

Association of State and Provincial Psychology Boards (ASPPB) CPQ and PSYPACT

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ASPPB

- 64 jurisdictions in the US and Canada
- Resource for licensing boards and colleges
- Helps promote mobility and standards for the regulatory community
 - EPPP
 - Credentials Bank – (there is no fee to bank your credentials)
 - Psychology Licensure Universal System (PLUS)
 - Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate (IPC)
 - Certificate of Professional Qualification (CPQ)
 - Model Act and Regulations
 - Code of Conduct
 - PSYPACT



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A Map of ASPPB's History with Licensure Portability

Agreement of Reciprocity

Credentials Bank

Certificate of Professional Qualification
in Psychology (CPQ)

Psychology Licensure Universal System
(PLUS)



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ASPPB Certificate of Professional Qualification in Psychology (CPQ)

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Jurisdictions Accepting the CPQ

- Alabama
- Alberta
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- British Columbia
- California
- Colorado
- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Georgia
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Maine
- Manitoba
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Nevada
- Nebraska
- Newfoundland & Labrador
- New Brunswick
- New Hampshire
- New Mexico
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Nova Scotia
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Ontario
- Pennsylvania
- Prince Edward Island
- Québec
- Rhode Island
- Saskatchewan
- South Carolina
- Utah
- Vermont
- Virginia
- West Virginia
- Wyoming



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Recognizing Jurisdictions



Jurisdictions may waive at least one licensure requirement for applicants who hold an active CPQ for a minimum time period as specified by the board.

- Illinois
- Iowa
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Mississippi
- Montana
- New Jersey
- Oregon
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Washington



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Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT)



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How we got Here

- Telepsychology Task Force 2011-2013
- Guidelines for the Practice of Telepsychology
- ASPPB Telepsychology Task Force Principles/Standards 2014
- February 2015, the Board of Directors of ASPPB introduced the Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT)
- Goal is to protect public through the regulation of interjurisdictional practice through verification of education, training and experience to ensure accountability for professional practice



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Psychology Interjurisdictional Compact (PSYPACT)

Interstate compact designed to:

- **Facilitate the practice of telepsychology across participating state lines** through Authorization to Practice Interjurisdictional Telepsychology

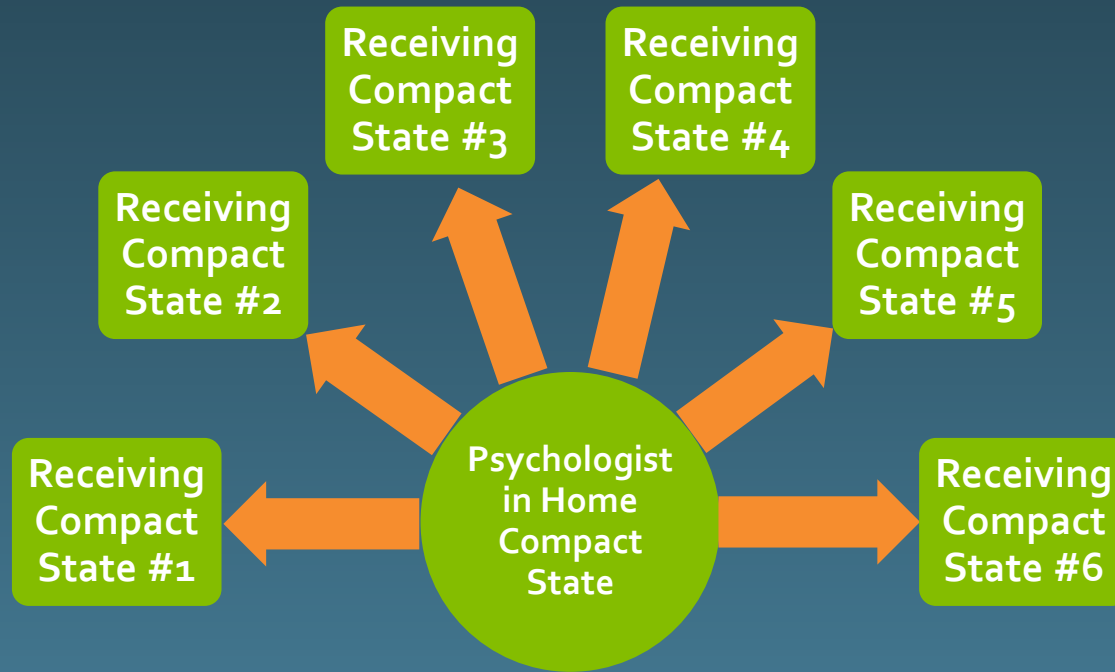
AND

- **Allow for temporary in-person, face-to-face psychological practice for up to 30 work days per year** through Temporary Authorization to Practice



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How Telepsychology Works under PSYPACT



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How Telepsychology Works under PSYPACT

For the purpose of regulating telepsychology, the practice of psychology takes place where the practitioner psychologist is located and licensed.



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E.Passport

- Creates a “legal” relationship between:
 - Psychologist
 - Home licensing board where psychologist is located and practicing from
 - Receiving licensing board where patient is located and where services are being provided into
- ASPPB to review, vet credentials and issue E.Passport Certificate based on established criteria



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E.Passport Requirements

- Meet educational standards-doctoral degree
 - Graduate degree (education, experience, residency)
- Possess a current, full and unrestricted license to practice psychology in a Home State which is a Compact State
- No history of adverse action
- No criminal record history
- Possess a current, active E.Passport credential
- Provide attestations in regard to areas of intended practice and work experience and provide a release of information to allow for primary source verification
- Meet other criteria as defined by the Rules of the Commission
- Be held to APA Guidelines on Telepsych and ASPPB Telepsychological Standards



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Interjurisdictional Practice Certificate (IPC)

- A certificate that grants temporary authority for in-person, face-to-face practice
- Based on:
 - Notification to the licensing board of intention to practice temporarily,
 - and verification of one's qualifications for such practice.
- ASPPB to review, vet credentials and issue IPC based on established criteria



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Benefits of PSYPACT for States

Promotes ethical and legal interjurisdictional practice

Promotes cooperation across PSYPACT states in the area of licensure and regulation

Certifies that psychologists have met acceptable standards of practice

Provides PSYPACT states with authority to hold licensees accountable

Offers a higher degree of consumer protection across state lines



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Benefits of PSYPACT for Consumers

Increases client/patient access to care

Facilitates continuity of care when client/patient relocates, etc.

Access to specific professionals with special expertise

Possibility of more frequent contacts or a mixture of face-to-face and remote contacts

Offers a higher degree of consumer protection across state lines



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Benefits of PSYPACT for Psychologists

Ability to continue therapeutic relationships

Ease of practice

Ability to readily know legal requirements

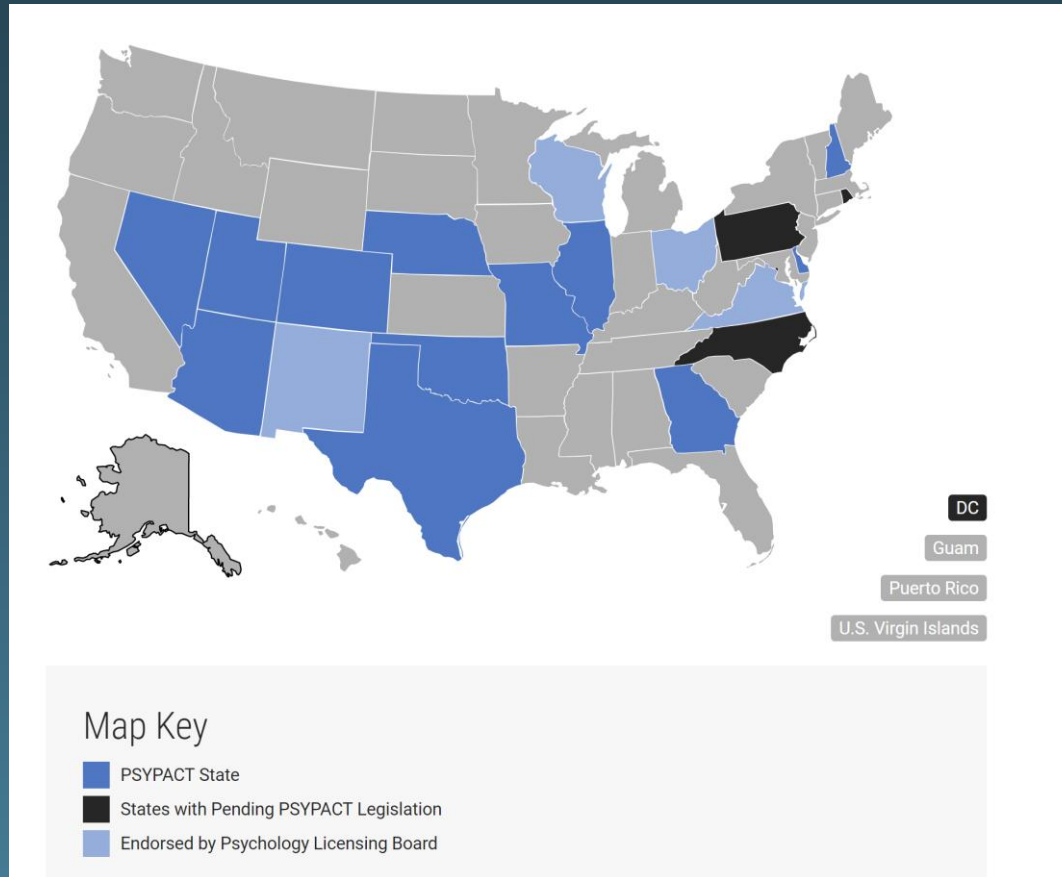
Possibility of more frequent contacts or a mixture
of face-to-face and remote contacts

Offer services to a specific population



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Current Status of PSYPACT



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Where are we now?

- Arizona became the first state to introduce and enact PSYPACT legislation in 2016
- Utah and Nevada passed PSYPACT in 2017
- Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri and Illinois passed PSYPACT in 2018
- Georgia, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Texas, Delaware enacted PSYPACT legislation in 2019
- Other states with active legislation in 2019
 - North Carolina
 - Pennsylvania
 - Kentucky
 - District of Columbia
 - Wyoming



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Thank you!

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