²⁷Re-enactment following "Sunset review."

²⁸One each social worker member employed in private practice, state social service agency, medical or social welfare field, and social work education. (Mont.)

²⁹Two Licensed Social Workers and Two Certified Social Workers (N.D.)

³⁰Two Certified Social Workers and Two Certified Clinical Social Workers (N.C.)

³¹A single Certified Clinical Social Worker is added to an existing state board of psychologists (N.H.)

TABLE II—LEVELS OF PRACTICE REGULATED

¹Act provides eligibility for either of BA + 2 years post graduate study (MSW), BA + 1 year post graduate study + 2 years experience, or BA with Social Work major (BSW) + 3 years of experience. (P.R.)

²1972 amendments provide eligibility for MSW, BSW + 3 years of experience, BA + 5 years experience, and 1 year Social Work Master's study + 1 year other MA study—2 years experience. (Cal.)

³One year of experience must be in a hospital, clinic, or agency and providing psychotherapy. (Cal.)

⁴Master's or equivalent degree in Social Work. (N.Y.)

⁵Or membership in NASW on May 29, 1968. (effective date of Act). (S.C.)

⁶Legal resident or employed in the state (Mich.) (Kansas).

⁷Or has the equivalent of 4,000 hours of voluntary service. (Mich.)

⁸Or has the equivalence of 2,000 hours of voluntary service, was previously certified, or has AA in Social Work. (Mich.)

⁹Only Certified Social Workers may practice independently. (Md.)

¹⁰Only LSW-11 with 4 years experience may practice independently, other two levels have title protection only. (Colo.)

¹¹Employment not required if person has an accredited BSW or MSW, or was previously certified. (Mich.)

¹²BA in "related fields. . . approved by the board" recognized. (Idaho).

¹³Includes specialty license as "Clinical Social Worker." (Utah).

¹⁴Previous titles continued temporarily. (Va.)

¹⁵Experience required in 2 years full time or 3 years part time; 4 years full time or 5 years part time for specialty license. (Ala.)

¹⁶For six years from May 23, 1977, an LBSW may be granted applicant with BA and two years of full time continuous employment as a social worker. (Ala.)

¹⁷Renewal requires one to have been "actively engaged" in practice during registration period. (Ore.)

¹⁸Applicant must submit evidence of qualification to practice independently. (Maine.)

¹⁹Period for renewal to be set by Board. (Mass.)

²⁰Dept. to establish procedures including "the number of years of acceptable Social Work experience." (Tex.)

²¹The SWA certificate was open for application for two years only ending August 1983. (Tex.)

²²The MSW must have "a major emphasis or specialty in direct patient or health care services," and be CSWE accredited. Doctoral degree need not be CSWE accredited. (Fla.)

²³Exam to be "prepared by dept. or State professional organization." (Fla.)

²⁴MSW or "doctorate" required plus 3,000 hours in psychotherapy, in past 5 yrs. Three references also required (Mont.)

²⁵"2 years or 3,000 hours of post-masters supervised, paid clinical experience." (N.H.)

²⁶The Certified Clinical S.W. requires the CMSW license; the Certified S.W. Manager requires a CSW license (N.C.)

TABLE II—Levels of Practice Regulated—Renewal Periods

	Title	Initials	Education	Experience Required	Current Employment Required	Exam Required	Renewal Period
ALABAMA	Independent Practice		MSW	+ 2 ¹¹		YES	2 years
	Certified Social Worker	LCSW	MSW	+ 2 yrs.		YES	
	Graduate Social Worker	LGSW	MSW		NO	YES	
	Bachelor Social Worker	LBSW	BSW	"	NO	YES	
ARKANSAS	Licensed Certified Social Worker	LCSW	MSW	+ 2 years		YES	2 years
	Licensed Master Social Worker	LM ¹²	MSW		NO	YES	
	Licensed Social Worker	LSW ¹³	BSW			YES	
CALIFORNIA	Licensed Clinical Social Worker	LCSW	MSW	+ 2 years ¹⁴	NO	YES	Annual
COLORADO	Licensed Social Worker II	LSWII ¹⁵	MSW	+ 5 years		YES	2 years
	Licensed Social Worker	LSWI	MSW	+ 2 years	NO	YES	
	Registered Social Worker	RSW	MSW or BA	+ 2 years		NO	
DELAWARE	Licensed Clinical Social Worker	LCSW	MSW	+ 2 years	NO	YES	2 years
FLORIDA	Clinical Social Worker	LCSW	MSW	+ 3 years ¹⁶	NO	YES ¹⁷	2 years
IDAHO	Independent Practice	—	MSW	+ 2 years		NO	Annual
	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW		NO	YES	
	Social Worker	SW	BSW ¹⁸			YES	
ILLINOIS	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW		NO	YES	2 years
	Social Worker	SW	BA	+ 2 years	YES	YES	
KANSAS	"Specialties"		MSW	+ 2 years		YES	2 years
	Master Social Worker	MSW	MSW		YES ¹⁹	YES	
	Baccalaureate Social Worker	BSW	BSW			YES	
KENTUCKY	Independent Practice		MSW	+ 2 years		YES	3 years
	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW		NO	YES	
	Social Worker	SW	BSW			YES	
LOUISIANA	Board Certified Social Worker	BCSW	MSW	+ 2 years	NO	YES	Annual
MAINE	Independent Practice		MSW	+ 2 years		YES ²⁰	2 years
	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW			YES	
	Registered Social Worker	RSW	BSW		NO	YES	
	Associate Social Worker	ASW	BA or	+ 2 years 6 years		YES	
MARYLAND	Independent Practice		MSW	+ 2 years		YES	2 years
	Certified Social Worker	CSW ²¹	MSW	+ 2 years		YES	
	Graduate Social Worker	GSW	MSW		NO	YES	
	Social Work Associate	SWA	BSW			YES	
MASSACHUSETTS	Independent Clinical Social Worker	ICSW	MSW	+ 3 years		YES	"
	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW			YES	
	Social Worker	SW	BSW or BA	+ 2 years	NO	YES	
	Social Work Associate	ASW	BA/BA			YES	
MICHIGAN	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW	+ 2 years	NO ²²	NO	Annual
	Social Worker	SW	MSW or BA	+ 2 years	YES ²³	NO	Annual
	Social Worker Technician	SWT	2 yr. BA or	1 year	YES ²⁴	NO	

TABLE II—Levels of Practice Regulated—Renewal Periods—Continued

	Title	Initials	Education	Experience Required	Current Employment Required	Exam Required	Renewal Period
MONTANA	Licensed Social Worker	LSW	MSW	+2 ²⁶	NO	YES	2 years
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Certified Clinical Social Worker	CCSW	MSW	+2 ²⁷	NO	NO	—
NEW YORK	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW ^a		NO	YES	2 years
NORTH CAROLINA	Certified Social Worker	CSW	BSW		NO	YES	2 years
	Certified Master Social Worker	CMSW	MSW		NO	YES	
	Certified Clinical Social Worker	CCSW	MSW	+2 ²⁸	NO	YES	
	Certified Social Work Manager	CSWM	BSW	+2 ²⁸	NO	YES	
NORTH DAKOTA	Licensed Social Worker	LSW	BSW		NO	YES	2 years
	Licensed Certified Social Worker	LCSW	MSW		NO	YES	
	Independent Practice		MSW	+3	NO	NO	
OKLAHOMA	Independent Licensed Social Worker	LSW	MSW	+2 years	NO	YES	Annual
	Licensed Social Work Associate	LSWA	BSW	+2 years	NO	YES	
OREGON	Registered Clinical Social Worker	RCSW	MSW	+2 years	NO ¹⁹	NO	Annual ¹⁸
PUERTO RICO	Social Worker		BA-MSW ¹	+2 years	NO	NO	None
RHODE ISLAND	Registered Social Worker	RSW	MSW		NO	NO	Annual
SOUTH CAROLINA	Registered Social Worker	RSW	MSW ¹		NO	NO	Annual
SOUTH DAKOTA	Independent Practice	CSW-PIP	MSW	+2 years		YES	2 years
	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW			YES	
	Social Worker	SW	BSW		NO	YES	
	Social Work Associate	SWA	AA-BA			YES	
TENNESSEE	Independent Practice	—	MSW	+5 years	NO	NO	Annual
	Master Social Worker	MSW	MSW		NO	NO	Annual
TEXAS	Private Practice		CSW	+ Exper. ²²		NO	Annual
	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW		NO	YES	Annual
	Social Worker Social Work Associate ²¹	SW SWA	BSW HS/BA			YES YES	Annual Annual
UTAH	Independent Practice ¹⁹	—	MSW	+ years		YES	Annual
	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW		NO	YES	Annual
	Social Service Worker	SSW	BSW			YES	
	Social Service Aide	SSA					
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Social Work Associate	SWA	AA/BA		NO		2 years
	Social Worker	SW	BSW or BA	+2	NO		
	Certified Social Worker	CSW	MSW		NO	NO	
	Certified Independent Social Worker	CISW	MSW	+2	NO		
VIRGINIA	Clinical Social Worker ¹⁸	CSW	MSW	+3 years	NO	YES	2 years
	Social Worker	SW	MSW	+3 years		YES	

TABLE III—Exclusions, Privileged Communication, and Other Features

	EXCLUDED GROUPS			Privileged Communi- cations	Reciprocity	FEES		PENALTY	
	Public Employees	Private				Initial	Renewal	Fine	Imprisonment
		Agency Employees	Students						
ALABAMA	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Min \$50	Min \$25	None	None
ARKANSAS	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	?	?	\$100-500	
CALIFORNIA	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	\$5-10	\$3-11	?	
COLORADO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	\$10-50	\$2 50-\$20	"Class 3 Misdemeanor"	
DELAWARE	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	?	?	"Class A Misdemeanor"	
FLORIDA	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Max \$250	Max \$150	Misdemeanor 1st degree	
IDAHO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	\$50	\$50	"Misdemeanor	
ILLINOIS	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	\$25	\$10	\$50-500	And or 1-6 month
KANSAS	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	\$10-50	\$10-50	"Class C Misdemeanor"	
KENTUCKY	YES	NO*	NO	YES	YES	Max \$30	Max \$30	"Class B Misdemeanor"	
LOUISIANA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	\$50	\$20	\$100-500 or 6 months max	
MAINE	YES	NO*	NO	YES	YES	?	?	\$50-500	
MARYLAND	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Max \$50	Max \$50	Max \$500	And or 90 day max
MASSACHUSETTS	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	?	?	Max \$500	Max 3 mos
MICHIGAN	NO*	NO	NO	YES	YES	\$25 ⁷	\$15	?	
MONTANA	YES	YES ¹¹	YES	YES	YES	?	?	Max \$500	Not to exceed 6 mos
NEW HAMPSHIRE				YES				Misdemeanor	
NEW YORK	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES ⁸	\$110	\$30	"Class A Misdemeanor"	
NORTH CAROLINA	YES ¹²	NO	NO	YES	YES	Max \$150	Max \$15	Max \$200	Not to exceed 6 mos
NORTH DAKOTA	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	Max \$100	Max \$20	Class B Misdemeanor	
OKLAHOMA	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	Max \$75	Max \$50	\$100-500	
OREGON	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	Max \$50	Max \$40	"Class C Misdemeanor"	
PUERTO RICO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	\$3	15	?	
RHODE ISLAND	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	\$5	\$1	\$300—1st Off \$500 Subseq	And or 1 year
SOUTH CAROLINA	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	\$10 ⁹	\$5	Min \$100 or Min 30 days	
SOUTH DAKOTA	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	?	?	Max \$500	And or 30 day max
TENNESSEE	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	\$50	\$50	Misdemeanor \$50 max fine	
TEXAS	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	?	?	?	None
UTAH	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	\$25 ⁶	?	?	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	?	?	\$100-500	None
VIRGINIA	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	\$175	\$60	\$50-500	

TABLE III—EXCLUSIONS

A "YES" indicates group is exempted from coverage of act, under "EXCLUDED GROUPS" only

¹Authority to waive qualifying requirements given to Board. (N.Y.)

²Authority to set fees given to Board. (Ark., S.D., Del., Mass., Tex., Mont., V.I.)

³Specifics not included in chapter on social work regulations. (Utah, Calif., P.R., Mich.)

⁴Excludes "School Social Worker" title use in Dept. of Education. (Mich.)

⁵Excludes persons employed in church-operated or affiliated agencies. (Ky.)

⁶\$25 for CSW and SW; \$7.50 for Social Service Aide. (Utah)

⁷S.W. Technician; \$15 initial fee, \$10 renewal. (Mich.)

⁸Fees vary according to licensure level. (Maine)

⁹Excludes a person employed by a hospital accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH) who is practicing independently. (Maine)

¹⁰Attorney General is authorized to file a civil suit for "injunctive relief or to recover the civil penalty." (Tex.)

¹¹Employees in an "educational research or charitable institution" are not prohibited from the duties or use of titles of their position. (Mont.)

¹²The act specifically prohibits making a certificate or an examination of this act a requirements for any position. (N.C.)

TABLE IV—Continuing Education Provisions

The authorizing provisions included in the legislation are listed below, for states that have acts which specify some form of continuing education requirement for the renewal of a license or certificate. Specific regulations should be obtained from the respective boards.

ALABAMA

Section 12.11

At the time of license renewal each applicant shall present satisfactory evidence that in the period since the license was issued, such applicant has completed the continuing education requirements specified by the Board. At the time of license renewal, the Board may, in its discretion, waive the continuing education requirement upon a showing by an applicant that prolonged illness or other extenuating circumstances prevented completion of such requirement. A waiver shall not be granted to any applicant twice in succession.

ARKANSAS

Section 10(d)

At the time of license renewal, each applicant shall present satisfactory evidence that in the period since the license was issued, he has completed the continuing education requirements as required by the Board.

COLORADO

Section 12-63.5-111

Every person seeking a renewal of a certificate shall show evidence to the board that he has been engaged in at least four-teen classroom clock hours of continuing education under the sponsorship of an accredited school or a program approved by the board. The board has the authority to revise the criteria so that time, content, and appropriateness of continuing education activities may be kept current, effective, and relevant. Any revision of criteria regarding time, content, or appropriateness of continuing education must be made known by inclusion in the annual notice of renewal of licensure and registration.

DELAWARE

Section 378

At the time of the license renewal each applicant shall present satisfactory evidence that in the period since the license was issued, he or she has completed continuing education requirements as developed and specified by the Board.

FLORIDA

Section 490.007(2)

Each applicant for renewal shall present satisfactory evidence that in the period since the license was issued, the applicant has completed continuing education requirements set by rule of the department or, in the case of psychologists, by rule of the board. Not more than 25 hours of continuing education per year shall be required.

KANSAS

Section 23(b)

Except as otherwise provided in KSA 75-5356, as amended, a license may be renewed by the payment of the renewal fee set forth in this act and the execution and submission of a signed statement, on a form to be provided by the board, attesting that the applicant's license has been neither revoked nor currently suspended and that applicant has met the requirements for continuing education established by the board.

KENTUCKY

Section 335, 130(4)

The board may, at its discretion, require continuing education as a condition of license renewal. (Enact. Acts 1974, ch. 279 & 13.)

MAINE

Section 7060

... Every 2nd renewal shall be contingent upon evidence of participation in a continuing professional education course or program as approved by the Board.

MARYLAND

Section 848(E)

At the time of renewal, the board may require the licensee to produce evidence of keeping abreast of new developments in the applicant's area of specialization in the field of social work. This requirement shall be standardized for all licensees within each category and within each specialization.

MASSACHUSETTS

Section 136

At the time of license renewal, each applicant shall present satisfactory evidence that in the period since the license was issued, he has completed the continuing education requirements specified by the board.

MONTANA

Section 9(2)

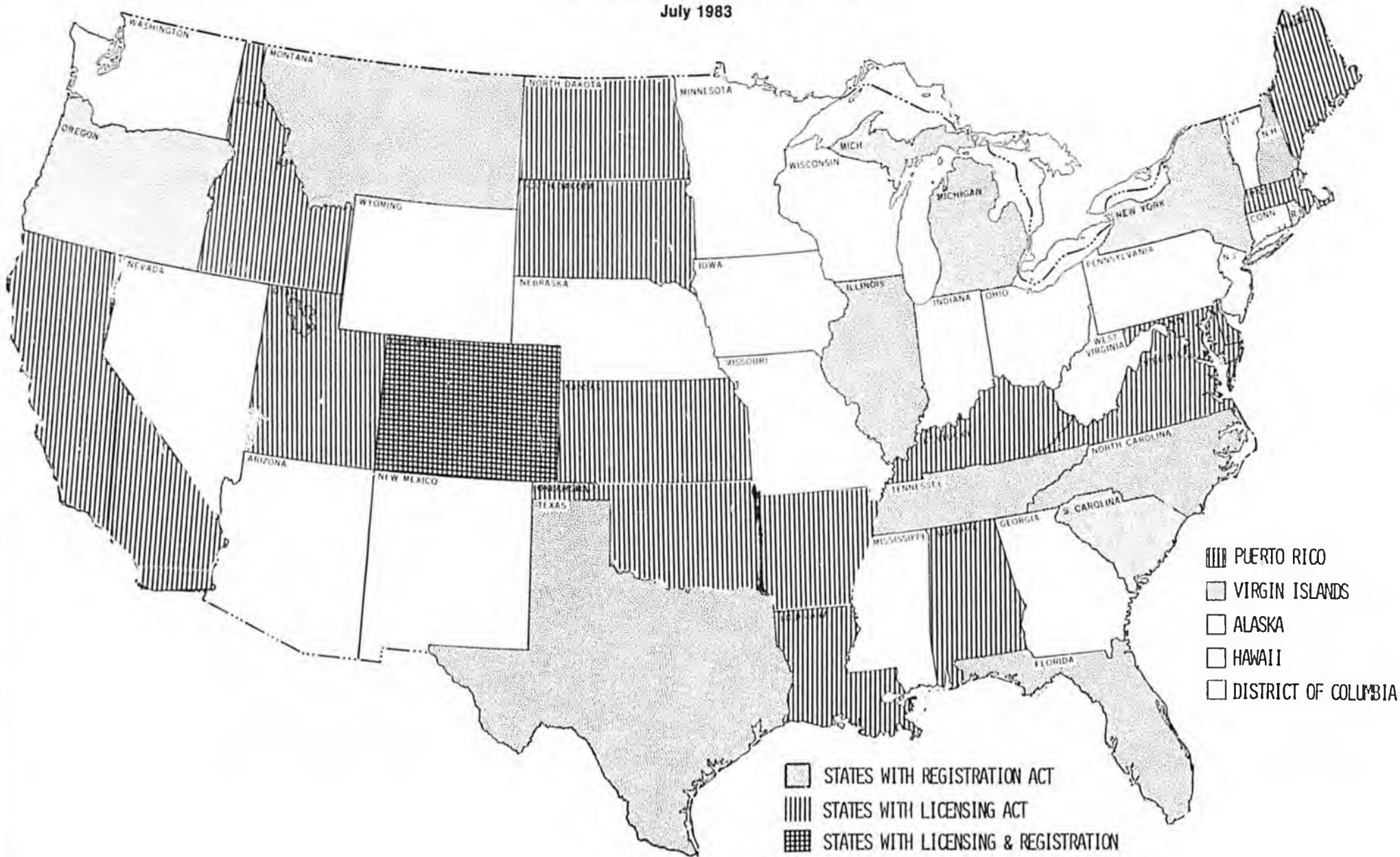
Application for renewal must be made upon a form provided by the department. A renewal license must be issued upon payment of a renewal fee set by the board and upon submitting proof of completion of continuing education requirements.

TABLE IV—Continuing Education Provisions—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA	<p><i>Section 90B-9(b)</i> All certificates issued hereunder shall be renewed at the times and in the manner provided by this section. At least 45 days prior to expiration of each certificate, the Board shall mail a notice for certificate renewal to the person certified for the current certification period. Prior to the expiration date, the applicant must return the notice properly completed, together with a renewal fee established by the Board and evidence of completion of the continuing education requirements established by the Board under G.S. 90B-6(g), upon receipt of which the Board shall issue to the person to be certified the renewed certificate for the period stated on the certificate.</p>	TEXAS	<p><i>Section 50.023(b)</i> The department shall notify each person certified of the date of the expiration of a certificate or order of recognition issued to him, the amount of the fee for renewal, and the continuing education provisions that are required for its renewal for one year. The notice shall be mailed by United States mail to the person certified at least 30 days in advance of the date of the expiration of the certificate or order of recognition.</p>
NORTH DAKOTA	<p><i>Section 12(5)</i> At the time of renewal the board shall require each applicant to present satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed the continuing education requirements specified by the board.</p>	UTAH	<p><i>Section 58-35-8</i> At the time of license renewal the social work licensure board may require a licensee to produce evidence of having upgraded themselves in their area of practice or expertise. This requirement may be satisfied through professional learning or practice.</p>
OKLAHOMA	<p>Section 8.B on independent practice requires that the licensee "3. Shall continue to meet continuing education requirements set by the Board." (Effective after October 1, 1980).</p>	VIRGINIA	<p><i>Regulations--Section IV-B</i> Renewal applications may contain questionnaires on continuing education, inspection of practices, and other related professional matters. The continuation of a license is contingent upon the completion of these questionnaires.</p>
SOUTH DAKOTA	<p><i>Section 25</i> Attendance at post graduate work as may be proscribed by the board, is a further requirement for renewal of said license. In no instance may the board require a greater number of hours of annual continuing education study than are available at courses approved by the board and held within the state. The board shall be allowed to waive the continuing education requirement in cases of certified illness or undue hardship.</p>	VIRGIN ISLANDS	<p><i>Section 520 Duties of the Board</i> (b) Promulgate rules and regulations that set standards for professional practice and continuing education requirements for certified independent social workers, certified social workers, social workers, and social work associates</p>

STATES WITH ACTS REGULATING SOCIAL WORK

July 1983



31 Jurisdictions Regulate Profession As States Pass Laws At Record Rate

MORE STATES PASSED laws regulating the practice of social work in the six months ending July 1983 than in any similar period in history.

The legislative bodies of four states and one territory in session during that period passed regulatory acts, bringing to 31 the number of states or other major jurisdictions regulating social work.

In addition to the new laws passed in North Carolina (see story on page 8), the Virgin Islands, North Dakota, Montana, and New Hampshire, the profession scored regulatory victories in two other states, Texas and Maryland.

Both states completed "sunset" reviews of existing regulatory acts, and not only extended their duration, but strengthened their provisions.

Maryland social workers were able to overcome an initial state audit report which recommended the elimination or reduction in scope of the state law. The NASW Maryland Chapter, a coalition of social workers including the clinical societies, and the Maryland Board of Social Work Examiners were able to convince the legislature to retain the state licensing law and to extend its coverage to public employees as well.

Social workers in Texas led by the NASW chapter also overcame an unfavorable report. The chapter's response to the report was an 89-page defense of certification in the state and an aggressive lobbying and educational campaign.

In another sunset review, the Virginia Board of Social Workers was transferred from the Commerce Department to the

Department of Health Regulatory Boards, and an "umbrella board" including psychology, social work, and counseling was dismantled.

A number of other state legislatures are not that far from actions that would raise even higher the number of state regulatory laws.

For instance, Ohio's bill to license social workers and to register counselors (J.B. 205) passed the Ohio House by a vote of 70 to 20 and will be taken up by a Senate Committee in the fall.

The Georgia House has passed a regulatory bill which awaits action by the Senate in early 1984.

South Carolina's bill (S.186) passed the Senate and will be put forward in the House as H. 2310 when its next session opens in January 1984. The chapter estimates that 70 of the 124 members of the House support passage of the bill.

In Illinois, a coalition of social work organizations, including the NASW chapter, resolved a number of internal differences and introduced a bill (H.B. 1162)

(See Regulatory Laws, page 7)

Regulatory Laws

(From page 1)

for the multi-level licensure of social workers.

The legislatures of Alaska and Vermont will be considering regulatory bills in their next legislative sessions.

The following are short descriptions of the new regulatory acts, with the exception of the North Carolina bill:

Virgin Islands — The new law sets up multi-level registration (title protection) for social workers in the territory. The titles used will be "social worker associate" (a nonprofessional level), "social worker" (requiring the BSW), "certified social worker" (requiring the MSW), and the "certified independent social worker" (requiring the MSW and two years in a specialization).

North Dakota — The state now has a multi-level licensure act that recognizes the "licensed social worker" (BSW required) and the "licensed certified social worker" (requiring an MSW or doctorate). It also restricts the "private practice of social work" to the LCSW with three years of post-master's, supervised experience.

Montana and New Hampshire — Both have single-level title protection acts requiring the MSW and two years' experience. Those qualified in Montana will be called "licensed social workers." Those in New Hampshire will be called "certified clinical social workers."

The New Hampshire law amends an existing act for the regulation of psychologists, adding a social worker to a board of five psychologists, a pastoral counselor, and a public representative. The law amends another state law and thereby establishes recognition of clinical social workers as independent third-party vendors. □

is expected to be nominal, based upon information from other states, and yet adequate to cover the cost of administering the program. No state funds will be expended for this purpose.

WILL SOCIAL WORK LICENSING AFFECT THE COUNSELING EFFORTS OF OTHER GROUPS OR PROFESSIONS?

No. The bill will include a section that will state that "nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent licensed physicians, surgeons, psychologists, nurses, etc., from doing work within the standards and ethics of their respective professions and callings provided they do not profess to be engaged in the practice of social work."

WHY AREN'T SOCIAL WORKERS ALREADY LICENSED IN THIS STATE?

Since 1964, NASW has made the legal regulation of social work practice a national priority. As the Hawaii Chapter prepares itself for a concentrated effort towards obtaining licensure in the next legislative session, it must be remembered that past attempts indicate that the task ahead may be a difficult one.

The Hawaii Chapter of NASW introduced licensing legislation in 1975 and again in 1978. However, neither attempt was successful. Contributing to the defeat of licensing were the following: opposition from the State Board of Regulatory Agencies which was against the licensing of any new group without the submission of a persuasive consumer protection impact statement; the Hawaii Government Employees Association representing state social workers, some of whom opposed licensing fearing their careers would be affected if they did not have a BSW or MSW degree; the Hawaii Medical Service Association who erroneously

assumed licensing was synonymous with reimbursement for mental health services (vendorship); and a general apathy amongst social work professionals which was interpreted by the legislators as non-support by the profession.

Since active opposition to licensing was based upon considerable misinformation, this brochure will serve to clarify many concerns within the profession. With a strong base of a cohesive, involved, and informed social work profession, licensing can become a reality in Hawaii once the benefits to the public have been accurately presented.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT LICENSING SOCIAL WORKERS, CONTACT THE CHAPTER OFFICE.

This informational brochure was prepared by the Chapter Licensing Survey Committee:

Carol Jaskunas, Chair
Robert Chambers
Randall Ide

with some assistance from the Executive Director. July, 1980.



TOWARD BETTER SERVICE FOR PEOPLE

A PROFESSIONAL IDENTITY AND

A PROFESSIONAL PROCESS

SOCIAL WORK, LICENSING



HAWAII CHAPTER

250 S. VINEYARD ST., HONOLULU, HI 96813
PHONE: 537-6321

WHAT IS SOCIAL WORK?

Social work is concerned with the interactions between people and their social environment which affect the ability of people to accomplish their life tasks, alleviate distress and realize their values and aspirations. The practice of social work is the disciplined application of social work values, principles and methods to a variety of human needs and services influenced by the interaction of social, psychological, cultural, political and economic systems.

Social work: 1) enhances the problem solving and coping capacities of people, 2) links people with systems that provide them with resources, services and opportunities, 3) promotes the effective and humane operation of these systems and 4) contributes to the development and improvement of social policy.

It is through professional education that the social worker becomes knowledgeable and able to apply this knowledge and skills to effectively help clients.

WHY DO WE NEED LICENSING?

Social workers deal with people at the times in their lives when they are most vulnerable and in need of competent assistance that strengthens their own capacities. It is in the greatest public interest that those engaged in providing social work services to the public be properly prepared for this work and held to publicly defined standards of qualifications and performance.

--Licensing will heighten the consumer's awareness of clients' rights and access to the complaint process to cases of alleged misconduct.

--Licensing will enable consumers to identify social work practitioners with recognized credentials.

--Licensing will further the development of quality human services by setting standards for social work practitioners.

--Licensing will increase public awareness of the roles of social workers at various practice levels.

--Licensing will increase public understanding of and support for sound social welfare programs.

WHAT ARE THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR THE EFFECTIVE LICENSING OF SOCIAL WORKERS?

To assure consumers that licensed practitioners have both the knowledge and the ability to effectively provide social work services, licensing legislation will include the following essential elements:

Licensing will recognize and regulate all levels of social work practice and in all areas or settings in which it is practiced. Minimum standards of social work practice quality will be established, client confidentiality will be protected, and only through relevant preparation will a practitioner be allowed to engage in independent, unsupervised, or private practice. An objective measure of assessing the qualifications, knowledge and competency of applicants for licensure will be established and the periodic renewal of the license will be based upon a thorough reassessment, including the maintaining and updating of skills through continuing education. Finally, licensure will provide the authority to hold practitioners accountable for their professional and ethical conduct.

WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR LICENSING?

In order to become licensed, one must satisfy the Board of Examiners that he or she is a person worthy of public trust,

meet the educational requirements, pass the examination process designated for the level of practice he or she wishes to attain, and pay the designated fee.

Three levels identify entry standards appropriate for legal regulation in the interest of the public: The SOCIAL WORKER, requiring the BSW, the GRADUATE SOCIAL WORKER, requiring the MSW, and the CERTIFIED SOCIAL WORKER, requiring the MSW plus two years of specialized experience as a minimum for independent practice.

ARE THERE ANY EXEMPTIONS TO THESE REQUIREMENTS?

An applicant shall be exempted from the examination if he/she satisfies the Board that he/she is licensed or registered under the laws of a state or territory of the U.S. that imposes substantially the same requirements as this act or if he/she is grandparented in.

WHAT IS THE GRANDPARENT CLAUSE?

For a limited period immediately following the effective date of the act, exemptions may be made from the academic qualifications required if he/she has been actually engaged for at least three years, in the practice for which the academic qualifications would be required. This is in order not to deny the opportunity to continue to practice for those persons engaged in the field. For example, all state social workers without a degree in Social Work would maintain their effective status with the State Department of Personnel Services in both position and salary scale.

HOW MUCH WILL THE LICENSE COST?

Cost to the applicant in the form of a fee for securing and renewing a license has not been determined, but it

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF SB 303 - AN ACT RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK AND ESTABLISHING THE BOARD OF SOCIAL WORKER EXAMINERS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

- SECTION 1 Adds the Board of Social Work Examiners to the Centralized Licensing statute. (AS 08.01.010).
- SECTION 2 Adds the Board of Social Work Examiners to the "Sunset" statute. (AS 08.03.010).
- SECTION 3 Adds a new chapter to Title 8, to license social workers.

CREATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD. A five member Board is created, to be selected from different geographic areas, with members to be limited to two consecutive terms. Members are to be: three master social worker, one bachelor social worker and a public member.

TERM OF OFFICE. The term is four years and until a successor is appointed, with appointments to vacant seats being for the unexpired term.

BOARD MEETINGS. The Board shall meet twice a year, with special meetings available.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The Board shall elect a chair and a secretary for a term not to exceed two years.

REMOVAL OF BOARD MEMBERS. The Governor may remove a member for cause and the Board may, by regulation, establish cause.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD. The board shall:

- 1) Examine applicants.
- 2) Submit annual report.
- 3) establish standards/authorize specialty designations.
- 4) Impose disciplinary sanctions.
- 5) Adopt supervision regulations.
- 6) Adopt continuing competency regulations.
- 7) Adopt other regulations necessary.

LICENSING OF SOCIAL WORKERS. Establishes the requirements for licensure of a bachelor and master degree social worker, including education, references, passing an examination and meeting the Board's regulation requirements.

SCOPE OF PRACTICE. (a) Establishes services that may be provided.
(b) Provides that a bachelor social worker must practice under supervision.
(c) Provides for services available to master degree social workers.

- (d) Provides for requirements of a person desiring to practice social work privately and unsupervised.
- (e) Limits the practice of psychotherapy to master social workers with a clinical specialty designation.

LICENSE BY CREDENTIALS. Provides for the Boards requirements for licensing a bachelor and a Master social worker without examination.

LICENSE RENEWAL REQUIRED. Provides that a license is valid for four years.

FEES. Lists of fees for application, examination and renewal.

LICENSE REQUIRED. Provides that a person may not practice social work if not licensed under this chapter unless the person is: a student meeting requirements set out, an employee on probationary status, or a qualified member of another profession whose scope of practice includes social work.
(c) provides for the use of titles.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF COMMUNICATIONS. A licensed social worker may not reveal communications of clients made in a professional capacity except:

- 1) Under written consent
- 2) Under written consent of a parent/guardian of an incompetent person.
- 3) Under written consent from a beneficiary of a client after death.
- 4) If a criminal act or intent is revealed.
- 5) If a minor reveals being a victim of a crime, and only under official proceedings may the social worker reveal the communication.
- 6) If the social worker must establish a defense upon client bring charges.

GROUNDS FOR IMPOSITION OF DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS. Provides that the Board, after a hearing, may impose sanctions against the licensee. Lists 8 grounds including using deceit/fraud in obtaining a license, practicing professionally or advertising; conviction of a crime; negligence; practicing while unfit; non-compliance with this chapter and lewd and immoral conduct.

DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS. Provides that the Board may impose, singularly or in combination, a list of six sanctions upon licensees found in violation of an offense.

- (b) Provides that the Board may withdraw probationary status for an offense.
- (c) The Board may suspend a license prior to the hearing and appeals process if the licensee is found to be a clear and immediate danger. Provides for hearings and appeals.
- (d) Provides for reinstatement of a license.
- (e) Provides that the Board shall seek consistency in applying sanctions.

PENALTY. (a) a violation under this chapter is a class B misdemeanor. (b) The Board may seek to enjoin or restrain a person whose license has been revoked or suspended.

DEFINITIONS.

- SECTION 4 Adds the Board of Social Work Examiners to AS 14.62 (Administrative Procedures Act)
- SECTION 5 Provides for the initial appointment of Board members by the Governor.
- SECTION 6 Provides for the "grandparenting" of currently practicing social workers.
- SECTION 7 Effective date.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CS FOR SB 303 - AN ACT RELATING TO THE PRACTICE OF SOCIAL WORK AND ESTABLISHING THE BOARD OF SOCIAL WORKER EXAMINERS: AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

- SECTION 1 Statement of purpose.
- SECTION 2 Adds the Board of Social Worker Examiners to the Centralized Licensing statute. (AS 08.01.010)
- SECTION 3 Adds the Board of Social Worker Examiners to the "Sunset" statute. (AS 08.03.010).
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- (2) Submit an annual report.
- (3) Establish standards/authorize specialty designations.
- (4) Impose disciplinary sanctions.
- (5) Adopt supervision regulations.
- (6) Adopt continuing competency regulations.
- (7) Adopt other regulations as necessary.

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LICENSE BY CREDENTIALS. Provides for the Boards requirements for licensing a bachelor and master degree social worker without examination.

LICENSE RENEWAL REQUIRED. Provides that a license is valid for four years.

FEES. Lists the fees for application, examination and renewal.

LICENSE REQUIRED FOR USE OF TITLE. Provides that a person may not use the title "social Worker" of the letters LBSW or LMSW unless licensed under this chapter.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF COMMUNICATIONS. A licensed social worker may not reveal communications of clients made in a professional capacity except:

- (1) Under written consent.
- (2) Under written consent of a parent/guardian of an incompetent person.
- (3) Under written consent from a beneficiary of a client after death.
- (4) If a criminal act or intent is revealed.
- (5) If a minor reveals being a victim of a crime, and only under official proceedings.
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PENALTY. (a) a violation under this chapter is a Class B misdemeanor. (b) the Board may seek to enjoin or restrain a person whose license has been revoked or suspended.

DEFINITIONS.

- SECTION 5 Adds the Board of Social Worker Examiners to the Administrative Procedures Act. (AS 44.62)
- SECTION 6 Provides for the initial appointment of the Board members by the Governor.
- SECTION 7 provides for the "grandfathering" of people practicing as social workers for at least 24 months prior to the enactment of the bill; or passes all requirements except testing. Application must be filed by July 1, 1987.
- SECTION 8 Effective date.

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

LANGDON PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

PSYCHIATRY

ARTHUR S. WILF, M.D., F.A.P.A.
JAMES R. MCGUIRE, M.D.
JERRY L. SCHRADER, M.D.
FLINDR E. WEEKS, M.D.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

JAMES F. HARPER, PH.D.
BRUCE H. SMITH, PH.D.
MARILYN L. WILSON, PH.D.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

IRCKI J. NIELSEN, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
HELEN CRAIG, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
DONALD SPARROW, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
RANGALL JONES, M.A.
ELIZABETH ROBINSON, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.

READING THERAPY

JANET SHERWOOD, M.Ed.

Anchorage Office
4001 Dale Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
(907) 561-1361

Valley Office
Wasilla Village Center
Suite 202
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
MAILING ADDRESS
P. O. Box 871767
(907) 376-2447

December 21, 1983

Gary W. Lichtenstein, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.,
Chairman
Licensure Committee
Alaska State Chapter
National Association of Social Workers
211 N Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Lichtenstein:

The Board of Directors of the Langdon Psychiatric Clinic wishes to express to you its strong support for the proposed SB 303, "An Act relating to the practice of social work and establishing the Board of Social Work Examiners; and providing for an effective date."

As mental health professionals, we are concerned first of all with protecting the public by specifying minimum standards of preparation for anyone practicing in Alaska, in whatever setting, under the title of "social worker." We believe it appropriate and necessary to provide consumers of social services, as is already done for nursing, medical and clinical psychological services, with access to investigative and adjudicative procedures, through a regulatory body, supported by effective penalties for offending practitioners, thus assuring accountability to the public.

We also see licensure as essential in order to protect privileged communication between professional social workers and their clients. Such confidentiality is not at this time protected by regulation.

Since a majority of states do have licensing of social workers, an Alaska license will help assure that uniform standards of social work practice exist from state to state. This will better serve the consumer, and allow reciprocity to the licensed professional. We believe it would assist Alaska agencies in recruiting qualified social workers from other states--important in that Alaska does not offer social work training at the Master's level.

LANGDON PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

PSYCHIATRY

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READING THERAPY

JANET SHERWOOD, M.Ed.

Anchorage Office
4001 Dale Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
(907) 561-1361

Valley Office
Wasilla Village Center
Suite 202
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. Box 871767
(907) 376-2447

January 3, 1984

Gary W. Lichtenstein, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
Chairman
Licensure Committee
Alaska State Chapter
National Association of Social Workers
211 H Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Lichtenstein:

Members of the Board of Directors of the Langdon Psychiatric Clinic have already expressed to you their strong support for the proposed SB 303, "An Act relating to the practice of social work and establishing the Board of Social Work Examiners; and providing for an effective date." We, the other members of the Langdon Clinic professional staff, wish to express to you our full agreement with this position.

As practitioners in the field of mental health, we are well aware of the need for protecting the users of social services by specifying training standards for persons working under the title "social worker." We also see constantly the need for protection of privileged communication between professional social workers and their clients. We are concerned about the need to make possible third party payment for social work services through licensure of professional social workers.

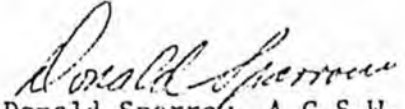
We hope Alaska will soon match the majority of other states in establishing such licensure.

Sincerely,

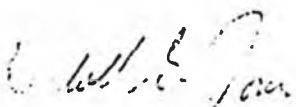

Jerry L. Schrader, M.D.

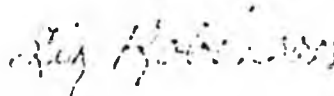

Elinor Weeks, M.D.

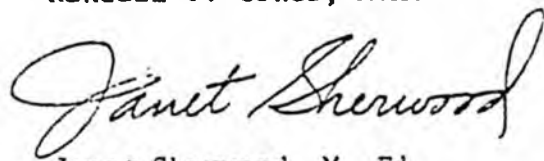

Bruce N. Smith, Ph.D.


Donald Sparrow, A.C.S.W.

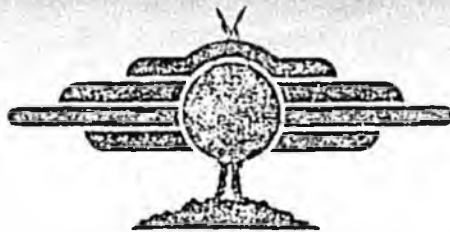
ary W. Lichtenstein
January 3, 1984
Page Two


Randall G. Jones, M.A.


Liz Robinson, A.C.S.W.


Janet Sherwood, M. Ed.

/saw
cc: Marsha Schneider, Executive Secretary



AKEELA HOUSE INCORPORATED

December 13, 1983

Mr. Gary Lichtenstein
Chairman
Licensing Committee-NASW
211 H Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

REF: SENATE BILL #303

Dear Gary:

This letter is being written in support of licensing social workers in Alaska.

It is agreed that the only way to ensure that persons providing services are capable is to establish minimum standards for practice. In order to provide competent social work services, professional education should be required.

If we can be of further service in supporting you on licensing of social workers in Alaska please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

C-Joe DiMatteo
Executive Director

CJD:dl

LICENSING OF SOCIAL WORKERS

WHEREAS, Professional Social Workers are not currently licensed to practice in the State of Alaska

AND, WHEREAS, the National Association of Social Workers is nationally and locally, in Alaska, backing a concerted effort to achieve licensing laws in all 50 states,

AND, WHEREAS, licensing of social workers helps to insure quality standards for social work practice and, thereby, protects the consuming public,

AND, WHEREAS, licensing insures uniformity of standards from state to state and within individual states regarding social work practice

AND, WHEREAS, licensing helps insure that social workers who practice their art will keep up in the theory and practice of social work

AND, WHEREAS, licensing helps the general public identify qualified practitioners of social work,

AND, WHEREAS, State Senator Josephson supported the licensing of social workers in the last session of the Legislature by introducing Senate Bill 303,

BE IT THERE FORE RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA HUMAN SERVICES NETWORK, that, the Network supports the licensing of social workers and will evidence its support by,

- (1) Giving positive backing to legislation such as SB 303 to establish social worker licensing and the necessary mechanisms to establish such licensing
- (2) By urging the individual boards of directors of the constituent organizations of the Network to similarly back social worker licensing by resolution and letter to legislators.

OHLSON PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
4045 LAKE OTIS PARKWAY, SUITE 201
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
—
TELEPHONE (907) 274-3668

RONALD W. OHLSON, PH.D.
DIPLOMATE IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
AMERICAN BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

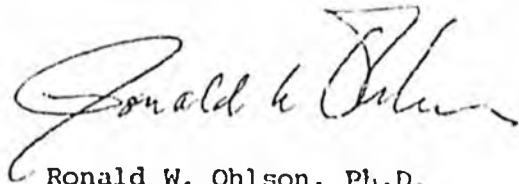
November 27, 1983

National Association of Social Workers
Alaska Chapter
c/o Marsha Schneider
Executive Director
PO Box 10430
Fairbanks, Ak. 99710

Dear Ms. Schneider:

I personally endorse the efforts of Alaskan social workers to establish licensure legislation. It is my contention that licensing of clinical professional social workers provides uniform standards of education, training and performance that best serve to protect the public.

Sincerely,



Ronald W. Ohlson, Ph.D.

RWO/jc



NORTH STAR COUNCIL ON AGING, INC.

P.O. BOX 73888 • FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707

AREA CODE 907-452-1735

November 28, 1983

Marsha Schneider, MSW
Executive Director
Alaska Chapter - N.A.S.W.
P.O. Box 10430
Fairbanks, Alaska 99710

Dear Marsha:

We have received your letter of November 15th with reference to the "bill to license social workers".

As a provider of services to the elderly exclusively, North Star Council on Aging, Inc., has long been concerned about the lack of license for this particular profession. Many of our clients are particularly vulnerable at this particular time in their lives and there have been occasions in the past when we have been aware of an incompetent service rendered by someone who classified himself as a social worker. We, as a service provider, as well as our clientele rely heavily on the assistance of a social worker whose competency has been examined and certified by a qualified Board of Examiners.

We are, therefore, pleased to endorse the concept of social work licensure particularly as outlined in SB 303 as well as the amendments approved at a HESS Committee meeting June 3, 1983. You have our permission to duplicate our endorsement to any individual legislators you deem helpful in securing the passage of this bill.

With our best wishes, we remain

Sincerely,

Genevieve Reininger
Executive Director

GR:s

Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center

209 Forty Mile Ave., Graehl • Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone (907) 452-1575

November 22, 1983

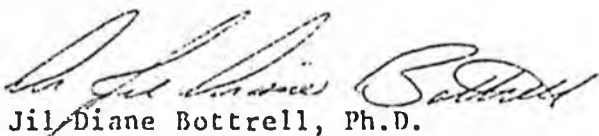
Marsha Schneider, MSW
National Association of Social Workers
P.O. Box 10430
Fairbanks, Alaska 99710

Dear Ms. Schneider:

I am writing this letter to support the efforts of the National Association of Social Workers to obtain licensure for social workers in the State of Alaska. As a licensed psychologist, and one involved in the establishment and maintenance of licensure practices in my field, I am in a position to recognize the necessity for licensure for mental health professionals in general, and for social workers in particular. My specific concern is to be able to maintain the quality of social work services provided, and to establish a process for consumer protection against unethical practices by mental health professionals. I have served on the Ethics Committee of State Psychological Associations and on the Board of Examiners for Psychologists in Maine, and I strongly support the development of a complaint process in cases of alleged misconduct by professionals. In my ten years of work as a professional psychologist, I have seen the efficacy of social work and the contribution of social workers in the mental health field in a variety of settings, and hope that the Alaska legislature will assist social workers in their important contribution by providing a mechanism for licensure in Alaska.

If I can be of any service in testifying in behalf of licensure, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Jil Diane Bottrell, Ph.D.
Director
Fairbanks Community Mental Health Center

JDB:cj



National Association of Social Workers
Attention: Susan Johnson
P.O. Box 10430
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

December 9, 1983

Dear Ms. Johnson:

We at Women in Crisis feel that there should be set standards for Social Workers. Licensing will assure uniform standards of social work practice from state to state. An enforceable code of professional conduct will provide consumers protection.

The quality of human services will be further developed by setting standards for social work practitioners. We support the Senate Bill No. 303 which will establish a board of Social Worker examiners who will set social work standards.

Sincerely,

Trish Livingston
Trish Livingston
Program Manager
for Women in Crisis



Heritage House

3925 East 9th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
(907) 338-0542

A Charitable Operation of Alaska Semi-Supportive Homes, An Alaskan Non-Profit Corporation.

Robert O. Christoffersen, Executive Director
Edith M. Christoffersen, Deputy Director

December 8, 1983

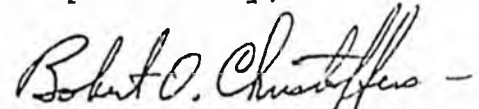
Gary Lichtinstine
ACSW, NASW
211 H St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sir,

The Board of Directors have instructed me to convey to you that we of Alaska Semi-Supportive Homes Inc., do support the legislation that has been put forth to license Social Workers with-in the State of Alaska.

Our feelings are that this is much needed legislation to insure that those people that are recipients of the service are receiving the best service that can be provided in their best interest.

Respectfully,


Robert O. Christoffersen

Director

THE COUNSELING CENTER

101 EAST NINTH AVENUE No. 7
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

279-5441

December 16, 1983

Millie Andreini, M.S.W.
Jon F. Burke, Ph.D.
Betty Morgan Burt, M.Ed.
William G. Campbell, M.D.
Alfred Collins, Ph.D.
Mary Dall, M.S.W.
Karen S. Dixon, M.S.
Catherine Dunn, M.D.
Patricia Mangiardi, ACSW
Patricia C. Patrick, M.D.
Thomas M. Robinson, Ph.D.

Gary Lichtenstein, ACSW, Chair,
Alaska Chapter, NASW, Licensing Committee
211 H Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Lichtenstein:

The Counseling Center endorses legislation which provides for the licensure of social workers and supports Senate Bill No. 303. As a group of professional mental health care providers we are well aware of the importance of licensure of social workers in Alaska.

Licensing social workers will not only help the general public to identify qualified practitioners of social work, but will help to insure quality standards for social work practice.

We understand that Senate Bill No. 303 was introduced during the 1983 Legislature. We urge passage of this legislation during the 1984 Legislature.

Sincerely,

Jon F. Burke
Jon F. Burke, Ph.D.

William G. Campbell
William G. Campbell, M.D.

Alfred Collins
Alfred Collins, Ph.D.

Mary Dall
Mary Dall, M.S.W.

Karen Dixon
Karen Dixon, M.S.

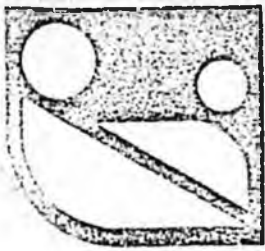
Catherine Dunn
Catherine Dunn, M.D.

Patricia Mangiardi
Patricia Mangiardi, ACSW

Patricia C. Patrick
Patricia C. Patrick, M.D.

Thomas M. Robinson
Thomas M. Robinson, Ph.D.

Millie Andreini
Millie Andreini, M.S.W.



THE CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND PARENTS

December 20, 1983

Mr. Gary Lichtenstein, A.C.S.W., Chair
Alaska Chapter, NASW Licensing Committee
211 'H' Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Lichtenstein:


The Anchorage Child Abuse Board, Inc. is the Board of Directors for the Center for Children and Parents and Intermission, a crisis nursery for children who may be the victims of child abuse or neglect. We are very interested in quality services for children, parents, and families. Social workers provide many such services in Anchorage and throughout Alaska.


We are aware that legislation which will provide licensure for social workers was introduced during the 1983 Legislature. We endorse such legislation and support Senate Bill No. 303. Licensure social workers will help to assure quality human services by setting standards for social work practitioners. Licensure also aids the consumer in indentifying qualified social work practitioners.

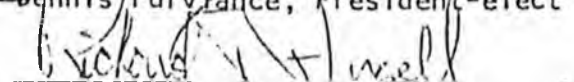
We trust that legislators will take steps to pass legislation which will provide licensure for social workers in the interest of quality human services as well as consumer protection.

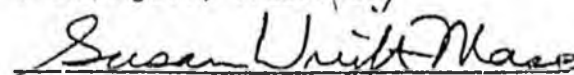
Sincerely,

Anchorage Child Abuse Board, Inc.


Marianne Robinson, President


Dennis Purviance, President-elect


Dick Angell, Treasurer


Susan Wright Mason, Secretary

△ Administrative Offices (907) 278-4558
1577 'C' Street 99501

△ Spenard Center (907) 243-5411
3944 Spenard 99503

△ Transitional Living Center (907) 338-7819
921 E. 10th Ave. 99501

△ Mat-Su Community (907) 376-2411
Counseling Center
Wasilla Business Park
Box 656
Wasilla, Alaska 99687



△ Parent Training Center (907) 272-1722
1844 W. Northern Lights 99503

△ Day Break Center (907) 272-3854
Adult Day Care
1100 W. 10th 99501

△ Annax Center (907) 276-5400
1020 E. 4th Ave. 99501

△ Central Mailing:
Pouch 3759 ECB
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gary V. Vreeman, Ph.D.
Executive Director

December 28, 1983

Marsha Schneider, M.S.W.
Executive Director
Alaska Chapter
National Association of Social Workers
P.O. Box 10430
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Ms. Schneider:

The Board of Directors and clinical staff of the Anchorage Community Mental Health Center wish to express our support for the licensing of social workers at the State level. There are a number of reasons why we favor the proposed licensure bill but two stand out as being of particular importance to us.

First, our clinical staff is involved in making evaluations and recommendations involving commitments to mental hospitals (SB 100, Section 47-30915[11]). Clinical social workers are the only ones in a group of professions designated for this role who are not yet licensed by the State.

Second, if our clinical social workers were licensed, we would be able to collect many more third party payments than we now can, enhancing our ability to support ourselves as an agency and making us less dependent on State funding. With Federal and State support of agencies such as ours continually declining, the issue of third party payments has become critical.

You have our enthusiastic support for the ammended version of Senate Bill 303.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James Hotchkiss".

James Hotchkiss, Ph.D.
President, Board of Directors

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Glade Birch".

Glade Birch, Ph.D.
Executive Director

AS/JH/GB/kw

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

ALASKA STATE SENATE

JOE P. JOSEPHSON
DISTRICT G - ANCHORAGE
1526 F STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-4419



WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4907
(907) 465-4525

COMMITTEES
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES (CHAIR)
JUDICIARY (VICE-CHAIR)
FINANCE
MAJORITY CAUCUS (CHAIR)

February 27, 1984

Ms. Marsha Schneider
Executive Director
Alaska Chapter
National Association of
Social Workers
P.O. Box 10430
Fairbanks, Alaska 99710

Dear Ms. Schneider:

Your letter of February 17 stating the positions of the Alaska Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers is acknowledged. My own views are consonant with those of the Alaska Chapter. The Committee I chair has already acted on social work licensing, the bill I sponsored to implement the wishes of your members. The Senate has acted favorably on access to adoption information and I was pleased to play a role in that regard.

The \$5 million grant fund established in 1983 was based upon legislation I sponsored in the Senate and I am proud to know from many sources that the program is being well implemented in the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. I will support additional appropriations and appreciate the interest and support of your organization.

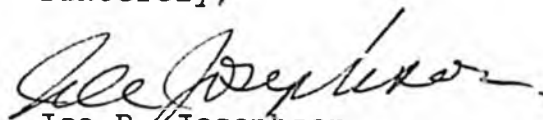
We are working on transitional community housing for the mentally ill and the Governor's proposals on day care assistance and will continue to do so.

Please don't hesitate to write again whenever there is legislation of interest to you as an individual or to the Alaska Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers.

Ms. Marsha Schneider
February 27, 1984
Page Two

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,


Joe P. Josephson
State Senator

JPJ:rak

cc: Susan Johnson
Cheryl Mann
Barbara Carraher
Margie Dohrman
Gary Lichtenstein
Molly Collins



**ALASKA
CHAPTER**

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
SOCIAL WORKERS**

**P.O. BOX 10430
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99710
907-456-5914**

February 17, 1984

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Bethel
- Student Representative:
1983-84
✓ Molly Collins
Anchorage
- Executive Director:
Marsha Schneider, MSW
Fairbanks

Senator Joe Josephson
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

The Alaska Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers is writing to advise you the major social welfare issues for which we request your support during this legislative session.

DAY CARE ASSISTANCE:

We strongly support the Governor's budget which provides for a critically needed increase in day care assistance.

TRANSITIONAL COMMUNITY HOUSING PROGRAMS FOR INDIVIDUALS RELEASED FROM ALASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE:

An increase in the Governor's budget for transitional community housing programs for the mentally ill is needed. Such programs are more cost-effective than institutionalization and enable more people to be released from API into the community.

LOW INCOME HOUSING:

The 1983 legislative session created a low-income, multiple-housing grant fund by enacting A.S. 44.47.630 and funded it with five million dollars. We request an appropriation to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs of fifteen million dollars for FY '85 in order to meet extreme low-income housing needs statewide.

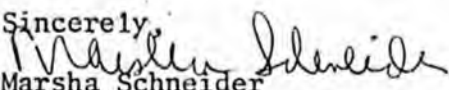
SOCIAL WORK LICENSING:

Individuals using the title of social worker need to be licensed in order to provide consumers with assurance of educational competence and the ability to secure insurance coverage for social work services as well as to establish a mechanism to prohibit unethical practice.

ACCESS TO ADOPTION INFORMATION:

Adult adoptees need access to information about themselves. Legislation is needed which provides that all information which does not actually identify biological parents should be released to adoptees requesting it.

Individual members of NASW who live in your district are available to discuss these issues with you or please feel free to call either myself at 456-5914 in Fairbanks or our Chapter lobbyist, Cecilia Kleinkauf, 786-1714 (w) or 563-6073 (h). For information pertaining to licensing, please contact Jana Varrati in Juneau.

Sincerely,

Marsha Schneider
Executive Director - Alaska Chapter - N.A.S.W.

P.O. Box 258
Cordova, AK 99574
March 5, 1984

RECEIVED

Senator Jan Laika, Chair
Senate Rules Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: CS for Senate Bill No. 303 (HESS); An act relating to the practice of social work...

Dear Senator Laika:

This letter is a follow up to my letter of March 2, 1984, in which I requested an exception to the above referenced act for those persons currently identified as clinical social workers. I must confess that my earlier letter was sent without a review of the act, and I offer my apologies due, but my basic position has not changed. I only became aware of the proposed legislation March 2, 1984, and my letter of that date was sent as a stop gap measure since I was informed that the proposed legislation had started to move through committee after a long delay.

After reviewing CS for Senate Bill No. 303 (HESS), I have comments to offer in eight different areas. These will be taken up in their order of occurrence in the Bill.

(1) Section 1. PURPOSE provides for a code of ethics, but does not specify the nature of the code subscribed to, nor does the act differentiate between standards and ethics, per se. Social Workers have an organization called the National Association of Social Workers. Also, for informational purposes, it is noted here that some organizations such as the American Psychological Association have published positions on both standards and ethics. The above comments are not meant to indicate that the proposed legislation has failed to include provisions relating to either standards or ethics.

(2) There is no amendment to include those licensed under the proposed act in the provisions of AS 08.02.010. This will be discussed further in (5).

(3) Section 08.07.060(2) provides for examination but does not even hint at the legislative intent of regulations that may be adopted by the board for examinations. Does a standardized examination for social workers exist? Should Alaska have a locally developed or constructed examination? Will the examination be written or oral, and will it include both objective and essay questions? While these considerations can be covered by the Administrative Code, some legislative intent could be included in the Act.

(4) It is recommended that Section 08.07.060 include a paragraph to the effect that: When requested by the department (Commerce and Economic Development) the board shall review the quality, availability, and need of social worker services in the state (perhaps in cooperation with the Commissioner of Health and Social Services).

Senator Jan Faiks

March 3, 1984

Page 2

(5) There appears to be some ambiguity concerning the status of a licensed bachelor social worker in proposed Section 08.87.110. It was noted above that AS 08.02.010 was not amended to include the proposed act. Assuming that the intent is to include the proposed act under AS 08.02.010, specialty designations for bachelor social workers (bsw) will pose a problem since AS 08.02.010 is oriented towards professionals per se. The proposed Section 08.87.010(b) provides for practice of bsw under supervision and Section 08.87.110(3) provides for specialty designations on licenses, including it is assumed for bsw's practicing under supervision. Unless otherwise specified, it is assumed that the conditions of Section 08.87.110(d) which apply to private unsupervised practice (Master Social Worker) will also apply to the practice of supervised bsw (as authorized by Section 08.87.110(b)). It is also assumed that the original legislative intent was to apply AS 08.02.010 to all professions licensed under Title 8. It is not clear whether the intent of Section 08.87.110(3) authorizes non-therapeutic counseling or what the term "therapeutic counseling" specifically refers to in Section 08.87.110(c)(1). The terms "clinical social worker" and "psychotherapy" may also require definition.

(6) The proposed legislation does not specify exemptions for other qualified professionals licensed under Title 8 or for qualified non-licensed professionals. Chapter 64 (Medicine) provides model legislation for exemptions of licensed professionals (AS 08.64.380(4)).

(7) It is my opinion that Section 08.87.210(4) and (5) may prove to be problematic. The first consideration is whether master social workers with a specialty of clinical social work are to be extended psychotherapist-patient privilege when engaged in the authorized practice of psychotherapy (proposed Section 08.87.110(e); see also AS 08.86.180(d)). It appears that this might be the case with Licensed Master Social Worker, but not with Licensed Bachelor Social Worker [see *Allred v. State*, Sup. Ct. Op. No. 1304 (File No. 2343), 554 P.2d 411 [1976]]. The extent of the psychotherapist-patient privilege is beyond the scope of this paper, other than to suggest that it may be relevant. The above discussion is not concerned with intent to harm others which must be reported.

Section 08.87.210(5) seems problematic since it seems that if the social worker has knowledge of child abuse he/she should report his/her findings to the appropriate authority prior to the conditions suggested in (5). Again, it is beyond the scope of this paper other than to suggest that the immediate reporting of child abuse should be the duty of all persons, regardless of qualifications (AS 47.17.020).

(8) To this point, I have taken it upon myself to make suggestions that might be useful to the legislators concerned with CS Senate Bill No. 303, with no particular self-interest in the comments, with the exception of a plea for clarity concerning confidentiality and privileged communication. However, the next point to be made concerning exceptions to the act is not without self-interest, nor without precedent. Reference is made here to the requested

Senator Jan Faiks
March 3, 1984
Page 3

exceptions to the act for those individuals who can be currently identified as clinical social workers. This request was hastily made to your committee in my letter of March 2, 1984. The request is repeated below with some revision.

As you know, exceptions to enacted legislation concerning professionals are commonly referred to as grandfathering (more appropriately grandpersoning) clauses or rights. There is a long history of grandfathering in North America, and as I recall most of the babies delivered in Cordova forty or so years ago were delivered by an able medical technician with a year or two of training who was later grandfathered in as Cordova's leading M.D. More to the point, however, I am enclosing an article of mine which refers to grandfather clauses contained in licensing acts in Canada (Arvidson, 1969). In addition, I offer the following quote from Smith (1978, pp. 489-490):

The grandpersoning process recognizes an individual's property right to professional practice, given that the proprietary interest was established in a manner consistent with the laws of the state at the time of initiation of the practice. Once the proprietary interest is established, courts are reluctant to rule against the holders of the property right unless strong evidence to the contrary is presented.

The Alaska Statutes are currently silent with respect to any definition of "clinical social worker", but AS 08.86.180(d) does define certain practices that said workers may engage, in a lawful manner. Thus, providing that individuals have identified themselves as "clinical social workers", their practice of, for example, therapeutic counseling is consistent with the laws of the state. Smith (1978, p. 489) argues that grandperson provisions are necessary in proposed licensing statutes "...to prevent unconstitutional disenfranchisement of individuals...". I agree with Smith and I specifically request an exception to CS for Senate Bill No. 303 (HESS) to allow those persons identified as "clinical social workers" before the effective date of the Act to be licensed as Master Social Workers with a specialty designation of Clinical Social Work without examination, but based solely upon application, including proof of identity as being a clinical social worker and the payment of appropriate fees prior to a date to be established in the proposed Act. I again propose an identity test similar to the one proposed in my letter of March 2, 1984. I construe the identity of clinical social worker to mean: (1) those persons currently engaged in the practice of clinical social work as members or employees of public or private agencies or organizations; (2) persons currently engaged in the independent private practice of clinical social work; (3) persons otherwise currently licensed to practice clinical social work or identified as clinical social workers under AS 43.70 or/and under local municipal licensing codes or provisions; or (4) persons recognized as clinical social workers by state or national organizations such as the National Association of Social Workers. While the concern here is with exception to the Act for a specific category of social worker, it is only fair to suggest that there should be an exception to the act for all persons currently identified as social worker,

Senator Jan Faiks

March 3, 1984

Page 4

however they may identify themselves. The proposed Bill (CS No. 303) does provide for grandpersoning after the fact, but not before the fact (i.e., prior to the effective date of the Bill).

The above comments consist of my specific concerns with the proposed legislation. I do, however, have some general remarks relating to the proposed legislation and to professional licensing in general.

I have no objection, per se, to the Licensed Master Social Worker category. Individuals in this category do and can provide vital services for the people of the state. These individuals usually have high achievement levels and are likely to engage in independent, private practice and it is in the public interest to identify such individuals.

This is not to suggest that individuals in the Licensed Bachelor Social Work category do not have high goals, but their orientation is frequently towards employment in established agencies or governmental units, where they are exempted and licensing is not required. While not wanting to sound derogatory, it seems that the bachelor category is granting second class status to those placed in that category. The prospects of a college graduate spending a life time under supervision are less than encouraging. It may be that the bachelor social worker category could be defined in such a way that these individuals could practice independently for certain activities, such as non-therapeutic counseling, if the term can be properly defined, or perhaps, the proposed legislation could provide a means of advancing to the status of Master Social Worker if the bachelor social worker is interested in being supervised for a specified period and meeting other field requirements that might be established by the board.

A problem similar to the above currently exists in AS 08.86 which provides for two levels of licensing, namely psychologist and psychological associate. It seems fair to suggest the psychological associates are less than overjoyed with the status offered them by AS 08.86. This is not to suggest that Alaska does not need the services of psychological associates or bachelor social workers. Some attention is focused on this need in my paper that I referred to in my letter of March 2, 1984.

My final comments concern the nature of licensing of professionals in Alaska in general. It has been my impression during the past few years that the legislature has been interested in decreasing rather than increasing the number of licensing boards covered by Title 8. My specific comments above have been stimulated by the fact that the proposed legislation may become law, with no particular endorsement on my part intended. Certainly the advocates of CS No. 303 have their reasons for wanting this piece of legislation and they should be heard.

In the meantime, I respectfully submit a simple substitute for the proposed legislation. Whereas Clinical Social Workers are already recognized in AS 08.86,

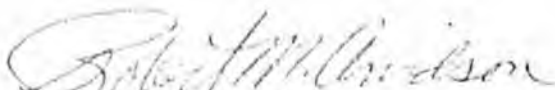
Senator Jan Faiks
March 3, 1984
Page 5

it would seem that an amendment to AS 08.86.230 providing for a definition or a means for identifying clinical social worker would eliminate the need for an additional board and would provide a modicum of independence for social workers identified other than clinical. It is realized that there are legitimate reasons for one profession not wanted to be defined by another, but a precedent has been set in AS 08.86.180(d) and the above solution would be economical. A precedent for identifying related professions has also been established in Chapter 08.64 (Medicine). Clinical social workers could be licensed through AS 43.70.020 and local codes, dependent upon the ability of the legislature to formulate a definition of clinical social worker that would not turn the Department of Revenue into a regulatory agency. It is only fair, however, to point out that I am criticizing psychology's tendency to annex professions beyond its realm in my paper concerned with AS 08.86.

The least complicated and most economical solution is for the statutes to remain silent on definitions for social workers or clinical social workers. As it now stands, a person can become a social worker or a clinical social worker by obtaining a state and local business license. It does not seem that this appears to be a particular problem at this time other than a commitment for the public good must be made by the individual desiring this classification. Some advantages of legal privilege and protection would be lost by the lack of statutory regulation. However, whether regulation of social workers is necessary for the welfare of the state remains beyond the scope of this paper other than to suggest that it may not be necessary.

With thanks for the opportunity to comment on the proposed legislation,

Sincerely yours,



Robert M. Arvidson
Clinical Social Worker

Enclosure: As stated

cc: Senate Finance Committee
Representative Peter Goll
Senator Dick Eliason
House Speaker Joe Hayes
Senate President Jalmar Kerttula
Governor Bill Sheffield
Senator Josephson

RMA/lsb

REFERENCES: Arvidson, Robert M., "The Registration of Psychologists in Canada".
Canadian Psychologist, 1968, 9, 40-41.

Smith, Roger C., "Psychology and the Courts: Some Implications of Recent Judicial Decisions for State Licensing Boards". Professional Psychology, 1978, 9, 489-498.



ALASKA CHILDREN'S SERVICES, INC.

1200 East 27th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-3999
(907) 276-4515

December 23, 1983

Senator Joe Josephson
Pouch V, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

It has come to the attention of the Alaska Children's Services (ACS) Native Advisory Committee that a new bill has been introduced through your office. It is Senate Bill 303.

As a committee developed to address matters relating to Native youth in care at ACS, we have many concerns pertaining to this bill. We are curious as to the source and objectives of the bill. While appearing to create a privileged class of social workers which would virtually control the entire field, the benefits, if any, to those whom such workers are meant to serve are not so clear.

With a view toward clarifying these concerns of ours, we request that you respond to the following list of questions relative to those concerns:

1. What is the main purpose of the bill?
2. How does it protect clients?
3. What are the benefits and ramifications of this bill for rural and urban communities?
4. How does it affect future state, federal and local funding?
5. How does it affect a state that only recently developed a Bachelor of Social Work Program? Alaska does not have a Masters of Social Work Program.
6. Will it affect the funding of a rural community where there are no MSW's?
7. How does this bill affect Governor Sheffield's new policy of increasing Native hire within the state?

Serving Alaska's

Children and Families through:

- Residential Treatment Center
- Group Homes
- Emergency Shelter Services

- American Baptist
- American Lutheran
- United Methodist Churches

Member:

- United Way of Anchorage
- Child Welfare League of America
- Alaska Association of Homes for Children
- Affiliate of the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

Senator Joe Josephson
December 23, 1983
Page Two

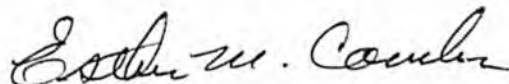
8. Has the public had an opportunity to make comments about this bill?

The Native Advisory Committee would like to hear from you prior to the January legislative session.

Thank-you for your concern in this matter.

Sincerely,

ALASKA CHILDREN'S SERVICES



Native Advisory Committee

cc: John Garvin, ACS Executive Director
Thomas Gunderson, Director of Programs
Native Advisory Committee
Legislators



ALASKA CHILDREN'S SERVICES, INC.

1200 East 27th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
(907) 276-4515

NATIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Esther Combs, ACS Board member, Chairperson for Native Cultural Committee
Home: 563-6374 Work: 272-7529
4885 Newcastle
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dr. Mary Carroll, ACS Board member
Home: 344-3454 Work: 786-1714
UAA Department of Social Work
3221 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dr. Ted Mala, ACS Board member
Home: 243-3103 Work: 786-4770
P.O. Box 1279
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Elaine Abraham
Work: 786-1123
2411 E. 20th
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Paul Tiulana
Home: 333-5844
4400 E. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Helen Johnson
Home: 344-7873
8630 Ange
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dr. Kerry Feldman
Home: 337-2957 Work: 786-1796

Helen Reed
Home: 272-2728 Work: 786-1575
P.O. Box 4-1928
Anchorage, AK

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- Residential Treatment Center
 - Group Homes
 - Emergency Shelter Services

Jointly founded and

Supported by:

- American Baptist
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Member:

- United Way of Anchorage
- Child Welfare League of America
- Alaska Association of Human Resources



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

LETTER OF INTENT - CSSB 303
(Social Workers)

February 10, 1984

Senator Jalmar Kerttula
President of the Senate

Dear Mr. President:

The Committee on Health, Education and Social Services, to which was referred Senate Bill 303, concerning social workers, recommends that the bill be replaced by the attached Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 303 (HESS), and that the Committee Substitute do pass.

During hearings, representatives of the Division of Family and Youth Services of the Department of Health and Social Services protested that the original bill would have had overly restrictive effects upon the recruitment and retention of persons performing social work services within the government.

Your Committee has considered these objections and notes that Alaska law makes special provisions or exemptions for persons performing the function of psychologists in the government service who would not qualify to be known as "psychologists" were they in the private sector.

The Committee Substitute is thus patterned after similar language in the provisions of Title 8 pertaining to psychologists. The Committee Substitute thus meets all objections of the Division of Family and Youth Services.

In allowing state workers performing social work functions to be known as "social workers", without meeting the criteria applicable to most social workers in the private sector, your Committee expects that the Division of Personnel of the Department of Administration, as promised to your Committee, will modify the criteria to candidates

favor

Letter of Intent - CSSB 303
February 10, 1984
Page Two

who have received formal education at the bachelor's or graduate levels in social work. Your Committee notes that academic undergraduate education in social work is now available at two campuses of the University of Alaska.

It is intended that the Division of Family and Youth Services will be taking this step, and others, with a view to make incremental improvements in the academic qualifications of persons rendering social work services in the Department of Health and Social Services.

Respectfully submitted,

Joe P. Josephson
Chairman
Health, Education and
Social Services
Committee

Attachment



**ALASKA
CHAPTER**

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
SOCIAL WORKERS**

**P.O. BOX 10430
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99710
907-456-5914**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Anchorage

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Anchorage

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1982-85
Mary Carroll, D.S.W.
Anchorage

1983-84
Gary Lichtenstein, ACSW
Anchorage

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1982-84
Nattie Dean Scott, MSW
McGrath

Southeastern Representative:
1982-84
Diane Bachon, ACSW
Sitka

At Large: 1982-84
CoCo Espinoza, ACSW
Bethel

Student Representative:
1983-84
Molly Collins
Anchorage

Executive Director:
Marsha Schneider, MSW
Fairbanks

The Q's & A's should go to legislators or aides outside of Anchorage. Anchorage legislators supposedly were given these when social workers contacted them. Please note Furnace and Pettyjohn were not contacted. I will be typing up the whole list this week and sending it to you.

On the amendment....
Version 2 should read as follows.

(same as proposed amendments #1 and #2 concerning Article 3.

Article 4, Section 6, page 10 as follows:

- (a) a person who holds a Bachelor's degree, Master's degree or Doctoral degree in a related field or from a non-accredited school of social work and who has been practicing under the title, social worker, for two consecutive years out of the last five years from the effective date of this Act may apply for and receive a license as a Bachelor social worker.
- (b) for original licensing as an LBSW or LMSW a person may be exempted from examination if the person otherwise meets the requirements of AS 08.87.100
- (c) an application for a license under this section must be filed before July 1, 1987.

This Act takes effect July 1, 1984.

Sorry for the typos. It would take too long and too much effort to correct them.

Good luck!

Marsha

P.S. Am sending you an article on continuing education. Think you're right, but I would like to do it -anyway for obvious reasons.

Alaska Chapter, National Association of Social Workers
June 9, 1983

Senate Health, Education & Social Services Committee

Proposed Amendments for Senate Bill 303

Amendment #1

Article 3, Sec. 08.87.200

Amend (a) page 5, line 20

Insert after the word "work" the words "under the title social worker"

Amendment #2

Article 3, Sec. 08.87.200

Amend (c) page 6, line 7

Put a period after the word "worker"

Amendment #2

Article 4, Section 6, page 10

New language as follows:

- (a) a person who holds a Bachelor's Degree, Master's Degree or Doctoral Degree in a related field or from a non-accredited school of social work and, who has been practicing under the title, social worker, for at least two years from the effective date of this act may apply for and receive a license as a Bachelor Social Worker.
- (b) for original licensing as an LBSW or LMSW a person may be exempted from examination if the person otherwise meets the requirements of A.S.08.87.100
- (c) an application for a license under this section must be filed before July 1, 1983.

This Act takes effect July 1, 1983.



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, FAIRBANKS
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

December 7, 1983

Ms. Susan Johnson
President
Alaska Chapter, NASW
P.O. Box 1037 DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Susan:

I'm writing to you in regards to the Social Work Licensure bill, particularly Amendment #2 which may affect students in our undergraduate social work program at UAF.

A full baccalaureate program in social work has been in existence at UAF since 1976. Last spring the program, revised with a new rural and cross-cultural emphasis, was submitted to the Council of Social Work Education for candidacy for accreditation. The first step of the application process, the acceptance of the self-study report, has been passed, and a site visit by CSWE, the second step, will take place this coming spring.

If the program is accepted for candidate status, those students who will graduate beginning a year from this spring (May, 1985) under our new revised rural-oriented program will be acknowledged as being graduated from an accredited program. These graduates thus will have no problem in applying for a license as a Bachelor Social Worker.

I am concerned, however, with students who will be finishing up under our present program. Our present program, although containing the curriculum requirements of CSWE, does not reflect the changes of the program submitted for accreditation. These changes, as mentioned above, have to do with a rural, cross-cultural orientation for social work practice, which fits the mission of the new College of Human and Rural Development of which we became a part last year. These students indeed may fall "between the cracks" of the bill since they will not have graduated from an accredited program nor will they have the time to engage in social work practice for two years in order to be grandfathered.

It seems that only a few changes in Amendment #2 (Article 4, Section 6, Page 10) would make it possible for our present students, those following the present program, to qualify for licensure. I would thus suggest the following two changes:

(1) In order to give students completing the present program a chance to be grandfathered in, I would propose if possible to extend the application filing date to July 1, 1987. The last of our students under the present

program will be completed by Spring, 1985. This will give them two years to practice social work and be included in on the grandfather stipulation. After that time (Spring, 1985), all students will be following the new, revised curriculum, that which has been submitted for candidacy for accreditation. I would also make the suggestion that the time be "two consecutive years out of the last five." This would accommodate those who were to take time off after graduation, for example, because of pregnancy, to care for an infant or child, or for some other reason.

(2) The second suggestion has to do with the practice requirement in the amendment: that it refer to the practice of social work under the scope of practice as delineated under Section 08.87.100, rather than to practice under the title, social worker. Many if not most of the social work jobs in the Fairbanks area are not called social work, but titles such as adoption or foster care worker, counselor, community service worker, and other titles. These people, fully-qualified social workers practicing social work, would therefore not be included under the grandfather amendment. In addition, it is possible that human service workers not performing tasks defined under the "scope of practice" might carry the title social worker and therefore be eligible.

Considering the above changes, I would propose that Amendment #2 read as follows:

(a) a person who holds a Bachelor's Degree, Master's Degree or Doctoral Degree in a related field or from a non-accredited school of social work and who has been practicing social work within the scope of practice specified in Section 08.87.110 for two consecutive years out of the last five years from the effective date of this act may apply for and receive a license as a Bachelor Social Worker.

(b) (this would remain the same)

(c) an application for a license under this section must be filed before July 1, 1987.

This act takes effect July 1, 1984.

(Changes underlined.)

I hope you understand our position. As coordinator of the social work program at UAF, I am concerned that our present students who are completing a full program of social work, but not yet accredited, will be able to apply for a license as Bachelor Social Worker through the grandfather clause. I think that the above changes in the amendment would go a long way in helping these students qualify.

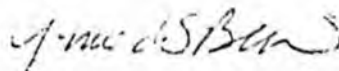
I would be most pleased to discuss this matter further with you or

page three

anyone on the licensing committee. Incidentally, I am most impressed with the bill and the efforts on the part of those who have had a part in its formulation. We will help in any way we can in promoting the bill and seeing it through its passage.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Gerald S. Berman, Ph.D., ACSW
Coordinator of the Social Work Program
Dept. of Behavioral Sciences and
Human Services
6th floor Gruening

GB:ndn

cc: Pudge Kleinkauf
Marsha Schneider
Gary Lichtenstein

When shopping for a therapist,

look for the license

Finding a qualified therapist in Anchorage is no easy matter. There is a confusing array of services offered by practitioners who have a wide range of training and approaches.

As a consumer of health services, you can't be expected to evaluate the credentials of health service practitioners. However, the state can legally act in the public interest by licensing professional health practice.

If your therapist is a psychologist or a clinical social worker, here are 10 reasons why he or she should be licensed:

- This assures that when you engage a therapist, that person has had high levels of education, training and supervised

experience. Licensed providers have been screened and evaluated carefully in terms of specific standards before they are allowed independently to provide services to you. The license also assures you that those standards are uniform from state to state, so if you are in therapy when you move, it is very likely the therapy can continue without major disruption.

- It provides a requirement that your therapist must continue his/her education and stay up to date on recent developments.

- It ensures privileged communications between you and your therapist (confidentiality).

- It discourages the use of fads and untested or experi-



**dr. ken
mueiler**

mental forms of therapy.

- Insurance reimbursement is possible. If your therapist is licensed, your insurance company has a standard for recognition and payment of this important health benefit to its subscribers.

- It ensures an enforceable code of professional conduct. The license can be denied, suspended or revoked to counter a threat to the public welfare.

- It assures you that your therapist is a member of a profession that will police itself. For example, the ethical standards of psychologists are stricter than any other set of standards regarding independent practice.

- It demonstrates respectability and accountability. Your therapist voluntarily applies for licensure. By so doing, he/she is making an effort to upgrade the quality of professional services. Your therapist should also be active with a state association. Submitting to peer review is an act of good faith.

- It provides an opportunity

for you to press for redress of grievances without costly litigation:

- It helps consumers identify reputable therapists. Licensure makes qualified therapists more accessible by making it easier to find them. According to Will Bukland of the American Psychological Association, this results in increased competition in economic terms among professionals licensed in the same category, resulting in stability of fees and lower costs.

When licensing boards are under public review, grievances often emerge about their performance. Of course, the value of licensure to you, as a potential consumer of such services, clearly outweighs the problems that occasionally re-

sult from board performance. The bath water may need changing, but the baby is worth saving.

Clinical social workers are presently working toward a licensure bill so they can more effectively police themselves. This should directly benefit those who turn to them for help.

Licensure isn't a guarantee that you and your therapist will work effectively together, but it does increase the probability of a positive outcome by assuring that your therapist has met rigorous standards.

Dr. Mueller is an Anchorage psychologist.

MARK G. HATFIELD, DRES., CHAIRMAN

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

J. KEITH KENNEDY, STAFF DIRECTOR
FRANCIS J. SULLIVAN, MINORITY STAFF DIRECTOR

April 18, 1983

Gary Lichtenstein
211 H Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Gary:

Thank you for calling my Anchorage office regarding the amendment to recognize clinical social workers for third party CHAMPUS payments.


Senator Inouye submitted an amendment, and I cosponsored it, which recognizes clinical social workers for direct CHAMPUS reimbursement. It was accepted by the Senate Appropriations Committee and enacted. I have enclosed the language report explaining the guidelines for this new reimbursement.

The December 8, 1982, Congressional Record Digest, which stated that the measure prohibited such reimbursement, was a misprint. The House has approved the measure which the Senate had adopted. Also enclosed is correct language from page H9141 of the Record.

Thanks again for sharing your interest with me about this important issue.

With best wishes,

Cordially,


TED STEVENS

Enclosures

FROM THE PRESIDENT

efforts at major universities.

As you might well imagine, we asked him many questions, to which he gave straightforward, honest responses. For instance, we inquired about his perspective on the 1984 presidential election. He expressed concern about the Democratic Party not having at this time a consensus candidate to put forward. He expressed his views about the strengths and weaknesses of those in the running. Mr. O'Neill was confident that unless the economy is in a very, very bad state, Ronald Reagan will run again.

When asked about the plans of the Democratic Caucus for long-range economic planning, and, particularly, its response to the worsening unemployment situation, the Speaker mentioned the short-term goal of pushing through a major public works bill.

He thinks that one of the main ways of helping to restore the economy is to get the housing and automobile industries moving again, and he plans to seek more liberal housing subsidy programs.

While Sneaker O'Neill is a voluble man, we did have an opportunity to tell him about some NASW activities, particularly about our lobbying and political action efforts. He expressed a good deal of interest and gave us to believe that we would have access to his office in future battles on Capitol Hill.

The time went very swiftly. Several times Mr. O'Neill waved off aides trying to remind him that others were waiting to see him, and extended his lunch with us. All in all, the experience was a very momentous one. We will long remember this chance to meet with one of our most humane and effective politicians. □

CHAMPUS Vendors

(From page 1)

NASW national office and the New York City Chapter, rejected the argument, saying, "CHAMPUS reports demonstrate that in the majority of states the comparative prevailing fee profiles for social workers' psychotherapy sessions are lower than those for psychiatrists. DOD reports that no quality of care problems have arisen."

Past is Prologue

The language of the amendment is identical to that carried in previous appropriation acts. The 1981 DOD Appropriations Act directed CHAMPUS to conduct an experimental reimbursement program under which the services of independent clinical social workers are directly reimbursed (see separate story on this page). The purpose of the study is to determine the cost-effectiveness and compare the quality of services provided by the social workers. □

Most Recent CHAMPUS Experiment Data Illustrate the Efficiency of Social Workers

THE DEFENSE Department's CHAMPUS insurance program for dependents of military personnel estimates that it saved over \$253,000 between December 1980 and March 1982 through its experimental reimbursement of clinical social workers.

The estimate is based on a comparison of the fees charged by social workers and psychiatrists in 32 states where 8 CHAMPUS insurance carriers have been reimbursing clinical social workers independent of physician supervision or referral. A report on the fee comparisons appeared in the October 1982 *NEWS*.

CHAMPUS's savings estimate is contained in an interim report on claims activity from October 1981 through March 1982. The experiment, which began in December 1980, ended in September

1982. CHAMPUS will issue an April-September and final report when it has compiled data from its insurance intermediaries.

Nearly 92 percent of the claims processed through last March were for individual psychotherapy sessions of 45 to 60 minutes. The states of Hawaii and Texas accounted for more than 62 percent of the 3,420 claims processed between the experiment's inception and March 1982.

Of the total 3,420 claims, 1,777 were filed during the October 1981-March 1982 period, representing 425 providers and 947 beneficiaries. The number of October-March claims was 39 percent greater than the number filed by September 30, 1981, when the experiment originally was to have ended.

NASW and U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) worked to achieve ex-

tension of the study through September 1982 so that enough claims could be filed to ensure the validity of any findings regarding the cost-effectiveness of the reimbursement of independent clinical social workers.

Although a comparatively small program, CHAMPUS has been a leader in setting innovative trends for the private-sector insurance industry. The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved a 1983 budget proposal by Senator Inouye that clinical social workers be recognized as independent, reimbursable treatment providers under CHAMPUS. According to Jim Evans, NASW senior staff associate for mental health issues, the program will continue its recognition of clinical social workers, as in the experimental study, until final adoption of the 1983 budget. □

EDITORIAL NOTE

THE FIRST ROUND of cuts ordered in the 1984 federal budget by the Office of Management and Budget serves as a

cutback proposals would bludgeon the Department of Health and Human Services. They include

that the defense budget is no longer sacrosanct. As U.S. Representative Carroll



SOCIAL WORK CLINICIAN

7981 EASTERN AVE., SILVER SPRING, MD 20910

VOL. II NO. 2

NOVEMBER 1982

CHAMPUS EXPERIMENTAL STUDY PAYS OFF

Direct reimbursement of clinical social workers saved the Department of Defense an estimated \$253,000 during the first sixteen months of the CHAMPUS Clinical Social Work Experimental Study. Prevailing social work fees for a 45-50 minute session ranged from \$40 in Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington to \$75 in Alaska and Southern California and \$80 in Hawaii. Fifty dollars was the prevailing fee in fifteen states and forty-two to forty-five dollars prevailed in eleven. Hawaii with 1,107 and Texas with 1,031 accounted for 62.2 percent of 3,420 claims. Maryland was third with 252 claims.

Slightly over two-thirds of 1,777 claims submitted between October 1, 1981 and March 30, 1982 contained billed charges that exceeded allowances or disallowed services. Charges were allowed if they did not exceed the prevailing charge for the same service performed by a physician.

The experimental study ended September 30, 1982. We understand that CHAMPUS will continue to recognize clinical social workers as independent providers pending final action on the 1983 Federal budget. The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved language introduced by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, (D-HI) that would recognize clinical social workers as independent providers.

NASW JOINS CUMI

NASW has become a member of the Council for Understanding Mental Illness. The Council is a partnership of ten national organizations working together to promote public understanding of mental illness and the individuals it affects.

PEER REVIEW ADVISORY UNIT APPOINTED

Dr. Mary Ann Quaranta, NASW President, announced the appointment of a nine member NASW Peer Review Advisory Committee (PRAC), chaired by Ronaele Whittington, Kailua, Hawaii

Dr. Quaranta stated that the appointment of the PRAC marks the culmination of another phase in NASW's efforts to gain recognition of clinical social workers by CHAMPUS and other third party payors and the beginning of a great opportunity to document the capacity of clinical social workers to deliver quality treatment services. The primary task facing the PRAC will be the development of clinical social work quality assurance guidelines and review procedures that are compatible with the CHAMPUS regulations and reimbursement procedures.

Other members of the PRAC are:

Claudette Antuna, Miami
Phyllis Caroff, New York
Josephine A. Jackson, California
Karil Klingbeil, Seattle
Dorothy Miller, Northern Virginia
Mary Moore, Austin, Texas
Youlon Savage, Colorado
Dorothy Schenthal, New Orleans
Assigned staff person is Jim Evans.

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE
EXCELLENCE FOR THE 80's

NOVEMBER 18-21, 1982

CAPITOL HILTON HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Joe, Pappy, Paul, Vic

Feb. 8, 1984

SB 303

Joe reads Changes in new Committee
Substitute. (pg. 5 & 9-10)

Shana Horman - MSW - supports bill.
has been providing social work services
for 10 years. Currently in private practice,
teaches at the University, and works
through hospice & corrections & child
abuse training.

not comfortable w/ those designated as
social workers who have not had training
in therapy and may not be trained to
do all in their scope of practice.

Some concern over "grandfather" clause
but supports measure.

Carol Swartz - knows - so worked for yrs.
child protection, mental health.

have seen differences in service delivery
between trained and untrained S.W.

currently training in child sexual
abuse in some area.

Harry Traeger - Division of O.L.

opposed to creation of a Board
to oversee training through Comm & E.D.

ve - concerned about putting fee structure
in Statute.

Schedule of fees established by
Board to cover all costs of the Board

Barthelstein - NABW - Chair, Licensing Committee
Nape Cottage, Arch CMHC, now in private practice

was practicing psychotherapy and had
legal problems because of Psychology
Statute. S.W. cannot get 3rd party payment.

grandparent clause to include cost
of S.W. - not accredited at this time.

no regulation by any Natl organization.
Academy of Certified Social Workers give
exam to Masters of 2 yrs experience and
is voluntary.

Anna Kester - Mike Price - DYS

recognize the importance of financing
for private practice but not for state
employees.

place more constraints on ability to hire
especially in rural areas. Recruitment in
future a great concern.

Alaska natives (20% of population) different
problems here. No HSD program.

voluntary licensing would allow 3rd
party collection and expand resources
for human services.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

POUCH H 01
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

PHONE: 465-3030

DOCUMENT NO. # 84-59

February 29, 1984

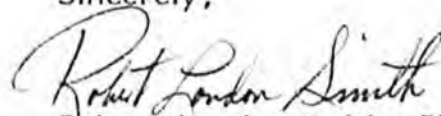
The Honorable Joe Josephson
Senator
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Senator Josephson:

I appreciate the amendments you made to the social work licensing bill, CS for SB 303 (HESS). This is to assure you that this Department is already pursuing efforts to upgrade the Social Work series, and will continue to do so. Michael Price has met with Frank Raye, Director, Division of Personnel, and Mr. Raye has agreed to give extra weight to MSW's and BSW's in evaluating education on personnel applications. Other efforts are being pursued to make graduate education more accessible to current employees of the Division.

Professionalizing the employees of the Division of Family & Youth Services is a high priority for the Division Director and myself.

Sincerely,



Robert London Smith, Ph. D.
Commissioner

Senator Joe P. Josephson

RECEIVED

Peru v

MARCH 6, 1984

Juneau, Alaska

Josephson

RE: Correction to my letter of March 3, 1984.

Dear Senator Josephson

The citation for (6) on page two concerning exemptions should read AS08.64.170 (a) (4).

Sincerely yours,



Robert M. Arvidson
Box 258
Cordova, Alaska 99574

P.S. I am enclosing my original letter of March 2, 1984 and my apologies for not including you on the initial list.

Sincerely,



Kenneth P. Fallon, Jr., M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
Psychiatric Social Worker

The Family and Children's Clinic

Betty Morgan Burt, M.Ed.
Child Therapist

Patricia Patrick, M.D.
Psychiatrist

P.O. Box 3332
Palmer, Alaska 99645

Thomas M. Robinson, Ph.D.
Psychologist

February 5, 1984

Senator Joe Josephson
Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

On behalf of the Clinic, the professional staff and the people we serve, I would like to thank you for your sponsorship of Senate Bill 303. Licensing of social workers in Alaska will be an important step in protecting the quality of social work services in the state and will advance the profession as well.

I am hopeful that you will be able to persuade your colleagues on the committee of the importance of SB 303, and that it will be reported out of committee with an enthusiastic "do pass" recommendation. Your continued support for social work licensing is appreciated. If I or the Clinic can be of any help to you in the work you are doing for the passage of this legislation please let me know.

Sincerely yours,



Kenneth P. Fallon, Jr., MSW, ACSW
Director

1316 Pegee Rd
Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
Feb. 16, 1984

Senator Joe Josephson,
Chairperson, Senate HESS Committee
State Capital
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

RECEIVED

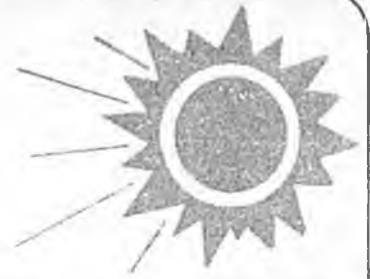
Dear Senator Josephson:

I wish to express my support of Senate Bill 303 which you introduced relative to licensing social workers. I'm grateful, as a member of the Board of Fairbanks Counseling and Adaption, for your support of SB 303 for the following reasons:

- (1) Licensing will further the delivery of quality social work services by setting minimal standards for social workers including private practitioners.
- (2) Licensing will enable the public to identify those social workers who have met minimal standards. At present this is not possible.
- (3) Licensing will enable clinical social workers to collect 3rd party payments from insurance companies thereby reducing costs to Alaskan residents (for mental health services).

Thanks for all you do for Alaska,

MAT-SU COMMUNITY
COUNSELING
CENTER



February 9, 1984

Senator Joe Josephson
Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

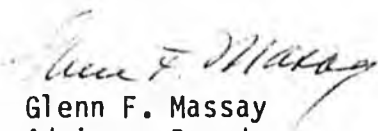
Last night at our monthly advisory board meeting for the Mat-Su Community Counseling Center, the board passed a resolution expressing our appreciation for your sponsorship and support of SB 303, legislation that provides for the licensing of social workers. This legislation is important to our center not only because it will protect the public against the fraudulent practice of social work but it will also bring about increased revenues into the center from third party vendors such as insurance companies for social work services.

Insurance companies are not willing to reimburse directly for clinical social work services because of the lack of licensing in our state. Passage of SB 303 would rectify this present situation and lay the groundwork for increased revenues to mental health centers through increased third party payments. With the ever increasing demand for services, as is the current situation in the Valley, adequate fiscal resources is becoming of increasing concern.

Please share the concern of our board with the other members of the Senate HES Committee. It is our hope that the committee will strongly endorse SB 303 when it comes up for vote.

Thank you for the work you have done on this important legislation. If there is anything we can do as a board to assist you or the committee in the passage of SB 303 please let us know.

Sincerely,


Glenn F. Massay
Advisory Board

rd



FOOD BANK OF ALASKA

P.O. Box 3324, Anchorage, Ak 99510
1025 Urca Street, # N8, Anchorage
907-276-4776

January 11, 1984

RECEIVED

Mr. Rober Bowers, President
Human Services Network
c/o Alaska Trust Administrators
8536 Hartzell Road
Anchorage, AK 99507

Josephson

Dear Bob,

At a recent board meeting the Network voted to support a bill sponsored by Senator Josephson (SB 303) that would create a Board of Examiners and allow for licensing of social workers. As I spoke at that board meeting, the Food Bank does not support such a bill, and does not like being listed as an agency that does support the bill, either directly or indirectly. We do not object to the Network supporting SB 303 as an individual agency but we do object of it being inferred that the Food Bank, as a member agency of the Network, also supports the bill.

We do not support this bill for two reasons. Most importantly, we object to the fact that the bill does not address the needs of the bush communities. The bush is a sparsely populated area that does not have the necessary social worker force to comply with the bill. We feel that the bill, as written, will force bush and indeed urban communities to resort to outside recruitment for the necessary MSW's that will be needed to supervise the BSW's. This will cause costs to rise and does not address the fact that there are a lot of very competent para-professionals currently engaged in social work in the rural communities that would no longer be qualified to do so. Secondly, the administrative structure needed to enforce and comply to this bill would be counter-productive to urban and rural communities. We see this bill as producing a bureaucracy that is detrimental to the well-being of the citizens of Alaska at large, without any substantial benefits.

I would like the Food Bank's objection to being represented by the Network, without a poll of member agencies, to go on record. In the future the Network should poll all agencies when supporting such a controversial issue.

Sincerely Yours,

Carl M. Larsen
General Manager

cc: Legislative body

"Cache and Share / Don't Waste Food"

March 2, 1984

Senator Jan Faiks, Chairperson
Senate Rules Committee
Pouch V
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: Senate Bill #303 (CS#303) relating to the creation of a Board of Examiners for Clinical Social Workers and the licensing of Clinical Social Workers under Title 8.

Dear Senator Faiks,

It has come to my attention today that the above referenced bill (or similar wording) is in committee (finance) for consideration.

I am not familiar with the wording of the proposed act, but at this time I request that the act include an exception to the act for persons currently identified as "social workers" or "clinical social workers". I construe the identification of social workers to mean (1) those persons currently engaged in the practice of "social work or "clinical social work" as members or employees of private or public organizations; or (2) persons engaged in the independent private practice of "social work" or "clinical social work"; or (3) persons otherwise currently licensed to practice "social work" or "clinical social worker", or identified as "social workers" or "clinical social workers", under AS 43.70 or/and under local municipal licensing codes or provisions; or (4) persons recognized as "social workers" or "clinical social workers" by state or national organizations.

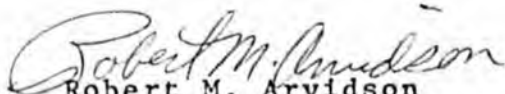
I construe an exception to the act to mean the licensing of those persons currently identified as "social workers" or "clinical social workers" without further requirements other than: (1) application for licensing based solely upon their current identification as "social worker" or "clinical social worker" as provided above, and the payment of appropriate fees within a specified time of any effective date for the act, or when the act becomes law.

It may also interest you to know that I am currently in the process of completing a paper entitled "A review and critique of the Alaska Psychologist and Psychological Associate statutes (AS08.86) and Administrative Code (12 AAC 60), with suggestions and recommendations for change." I am preparing the paper for submission to the Code Revision Committee and the Administrative Regulations Review Committee as provided by AS 24.20.075 and AS 24.20.460. The paper should be ready for mailing within two weeks. While the paper is specifically directed towards the psychology statutes, it deals with the delivery of mental health services in Alaska in a general sense.

Since the paper is not completed, and may not even be relevant to issues at hand. I will not presume upon your good office to forestall any legislation related to mental health considerations at this time. However, should you have any interest in the soon to be released paper, please request a copy and/or call it to the attention of others interested in public input in this area.

With thanks,

Sincerely yours,


Robert M. Arvidson
Clinical Social Worker
Box 258
Cordova, Alaska 99574

cc: Senate Finance Committee
Representative Peter Goll
Senator Dick Eliason
House Speaker Joe Hayes
Senate President Jalmar Kertulla
Governor Bill Sheffield

Senator Joe Josephson ✓

ALPA Ψ ALASKA PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

February 1, 1984 -

Gary Lichtenstein, A.C.S.W.
Chairman Licensing Committee
National Association of
Social Workers
Alaska Chapter
211 H Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Gary,

This letter is in support of your efforts to obtain licensure for Social Workers.

Finding a qualified therapist in Anchorage is no easy matter. There is a confusing array of services offered by practitioners who have a wide range of training and approaches.

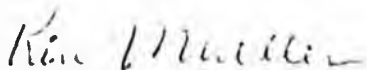
The psychologists in Alaska are concerned about the quality of care offered to consumers. Consumers can't be expected to evaluate the credentials of health service practitioners. It's clearly in the public interest to license professional health practice.

We want to encourage you to pursue a bill that holds high standards of education, training, and supervised experience, without compromise. Such a bill should also:

1. Require a therapist to continue his/her education and stay up to date on recent developments.
2. Ensure privileged communications.
3. Discourage the use of fads and untested or experimental forms of therapy.
4. Provide a standard for insurance reimbursement.
5. Ensure an enforceable code of professional conduct.
6. Provide an opportunity for redress of grievances without costly litigation.

Hopefully your bill will help consumers identify respectable therapists who have met uniform rigorous standards. It will demonstrate respectability and accountability and is an act of good faith on your part. Let us know how we can further support your efforts.

Sincerely,



Ken Mueller Ph.D
President
Psychology license 0133

ANCHORAGE
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION

ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

RESOLUTION NO. 84-01

- WHEREAS, Professional Social Workers are not currently licensed to practice in the State of Alaska,
- AND, WHEREAS, the National Association of Social Workers is nationally and locally, in Alaska, backing a concerted effort to achieve licensing laws in all 50 states,
- AND, WHEREAS, licensing of social workers helps to insure quality standards for social work and practice and, thereby, protects the consuming public,
- AND, WHEREAS, licensing insures uniformity of standards from state to state and within individual states regarding social work practice,
- AND, WHEREAS, licensing helps insure that social workers who practice their art will keep up in the theory and practice of social work,
- AND, WHEREAS, licensing helps the general public identify qualified practitioners of social work,
- AND, WHEREAS, State Senator Josephson supported the licensing of social workers in the last session of the Legislature by introducing Senate Bill 303,
- BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED BY THE ANCHORAGE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, that, we support the licensing of social workers in the State of Alaska and urge passage of its legislation.

DATE: Jan. 23, 1984

Carol L. Henderson

CORPORATE SECRETARY

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER SERVICES

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, slightly more than 6 years ago, in May 1976, during the 94th Congress, I introduced my original proposal on behalf of the National Association of Social Workers and the Federation of Clinical Social Workers. I am personally pleased by the extent to which the Congress is aware of the contribution that 85,000 social workers provide in the delivery of health care in our Nation.

Social workers are the dominant providers of care today in the mental health facilities around the Nation. They provide more than 42 percent of the mental health treatment in community mental health centers. They also make up nearly one-third of the executive directors of community mental health centers.

In the 96th Congress, significant progress was made. In the Department of Defense appropriations bill for fiscal year 1981, we included a provision for a pilot demonstration project for direct reimbursement to clinical social workers for their mental health services under the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS). Since then, after 2 years of demonstration, we have decided to accord clinical social workers full independent status under CHAMPUS.

In the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1980, a provision was included to carry out demonstration projects to determine the administrative, financial, and other aspects of making the services of clinical social workers more generally available as part of the benefits included under title 18 of the Social Security Act. I understand that the Department has now begun to implement this important study.

Other legislation that I am introducing in this Congress provides for reimbursement of the services that social workers provide in mental health treatment, but in all candor, mental health is only one area of the vast amount of services that social workers of this Nation provide. The ability of people to live effectively in society is often hampered by the lack of resources, and problems that range from personal all the way to social unrest. The growing complexity of our society has greatly increased the need for social workers to assist individuals, families, groups, and communities to solve their problems.

There are three basic areas in which social workers are utilized and by which they approach their work—case work, group work, and community organization. During their training, social workers can now also specialize in social institutions, a field which encompasses health and education, or in social problems such as poverty.

Caseworkers deal with individuals and families in order to understand their personal problems and assist them in obtaining the appropriate resources, services, education, or job

training that they require. In group settings, social workers help people to better understand themselves and others in order to achieve some productive goal. Social workers organize and implement activities for children, teenagers, adults, older persons, and other groups in community centers, hospitals, nursing homes, and correctional facilities.

Finally, in community work, social workers coordinate the efforts of various political, civic, religious, business and union organizations in an effort to solve social problems such as crime, housing, poverty, and so forth, through community action. Social workers often coordinate existing services, organize fundraisers for community welfare activities, and aid in developing new community services.

While most social workers do deal directly with individuals, groups, or families, a substantial number are directors and administrators who hire and train personnel, make budget decisions, evaluate agency problems, supervise staff, and serve as spokespersons for the agencies' clients. Others are employed as university professors, research workers, or consultants. Others are employed by community agencies and planning bodies of government, voluntary agencies, and other private organizations. In essence, social workers apply their training and expertise in a variety of settings. Although many work for agencies or institutions, many are in private practice and provide valuable counseling.

I am especially pleased to report that a growing number of social workers now specialize in the field of aging. They plan and evaluate services for the elderly, and help them deal with financial and other changes brought on by retirement. In nursing homes, they help patients and their families adjust to illness and the need for institutionalization and health care services.

With our ever-changing society, we need today, even more than ever before, to make use of diverse qualifications of our Nation's social workers. The type of diverse services that the social workers provide is invaluable and I submit, should be made more available to the recipients of our social security program. The restrictions that exist today on the delivery of social worker services make it difficult, if not impossible, for our Nation's aged, poor, and disabled to receive not only quality mental health care, but also other services for which they are eligible. Finally, I am firmly convinced that with the rising cost of health care, it will be only by taking into account the psychosocial components involved that we can ever hope to remedy this situation.

Mr. President, in our Nation's social workers we have an invaluable resource that, in my judgment, we have just begun to tap. It is with this thought in mind today that I am genu-

S 671

By Mr. INOUE (for himself and Mr. MATSUNAGA):

S. 180. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to provide that clinical social worker services shall be covered under part B of Medicare and shall be a required service under Medicaid; to the Committee on Finance.

Cathy W. Biggerstaff
6532 East 16th
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

February 1, 1984

Senator Joe Josephson
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Josephson,

I am writing to express my strong support for a social work licensing bill for the state of Alaska. I understand that such legislation was considered last year and is to be considered again this year. My concerns relate to the issues of consumer protection and consumer recourse and come from personal experience with unlicensed social workers in private practice in Anchorage. One experience had to do with a "social worker" who had established himself in private practice with no degree. My ex-husband and I were referred to him for marriage counseling prior to our divorce. We were at a critical stage in our attempt to save our marriage. This clinician did not show up for three consecutive appointments with my ex-husband. In the meantime, we separated and soon divorced. My ex-husband felt strongly that those missed appointments might have made the difference for us. He had no recourse in this case except to call the clinician and complain, which he did. The clinician continued to practice "social work". We wondered how many more couples and/or individuals were treated so unprofessionally. I thought about clients who might be suicidal or self-abusive.

The second experience had to do with a clinician from California who had a liberal arts undergraduate degree, set himself up in private practice in his own home as a social worker, and charged his clients \$80.00 an hour. I met him in counseling classes and within three months he had moved back to California leaving his clients in the midst of care.

A social work licensing bill will provide Alaskan consumers with the assurance that practicing social workers have met minimum standards for licensing. It will also ensure an enforceable code of professional conduct and a means of recourse for consumers to report clinicians who do not meet such a code.

I urge you strongly to continue your support of the passage of a social work licensing bill this legislative session. In a field which deals with people during the most critical periods of their lives, consumer protection needs to become a reality.

Sincerely,

Cathy W. Biggerstaff
Cathy W. Biggerstaff

Cathy W. Biggerstaff
6532 East 16th
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

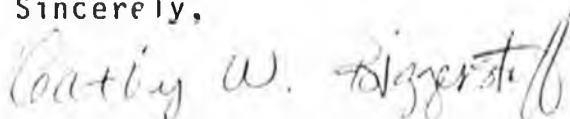
February 1, 1984

Gary Lichtenstein, MSW, ACSW
Alaska Psychosocial Services
211 "H" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Lichtenstein,

I understand that the NASW is supporting the passage of a social work licensing bill in the Alaska State Legislature this year. I want to lend my strong support to that effort primarily for purposes of consumer protection. Please find attached copies of letters to legislators and the Governor in strong support of this legislation. If there is anything I can do to facilitate passage of this much needed bill, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Cathy W. Biggerstaff

Linda S. Larsen
1720 Valley Court #11
Juneau, AK 99801

February 6, 1984

The Honorable Joe Josephson
Alaska State Senator
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Josephson:

I am writing this letter to you to ask for your personal support on a very serious problem that is hovering over the heads of approximately 180 families. It is the closing of two trailer courts - Valley Court and Mobile Two. Since I am a resident of Valley Court, I have information relating to it only. Regarding Mobile Two, I have heard that it is closing in about a year and 60 of the 180 families I mentioned live there.

Valley Court is scheduled to close (see enclosed notice) in June, 1985. The owner, Phil Godfry, is certainly within his legal rights to do whatever he chooses with his private property. He has not given his tenants any indication he will be lending any assistance with the move. I have written him asking what, if anything, he will be willing to do including purchasing any trailers to house employees. I am waiting for a response. He has only been kind enough to give us ample notice. Time is not the factor, really, for as the situation now stands, in 18 months, we will still be faced with the incredible dilemma of where to go once we reach the street.

Please allow me a few moments to explain my personal situation. I am a single parent with a five year old son, a cat and a large dog. I do have a good job as a secretary with the Dept. of Public Safety; but even so, I find myself living on a month-to-month basis. I'm considered low-income status simply because I have only one income coming in. My choices for providing my son a secure, comfortable homelife are limited because of this. I do not receive child support. I thought my choice in investing in a trailer was the best and most logical considering my resources and the high cost of renting. My mortgage payment is only \$225/mo. Space rent is \$150/mo. This compared to \$700/mo rent to pay off someone else's mortgage was in our best interests. I am a proud, self-reliant individual who has worked hard for what I have. Before buying this trailer, my son and I could only afford living in small, one-room efficiency apartments or sharing housing with roommates. It is important when you are raising a child to have the privacy of your own home and also important is the child's privacy in having his/her own room. Finally, at age five, my son has a room of his own. Not only will he be forced to go back to efficiency apartment living quarters by this eviction, but we are being faced with the strong possibility of having to live out of our pick-up truck for a while as I cannot afford to pay rent and also pay the mortgage payment each month on a home we cannot live in.

Where my trailer would be at that point, I do not know. I have written AHFC to get information on what action, if any, they will be taking. I shudder at

repossession of my trailer. After literally writing letters to AHFC to justify my even qualifying for the loan, repossession would not have a good effect on my credit status. It would most likely kill any chances I would have at obtaining a loan for something else in the future. The loss of my \$3,000 downpayment, plus having to pay an additional \$1,000 to credit card accounts in order to qualify for the loan is something I do not wish to happen. If it were not for the \$1,000 Alaska Permanent Dividend payments in 1982, we would not have been able to come up with that kind of money in the first place. The only other alternative I can see is to be forced to work two jobs in order to save enough money to get out of this financial hole and back in a secure position. But, I strongly feel that this would not be in the best interests of my son. He already has only his mother to depend on, it must surely be important that she is there with him at least part of the day. No matter how you look at it, the only ones sacrificing anything are the residents facing eviction.

The possibility of saving enough money to even move my trailer (it has been said the cost would range somewhere between \$2,000 and \$3,000) is something I cannot begin to try to budget for at this point. I purchased my trailer in Valley Court because: 1) I could not afford the incredibly high cost of renting anymore; 2) Valley Court is one of the very few trailer courts that allow a dog over 15 inches; and 3) there simply was not another choice in my price range (\$16,000).

You may wonder why I have a cat and large dog. My cat is 10 years old; she is my baby and I could not give her up anymore than I could give up my son. My dog is a collie and I have him to protect us. I am afraid of guns and my eyesight is bad enough that if I were to gather the courage to use one, I would probably miss. Considering the recent murders in trailer courts, I'm sure you can understand a single woman's desire for the protection of a large dog.

I decided to invest in buying a trailer as a stepping stone in order to build up enough money so that if I were to sell it in about three years, I might get enough back for a downpayment on a house. Do you realize that a person paying \$600 a month rent will have paid \$10,800 by June, 1985? That is a little less than one half my gross annual income. I think you would agree that \$600 a month is a very conservative estimate of rent these days in Juneau. Since so many of us have animals and children, even finding rentals will be extremely difficult. To me, renting is a waste of my financial resources and chain me to a dead end. How do I compensate for the added expense? Buy less food? Shop at the Salvation Army? I do not want to end up in a low-income housing project like Cedar Park. Although I sympathize with the problems that many people are faced in those kinds of places like alcoholism, child abuse and wife abuse, I certainly do not want my baby surrounded by them. If that sounds selfish, I can't help wanting the best life I can possibly give to my child. I could have sat around on welfare for the last five years if I wanted to. But I didn't, I wanted to work and strive for what little we now have. I'm overwhelmed by the injustice we are all being faced with.

I feel a bit awkward explaining my reasons for being in Valley Court in the first place, but I think it is important. Now that you know why I am there I will tell you what the impact of it closing will have on me.

The financial strain of getting the money together to move the trailer will set me back for the next two years as I will have to beg the bank for a personal loan and pay it back plus interest. Once I work out the financial end of it, I am not really any better off because there is nowhere to move to. I realize I am very fortunate that my trailer is moveable at all. Valley Court is not a nice, manicured trailer court like Switzer Village, for instance. Many of the trailers there are around 20 years old and to move them would be impossible. My trailer is a 1974 model. Right now I owe \$14,000 on it. My loan is for 11 years and I will be paying almost double that amount with the interest. Whether I move my trailer to a new location or am forced to abandon it, the bank expects me to keep paying for it. If I am living on a limited budget now, how can I possibly keep paying off this loan and pay rent? And I do not see why I should be in the position of paying for a home I cannot live in. I have no money to invest in something else at the same time so I could rent my trailer out.

You are probably thinking of several options I may have at this point. The most logical one is to find a buyer who will not have a problem with relocating the trailer in the future. I am trying, but not too many people are interested in trailers that have to be moved. My trailer would be valued at about \$17,000 if it weren't in Valley Court. I don't know what kind of an offer I could even get for it now. Since I owe a major portion of the value to the bank, I cannot afford to sell it for peanuts just to be rid of it.

The other option I have is to apply for a loan at the bank for a property purchase when the trailer court is just about closed. AHFC has started a brand new program dealing specifically with a situation like this. Simply stated, if you have an existing loan on your trailer with AHFC, they will finance 75% on a piece of property to move it to as long as the property is hooked up to water, sewer and electricity and assuming they approve you for the loan based on your specific financial situation. This sounds like the perfect solution, however, the 25% I would have to come up with is at least \$10,000. My savings account is balanced at \$3.00. I'm not kidding. If I am having a hard time figuring out where to come up with two or three thousand dollars, there is no way I can raise ten. So, although the intent of AHFC is good, as it now stands, it is not addressing anyone's needs. People with that kind of money do not live in trailers usually. They are into the real thing - houses on your own land that you do not have to worry about being evicted from.

One other thought. Even if the City and Borough of Juneau takes a stand in this matter and decides to somehow see that a new trailer court is built, there is no legal guarantee that the people being forced out will be the ones to move in. Anyone can find out about a new trailer court at the same time we do and move in ahead of us. If I feel fairly confident my trailer is moveable but being 10 years old, it is not certain it would be allowed in.

Mr. John Annon, Housing Director for the City and Borough of Juneau, stated in an interview with KTOO on the program "Our Town" last week that the city felt this was a private matter between a private citizen and a landlord. The only reason they were looking into it was the fact that many of the families were of low-income status. He also expressed the dilemma that if a solution were

arrived at, it would have to be designed to meet any future situations that may arise. It didn't sound like the City was willing to put itself in the position of having to lend financial aid to every trailer owner in Juneau now or in the future. I cannot help but wonder why a piece of land can be zoned for a trailer court and a gravel pit at the same time. It has also been said that one of the main buyers of the gravel would be the City and Borough of Juneau. At this time, Mr. Phil Godfry's permit to run his gravel operation is due for review and reissuance. It is scheduled on the agenda of a meeting of the City Planning Commission on February 14, 1984. Even if we, the residents of Valley Court, do not have any legal rights or power in this situation, it would seem the City does. I can only think of one solution that would possibly address the various problems we are faced with. Some kind of financial opportunity in the form of a loan not requiring any downpayment to be used for a property purchase to move your trailer on, or if you do not have a trailer that can be moved, a loan to get you into another home purchase. The HOF program and Farmer's Home Loan program are nice in print, but you are limited to finding housing under \$85,000 and even so, you still need the 5% downpayment and closing costs. Again, if we had that kind of money, we would be standing in line at the realtor's office with our applications in hand. Either this loan procedure could be developed, or else someone should appropriate the funds to reimburse us for our losses. If your trailer is valued under \$5,000, then set a minimum reimbursement amount that would give that family buying power. This may sound like the "wounded duck syndrome" (the psychologist in the movie Modern Problems used that phrase. It went like this: Help me, help me, I'm a wounded duck. Fix my broken wing.) Well, the City has directed us as individuals to come up with the answer as it is beyond their imagination to find it themselves, so this is one individual's attempt at addressing everyone's needs. The main thing to remember is whatever solution is arrived at must not include a family having to come up with thousands of dollars they don't have and to end up in the street homeless.

It is my intention with this letter to ask you for your personal consideration in helping us find an alternative solution to our problem. Somewhere there must be a State Statute or City law which can be utilized. Somewhere the moral obligation must rest at a governmental level that can provide an answer. If you have any advice or know of anyway you can be of some assistance, please contact me. Thank you for listening.

Sincerely,



Linda S. Larsen

Attachment: (Eviction Notice)

VALLEY COURT
1720-0 Valley Court
Juneau, Alaska 99801

JANUARY 3, 1984

TO THE RESIDENTS OF VALLEY COURT:

THIS IS TO NOTIFY YOU THAT NO LATER THAN JUNE 1, 1985, YOU MUST HAVE COMPLETED REMOVING YOUR TRAILER, WANNIGAN AND ANY OTHER ATTACHMENTS THERETO FROM VALLEY COURT. THIS IS KEEPING IN LINE WITH OUR NOTICE AND STATEMENT GIVEN IN JUNE OF 1982. THIS NOTICE DOES APPLY TO ALL TRAILERS ON SPACES IN VALLEY COURT. ALASKA LAW STATES THAT WE ARE OBLIGATED TO GIVE A 90-DAY NOTICE; WE ARE GIVING 1½ YEARS. WE FEEL THIS SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TIME TO RELOCATE. YOUR COOPERATION WILL BE APPRECIATED.


MANAGER

from Frank Raze:

No evidence in difficulty in recruitment

DH&SS has not requested info on opening register.

SWI	366	on statewide eligible list
SWII	124	" " " "
SWIII	110	" " " "
SWIV	74	" " " "

minimum qualifications are low.

June 9, 1983

Joe, Pappy, Paul, Rick, Vic

SB 303 -

Joe outline info in folder

Mina Keller - DHS'S Fam & Youth Services

Effect on the Department:

- 1) deals with all social workers!
- 2) state and private agencies would have employees unable to meet requirements
 - 1) education - 1 bachelor program in state.
- 3) doesn't recognize bachelor's level with experience.
- 4) not enough people in the state who will meet requirements.
- 5) higher standards than those required by DHS'S.

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

SEC 08, 87, 210 (5)

- Confidentiality of juvenile info released.
Need to include references to reporting child abuse

Experience substituted for education would be acceptable.

John Fugh -

problems with defining social work have been gone over for years. intrudes on other professions - school counselors, psychologist, psychiatrist, nurse etc.
No definitions can include other professions

Joe read statement from Dore Kell

Judge Klimkauf - representing NASW and Assoc.
of Clinical Social workers.

1. protection of the title "social worker"

A number of professions do similar tasks,
but the title should mean educational preparation
for the profession.

profession is certified, reviewed and
accredited by a nationally standard.

title protection aspect also help w/
consumer protection.

accredited B.S.W. U of A Arch (Council
on Social Work Education) Jobs applying
for accreditation.

E. Wash. Univ. now a WICATE approved
(agreement) program.

State employees

F. & S. - 105 - 42 Masters or bachelors.

qualified in state - 213 bach/Master/Phd.
maybe about 100 active in the state!

amendment language would "grandparent"
in people called "social worker" ^{with} 2 yrs
of practice for a period of two years.

* Lack of social work licensure make clinical
social workers impossible to make a
living. Social services agencies for bus
3rd party payors for services

Harvey Trauger - Occup. Licensing

Dir of Personnel 138 positions

SW I through SW IV



ALASKA CHILDREN'S SERVICES, INC.

1200 East 27th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-3999
(907) 276-4515

January 16, 1984

The Honorable Joe Josephson
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: SB 303 - An Act relating to the practice of social work and
establishing the Board of Social Worker Examiners

Dear Senator Josephson:

At a recent Alaska Children's Services Board of Directors meeting,
a resolution relating to SB 303 was passed. I am enclosing a copy for
your information.

We want you to know how very much we appreciate your continued
support and interest in Alaska Children's Services and the youngsters
in our care. Thank you too, for all of your efforts on behalf of
children and families in the past.

Sincerely,

John C. Garvin, Ph.D.
Executive Director

RECEIVED

Enclosure
JGG/tl

Serving Alaska's

- Children and Families through:
- Residential Treatment Center
 - Group Homes
 - Emergency Shelter Services

- American Baptist
- American Lutheran
- United Methodist Churches

Member:

- United Way of Anchorage
- Child Welfare League of America
- Alaska Association of Homes for Children
- Affiliate of the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

Submitted to:	Date	Submitted to:	Date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Board of Directors	12/1	Executive Director	
<input type="checkbox"/> Executive Committee		Program Director	
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Committee		Staff	

Submitted by: John C. Garvin

Resolution: Whereas, Professional workers are not currently licensed to practice in the State of Alaska

AND WHEREAS, the National Association of Social Workers is nationally and locally, in Alaska, backing a concerted effort to achieve licensing laws in all 50 states,

AND WHEREAS, licensing of social workers helps to ensure quality standards for social work practice and, thereby protects the consuming public,

AND WHEREAS, licensing ensures uniformity of standards from state to state and within individual states regarding social work practice

AND WHEREAS, licensing helps ensure that social workers who practice their art will keep up in the theory and practice of social work

AND WHEREAS, licensing helps the general public identify qualified practitioners of social work

AND WHEREAS, State Senator Josephson supported the licensing of social workers in the last session of the Legislature by introducing Senate Bill 303

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Children's Services, Inc. supports the licensing of social workers and will evidence its support by giving positive backing toward client focused legislation to accomplish that purpose.

Action taken: Passed Amended Tabled Withdrawn Defeated
 Referred to _____
 Other _____

Date: _____



ALASKA
CHAPTER

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
SOCIAL WORKERS

P.O. BOX 10430
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99710
907-456-5914

January 19, 1984

BOARD OF DIRECTORS Governor Bill Sheffield
Pouch A
Juneau, Ak. 99811

President: 1983-85
Susan Johnson, MSW
Anchorage

Vice President: 1983-85
Cheryl Mann, MSW
Anchorage

Secretary: 1983-85
Barbara Carraher, ACSW
Anchorage

Treasurer: 1983-85
Marge Dohrman, ACSW
Anchorage

Southcentral Representatives:
1983-85
Mary Carroll, D.S.W.
Anchorage

1983-84
Gary Lichtenstein, ACSW
Anchorage

Northern Representative:
1982-84
Nettie Dean Scott, MSW
McGrath

Southeastern Representative:
1982-84
Diana Bachon, ACSW
Sitka

At Large: 1982-84
Cecilia Esparza, ACSW
Bethel

Student Representative:
1983-84
Molly Collins
Anchorage

Executive Director:
Marsha Schneider, MSW
Fairbanks

Dear Governor Sheffield:

The Alaska Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers urges your support of SB 303, sponsored by Senator Joe Josephson. SB 303 would license persons who hold baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degrees in social work. Passage of this bill is needed so that consumers are able to identify qualified practitioners. Since many social workers practice independently, a board is needed to adopt a code of ethics and to establish a complaint mechanism.

Enclosed are letters of support that we have received from various human service professionals and agencies.

If you or your staff are in need of further information concerning this issue, please contact us at the above address. You can also contact Gary Lichtenstein, Chair; Licensing Committee; 211 H St., Anchorage, Ak. 99501 or Cecilia Kleinkauf, Chair; Social Policy and Action Committee; 4201 McInnes, Anchorage, Ak. 99504.

Thank-you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Marsha Schneider
Executive Director

MS : MS



COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION

670 West Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 278-4641

January 30, 1984

Senator Joe Josephson
Pouch V, State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

*Arbiss -
I had this
message; but
sec of 87.200
exempts rural
arls. - no other
concern expressed.
Also see attachments*

Re: Bill 303

Dear Senator Josephson:

It has come to CINA'S attention that SB 303 has been introduced via your office.

CINA has discussed the bill's issues in quite some length recently and has some concerns about the bill's outcome. Briefly these include:

- A.) There is need to have qualified professionals in this field but how will this affect the Native populace who traditionally have "peer counselor" (but without the formal education as the western culture sees it)?
- B.) Will the requirements of this bill affect any funding..... Federal, State or local?
- C.) What specific protection will the present counselor have for their continual work?
- D.) What data was read to determine the need for such a bill, and has there been Native/minority input?

CINA would like to hear from you on the above matters. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Bruce Tiedeman
Executive Director

RECEIVED

LICENSING OF SOCIAL WORKERS

WHEREAS, Professional Social Workers are not currently licensed to practice in the State of Alaska

AND, WHEREAS, the National Association of Social Workers is nationally and locally, in Alaska, backing a concerted effort to achieve licensing laws in all 50 states,

AND, WHEREAS, licensing of social workers helps to insure quality standards for social work practice and, thereby, protects the consuming public,

AND, WHEREAS, licensing insures uniformity of standards from state to state and within individual states regarding social work practice

AND, WHEREAS, licensing helps insure that social workers who practice their art will keep up in the theory and practice of social work

AND, WHEREAS, licensing helps the general public identify qualified practitioners of social work,

AND, WHEREAS, State Senator Josephson supported the licensing of social workers in the last session of the Legislature by introducing Senate Bill 303,

BE IT THERE FORE RESOLVED BY THE ALASKA HUMAN SERVICES NETWORK, that, the Network supports the licensing of social workers and will evidence its support by,

- (1) Giving positive backing to legislation such as SB 303 to establish social worker licensing and the necessary mechanisms to establish such licensing
- (2) By urging the individual boards, of directors of the constituent organizations of the Network to similarly back social worker licensing by resolution and letter to legislators.



NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 966
NOME, ALASKA 99762
(907) 443-5411

February 3, 1984

Mr. Joe Josephson
State Legislator
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Legislator Joe Josephson:

We are in support of the Social Worker Licensing Bill presently being considered in the Alaska State Legislature.

Social Workers are instrumental in our hospital services to the public such as: assessing psychiatric patients for treatment or transfer to A.P.I. (Alaska Psychiatric Institute), counseling services to the emotionally distressed patient and family, and inservice training regarding help to emotionally distressed patients.

Social Workers are a major resource for Mental Health Care in this region. Licensing will help identify Social Workers who have met a standard of requirements and can offer satisfactory quality of service for Norton Sound Regional Hospital.

Sincerely,

*Alison Albright MD
Candace Gleason MD
Jelena Dg
Roger & Wafwan DDS
Karen O'Brien MD*

k1



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on

Health, Education & Social Services

Fouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

January 23, 1984

Esther M. Combs
Alaska Children's Services
1200 East 27th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-3999

Dear Ms. Combs:

Your letter relating concerns of the A.C.S. Native Advisory Committee over SB 303, has just reached me in my Juneau office. I am happy to respond to your questions about Social Worker licensure, a bill which I introduced in May of 1983 on behalf of the Alaska Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers.

Generally, this bill would create a board much like other professional licensure boards already existing in this state. Social work licensure is neither new, as 26 other states have preceded Alaska through enactment of similar laws, nor is this the first bill of its kind to be introduced before the legislature.

The public purpose of any licensing procedure is to assure people that a practicing individual has met minimum standards. There are no requirements of any state or private agency to hire licensed social workers. The bill merely prohibits the use of the title by unlicensed individuals. The bill clearly states that it does not prohibit similar activities of another profession, and has no effects on other human service workers (counselors, mediators, outreach workers, etc.) The bill also contains a "grandfather" clause allowing those with two years of social work experience to be licensed as a bachelor social worker.

Funding of any program will not be affected by this bill, as job requirements and descriptions are created by employers in rural and urban Alaska.

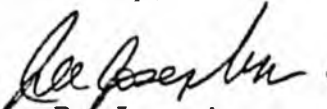
SB 303 had a hearing in the Health, Education and Social Services Committee in May of 1983 and will certainly have another in the

January 13, 1984
Page Two

near future, of which you will be notified. Any comments A.C.S. would like to make concerning the bill are welcome and will be shared with the committee members.

Enclosed, you will find information concerning this bill. Please feel free to call my office if you have any further concerns.

Sincerely,



Joe P. Josephson

JPJ/ndc



ALASKA CHILDREN'S SERVICES, INC.

1200 East 27th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-3999
(907) 276-4515

January 17, 1984

RECEIVED

The Honorable Joe Josephson
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: SB 303 - An Act relating to the practice of social work and establishing the Board of Social Worker Examiners

Dear Senator Joe:

I would like to go on record in support of SB 303 as reflected in the resolution passed by the Alaska Children's Services Board of Directors. I am enclosing a copy of the Resolution for your information.

My thanks to you for your continued interest, caring and efforts on behalf of Alaska's children and families.

Sincerely,

Thelma P. Langdon, Director
Child and Family Advocacy Project

Serving Alaska's

Children and Families through:

- Residential Treatment Center
- Group Homes
- Emergency Shelter Services

- American Baptist
- American Lutheran
- United Methodist Churches

Member:

- United Way of Anchorage
- Child Welfare League of America
- Alaska Association of Homes for Children
- Affiliate of the National Benevolent Association of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

Submitted to:	Date	Submitted to:	Date
<u>Board of Directors</u>	<u>12/1</u>	<u>Executive Director</u>	
<u>Executive Committee</u>		<u>Program Director</u>	
<u>Committees</u>		<u>Staff</u>	

Submitted by: John C. Garvin

Resolution: Whereas, Professional Social Workers are not currently licensed to practice in the State of Alaska

AND WHEREAS, the National Association of Social Workers is nationally and locally, in Alaska, backing a concerted effort to achieve licensing laws in all 50 states,

AND WHEREAS, licensing of social workers helps to ensure quality standards for social work practice and, thereby protects the consuming public,

AND WHEREAS, licensing ensures uniformity of standards from state to state and within individual states regarding social work practice

AND WHEREAS, licensing helps ensure that social workers who practice their art will keep up in the theory and practice of social work

AND WHEREAS, licensing helps the general public identify qualified practitioners of social work

AND WHEREAS, U.S. Senator Josephson supported the licensing of social workers in the last session of the legislature by introducing Senate Bill 303

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Children's Services, Inc. supports the licensing of social workers and will evidence its support by giving positive backing toward client-focused legislation to accomplish that purpose.

Action Taken: Assessed Approved Denied Withdrawn Rejected

Referred Other

ALASKA STATE SENATE

JOE P. JOSEPHSON
DISTRICT G - ANCHORAGE
1526 F STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-4419



WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4907
(907) 465-4525

COMMITTEES
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES (CHAIR)
JUDICIARY (VICE CHAIR)
FINANCE
MAJORITY CAUCUS (CHAIR)

June 10, 1983

Mrs. Carol Derfner
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Carol:

I appreciate your candid advice that the administration opposes my bill, Senate Bill 303, relating to the licensure of social workers, and your explanation of the reasons for the administration's position.

Moreover, I welcome the creative undertaking you are making to study and advise upon the issue of boards and commissions generally. That undertaking should be made. The administration should be commended for its fortitude in making it.

Your candor requires like candor from me. First, I am dubious about the results of the review of the boards and commission issue, inasmuch as I am doubtful that the boards and commissions will be replaceable either as a matter of sound public policy or as a matter of political realities.

Second, until there is a better way to handle the professions approved by the legislature, I believe that the social work profession, and consumers of the services of social work, are as entitled to professional licensure as are any other group.

Third, I believe a careful study of the facts would reveal that the licensure of social workers will allow some agencies which now depend upon the State for full reimbursement for the services of social worker-employees to begin to receive funds from other sources under contracts of insurance and other third-party payment mechanisms.

Fourth, social workers are uniquely involved as a group in human and community services; these men and women in the social work profession were people who supported, I am confident, the program of the governor as outlined in 1982. Frankly, I think it particularly regrettable that their goals, as embodied by SB 303, might be frustrated

Mrs. Carol Derfner

- 2 -

June 10, 1983

by the very administration of which they were so welcoming.

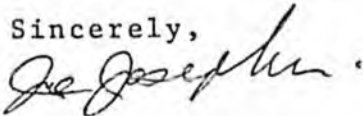
As I told you in yesterday's telephone conversation, I must continue to work for the passage of Senate Bill 303, as a simple question of conviction and of keeping faith with those who alerted me to the need for licensure.

Should the bill pass the Senate and go to the House, I am very doubtful that the House would complete action by adjournment. If, at the 1984 session, the administration has produced some comprehensive new system for licensure and discipline of professionals, including social workers, I would be open to supporting the administration's approach in lieu of the present system and the proposed SB 303.

Thank you for your call, and best personal regards.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Joe P. Josephson

William Mulvey - DOE

Sign language:
adult pop (est.) 700
children (sign only) 65

problem: distinction between bachelor
and master. let each practice
independently, unsupervised.

would need a license examiner

API, Harborview, CMHC would be affected

Joe - John Pugh get info on effects on State
programs.

John Pugh - need to improve services to people
in the state. If people change title to
another word we are not gaining in quality
services. State & social ~~work~~ services agencies
and non-profits would probably change
name.

Grandparenting - some states gave total
status while in practice
SOC work ~~work~~ Assoc.

Sen Josephson
Alaska is long overdue in its
obligation to social workers and their
clients in providing protection through
a licensing law.

I recommend a do pass. Thank you.
Dore M. Kull, Master Social Work
Member Academy of Certified
Social Workers
a 24-yr. resident.

~~Handwritten signature~~
Dore M. Kull

289 N. Frank

January, 44

Taylor Young

wording of present
bill is going to allow
people to call
themselves a clinical
social worker.

accrediting S.W.
regulated by profs.
well enough! All now
their academy -
anyone w/ ACSW
license can call
themselves S.W.
and psychotherapist.

Taylor S. Young, Ph.D.

209 North Franklin, Suite 102

Juneau, Alaska 99801

Psychologist
Consultant

586-4122

The Honorable Joe Josephson
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Ak.

June 3, 1983

I would like to thank you for the work that you have done regarding the reestablishing the licensing law for Psychologists and Psychological Associates. You have shown yourself to be able to understand both the need and implications of such legislation and to be fair in seeking information for this legislation. One provision of the current bill concerns me, hence I am writing to you.

Apparently in anticipation of legislation for licensing social workers, one provision of the Psychologists law allows clinical social workers to practice psychotherapy. I have no quarrel with such sharing of function, I know of many clinically trained social workers who are competent and effective psychotherapists. However, at this late an hour with as much confusion over adjournment, I am concerned that a licensing law for social workers hasn't yet passed.

Please do not call back the psychologist's law, even if the risk is that for 6-7 months anyone can designate him/herself as a clinical social worker and then practice psychotherapy. If the easiest thing is to pass the work draft, please do so. If not, I would like to see the state of Alaska save itself some money and time.

I have reviewed the work draft of the bill for licensing social workers. It is elaborate & thorough, however it may duplicate what social workers already do. There is an 'Academy of Clinical Social Workers' who have a 2 year sequence of peer review and supervisory contact which leads to the certification of Clinical Social workers. As a program director in both substance abuse & mental health services, I come to respect the ACSW certification of social workers. Why not pass a law allowing the Division of Occupational Licensing to license clinical social workers who have their ACSW certification in good standing? Others licensed by the draft bill have little need for licensing and LBSW or LMSW designation might confuse the public more than help it.

Thank you for considering my words. I'm off to Ft. Yukon for a week (June 3-11) and will be unable to testify during that time.

Sincerely,
Taylor S. Young



COOK INLET NATIVE ASSOCIATION

670 West Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 278-4641


March 14, 1984

Mr. Gary Lichtenstein, Chairman
Licensing Committee
National Association of Social Workers
Alaska Chapter
610 West 2nd Avenue, Suite 101
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Lichtenstein:

This is to inform you that the CINA Board of Directors in their monthly meeting on February 23, 1984 moved to approve and support the passage of SB 303. They found acceptable the response and information provided by Senator Josephson.

Sincerely,


Franklin D. Berry
Executive Director

FLB:vkm

cc Senator Joe Josephson