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Bill Analysis

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Christopher Edwards, Attorney

SUMMARY

Licensure of music therapists

- Creates licensing requirements for the practice of music therapy and requires the State Medical Board to license and regulate music therapists.
- Prohibits, beginning one year after the bill's effective date, unlicensed persons from knowingly providing music therapy services or using the title "music therapist" or a similar title.
- Establishes criminal penalties for violating that prohibition.
- Specifies the activities in which a licensed music therapist may and may not engage.
- Lists the requirements and establishes procedures for obtaining initial and renewed music therapy licenses.
- Establishes grounds and procedures for taking disciplinary action against a licensee or license applicant.
- Creates the Music Therapy Advisory Committee to provide expertise and assistance to the Medical Board in regulating the practice of music therapy.
- Authorizes the Medical Board to adopt rules to implement the Music Therapy Licensing Law.

Licensure of art therapists

- Prohibits, beginning one year after the bill's effective date, unlicensed persons from recklessly engaging in the practice of art therapy or using the title "art therapist" or a similar title.
- Establishes criminal penalties for violating that prohibition.

- Requires the Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist (CSW) Board to adopt rules to implement and administer the bill’s provisions related to licensure to practice art therapy.
- Requires the CSW Board, for purposes of issuing and renewing a license, to adopt rules that establish the procedures the CSW Board will use, the fees the CSW Board may charge, and the eligibility requirements a license applicant or licensee must satisfy in addition to the bill’s requirements for initial licensure and renewal.
- Allows the CSW Board to adopt rules establishing continuing education requirements for purposes of renewing a license.
- Requires the Buckeye Art Therapy Association or its successor organization to provide the Board with expertise and assistance in carrying out the CSW Board’s duties relating to licensure to practice art therapy.
- Allows the CSW Board to discipline applicants and licensees for reasons the CSW Board prescribes by rule, and establishes procedures for the CSW Board to follow when taking disciplinary action.
- Permits persons licensed to practice art therapy to provide services through certain business entities formed in combination with other health care professionals.

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DETAILED ANALYSIS

Licensure of music therapists

Ohio does not currently regulate the practice of music therapy or require music therapists to be licensed. To practice as a music therapist, the bill requires an individual to be licensed by the State Medical Board.

Unlicensed practice prohibited

Beginning one year after the bill’s effective date, a person is prohibited from knowingly providing music therapy services or using the title “music therapist” or a similar title without a valid license issued by the State Medical Board.¹

The bill defines “music therapy” as the clinical use of music interventions to accomplish individualized goals within a therapeutic relationship through an individualized music therapy

¹ R.C. 4787.02(A) and 4787.03(B); Section 3.

treatment plan developed for a client. “Music therapy services” are services a licensed music therapist is authorized under the bill to provide to achieve the goals of music therapy.²

Penalty

A person who violates the bill’s prohibition against the unlicensed practice of music therapy or use of title is guilty of a fourth degree misdemeanor for the first offense and a third degree misdemeanor for each subsequent offense.³

Exemptions

The bill exempts the following persons from the requirement to obtain a license to practice music therapy, as long as the person does not represent the person’s self as a music therapist:

1. **Persons performing services in an accredited music therapy program** – persons who perform services or participate in activities as an integral part of a program of study in an accredited music therapy program;
2. **Persons performing services incidental to their profession** – persons holding a professional license in Ohio, or their supervised employees, who use music in performing services that are incidental to the practice of the person’s profession;
3. **Persons with training and national certification** – persons whose training and national certification attests to the person’s preparation and ability to practice the person’s certified profession or occupation;
4. **Supervised persons** – persons who practice music therapy under the supervision of a licensed music therapist.⁴

Scope of practice

Required action

The bill requires a licensed music therapist to collaborate with a client’s physician, psychologist, primary care provider, or mental health professional, as applicable, to review the client’s diagnosis, treatment needs, and treatment plan before providing music therapy services for a medical, developmental, or mental health condition. The music therapist must also collaborate with the client’s treatment team while providing music therapy services.⁵

Permissible activities

The bill authorizes a licensed music therapist to do any of the following activities:

² R.C. 4787.01(C) and (D).

³ R.C. 4787.99.

⁴ R.C. 4787.02(B).

⁵ R.C. 4787.09(A).

1. Accept referrals for music therapy services from health care, social service, or education professionals, clients, or caregivers of prospective clients;
2. Conduct a music therapy assessment of a client to collect systematic, comprehensive, and accurate information necessary to determine appropriate music therapy services;
3. Develop an individualized treatment plan for a client that identifies the goals, objectives, and potential strategies of appropriate music therapy services for the client using music interventions, including music improvisation, receptive music listening, song writing, lyric discussion, music and imagery, music performance, learning through music, and movement to music;
4. If applicable, carry out an individualized treatment plan consistent with other medical, developmental, mental health, educational, or rehabilitative services being provided to the client;
5. Evaluate a client's response to music therapy and the individualized treatment plan and suggest modifications;
6. Develop a plan to determine when music therapy services are no longer needed in collaboration with a client, the client's treatment providers, family members, and other persons as needed;
7. Minimize any barriers for the client to receive music therapy services in the least restrictive environment;
8. Collaborate with and educate the client, the client's family or caregiver, or any other appropriate person about the client's needs being addressed through music therapy and the manner in which music therapy addresses those needs.

The bill does not prohibit a licensed music therapist from providing services to a client diagnosed with a communication disorder.⁶

Prohibited activities

The bill prohibits a licensed music therapist from doing either of the following:

1. Replacing speech and language services typically provided to a child with a disability who has been identified as having a speech or language impairment when providing educational services under the bill;
2. Replacing the services provided by a speech-language pathologist when providing rehabilitative services.⁷

⁶ R.C. 4787.09(B) and (D).

⁷ R.C. 4787.09(C).

Licensure

License requirements

To be eligible for a license to practice as a music therapist, the bill requires a person to provide proof of all of the following to the Medical Board:

1. **Age** – proof the applicant is at least 18 years old;
2. **Education** – proof the applicant has earned a bachelor’s degree or higher in music therapy approved by the American Music Therapy Association or its successor;
3. **Board certification** – proof the applicant has either passed the board certification examination by the Certification Board for Music Therapists, or obtained certification as a music therapist by the Certification Board on January 1, 1985, and is currently certified as a music therapist by the Certification Board;
4. **Clinical training** – proof the applicant has completed at least 1,200 hours of clinical training, including at least 180 hours in preinternship experience and at least 900 hours in internship experience approved by an academic institution, the American Music Therapy Association or its successor, or both.⁸

For one year beginning on the bill’s effective date, the Medical Board must waive the examination requirement for licensure if the person demonstrates the person is either a board-certified music therapist or is designated as a registered music therapist, certified music therapist, or advanced certified music therapist and is in good standing with the National Music Therapy Registry. For the purposes of the waiver provision, the bill defines “board-certified music therapist” as a person who has completed the education and clinical training requirements established by the American Music Therapy Association, has passed the Certification Board for Music Therapists certification examination or obtained certification by the Certification Board on January 1, 1985, and remains actively certified by the Certification Board.⁹

License application and issuance

A person seeking a license to practice as a music therapist must file with the Medical Board a completed application on a form provided by the Board, pay an application fee of \$150 or a higher amount established by the Board, and submit to a criminal records check.¹⁰

If the Board determines that an applicant meets the requirements for a license to practice as a music therapist, the Board must issue a license within 60 days after receiving the required information from an applicant and proof that the applicant complied with the required

⁸ R.C. 4787.05(A).

⁹ Section 5.

¹⁰ R.C. 4787.05(A), with conforming changes in R.C. 109.572 and 4776.01.

criminal records check.¹¹ A license is valid for three years from the date of issuance and may be renewed.¹²

After January 1, 2022, the Board may require an application fee in excess of \$150 with approval of the Controlling Board, so long as the increase does not exceed 50% of the fee or the amount necessary for the Board to carry out the Music Therapy Licensing Law (as this date has passed, an amendment may be necessary during the committee process).¹³

Reciprocity

A person who is licensed to practice as a music therapist in another jurisdiction may apply to the Medical Board to be licensed as a music therapist in Ohio. To be eligible for licensure, the person must meet the bill's requirements for an initial license and submit proof to the Board that the person's license from the other jurisdiction is in good standing.

The Board must review the person's licensure history, including reviewing any misconduct or neglect in the person's practice of music therapy in that jurisdiction. The Board must issue a license to the person if the Board determines that (1) the person meets the requirements for an initial license, (2) the person's license from the other jurisdiction is in good standing, and (3) the requirements for obtaining the license in the other jurisdiction are equal to or greater than those under the bill.¹⁴

License renewal

A person seeking to renew a music therapist license must apply for license renewal before the license expires. The Medical Board must send renewal notices at least one month before the license expiration date. A licensee must notify the Board in writing of any change in address.

To renew, a licensee must submit to the Board a completed renewal application and a renewal fee of \$150 or other amount prescribed by the Board. After January 1, 2022, the Board may require a fee in excess of that amount with Controlling Board approval, so long as the increase does not exceed 50% of the fee or the amount necessary for the licensing authority to carry out the Music Therapy Licensing Law (as noted above, this date has passed and an amendment may be necessary during the committee process).

To be eligible for renewal, a licensee must submit to the Medical Board proof of both of the following:

¹¹ R.C. 4787.05(B).

¹² R.C. 4787.07(A).

¹³ R.C. 4787.05(C).

¹⁴ R.C. 4787.06.

1. Proof that the licensee has continuously maintained the licensee's certification for the previous three years by the Certification Board for Music Therapists or its successor organization and is currently certified as a music therapist by the Certification Board;
2. Proof that the licensee has completed at least 60 hours of continuing education approved by the Certification Board or its successor and any other continuing education requirements established by the Medical Board.¹⁵

License forfeiture and inactive status

A music therapy license that is not renewed on or before its expiration date is delinquent and must be forfeited to the Medical Board. The Board must notify the licensee of the delinquency by certified mail, return receipt requested, within 30 days after the license becomes delinquent. The Board must inform the licensee in the notice that the licensee's license is forfeited and explain procedures for restoring the forfeited license.

A licensee can restore a forfeited license within one year after the delinquency by meeting the bill's license renewal requirements. The Board must terminate a forfeited license that is not restored within one year after it becomes delinquent. The Board may require a person whose license has been terminated to apply for a new license.

On a licensee's written request, the Board may place a license on inactive status for up to two years if the licensee pays an inactive status fee established by the Board. A licensee may reactivate an inactive license at any time during the two-year period if the licensee makes a written request to the Board and fulfills any requirements established by the Board.¹⁶

Discipline

Complaints

If a member of the Medical Board or Music Therapy Advisory Committee (see "**Music Therapy Advisory Committee**," below) becomes aware of grounds for initiating disciplinary action against a licensee, the bill requires the member to file a written complaint with the Board. As soon as practicable after receiving a complaint, the Board must conduct an investigation to determine whether the complaint's allegations warrant initiating disciplinary proceedings against the licensee.¹⁷

Grounds for discipline

If, after an investigation conducted by the Medical Board and after notice and hearing in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act,¹⁸ the Board finds grounds to take

¹⁵ R.C. 4787.07.

¹⁶ R.C. 4787.08.

¹⁷ R.C. 4787.10.

¹⁸ R.C. Chapter 119.

disciplinary action against a licensee or applicant, the bill authorizes the Board to take disciplinary action as described below for any of the following reasons:

1. Submitting false, fraudulent, or misleading information to the Board, a state agency, another state, or the federal government;
2. Violating the Music Therapy Licensing Law or any rules adopted under it;
3. Being convicted of or pleading guilty to a disqualifying offense (which is an offense that is a felony having a direct nexus to the individual's field of licensure, certification, or employment) or a crime of moral turpitude;
4. Having an impaired ability to practice according to acceptable and prevailing standards of care because of habitual or excessive use or abuse of drugs, alcohol, or other substances that impair the ability to practice;
5. Using fraud or deception in applying for a license;
6. Failing to pay fees when due;
7. Failing to timely provide requested information;
8. Failing to practice music therapy with reasonable skill and consistent with the welfare of clients, including negligence in the practice of music therapy, incapacity, and abuse of or engaging in sexual contact with a client;
9. Being subject to disciplinary action by another jurisdiction regarding a license to practice music therapy issued by that jurisdiction.¹⁹

Disciplinary actions

The bill authorizes the Medical Board to take any of the following disciplinary actions, or a combination of them, against a licensed music therapist or an applicant for a license:

1. Place a licensee on probation;
2. Administer to an applicant or licensee a public reprimand;
3. Refuse to issue or renew a license;
4. Suspend or revoke a license;
5. Impose an administrative fine between \$100 and \$1,000 for each violation.²⁰

The Medical Board cannot refuse to issue an initial license to an applicant because of a conviction of or plea of guilty to an offense unless the refusal is in accordance with the

¹⁹ R.C. 4787.11(C), by reference to R.C. 4776.10, not in the bill.

²⁰ R.C. 4787.11(A).

continuing law procedure that limits a licensing authority's ability to refuse to issue an initial license based on a prior disqualifying offense.²¹

Injunction

The bill authorizes the Medical Board to sue to enjoin persons from violating or continuing to violate the Music Therapy Licensing Law or any rules adopted under it. An injunction may be issued without proof of actual damage to a person and does not prohibit criminal prosecution and punishment of the violator.²²

Child support orders

On receipt of a notice that a licensed music therapist is in default under a child support order under the procedures established in continuing law, the bill requires the Medical Board to comply with the requirements of that law or rules adopted pursuant to it with respect to a music therapist license issued under the bill.²³

Human trafficking

On receipt of a notice that a licensed music therapist has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of or judicial finding of guilt resulting from a plea of no contest was made to the offense of trafficking in persons, the bill requires the Medical Board to immediately suspend the music therapist's license in accordance with continuing law requirements.²⁴

Orders of the licensing authority and public records

The bill permits the Medical Board to issue an order imposing discipline and may include terms, provisions, or conditions that the Board considers appropriate. The order and any findings of fact and conclusions of law supporting it are public records. The Board may not issue a private reprimand.²⁵

Complaints filed with the Board and all accompanying documents and information are confidential and not subject to Ohio Public Records Law, unless the person being investigated requests that the documents and information be made public records. The charging documents filed with the Board to initiate disciplinary action and information considered by the Board in determining whether to impose discipline against a licensee or applicant, and the order imposing discipline, are public records.

²¹ R.C. 4787.11(D), by reference to R.C. 9.79, not in the bill.

²² R.C. 4787.14.

²³ R.C. 4787.12.

²⁴ R.C. 4787.13 and 4776.20.

²⁵ R.C. 4787.11(B).

The bill does not prohibit the Board from communicating or cooperating with, or providing any documents or information to, any other licensing board or any agency investigating a person, including law enforcement.²⁶

Regulatory procedures

The bill establishes additional procedures for the regulation of music therapists that are the same as procedures that apply to the other health care professionals the Medical Board regulates. The issues addressed include the following:

1. Notifications provided to the Board by physicians authorized to practice medicine or surgery or professional associations or societies of those physicians regarding actions taken against a music therapist;²⁷
2. Requirements relating to music therapists suffering impairment from the use of drugs or alcohol;²⁸
3. A register of license applicants, and music therapy licenses issued, suspended, or revoked;²⁹
4. Deposit of fees, penalties, and other funds in the state treasury to the credit of the preexisting State Medical Board Operating Fund.³⁰

Music Therapy Advisory Committee

The bill creates the Music Therapy Advisory Committee to provide expertise and assistance to the Medical Board. The Committee must meet at least yearly or as called by the Board. The Committee consists of the following five members familiar with the practice of music therapy:

1. Three persons who, one year after the bill's effective date, are licensed to practice as music therapists;
2. One person who is a licensed health care professional who is not a licensed music therapist;
3. One person who is a consumer.

The Board must appoint the members to the Committee within 90 days after the bill's effective date. Initially, two of the members will serve one year terms; the remaining three members will serve terms of two, three, and four years, respectively. Thereafter, terms of office

²⁶ R.C. 4787.15.

²⁷ R.C. 4731.224.

²⁸ R.C. 4731.25.

²⁹ R.C. 4731.07(B).

³⁰ R.C. 4731.24.

for all members are four years and end on the same day of the same month as the previous term.

Members hold office from the date of appointment until the end of the term for which the member was appointed. Members may be reappointed. The bill includes the standard vacancy provisions. The Committee is not subject to existing law that sets expiration dates and renewal procedures for certain agencies, including committees.

Members are not compensated for service on the Committee and are not reimbursed for expenses.

The Board must consult with the Committee before changing fees established by the bill. The Board must seek the advice of the Committee for issues related to music therapy. At least once a year, the Committee must provide the Board with an analysis of disciplinary actions taken against license applicants and licensees, appeals and denials, and revocation of music therapy licenses. The Committee also may help develop materials to educate the public about music therapy and licensure. It may facilitate the exchange of information across Ohio between music therapists, the American Music Therapy Association or its successor, the Certification Board, and the Medical Board.³¹

Rulemaking

The bill authorizes the Medical Board to adopt rules it considers necessary to carry out the Music Therapy Licensing Law. The rules may include requirements for continuing education in addition to those specified in the bill. The Board is responsible for enforcing the Music Therapy Licensing Law and any rules adopted under it.³²

Register of licenses

The bill requires the Medical Board to provide a copy of the bill's required register of applicants for music therapist licenses, and music therapist licenses issued, suspended, or revoked, on request and payment of a fee established by the Board. The Board cannot charge a fee that exceeds the actual cost incurred to make the copy.³³

Licensure of art therapists

Ohio does not currently regulate the practice of art therapy or require art therapists to be licensed. To practice as an art therapist, the bill requires an individual to be licensed by the Counselor, Social Worker, and Marriage and Family Therapist (CSW) Board.

Unlicensed practice prohibited

The bill prohibits, beginning one year after the bill's effective date, any person from recklessly engaging in the practice of art therapy or using the title "art therapist" or a similar

³¹ R.C. 4787.04, by reference to R.C. 101.82 to 101.87, not in the bill; Section 4.

³² R.C. 4787.03.

³³ R.C. 4787.03.

title unless the person is licensed under the bill.³⁴ Whoever violates these prohibitions is guilty of a fifth degree felony on the first offense and a fourth degree felony for each subsequent offense.³⁵

The bill defines “practice of art therapy” as the rendering or offering to render art therapy in the prevention or treatment of cognitive, developmental, emotional, or behavioral disabilities or conditions. “Art therapy” is the integrated use of psychotherapeutic principles and methods with art media and the creative process to assist individuals, families, or groups in doing any of the following:

1. Improving cognitive and sensory-motor functions;
2. Increasing self-awareness and self-esteem;
3. Coping with grief and traumatic experiences;
4. Enhancing cognitive abilities;
5. Resolving conflicts and distress;
6. Enhancing social functioning;
7. Identifying and assessing clients’ needs to implement therapeutic intervention to meet developmental, behavioral, mental, and emotional needs.

“Art therapy” includes therapeutic intervention to facilitate alternative modes of receptive and expressive communication and evaluation and assessment to define and implement art-based treatment plans to address cognitive, behavioral, developmental, and emotional needs.³⁶

Exemptions

The bill does not apply to any of the following persons:

1. **Students** – a student who engages in the supervised practice of art therapy as part of an art therapy program at an accredited educational institution, if the person does not represent the person’s self as an art therapist;
2. **Persons performing services incidental to their profession** – a person who holds a professional license in Ohio, or an employee who is supervised by a person who holds a professional license in Ohio, who engages in the practice of art therapy in a manner that is incidental to the practice of the person’s or employee’s profession, if the person does not represent the person’s or employee’s self as an art therapist;
3. **Clinical experience** – a person who engages in the practice of art therapy as part of the postgraduate supervised clinical experience that meets the posteducation supervised

³⁴ R.C. 4785.02(A) and Section 3.

³⁵ R.C. 4785.99.

³⁶ R.C. 4785.01.

art therapy experience requirements that the Art Therapy Credentials Board, its successor organization, or an equivalent organization recognized by the CSW Board requires for an individual to become a registered art therapist.³⁷

CSW Board

The bill requires the CSW Board to adopt rules in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act to implement and administer the Art Therapy Licensing Law, including rules that do all of the following:

1. Establish, for purposes of issuing and renewing a license to practice art therapy, the procedures the Board must use, the fees the Board may charge, and the requirements a license applicant or licensee must satisfy in addition to the bill's requirements for initial license issuances and renewals;
2. Establish the requirements for issuing a license to an individual who holds a license to practice art therapy in another state or country;
3. Establish standards for the ethical practice of art therapy;
4. Define a licensee's scope of practice;
5. Prescribe the reasons for which the Board may take disciplinary action against a license applicant or licensee under the bill;
6. Address the intervention for and treatment of any impaired licensee.

The Board may adopt rules establishing continuing education requirements for purposes of renewing a license, including the standards and procedures for compliance with those requirements and approval of continuing education providers.³⁸

The Board must keep a register of license applicants. The register must show the name of the applicant and whether the applicant was granted or refused a license. Additionally, the Board must develop and publish on its website a directory containing the names and contact information of individuals who hold current, valid art therapist licenses issued under the bill.³⁹

Expertise, assistance, and recommendations to the Board

The bill requires the Buckeye Art Therapy Association or its successor organization to provide the CSW Board with expertise and assistance in carrying out the Board's duties relating to licensure to practice art therapy.

The Association or its successor organization must review and submit to the Board recommendations on all of the following:

1. Requirements and procedures for issuing licenses to practice art therapy;

³⁷ R.C. 4785.02(B).

³⁸ R.C. 4785.03.

³⁹ R.C. 4785.04.

2. Rules pertaining to the practice of art therapy and the administration and enforcement of the Art Therapy Licensing Law;
3. Standards for the ethical practice of art therapy that include, as the Association or its successor organization finds appropriate, the code of ethics, conduct, and disciplinary procedures adopted by the Art Therapy Credentials Board, its successor organization, or an equivalent organization recognized by the CSW Board;
4. Standards and procedures for compliance with continuing education requirements and approval of continuing education providers, if the Board requires a licensee to complete continuing education pursuant to rules the Board adopts;
5. Fees required for issuance and renewal of licenses to practice art therapy;
6. Any other issue the CSW Board considers necessary for the administration and enforcement of the Art Therapy Licensing Law.

The CSW Board must take the submitted recommendations into consideration before adopting any rule regarding licensure to practice art therapy. Not later than 90 days after receiving a recommendation, the Board must approve or disapprove the recommendation and notify the Association or its successor organization of its decision. If a recommendation is disapproved, the Board must inform the Association or its successor organization of its reasons for making that decision. The Association or its successor organization may resubmit the recommendation after addressing the Board's concerns and modifying the disapproved recommendation accordingly. Not later than 90 days after receiving a resubmitted recommendation, the Board must approve or disapprove the recommendation. There is no limitation on the number of times the Association or its successor organization may resubmit a recommendation for the Board's consideration.⁴⁰

License issuance

A person seeking a license to practice art therapy must apply to the CSW Board in the manner the Board establishes by rule. An application for a license to practice art therapy cannot be withdrawn without Board approval. To be eligible for a license, an applicant must demonstrate to the Board that the applicant meets all of the following requirements:

1. **Education** – the applicant has attained a master's degree or higher degree from a graduate program in art therapy that one of the following applies to at the time the degree was conferred:
 - a. The program is approved by the American Art Therapy Association or its successor organization.
 - b. The program is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs or its successor organization.

⁴⁰ R.C. 4785.05.

- c. The Board considers the program to be substantially equivalent to a program approved or accredited as described above.
2. **Board certification** – the applicant has a board certification in good standing with the Art Therapy Credential Board, its successor organization, or an equivalent organization recognized by the CSW Board;
3. **Additional requirements** – the applicant satisfies any other requirements the CSW Board establishes by rule.

The CSW Board must issue a license to practice art therapy to an applicant in accordance with the procedures the Board establishes by rule if the Board determines the applicant satisfies the eligibility requirements above.⁴¹

License renewal

A license to practice art therapy expires biennially and may be renewed. A licensee seeking to renew a license to practice art therapy must apply for renewal of the license in the manner the CSW Board establishes by rule.

To be eligible for renewal, a licensee must certify to the Board that the licensee has done both of the following:

1. Maintained board certification with the Art Therapy Credentials Board, its successor organization, or an equivalent organization recognized by the CSW Board;
2. Satisfied any other requirements the Board establishes by rule.

The Board must issue to a licensee a renewed license to practice art therapy if the Board determines the licensee qualifies for renewal by meeting the eligibility requirements listed above.⁴²

Failure to renew

A license to practice art therapy that is not renewed on or before its expiration date is automatically suspended on that date. The continued practice of art therapy after a licensee's suspension is considered a violation of the prohibition against engaging in the practice of art therapy without a license. If a license is suspended due to a failure to renew, the CSW Board must reinstate the license if the person qualifies for renewal and pays a monetary penalty established by the Board. If a license is suspended due to a failure to renew for more than two years, the Board may impose terms and conditions for reinstatement in addition to the monetary penalty, including the following:

1. Requiring the applicant to pass an oral or written examination, or both, to determine the applicant's fitness to resume the practice of art therapy;

⁴¹ R.C. 4785.06 and 4785.09(D).

⁴² R.C. 4785.07.

2. Requiring the applicant to obtain additional training and to pass an examination on completion of the training;
3. Restricting or limiting the extent, scope, or type of practice in which an applicant may engage.⁴³

Fund

All money collected under the Art Therapy Licensing Law must be deposited into the state treasury to the credit of the existing Occupational Licensing and Regulatory Fund.⁴⁴

Combined businesses

The bill permits a person licensed to practice art therapy to provide services through a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or professional association that is formed for the purpose of providing services in combination with any of the following licensed professionals:

1. Optometrists;
2. Chiropractors;
3. Psychologists;
4. Registered or licensed practical nurses;
5. Pharmacists;
6. Physical therapists;
7. Occupational therapists;
8. Mechanotherapists;
9. Doctors of medicine and surgery, osteopathic medicine and surgery, or podiatric medicine and surgery;
10. Licensed professional clinical counselors, licensed professional counselors, independent social workers, social workers, independent marriage and family therapists, or marriage and family therapists.⁴⁵

⁴³ R.C. 4785.08.

⁴⁴ R.C. 4743.05.

⁴⁵ R.C. 4785.12, 1701.03, 1785.01, 1785.02, 1785.03, 1785.08, 4723.16, 4725.33, 4729.161, 4731.226, 4731.65, 4732.28, 4734.17, 4755.111, 4755.471, and 4757.37.

Disciplinary actions

The bill allows the CSW Board, to the extent permitted by law, to limit, revoke, suspend, or refuse to issue, renew, or reinstate a license, or reprimand or place on probation a licensee for any of the reasons the Board prescribes by rule.⁴⁶

Disciplinary actions taken by the Board must be taken pursuant to an adjudication under the Administrative Procedure Act, except that in lieu of an adjudication, the Board may enter into a consent agreement with a person to resolve an allegation of a violation. A consent agreement, when ratified by an affirmative vote of a majority of the Board members, constitutes the Board's findings and order with respect to the matter addressed in the agreement. If the Board refuses to ratify a consent agreement, the admissions and findings contained in the consent agreement are of no force or effect.⁴⁷

The Board must investigate evidence that appears to show that a person has violated the Art Therapy Licensing Law or any rule adopted under it. Any person may report to the Board in a signed writing any information that the person may have that appears to show a violation. Investigations of alleged violations must be conducted by the Board in the same manner that the Board conducts investigations under continuing law for alleged violations of the law applicable to other licenses issued by the Board.⁴⁸

The surrender of a license to practice art therapy is not effective until accepted by the Board. The Board may use a telephone conference call for acceptance of the surrender. A telephone conference call is considered a special meeting under the Open Meetings Act (instead of a regularly scheduled meeting for which different notice requirements apply).⁴⁹ Reinstatement of a license surrendered to the Board requires an affirmative vote of a majority of the Board members.

Failure of a person to renew a license to practice art therapy in accordance with the bill's renewal requirements does not remove or limit the Board's jurisdiction to take disciplinary action against the person.⁵⁰

The board cannot refuse to issue a license to an applicant because of a conviction of, plea of guilty to, judicial finding of guilt of, or judicial finding of eligibility for intervention in lieu of conviction for an offense unless the refusal is in accordance with the continuing law procedure that limits a licensing authority's ability to refuse to issue an initial license based on a prior disqualifying offense.⁵¹

⁴⁶ R.C. 4785.09(A)

⁴⁷ R.C. 4785.09(B).

⁴⁸ R.C. 4785.09(C), by reference to R.C. 4757.38, not in the bill.

⁴⁹ R.C. 121.22, not in the bill.

⁵⁰ R.C. 4785.09(D).

⁵¹ R.C. 4785.09(E), by reference to R.C. 9.79, not in the bill.

Child support orders

On receipt of notice that a licensed art therapist is in default under a child support order under the procedures established in continuing law, the CSW Board must comply with the requirements of that law or rules adopted pursuant to it with respect to an art therapist license issued under the bill.⁵²

Human trafficking

On receipt of a notice that a licensed art therapist has been convicted of, pleaded guilty to, or a judicial finding of guilt of or judicial finding of guilt resulting from a plea of no contest was made to the offense of trafficking in persons, the bill requires the CSW Board to immediately suspend the licensee's art therapist license in accordance with continuing law requirements.⁵³

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	07-01-21

ANSB0206IN-134/ts

⁵² R.C. 4785.10.

⁵³ R.C. 4785.11 and 4776.20.