



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

Matthew Magner

H.B. 230

131st General Assembly
(As Reported by S. Health and Human Services)

Reps. Sprague, Fedor, Anielski, Blessing, Buchy, Burkley, Craig, Dever, Green, Grossman, Hackett, Hambley, T. Johnson, M. O'Brien, S. O'Brien, Phillips, Rogers, Sheehy, Strahorn, Sykes, Thompson, Rosenberger

Sens. Hite, Brown

BILL SUMMARY

- Repeals provisions that statutorily establish experience, education, and training requirements to receive certain licenses and certificates from the Chemical Dependency Professionals Board.
- Requires the Board to adopt rules establishing those requirements.
- Replaces references to "alcohol and other drug prevention services" with "prevention services" as those terms relate to the laws governing chemical dependency counseling.
- Renames two of the certificates issued by the Board as follows:
 - A prevention specialist I certificate is renamed a prevention specialist certificate;
 - A prevention specialist II certificate is renamed a prevention consultant certificate.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Licensing and certification requirements

The bill modifies the experience, education, and training requirements to be eligible to receive certain licenses and certificates from the Chemical Dependency Professionals Board by repealing a number of provisions that statutorily establish the

requirements. The bill instead requires the Board to adopt rules that establish the requirements.

As provided by current law, the Board's rules adopted under the bill must be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (R.C. Chapter 119.) and any applicable federal laws. Also, the Board is permitted to consider standards established by any national association or organization representing the interests of those involved in chemical dependency counseling.¹

Compensated work or supervised internship experience

Current law establishes the number of hours of compensated work or supervised internship experience, including the number of hours of clinical supervisory experience and chemical dependency counseling, that an individual must have to receive a chemical dependency counselor-clinical supervisor license, an independent chemical dependency counselor license, a chemical dependency counselor III license, or a chemical dependency counselor II license. Those numbers are as follows:

(1) For a chemical dependency counselor-clinical supervisor license, 6,000 hours of compensated work or supervised internship experience, which must include 2,000 hours of clinical supervisory experience and 1,200 hours in chemical dependency counseling;²

(2) For an independent chemical dependency counselor license, a chemical dependency counselor III license, or chemical dependency counselor II license, 2,000 hours of compensated work or supervised internship experience, which must include 400 hours of chemical dependency counseling.³

The bill repeals the provisions establishing the required number of hours and instead requires the Board to adopt rules establishing the hour requirements.⁴ The bill, however, specifies that chemical dependency counseling must make up 20% of the compensated work or supervised internship experience to receive each of the licenses.⁵

¹ R.C. 4758.20(B) and (C).

² R.C. 4758.39(A)(2).

³ R.C. 4758.40(A)(2), 4758.41(A)(2), and 4758.42(A)(2).

⁴ R.C. 4758.20.

⁵ R.C. 4758.39(A)(2), 4758.40(A)(2), 4758.41(A)(2), and 4758.42(A)(2).



Chemical dependency training

Current law requires an individual to have 180 hours of training in chemical dependency to receive a chemical dependency counselor-clinical supervisor license, an independent chemical dependency counselor license, a chemical dependency counselor III license, or a chemical dependency counselor II license.⁶ The training must include instruction in theories of addiction, counseling procedures and strategies with addicted populations, group process and techniques working with addicted populations, assessment and diagnosis of addiction, relationship counseling with addicted populations, pharmacology, prevention strategies, treatment planning, and legal and ethical issues.⁷

The bill repeals both the 180-hour requirement and the provision specifying the content areas that must be covered in the training. Instead, the bill requires the Board to adopt rules establishing the required number of hours of chemical dependency training and the required content areas to be covered in the training.⁸

Current law also requires an individual to have 40 hours of training in chemical dependency to receive a chemical dependency counselor assistant certificate.⁹ That training must include at least one of the courses required for a degree in a behavioral science or nursing.¹⁰ The bill repeals both the 40-hour requirement and the provision regarding the content areas that must be covered in the training. Instead, the bill requires the Board to adopt rules establishing the required number of hours of chemical dependency training and the required content areas to be covered in the training.¹¹

Prevention services experience

Current law establishes the number of hours of experience in alcohol and other drug prevention services that an individual must have to receive a prevention specialist II certificate (which the bill renames prevention consultant certificate), a prevention specialist I certificate (which the bill renames prevention specialist certificate), or a prevention specialist assistant certificate. Those numbers are as follows:

⁶ R.C. 4758.39(A)(3), 4758.40(A)(3), 4758.41(A)(3), and 4758.42(A)(3).

⁷ R.C. 4758.20(A)(12).

⁸ R.C. 4758.20.

⁹ R.C. 4758.43(A).

¹⁰ See R.C. 4758.20(A)(10).

¹¹ R.C. 4758.20(A)(16).



(1) For a prevention consultant certificate, 6,000 hours of compensated work experience in alcohol and other drug prevention services, which must include 4,000 hours of administering or supervising the services;¹²

(2) For a prevention specialist certificate, 2,000 hours of compensated or volunteer work, field placement, intern, or practicum experience in alcohol and other drug prevention services, which must include 400 hours of planning or delivering the services;¹³

(3) For a prevention specialist assistant certificate, 100 hours of compensated or volunteer work, field placement, intern, or practicum experience in alcohol and other drug prevention services.¹⁴

The bill repeals the provisions establishing the required number of hours and instead requires the Board to adopt rules establishing the hour requirements.¹⁵ The bill also replaces "alcohol and other drug prevention services" with "prevention services" (see "**Prevention services**," below).

Prevention-related education

Current law requires an individual to have 100 hours of prevention-related education to receive a prevention consultant certificate or a prevention specialist certificate and 45 hours of the education to receive a prevention specialist assistant certificate.¹⁶ The bill repeals the 100-hour and the 45-hour requirements and instead requires the Board to adopt rules establishing the required number of hours of prevention-related education.¹⁷

Prevention services

The bill replaces references to "alcohol and other drug prevention services" with "prevention services" as those terms relate to the laws governing chemical dependency counseling and the Board's regulatory authority over that field of practice.¹⁸ Under

¹² R.C. 4758.44(A)(1).

¹³ R.C. 4758.45(A)(1).

¹⁴ R.C. 4758.46(C).

¹⁵ R.C. 4758.20.

¹⁶ R.C. 4758.44(A)(3), 4758.45(A)(3), and 4758.46(D).

¹⁷ R.C. 4758.20.

¹⁸ R.C. 4758.01; see also R.C. 4757.41, 4758.10, 4758.13, 4758.20, 4758.22, 4758.23, 4758.30, 4758.31, 4758.36, 4758.44, 4758.45, 4758.46, and 4758.61.



current law repealed by the bill, "alcohol and other drug prevention services" is defined as a planned process of strategies and activities designed to preclude the onset of the use of alcohol and other drugs, reduce problematic use of alcohol and other drugs, or both. Under the bill, "prevention services" is defined as a comprehensive, multi-system set of individual and environmental approaches that maximizes physical health, promotes safety, and precludes the onset of behavioral health disorders.

Certificate renaming

The bill renames two of the certificates issued by the Board. A prevention specialist I certificate is renamed a prevention specialist certificate, and a prevention specialist II certificate is renamed a prevention consultant certificate.¹⁹

The bill provides that a prevention specialist I certificate or a prevention specialist II certificate will remain valid until its expiration date, unless earlier suspended or revoked by the Board.²⁰

Volunteer services

Within a provision of existing law granting immunity from civil liability to certain health professionals who provide services without compensation to indigent and uninsured persons, the bill makes the following changes: (1) lists each type of chemical dependency professional licensed or certified by the Board, in place of a provision that refers in general to the statutes governing those professionals, and (2) eliminates a duplicative provision specifying that the immunity from civil liability applies only if the professional is acting within the scope of the professional's practice.²¹

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	05-26-15
Reported, H. Health & Aging	11-19-15
Passed House (92-0)	12-09-15
Reported, S. Health & Human Services	05-11-16

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¹⁹ R.C. 4758.10, 4758.21, 4758.22, 4758.23, 4758.44, 4758.45, and 4758.60.

²⁰ Section 3.

²¹ R.C. 2305.234(A)(1)(p) and (G)(3).

