



US STATE AND TERRITORY LAWS AND RULES REGULATING COUNSELORS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

This report was generated by researchers at the National Board of Forensic Evaluators (www.nbfe.net), a not-for-profit organization endorsed by the [American Mental Health Counselors Association](#) that is dedicated to quality training and certification for mental health professionals specializing in forensic evaluation. We have listed laws, rules, and other regulations related to licensed counselors and the administration and interpretation of psychological tests, providing hyperlinks to our sources, most of which are government websites. We have also offered a rating system color-coding each state with respect to its position on counselors and access to psychological testing as follows:

Rating	Description
Green	Laws/rules appear to explicitly recognize testing as part of the practice of counselors without excluding any specific psychological tests. Testing services may, however, be regulated. For example, laws/rules may specify requirements that counselors must meet to be deemed competent to administer and interpret tests, or they may specify standards for testing services.
Blue	Laws/rules specify that counselors can diagnose mental disorders but do not specifically affirm or deny access to tests.
Yellow	Laws/rules appear to restrict counselors from administering and interpreting certain types of psychological tests but not others or limits the extent to which counselors can test.
Red	Laws/rules appear to prohibit counselors from administering and interpreting most or all psychological tests.

Research Method:

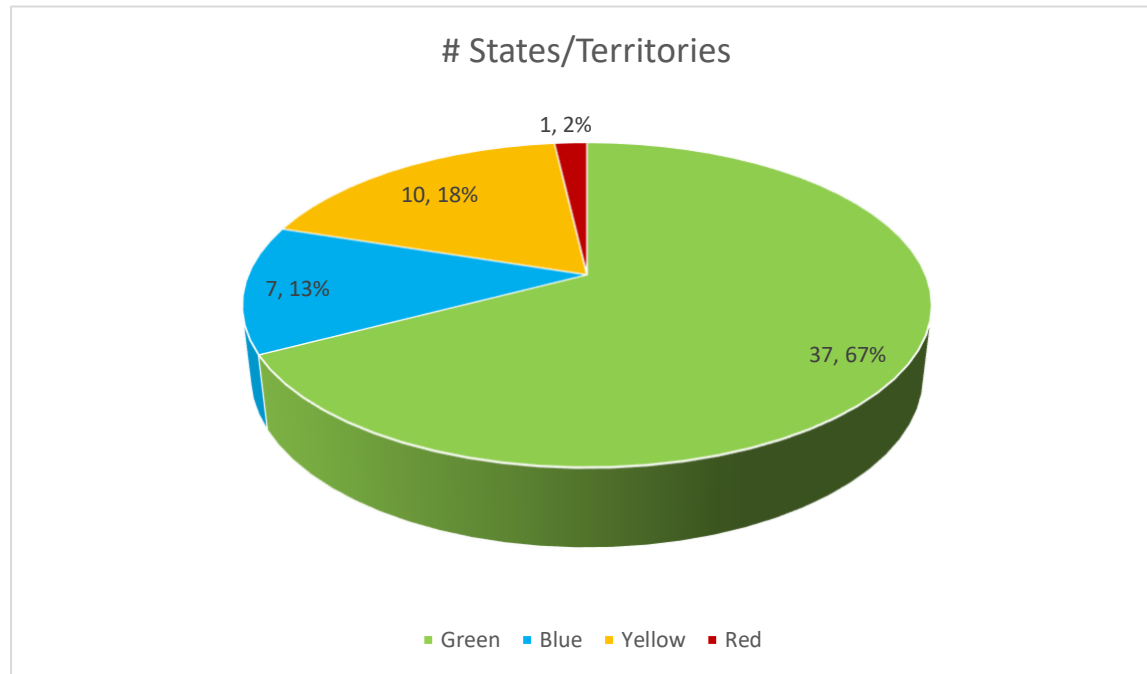
We accessed links to statutes, codes, and rules through the websites of all state counseling licensure boards. Within each site, we conducted keyword searches for the use of the terms “assessment,” “appraisal,” “test,” and multiple variations of those terms to locate and identify statutes, codes, rules, guidelines, and declaratory statements related to psychological testing. We then reported those findings in the table below.

Conclusions:

Of the 50 states and 6 US districts and territories (excluding American Samoa, for which we have not obtained confirmation of applicable laws and rules) in this chart, we identified 38 states, districts, and territories (68%) coded as “green,” meaning that laws and rules appear to explicitly recognize testing as part of the practice of counselors without excluding any specific psychological tests. We identified 7 states and US

territories (13%) coded as “blue,” meaning laws and rules specify that counselors can diagnose mental disorders but do not specifically affirm or deny access to psychological tests. We identified 10 states and US territories (18%) coded as “yellow,” meaning that laws and rules appear to restrict counselors from administering and interpreting certain types of psychological tests but not others or limits the extent to which counselors can test. Finally, we identified only 1 state (2%) coded as “red,” meaning that laws and rules appear to prohibit counselors from administering and interpreting most or all psychological tests.

Rating	#	%	State/District/Territory
Green	38	68	Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, US Virgin Islands, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming
Blue	7	13	Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Hampshire, Vermont, Washington
Yellow	10	18	Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas
Red	1	2	Nevada



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- Blue Laws/rules specify that counselors can diagnose mental disorders but do not specifically affirm or deny access to tests.
- Yellow Laws/rules appear to restrict counselors from administering and interpreting certain types of psychological tests but not others or limits the extent to which counselors can test.
- Red Laws/rules appear to prohibit counselors from administering and interpreting most or all psychological tests.

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When citing specific state laws, rules, regulations, and declaratory statements, readers are encouraged to click on the hyperlinks provided in this document and then site the original source of the applicable law, rule, regulation, or declaratory statement, most of which are linked to state government websites.

Disclaimers:

1. The use of the term “psychological” in this document refers to the dictionary definition of the term (“of, affecting, or arising in the mind; related to the mental and emotional state of a person” as defined in the “Oxford Advanced American Dictionary”). It is not used to refer to the professional identity of psychologists or to licensure status as a psychologist.
2. Although we have attempted to be thorough in our research, it is not possible to stay fully updated on all laws and rules in each state. We cannot guarantee that the information we provide is current and comprehensive. Additionally, the information we provide is not a substitute for consultation with a malpractice attorney specializing in behavioral healthcare. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of each licensed clinician to familiarize themselves with their scope of practice. We recommend that licensed counselors contact their state’s licensure board and/or their state’s chapter or branch of the [American Counseling Association](#) or [American Mental Health Counselors Association](#) for clarification on testing and scope of practice. When licensed counselors are aware of laws and rules related to psychological testing but need assistance with interpreting those laws and rules, we recommend consultation with an attorney who specializes in the scope of practice of mental health professionals.
3. Ultimately, it is the responsibility of each individual licensed counselor to know and understand the laws and rules governing their scope of practice.
4. Readers who believe that the information contained in this report is inaccurate, misleading, outdated, or incomplete are encouraged to email aaron@nbfef.net.

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State/Province/ Territory	Applicable Laws, Rules, Declaratory Statements, Policies, and Other Regulations	Updated
Alabama	<p>Alabama Code: § 34-8A-2(5): PRIVATE PRACTICE OF COUNSELING. Rendering or offering to render to individuals, groups, organizations, or the general public counseling services, in settings of individual or group practice, for a fee, salary, or other compensation, involving the application of principles, methods, or procedures of the counseling profession which include, but are not restricted to: (b) Appraisal Activities. Selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting instruments designed to assess an individual’s aptitudes, attitudes, abilities, achievements, interests and personal characteristics, but shall not include the use of projective techniques in the assessment of personality.</p> <p>Administrative Rules: 255-X-3-.01(2)(b)(1) Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC). 7. Appraisal of Individuals: Includes studies that provide a broad understanding of group and individual educational and psychometric theories and approaches to appraisal and assessment; data and information gathering methods; validity and reliability; psychometric statistics; factors influencing appraisals; and use of appraisal results in diagnostic and helping processes. Additionally, the specific ability to administer and interpret tests and inventories to assess abilities, behaviors, interests, and identify career options is necessary.</p> <p>Alabama’s Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice contain an extensive section on testing (Section E).</p>	9/1/23
Alaska	<p>Alaska Statutes: Sec. 08.29.490. Definitions. In this chapter, (1) "practice of professional counseling" means, subject to (C) of this paragraph, the application of principles, methods, or procedures of the counseling profession to diagnose or treat, other than through the use of projective testing or individually administered intelligence tests, mental and emotional disorders that are referenced in the standard diagnostic nomenclature for individual, group, and organizational therapy, whether cognitive, affective, or behavioral, within the context of human relationships and systems; if otherwise within the scope of this paragraph, "practice of professional counseling" includes (A) the professional application of evaluation techniques, treatments, and therapeutic services to individuals and groups for the purpose of treating the emotional and mental disorders... 12 AAC 62.120 requires licensees to have coursework in “assessment, appraisal, and testing of individuals.”</p>	9/4/23
American Samoa	<p>NBFE has been unable to access information on counselors and testing from any regulatory body in American Samoa.</p>	10/17/23

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Arizona	<p>Arizona statutes: 32-3251 includes “Assess, appraise, evaluate, diagnose and treat individuals, couples, families and groups through the use of psychotherapy” in the definition of “the practice of professional counseling.” 32-3301(C)(7) specifies that licensees must have coursework in “assessment.”</p> <p>Arizona Administrative Code: R4-6-501(C)(7) specifies that applicants who do not have a CACREP- or CORE-accredited degree must have coursework in: Assessment: Studies that provide a broad understanding of individual and group approaches to assessment and evaluation, including but not limited to: a. Diagnostic process including differential diagnosis and use of diagnostic classification systems such as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders and the International Classification of Diseases, b. Use of assessment for diagnostic and intervention planning purposes, and c. Basic concepts of standardized and non-standardized testing...</p>	9/4/23
Arkansas	<p>Arkansas Code: AR Code § 17-27-102 includes the following in the definition of the “practice of counseling:” “Appraisal activities”, which means selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting instruments designed to assess an individual's aptitudes, attitudes, abilities, achievements, interests, and personal characteristics but shall not include the use of projective techniques in the assessment of personality.</p>	9/4/23

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California	<p>California Business and Professions Code: § 4999.20 offers the following definition of the “scope of practice” of “professional clinical counseling:” ...The application of counseling interventions and psychotherapeutic techniques to identify and remediate cognitive, mental, and emotional issues, including personal growth, adjustment to disability, crisis intervention, and psychosocial and environmental problems, and the use, application, and integration of the coursework and training required by Sections 4999.32 and 4999.33. “Professional clinical counseling” includes conducting assessments for the purpose of establishing counseling goals and objectives to empower individuals to deal adequately with life situations, reduce stress, experience growth, change behavior, and make well-informed, rational decisions.</p> <p>The following definition of “assessment” is offered: “Assessment” means selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting tests, instruments, and other tools and methods designed to measure an individual’s attitudes, abilities, aptitudes, achievements, interests, personal characteristics, disabilities, and mental, emotional, and behavioral concerns and development and the use of methods and techniques for understanding human behavior in relation to coping with, adapting to, or ameliorating changing life situations, as part of the counseling process. “Assessment” shall not include the use of projective techniques in the assessment of personality, individually administered intelligence tests, neuropsychological testing, or utilization of a battery of three or more tests to determine the presence of psychosis, dementia, amnesia, cognitive impairment, or criminal behavior.</p>	9/4/23

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Colorado	<p>Colorado’s Mental Health Practice Act: § 12-245-202 defines “psychotherapy” as: ...The treatment, diagnosis, testing, assessment, or counseling in a professional relationship to assist individuals or groups to alleviate behavioral and mental health disorders, understand unconscious or conscious motivation, resolve emotional, relationship, or attitudinal conflicts, or modify behaviors that interfere with effective emotional, social, or intellectual functioning. Psychotherapy follows a planned procedure of intervention that takes place on a regular basis, over a period of time, or in the cases of testing, assessment, and brief psychotherapy, psychotherapy can be a single intervention.</p> <p>§ 12-245-603 includes the terms “evaluation,” “assessment,” “testing,” and “diagnosis” in the definition of the “the practice of licensed professional counseling.” § 12-245-232 offers minimum standards for testing applicable to all professionals licensed under article 245 (including counselors):</p> <p>(1) Every person licensed, registered, or certified under this article 245 must meet the minimum professional preparation standards set forth in this section to engage in the administration, scoring, or interpretation of the following levels of psychometric or electrodiagnostic testing:</p> <p>(a) General use. There is no educational or experience minimum necessary for a licensee, registrant, or certificate holder to administer standardized personnel selection, achievement, general aptitude, or proficiency tests.</p> <p>(b) Technical use. A master’s degree in anthropology, psychology, counseling, marriage and family therapy, social work, or sociology from a regionally accredited university or college certified by the accrediting agency or body to award graduate degrees and completion of at least one graduate level course each in statistics, psychometric measurement, theories of personality, individual and group test administration and interpretation, and psychopathology is required in order to administer, score, or interpret tests that require technical knowledge of test construction and use or require the application of scientific and psychophysiological knowledge. The tests include, but are not limited to, tests of general intelligence, special aptitudes, temperament, values, interests, and personality inventories.</p> <p>(c) Advanced use. A licensee, registrant, or certificate holder must meet all the requirements of subsection (1)(b) of this section and, in addition, completion, at a regionally accredited university or college certified by the accrediting agency or body to award graduate degrees, of at least one graduate-level course in six of the following areas: Cognition, emotion, attention, sensory-perceptual function, psychopathology, learning, encephalopathy, neuropsychology, psychophysiology, personality, growth and development, projective testing, and neuropsychological testing and completion of one year of experience in advanced use practice under the supervision of a person fully qualified under this subsection (1)(c) in order to practice projective testing, neuropsychological testing, or use of a battery of three or more tests to:</p>	9/4/23
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Colorado (continued)	<p>(I) Determine the presence, nature, causation, or extent of psychosis, dementia diseases and related disabilities, amnesia, cognitive impairment, influence of deficits on competence, and ability to function adaptively;</p> <p>(II) Determine the etiology or causative factors contributing to psychological dysfunction, criminal behavior, vocational disability, neurocognitive dysfunction, or competence; or</p> <p>(XV) Predict the psychological responses to specific medical, surgical, and behavioral interventions.</p> <p>Code of Colorado Regulations: Code 1.16(B)(10) requires counselors to include information about tests they have administered in their clients' treatment records, including the "name of any test administered, each date on which the test was administered, and the name(s) of the person(s) administering the test."</p>	
Connecticut	<p>Connecticut General Statutes: Sec. 20-195aa offers the following definition for "professional counseling:" (4) "Professional counseling" means the application, by persons trained in counseling, of established principles of psycho-social development and behavioral science to the evaluation, assessment, analysis, diagnosis and treatment of emotional, behavioral or interpersonal dysfunction or difficulties that interfere with mental health and human development. "Professional counseling" includes, but is not limited to, individual, group, marriage and family counseling, functional assessments for persons adjusting to a disability, appraisal, crisis intervention and consultation with individuals or groups. Sec. 20-195dd lists "appraisals or tests and measurements for individuals and groups" as required coursework for licensees.</p>	9/4/23
Delaware	<p>Title 24, 2.11 of the Administrative Code of Delaware requires applicants for counseling licensure who do not have a degree in clinical mental health counseling to have coursework in "Assessment and Testing." Neither Subchapter 1 nor Subchapter 2 of Chapter 30 of Title 24 of the Delaware Code appear to provide any information about counselors and access to psychological tests. § 3031(4) defines "Professional mental health counseling" as "the application of clinical counseling principles, methods or procedures including the diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders to assist individuals in achieving more effective personal and social adjustment."</p>	9/8/23
District of Columbia	<p>District of Columbia Municipal Regulations for Professional Counseling: 6602.2(c)(5) requires licensees to have a graduate degree that includes coursework in "appraisal, assessments, and testing of individuals." Additionally, the following regulations are provided with respect to counselors and testing: 6609.34 Licensed professional counselors shall ensure that accurate and appropriate interpretations accompany any release of testing and assessment information. 6609.35 Licensed professional counselors shall not base their assessment or intervention decisions or recommendations on data or test results that are obsolete or outdated for the current purpose.</p>	9/8/23

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Florida	<p>Florida Statutes:</p> <p>F.S. 491.003(1) provides the following definition for “the practice of mental health counseling:”</p> <p>The term “practice of mental health counseling” means the use of scientific and applied behavioral science theories, methods, and techniques for the purpose of describing, preventing, and treating undesired behavior and enhancing mental health and human development and is based on the person-in-situation perspectives derived from research and theory in personality, family, group, and organizational dynamics and development, career planning, cultural diversity, human growth and development, human sexuality, normal and abnormal behavior, psychopathology, psychotherapy, and rehabilitation. The practice of mental health counseling includes methods of a psychological nature used to evaluate, assess, diagnose, and treat emotional and mental dysfunctions or disorders, whether cognitive, affective, or behavioral, interpersonal relationships, sexual dysfunction, alcoholism, and substance abuse. The practice of mental health counseling includes, but is not limited to, psychotherapy, hypnotherapy, and sex therapy. The practice of mental health counseling also includes counseling, behavior modification, consultation, client-centered advocacy, crisis intervention, and the provision of needed information and education to clients, when using methods of a psychological nature to evaluate, assess, diagnose, treat, and prevent emotional and mental disorders and dysfunctions (whether cognitive, affective, or behavioral), behavioral disorders, sexual dysfunction, alcoholism, or substance abuse. The practice of mental health counseling may also include clinical research into more effective psychotherapeutic modalities for the treatment and prevention of such conditions.”</p> <p>F.S. 491.003(10)(c) clarifies that licensed counselors should not “describe or label any test, report, or procedure as ‘psychological,’” but offers an exception for when counselors are relating “specifically to the definition of practice authorized in this subsection,” raising the question of whether psychological testing is construed as a “method of a psychological nature” to assess and diagnose mental disorders. F.S. 491.005(4)(b)1 requires applicants for licensure to have a CACREP- or MPCAC-accredited graduate degree (both of which require coursework in psychological testing) effective 7/1/25. Until then, applicants who do not have a CACREP- or MPCAC-accredited degree must have “individual evaluation and assessment” and “career and lifestyle assessment.”</p> <p>Florida Administrative Code:</p> <p>Rule 64B4-7.006 obligates licensed mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists, and clinical social workers who “perform evaluations of minors for the purpose of making a recommendation regarding custody, residence or visitation” to be competent “in performing assessments of a psychological nature on children and families,” and requires that they “use multiple avenues of data gathering, including testing and interviewing methods.”</p> <p>Declaratory Statements and Licensure Board Communications:</p>	1/28/24
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<p>Florida (continued)</p>	<p>A letter addressed to Judge Roger McDonald in Kissimmee, FL on 2/4/00 from Susan Foster, who was the Executive Director of Florida’s Board of Clinical Social Work, Marriage and Family Therapy, and Mental Health Counseling at the time, attested that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">This letter is in reference to our recent telephone conversation wherein you inquired as to whether licensed mental health counselors can legally administer and interpret the results of tests such as the MMPI, Wechsler, and Halstead-Reitan. The Board of Clinical Social Work, Marriage and Family Therapy, and Mental Health Counseling has consistently taken the position that individuals licensed pursuant to Chapter 491, F.S., may administer and interpret such tests as long as they have received the appropriate training, and thus, are qualified to perform such activities.</p> <p>In September 2016, the licensure board declined a petition to offer a declaratory statement on the matter, writing: The Board declined to answer the petition because it believes that the statute and rule are clear. Section 491.009(3), Florida Statutes, provides, in part, “The practice of mental health counseling includes methods of a psychological nature used to evaluate, assess, diagnose, and treat emotional and mental dysfunctions or disorders (whether cognitive, affective, or behavioral).”</p>	

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Georgia	<p>Rule 135-7-.05 provides ethical considerations related to assessment instruments for licensed counselors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) When using assessment instruments or techniques, the licensee shall make every effort to promote the welfare and best interests of the client. The licensee guards against the misuse of assessment results, and respects the client's right to know the results, the interpretations and the basis for any conclusions or recommendations. (2) Unprofessional conduct, includes but is not limited to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) failing to provide the client with an orientation to the purpose of testing or the proposed use of the test results prior to administration of assessment instruments or techniques; (b) failing to consider the specific validity, reliability, and appropriateness of test measures for use in a given situation or with a particular client; (c) using unsupervised or inadequately supervised test-taking techniques with clients, such as testing through the mail, unless the test is specifically self-administered or self-scored; (d) administering test instruments either beyond the licensee's competence for scoring and interpretation or outside of the licensee's scope of practice, as defined by law; and (e) failing to make available to the client, upon request, copies of documents in the possession of the licensee which have been prepared for and paid for by the client. <p>Rule 135-12-.01 regulates the use of testing and assessment instruments for counselors thusly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Persons licensed as Professional Counselors, Social Workers or Marriage and Family Therapists are not authorized to perform psychological testing, or represent their use of any testing or assessment instrument as psychological testing, unless he or she is also licensed to practice psychology under O.C.G.A. 43-39. (2) Persons licensed as Professional Counselors may: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Administer and interpret assessment instruments to evaluate emotional and mental problems and conditions, whether cognitive, behavioral or affective; (b) Administer and interpret educational and vocational assessment instruments; (c) Administer and interpret any other assessments or tests which he or she is qualified to employ by virtue of his or her education, training or experience. (5) The use of these testing and assessment instruments: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) By persons licensed as Professional Counselors, Social Workers, or Marriage and Family Therapists may include, but is not limited to, administering and interpreting educational and vocational tests; functional assessments; interest inventories; tests that evaluate marital and family functioning; and mental health symptom screening and assessment instruments that evaluate emotional, mental, behavioral, and interpersonal problems or conditions including substance abuse, health, and disability, provided that the use of these assessment instruments does not include rendering a diagnosis of a mental and nervous disorder or illness, including but not limited to organic brain disorders, brain damage, or other neuropsychological functioning or conditions, and provided that the licensee has obtained university level graduate training or substantially equivalent supervised experience in the use of the test or assessment instrument. 	9/8/23
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Georgia (continued)	<p>(b) By persons licensed as Professional Counselors may also include other assessments or tests which the licensee is qualified to employ by virtue of his or her education, training, or experience, provided that the use of these assessment instruments does not include rendering a diagnosis of a mental or nervous disorder or illness, including but not limited to organic brain disorders, brain damage, or other neuropsychological functioning or conditions.</p> <p>NBFE has been advised that the aforementioned rules essentially means that a licensed counselor in Georgia may administer and interpret any test that they are qualified to “administer and interpret any other assessments or tests which he or she is qualified to employ by virtue of his or her education, training or experience” provide that the counselor does not use the term “psychological” to describe such tests.</p>	
Guam	<p>Laws:</p> <p>§121301(a)(6) includes “assessment and diagnosis of presenting problems through inquiry, observation, evaluation and integration of diagnostic information” in the definition of professional counseling. §121301(b)(1)(a) requires counseling licensure applicants to have graduate-level training in “appraisal (tests and measurements for individuals and groups).”</p> <p>§121301(d) includes “psychotherapeutic techniques to prevent, assess, evaluate, diagnose, develop treatment goals, plans and objectives, treat and evaluate outcomes for mental, emotional or behavioral disorders and associated distresses that interfere with mental health” in the scope of practice of licensed counselors.</p>	10/17/23
Hawaii	<p>Statutes:</p> <p>§ 453D-1(3) clarifies that the “practice of mental health counseling” includes “The assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of, and counseling for, mental and emotional disorders” and “the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of, and counseling for, substance abuse and conduct disorders defined in the approved diagnostic and statistical manual for mental disorders.”</p>	9/14/23

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Idaho	<p>Statutes:</p> <p>§ 54-3401(10) defines the “practice of professional counseling” as “the application of mental health, psychological, and human development principles in order to facilitate human development and adjustment throughout the life span; prevent, assess, and treat mental, emotional or behavioral disorders and associated distresses which interfere with mental health; conduct assessments for the purpose of establishing treatment goals and objectives; and plan, implement and evaluate treatment plans using counseling treatment interventions. The practice of professional counseling also means the application of cognitive, affective, behavioral, and systemic counseling strategies across the continuum of care. It includes principles of development, wellness and pathology that reflect a contemporary society. Such interventions are specifically implemented in the context of a professional counseling setting.” The statute also clarifies that the practice of professional counseling includes “assessment.”</p> <p>Rules:</p> <p>Rule 24.15.01(150)(01)(b)(vi) requires counselor licensure applicants to have obtained graduate level training in “Appraisal of the individual: Includes the development of a framework for understanding the individual, including methods of data gathering and interpretation, individual and group testing, case-study approaches and the study of individual differences. Ethnic, cultural, and sex factors are also considered.”</p>	10/10/23

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Illinois	<p>Statutes:</p> <p>§ 225(10) offers the following definition of “professional counseling:” the provision of services to individuals, couples, groups, families, and organizations in any one or more of the fields of professional counseling. “Professional counseling” includes the therapeutic process of: (i) conducting assessments and diagnosing for the purpose of establishing treatment goals and objectives and (ii) planning, implementing, and evaluating treatment plans using treatment interventions to facilitate human development and to identify and remediate mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders and associated distresses that interfere with mental health.</p> <p>The statute also provides the following definition of “clinical professional counseling:” “Clinical professional counseling” means the provision of professional counseling and mental health services, which includes, but is not limited to, the application of clinical counseling theory and techniques to prevent and alleviate mental and emotional disorders and psychopathology and to promote optimal mental health, rehabilitation, treatment, testing, assessment, and evaluation. “Clinical professional counseling” may include the practice of professional counseling as defined in this Act. It also includes clinical counseling and psychotherapy in a professional relationship to assist individuals, couples, families, groups, and organizations to alleviate emotional disorders, to understand conscious and unconscious motivation, to resolve emotional, relationship, and attitudinal conflicts, and to modify behaviors that interfere with effective emotional, social, adaptive, and intellectual functioning.”</p> <p>Administrative Code:</p> <p>Section 1375.225(e) indicates that action can be taken against a licensed counselor for “unprofessional conduct” for “Failing to have appropriate education and training for each specific assessment and recognize the limits of their competence and perform only those functions for which they are prepared. In particular, counselors using technology-assisted test interpretations must be trained in the construct being measured and the specific instrument being used prior to using this technology-based application.”</p>	10/10/23

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Indiana	<p>Statutes: § 25-23.6-1-7.5(3) indicates that the “practice of mental health counseling” is a specialty in which a counselor “administers and interprets appraisal instruments that the mental health counselor is qualified to employ by virtue of the counselor's education, training, and experience.”</p> <p>Administrative Code: 839 IAC 1-5-1(g)(6)(A) indicates that licensure applicants must have coursework in “assessment instruments.” 839 IAC 1-5-5(5) indicates that “when using assessment instruments or techniques, the mental health counselor shall make every effort to promote the welfare and best interests of the client. The mental health counselor guards against the misuse of assessment results, and respects the client's right to know the results, the interpretations, and the basis for any conclusions or recommendations.”</p>	9/14/23

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Iowa	<p>Laws: §154D1(9) defines “mental health counseling” as “the provision of counseling services involving assessment, referral, consultation, and the application of counseling, human development principles, learning theory, group dynamics, and the etiology of maladjustment and dysfunctional behavior to individuals, families, and groups.”</p> <p>Administrative Code: 645-31.6(2)(a)(6)(154D) requires counseling licensure applicants to have graduate-level training in: (8) Diagnosis and assessment treatment procedures. Studies that provide an understanding of individual and group approaches to assessment and evaluation. Studies in this area include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theoretical and historical bases for assessment techniques and methods of interpretation of appraisal data and information; 2. Types of educational and psychological appraisal as appropriate to the helping process; 3. Validity, including evidence for establishing content, construct, and empirical validity; 4. Reliability, including methods of establishing stability and internal and equivalence reliability; 5. Major appraisal methods, including environmental assessment, performance assessment, individual and group test and inventory methods, behavioral observations, and computer-managed and computer-assisted methods; 6. Psychometric statistics, including types of test scores, measures of central tendency, indices of variability, standard errors and correlations; and 7. Gender, ethnicity, language, disability, and cultural factors related to the assessment and evaluation of individuals and groups. <p>645-31.6(2)(b)(1)(154D) requires licensure applicants to have graduate-level training in: (7) Assessment. Studies that provide an understanding of individual and group approaches to assessment and evaluation in a multicultural society, including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical perspectives concerning the nature and meaning of assessment; 2. Basic concepts of standardized and nonstandardized testing and other assessment techniques including norm-referenced and criterion-referenced assessment, environmental assessment, performance assessment, individual and group test and inventory methods, and behavioral observations; 3. Statistical concepts, including scales of measurement, measures of central tendency, indices of variability, shapes and types of distributions, and correlations; 4. Reliability (i.e., theory of measurement error, models of reliability, and the use of reliability information); 5. Validity (i.e., evidence of validity, types of validity, and the relationship between reliability and validity); 	10/10/23
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Iowa (continued)	<p>6. Social and cultural factors related to the assessment and evaluation of individuals, groups, and specific populations;</p> <p>7. Ethical strategies for selecting, administering, and interpreting assessment and evaluation instruments and techniques in counseling; and</p> <p>8. An understanding of general principles and methods of case conceptualization, assessment, or diagnoses of mental and emotional status.</p>	
Kansas	<p>Statutes: § 65-5802(c) clarifies that the “practice of professional counseling” includes “assisting an individual or group for a fee, monetary or otherwise, through counseling, assessment, consultation and referral and includes the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders as authorized under the professional counselors licensure act.” § 65-5802(d) defines “assessment” as “selecting, administering, scoring and interpreting instruments designed to describe an individual's aptitudes, abilities, achievements, interests and personal characteristics.”</p> <p>Administrative Regulations: 102-3-3a(d)(2)(a) requires applicants for licensure to have “satisfactorily completed two graduate semester hours, or the academic equivalent, of discrete coursework in ethics and two graduate semester hours, or the academic equivalent, of discrete coursework in psychopathology and diagnostic assessment, including the study of the latest edition of the ‘diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders’ and assessment instruments that support diagnosis”. 102-3-3a(d)(3)(A) requires applicants for counseling licensure to have “satisfactory completion of a graduate-level, supervised clinical practicum of professional experience that includes psychotherapy and assessment. The practicum shall integrate diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders with use of the ‘diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders.’</p>	9/14/23

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Kentucky	<p>Kentucky Revised Statutes: § 335.500(5) defines the “practice of professional counseling” as: Professional counseling services that involve the application of mental health counseling and developmental principles, methods, and procedures, including assessment, evaluation, treatment planning, amelioration, and remediation of adjustment problems and emotional disorders, to assist individuals or groups to achieve more effective personal, social, educational, or career development and adjustment.</p> <p>Kentucky Administrative Regulations: 201 KAR 36:005, Section 1(22)(c) clarifies that the “scope of practice for professional counseling” includes: ...Psychotherapy, diagnosis, evaluation; administration of assessments, tests and appraisals; referral; or the establishment of counseling plans for the treatment of individuals, couples, groups, and families with emotional, mental, addiction, and physical disorders.</p> <p>201 KAR 36:05, Section 1(27) defines “testing and assessment services” as: ...An educational, mental health, clinical, and career assessment to gather information regarding the client for a variety of purposes, including client decision making, treatment planning, and forensic proceedings. Assessment may include both qualitative and quantitative methodologies.</p> <p>201 KAR 36:040, Section 2(10) indicates, “A professional counselor shall take steps to ensure that each client understands the implications of diagnosis and the intended use of tests and reports.”</p> <p>201 KAR 36:040, Section 3 offers an extensive list of ethical codes related to evaluation, assessment, and interpretation, some of which that are most applicable to testing include:</p> <p>(3) A professional counselor shall use only those testing and assessment services for which the professional counselor has been trained and is competent. A professional counselor using technology-assisted test interpretations shall be trained in the construct being measured and the specific instrument being used prior to using its technology-based application. A professional counselor shall take measures to ensure the proper use of assessment techniques by persons under the counselor’s supervision.</p> <p>(4) A professional counselor shall be responsible for the application, scoring, interpretation, and use of assessment instruments relevant to the needs of the client, whether the counselor scores and interprets the assessments himself or herself or uses technology or other services.</p> <p>(5) A professional counselor shall be responsible for decisions involving individuals or policies that are based on assessment results and have a thorough understanding of psychometrics.</p> <p>(10) A professional counselor shall take special care to provide proper diagnosis of mental disorders. Assessment techniques, including personal interviews, used to determine client care which includes locus of treatment, type of treatment, recommended follow-up, shall be tailored to the client and appropriately used.</p> <p>(13) When assessments are not administered under standard conditions, as may be necessary to accommodate clients with disabilities, or when unusual behavior or irregularities occur during the</p>	10/14/23
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<p>Kentucky (continued)</p>	<p>administration, those conditions shall be noted in the counselor's interpretation, and the results may be designated as invalid or of questionable validity.</p> <p>(14) A professional counselor shall provide an appropriate environment for the administration of assessments. The appropriate environment shall include privacy, comfort, and freedom from distraction.</p> <p>(15) A professional counselor shall ensure that technologically administered assessments function properly and provide a client with accurate results.</p> <p>(16) Unless the assessment instrument is designed, intended, and validated for self-administration or scoring, a professional counselor shall not permit unsupervised use.</p> <p>(17) A professional counselor shall select and use with caution assessment techniques based on populations other than that of the client. A professional counselor shall recognize the effects of age, color, culture, disability, ethnic group, gender, race, language preference, religion, spirituality, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status on test administration and interpretation, and place test results in proper perspective with other relevant factors, such as the purpose of the test as it relates to the specific mental impairment, disability, or age group.</p> <p>(18) A professional counselor shall accurately describe the purpose, norms, validity, reliability, and applications of the procedures and any special qualifications applicable to the use of those procedures.</p> <p>(19) A professional counselor shall maintain the integrity and security of tests and assessments consistent with legal and contractual obligations. A professional counselor shall not appropriate, reproduce, or modify published assessments or parts thereof without acknowledgment and permission from the publisher.</p>	

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Louisiana	<p>Rules:</p> <p>§ 503(A)(e) defines “appraisal” and restricts counselors to tests of language, educational and achievement tests, adaptive behavior tests, and symptoms screening checklist instruments:</p> <p>e. Appraisal—</p> <p>i. Use or administration of tests of language, educational and achievement tests, adaptive behavioral tests, and symptoms screening checklists or instruments, as well as tests of abilities, interests, and aptitudes, for the purpose of diagnosing those conditions allowed within the scope of these statutes, defining counseling goals, planning and implementing interventions, and documenting clients progress as related to mental health counseling. Appraisal includes but is not necessarily limited to the following areas.</p> <p>(a). Abilities—those normative-based individual and group administered instruments used to measure general mental ability vis-a-vis specific abilities.</p> <p>(b). Interests—those normative-based individual and group administered instruments used to suggest educational and vocational adjustment, interpersonal relations, intrapersonal tendencies and interests, satisfaction from avocational pursuits, and other major phases of human development.</p> <p>(c). Aptitudes—those normative-based individual and group administered instruments used to measure special ability related to a future task(s).</p> <p>ii. Qualified licensed professional counselors as well as other appropriately licensed or certified professionals may also administer or use test of language, educational and achievement, adaptive behavior tests, and symptom screening checklists or instruments. The administration and interpretation of these tests are not exclusively within the scope of this regulation.</p> <p>iii. Appraisals done within the practice of mental health counseling must be performed in accordance with the requirements of the Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 46, Part LX, Chapter 21, Code of Conduct for Licensed Professional Counselors and Provisional Licensed Professional Counselors. A licensed professional counselor must be privileged by this board to utilize formal appraisal instruments and shall limit such use to those areas heretofore mentioned in this Chapter. A licensed professional counselor who wishes to be board privileged to utilize formal appraisal instruments in the appraisal of individuals shall additionally furnish this board satisfactory evidence of formal graduate training in statistics, sampling theory, test construction, test and measurements and individual differences and must renew this privileging designation every two years (as defined in Chapter 7). Formal training shall include a practicum and supervised practice with appraisal instruments.</p> <p>§ 2111 consists of the “evaluation, appraisal, and interpretation” section of the code of conduct for licensed counselors in Louisiana.</p> <p>Position Statements:</p>	8/20/23
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Louisiana (continued)	<p>The Louisiana Licensed Professional Counselors Board of Examiners adopted a position statement on appraisal activities on 11/22/09 (revised on 11/18/16) distinguishing between “appraisal activities” and “psychological tests,” clarifying that:</p> <p>LPCs who are privileged to utilize formal appraisal instruments are authorized to administer the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tests of language, education and achievement tests; 2. adaptive behavioral tests; 3. symptoms screening checklists or instruments; 4. tests of abilities; 5. tests of interests; and 6. tests of aptitudes. 	
Maine	<p>Maine Revised Statutes:</p> <p>§13851(2) defines a “clinical professional counselor” as “a professional counselor who renders or offers to render for a fee, monetary or otherwise, to individuals, families, groups, organizations or the general public, a counseling service involving the application of the principles and procedures of counseling to assess and treat intrapersonal and interpersonal problems and other dysfunctional behaviors and to assist in the overall development and adjustment of those served.</p> <p>§13851(8)(a) defines “assessment” as “selecting, administering and interpreting instruments designed to assess personal, interpersonal and group characteristics.”</p> <p>§13855 reads:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Nothing in this chapter may be construed as permitting clinical professional counselors, professional counselors, marriage and family therapists, pastoral counselors or conditional license holders to hold themselves out to the public as psychologists or psychological examiners as defined in section 3811, subsection 1, or to offer primarily or solely the services of psychological testing. The board shall adopt ethical standards relating to the utilization of assessment techniques.</p> <p>Rules:</p> <p>Chapter 8-A of Rule 02-514 lists several forms of misconduct related to testing in a section labeled “Measurement and Evaluation.”</p>	8/20/23

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Maryland	<p>In Section 17-101(v) of Title 17 of the Maryland Code Annotated Health Occupations Article, the definition of the practice of clinical professional counseling includes “appraisal activities” but specifies that appraisal "does not include instruments which require specialized psychological training for administration and interpretation unless the licensed counselor or therapist has completed the training required under Section 17-310 of this title.”</p> <p>Section 17-310 then defines the training requirements for counselors who wish to administer and interpret psychological tests in Maryland thusly:</p> <p>Section 17-310. Advanced assessment activities; training requirements.</p> <p>(a) "Advanced assessment activities" defined. -- In this section "advanced assessment activities" means the use of appraisal instruments that require specialized psychological training for administration and interpretation.</p> <p>(b) Training. -- A licensed counselor or therapist may engage in advanced assessment activities if the licensed counselor or therapist has completed training that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Possession of a doctoral or master's degree in counseling or a related field that includes a minimum of nine graduate courses of at least 3 semester hours in each of the following courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Psychopathology; (ii) Biological bases of behavior; (iii) Research methods; (iv) Advanced statistics; (v) Tests and measures; (vi) Intellectual assessment; (vii) Personality assessment; (viii) Ethics; and (ix) Practicum in advanced assessment; (2) Completion of 500 hours of supervised, direct, client-related, advanced assessment testing that is completed not less than 2 years following the completion of the master's degree, of which a minimum of 100 hours shall include face-to-face supervision by a supervisor who is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A licensed mental health professional; (ii) Proficient in the use of advanced assessment tests; and (iii) Approved by the Board; and (3) Passage of a national examination that includes items on advanced assessment that evaluate knowledge of advanced assessment procedures. 	8/20/23

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Massachusetts	<p>Regulations:</p> <p>§ 262 CMR 2.02 defines “mental health counseling” as: The rendering of professional services to individuals, families or groups for compensation, monetary or otherwise. These professional services include: applying the principles, methods, and theories of counseling, human development, learning theory, group and family dynamics, the etiology of mental illness and dysfunctional behavior and psychotherapeutic techniques to define goals and develop a treatment plan of action aimed toward the prevention, treatment and resolution of mental and emotional dysfunction and intra or interpersonal disorders to all persons irrespective of diagnosis. The practice of Mental Health Counseling includes, but is not limited to, assessment, diagnosis and treatment, counseling and psychotherapy, of a nonmedical nature of mental and emotional disorders, psychoeducational techniques aimed at prevention of such disorders, and consultation to individuals, couples, families, groups, organizations and communities.</p> <p>§ 262 CMR 8.03(3)(e)(3) requires licensed mental health counselors to obtain written and signed informed consent that includes “information regarding the use of tests and inventories.”</p>	10/13/23
Michigan	<p>Public Health Code</p> <p>§333.18101(a)(ii) includes “Selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting assessments, tests, and appraisals that are designed to assess an individual's aptitudes, interests, attitudes, abilities, achievements, and personal characteristics in order to use appraisal and diagnostic results in helping processes” in the definition of “clinical counseling principles, methods, or procedures.” §333.18101(a)(iv)(B) includes “diagnosing the problem,” which is defined as “identification of the problem through the application of recognized counseling techniques and psychotherapy skills and theories, including the use of the classifications and diagnoses in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Mental Disorders, obtained through the successful completion of a qualified program. Diagnosing the problem does not include the identification of other medical or physical conditions.” §333.18112 reads, “A licensee shall not administer an assessment unless he or she has received specific training on administering the assessment.”</p>	10/14/23

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Minnesota	<p>Minnesota Statutes §148B.50, Subdivision 5(a)(1) includes “evaluation” and “assessment” in the scope of practice of licensed professional counselors. §148B.53, Subdivision 1(5)(b) requires counseling licensure applicants to have graduate-level training in “assessment and appraisal.” §148B.5925 clarifies situations in which counselors are not required to furnish copies of “assessment tools, assessment tool materials, or scoring keys to any individual who has completed an assessment tool or to an individual not qualified to administer, score, and interpret the assessment tool.”</p> <p>Minnesota Administrative Rules Rule 2150.7565 regulates counselors’ use of assessments and tests:</p> <p>Subpart 1. Basis for assessments. When providers conduct assessments, they shall meet the requirements in items A to C. A. They shall base their assessments on records, information, observations, and techniques sufficient to substantiate their findings. B. Except as permitted in item C, they shall render opinions regarding individuals only after they have conducted an examination of the individual adequate to support their statements or conclusions, unless such an examination is not practical despite reasonable efforts. C. They may limit their assessments to reviewing records or providing testing services when an individual examination is not warranted or necessary for the opinion requested.</p> <p>Subp. 2. Administration and interpretation of tests. Providers shall use tests as described in items A to E. A. Standardized tests shall be used preferentially over nonstandardized tests. B. All tests must be administered and responses must be recorded, scored, and interpreted based on practice or scientific foundations. C. If a test is used in a nonstandard manner, the limitations of the test and the reasons for its nonstandard use must be clearly stated in the report. D. A test’s reliability, validity, and normative data must be taken into account in its selection, use, and interpretation. E. The reliability and validity of test statements and interpretations in reports are the responsibility of the provider, including when automated testing services are used.</p>	10/15/23

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Mississippi	<p>Laws: § 73-30-3(d) defines “counseling/psychotherapy procedures” as “the application of mental health, psychological or human development principles, through cognitive, affective, behavioral or systematic intervention strategies that address wellness, personal growth or career development, as well as pathology” and specifies that it “involves diagnosis, assessment and treatment” including “appraisal techniques including, but not limited to, testing of achievement, abilities, interests, aptitudes and personality.”</p> <p>Rules and Regulations: Title 30, Part 2201, Rule 1.4 includes “testing of achievement, abilities, interests, aptitudes and personality” in the definition of “counseling/psychotherapy procedures,” and Rule 4.2 requires counseling licensure applicants to have obtained training in “Testing and Appraisal - Course work includes studies that provide a broad understanding of group and individual educational and psychometric theories and approaches to appraisal, data, and information gathering methods, validity and reliability, psychometric statistics, factors, influencing appraisals, and use of appraisal results in helping process. Additionally, the specific ability to administer and interpret tests and inventories to assess interests and abilities and to identify career options is important.”</p>	
Missouri	<p>Statutes: §337.500(2)(T) defines “professional counseling” as “the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of behavioral health conditions by a Licensed Professional Counselor.” § 337.500(7) includes “Appraisal or assessment, which means selecting, administering, scoring, or interpreting instruments designed to assess a person's or group's aptitudes, intelligence, attitudes, abilities, achievement, interests, and personal characteristics” in the definition of “professional counseling.”</p> <p>Rules: 20 CSR 2095-2.010(4)(G) requires counseling licensure applicants to have coursework in “appraisal—Courses acceptable for this area cover structured and unstructured assessment of the mental health functions and psychopathology of a person.” 20 CSR 2095-3.010(6) stipulates that “when administering, scoring, or interpreting any tests or appraisal instruments, a counselor shall be adequately educated and trained. For the purpose of this rule, adequate training shall be defined as formal, graduate course work that involves the administration and interpretation of the instrument or advance training, such as seminars sponsored by the test publisher. A licensed professional counselor shall have training in diagnostic and assessment tools commonly used in the assessment process.”</p>	1/28/24

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Montana	<p>Montana Code</p> <p>§ 37-23-102(3)(a)(I) includes “conducting assessments and diagnoses for the purpose of establishing treatment goals and objectives” in the definition of “professional counseling,” and § 37-23-102(3)(b) further defines assessment as “selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting instruments, including psychological tests, evaluations, and assessments, designed to assess an individual's aptitudes, attitudes, abilities, achievement, interests, and personal characteristics and using nonstandardized methods and techniques for understanding human behavior in relation to coping with, adapting to, or changing life situations.”</p> <p>Administrative Rules</p> <p>ARM 24.219.1002 clarifies that licensed clinical professional counselors who satisfy requirements in ARM 24.219.1003(1) , (3), (4), or (5) are “authorized to perform psychological assessments.” ARM 24.219.1003 clarifies that licensed clinical professional counselors may perform psychological assessment without supervision if:</p> <p>...The licensee has completed and can document to the board, if requested, the following information demonstrating generic and specific qualifications to perform psychological assessments:</p> <p>(a) academic training at the graduate or postgraduate level from a regionally accredited program that covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) descriptive statistics; (ii) reliability and measurement error; (iii) validity and meaning of test scores; (iv) normative interpretation of test scores; (v) selection of appropriate tests; (vi) test administration procedures; (vii) ethnic, racial, cultural, gender, age, and linguistic variables; and (viii) testing individuals with disabilities; and <p>(b) a signed statement from a professional qualified to supervise psychological assessments as set forth in ARM 24.219.1002(1)(a) or (c) that the supervised licensee has met the requirements to use psychological tests as set forth in this rule.</p> <p>The rule clarifies that:</p> <p>(5) A licensed clinical professional counselor or licensed clinical social worker is qualified to perform psychological assessments and is not required to demonstrate that the licensee has met the qualifications set forth in (1) if the licensee performed psychological assessments prior to December 25, 2015.</p>	10/13/23

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Nebraska	<p>Nebraska Administrative Code</p> <p>§38-2118 defines “professional counseling” as “the assessment and treatment of mental and emotional disorders within the context of professional counseling theory and practice of individuals, couples, families, or groups” and includes “appraisal activities which shall mean selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting instruments designed to assess a person's aptitudes, attitudes, abilities, achievements, interests, and personal characteristics.” The statute clarifies that “nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to authorize a certified professional counselor to engage in the practice of clinical psychology as defined in section 38-3111.” §38-3113(5(c)) reads, “An individual with a master's degree in clinical, counseling, or educational psychology or an educational specialist degree in school psychology who administers and scores and may develop interpretations of psychological testing under the supervision of a psychologist. Such individuals shall be deemed to be conducting their duties as an extension of the legal and professional authority of the supervising psychologist and shall not independently provide interpretive information or treatment recommendations to clients or other health care professionals prior to obtaining appropriate supervision.”</p>	10/15/23
Nevada	<p>Nevada Revised Statutes</p> <p>NRS 641A.065 offers the following definition of “the practice of clinical professional counseling:”</p> <p>“Practice of clinical professional counseling” means the provision of treatment, assessment and counseling, or equivalent activities, to a person or group of persons to achieve mental, emotional, physical and social development and adjustment.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The term includes counseling interventions to prevent, diagnose and treat mental, emotional or behavioral disorders and associated distresses which interfere with mental health. 3. The term does not include the use of psychometric tests, assessments or measures, including, without limitation, psychological, neuropsychological, developmental, neurodevelopmental, cognitive, neurocognitive, intelligence, achievement, personality or projective tests. 	10/15/23

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State/Province/ Territory	Applicable Laws, Rules, Declaratory Statements, Policies, and Other Regulations	Updated
New Hampshire	<p>Laws</p> <p>§330-A:2.VI defines “mental health practices” as ““Mental health practice” means the observation, description, evaluation, interpretation, diagnosis, and modification of human behavior by the application of psychological and systems principles, methods, and procedures for the purpose of preventing or eliminating symptomatic, maladapted, or undesirable behavior and of enhancing interpersonal relationships, work and life adjustments, personal effectiveness, behavioral health, and mental health, as well as the diagnosis and treatment of the psychological and social aspects of physical illness, accident, injury, or disability. Mental health practice may include, but shall not be limited to, those services based on diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders and psycho-educational or consultative techniques integral to the treatment of such disorders when diagnosis is specified in the most current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, published by the American Psychiatric Association, or an equivalent of such manual as determined by the board. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, no person licensed or registered under this chapter shall assess the need for medications, prescribe medications, or otherwise practice medicine as defined in RSA 329.” The statute includes “clinical mental health counselors” in its definition of “mental health practitioners.”</p>	10/15/23
New Jersey	<p>New Jersey Administrative Code</p> <p>Code 13:34-11.2 requires applicants for counseling licensure to have graduate-level training in “appraisal of individuals, which includes studies that provide a broad understanding of group and individual educational and psychometric theories and approaches to appraisal, data and information gathering methods, validity and reliability, psychometric statistics, factors that influence appraisals, use of appraisal results in helping process and the specific ability to administer and interpret tests and inventories to assess abilities and interests and identify career options.” Code 13:34-18.1 obligates licensed counselors to include in their client’s records “raw data and interpretation of tests, if administered.”</p>	10/15/23

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New Mexico	<p>New Mexico Statutes</p> <p>§61-9A-3(I) defines “clinical counseling” as “the rendering of counseling services involving the application of principles of psychotherapy, human development, learning theory, diagnosis, treatment and the etiology of mental illness and dysfunctional behavior to individuals, couples, families or groups for the purpose of assessing and treating psychopathology and promoting optimal mental health.” The statute defines “appraisal” as “selecting, administering, scoring and interpreting instruments designed to assess a person’s aptitudes, attitudes, abilities, achievements, interests, personal characteristics and current emotional or mental state by appropriately educated, trained and experienced clinicians and the use of nonstandardized methods and techniques for understanding human behavior in relation to coping with, adapting to or changing life situations of a physical, mental or emotional nature” and adds that “appraisal shall not be construed to permit the performance of any act that a counselor or a therapist is not educated, trained and licensed to perform.” §61-9A-5 “diagnose, evaluate, prevent and treat mental, emotional or behavioral disorders and associated distresses that interfere with mental health” and “conduct appraisal, assessments and evaluations to establish treatment goals and objectives” in the definition of the practice of professional clinical mental health counseling.</p> <p>New Mexico Administrative Code</p> <p>Rule 16.27.18.16(F) reads, “Licensees or registrants shall only perform testing and assessment services for which they are authorized under the act.” Rule 16.27.18.17 requires counselors to maintain in their clients’ records “(d) any test results or other evaluative results obtained and any basis test data from which they were derived; (e) notation and results of formal consultations with other providers; and (f) a copy of all tests or other evaluative reports prepared as part of the professional relationship.”</p>	10/16/23
New York	<p>Laws:</p> <p>§8402 defines “mental health counseling” as “the evaluation, assessment, amelioration, treatment, modification, or adjustment to a disability, problem, or disorder of behavior, character, development, emotion, personality or relationships by the use of verbal or behavioral methods with individuals, couples, families or groups in private practice, group, or organized settings” and specifically includes “the use of assessment instruments and mental health counseling and psychotherapy to identify, evaluate and treat dysfunctions and disorders for purposes of providing appropriate mental health counseling services” in its definition.</p> <p>§29.15 requires counselors to ensure that clients diagnosed with certain mental disorders are medically evaluated by a physician when providing treatment with such individuals “on a continuous and sustained basis.”</p>	10/16/23
North Carolina	<p>Laws:</p> <p>§ 90-330(a)(3)(b) includes “Appraisal Activities. – Administering and interpreting tests for assessment of personal characteristics” in the definition of the practice of counseling.</p>	10/16/23

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North Dakota	<p>Laws:</p> <p>§43-47-01(2)(c) includes “prevent, assess, and treat emotional, mental, or behavioral disorder and distress which interferes with mental health” and “conduct assessments for the purpose of establishing treatment goals and objectives” in the definition of counseling.</p>	
Northern Mariana Islands	<p>Regulations:</p> <p>§ 185-10-4601(k) defines “mental health counseling” as: the rendering of professional services to individuals, families, or groups for compensation, monetary or otherwise. These professional services include: applying the principles, methods, and theories of counseling, human development, learning theory, group and family dynamics, the etiology of mental illness and dysfunctional behavior and psychotherapeutic techniques to define goals and develop a treatment plan of action aimed toward the prevention, treatment, and resolution of mental and emotional dysfunction and intra or interpersonal disorders to all persons irrespective of diagnosis. The practice of mental health counseling includes, but is not limited to, assessment, diagnosis and treatment, counseling and psychotherapy, of a nonmedical nature of mental and emotional disorders, psycho-educational techniques aimed at prevention of such disorders, and consultation to individuals, couples, families, groups, organizations, and communities.</p> <p>§ 185-10-4630(c)(2) requires licensed mental health counselors to obtain continuing education in specific content areas, including “testing and appraisal,” and § 185-10-4645 requires counselors to adhere to the “NBCC Code of Ethics,” which includes a section on testing and appraisal (pp. 9-10).</p>	10/17/23
Ohio	<p>Ohio Revised Code:</p> <p>4757.01(B): "Clinical counseling principles, methods, or procedures" means an approach to counseling that emphasizes the counselor's role in systematically assisting clients through all of the following: assessing and analyzing background and current information, diagnosing mental and emotional disorders, exploring possible solutions, and developing and providing a treatment plan for mental and emotional adjustment or development. "Clinical counseling principles, methods, or procedures" includes at least counseling, appraisal, consulting, and referral."</p>	9/14/23

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Oklahoma	<p>Statutes: §59-1902(3)(c) clarifies that the definition of “counseling” includes “the application of mental health and developmental principles in order to...conduct assessments or diagnoses for the purpose of establishing treatment goals and objectives.”</p> <p>Rules: 86:10-3-2(b) indicates the following: “Testing and assessment. LPCs shall know the limits of their competence and shall therefore perform only those testing and assessment services for which they have received training and supervision in the administration, scoring and interpretation processes associated with the provisions of such services. LPCs shall be responsible for receiving training on testing and assessment instruments that have been revised or updated. LPCs shall be familiar with related standardization, proper application, copyright restrictions and security demands of any testing or assessment technique utilized. LPCs shall ensure that any testing instrument selected is the most current edition available, has been properly evaluated for validity and reliability and is culturally appropriate for the clients with whom it is used. LPCs using computer-based test interpretations shall be trained in the construct being measured and the specific instrument being used prior to using this type of computer application. LPCs shall ensure the proper use of assessment techniques by persons under their supervision.”</p>	9/14/23
Oregon	<p>Oregon Revised Statutes: §675.705(7)(a) defines “professional counseling” as “the assessment, diagnosis or treatment of mental, emotional or behavioral disorders involving the application of mental health counseling or other psychotherapeutic principles and methods in the delivery of services to individuals, couples, children, families, groups or organizations.” §675.745 clarifies that licensed professional counselors can be disciplined for “administering, constructing or interpreting tests or diagnosing or treating mental disorders” if the counselors lacks “individual training and qualification” to do so.</p>	10/16/23
Pennsylvania	<p>Pennsylvania Code: §49.2(6) requires licensees to have training in “appraisal,” which is defined as “studies that provide an understanding of individual and group approaches to assessment and evaluation.” §49.72(a)(2) indicates that “Licensees may practice only within the competency areas for which they are qualified by education, training and experience. Licensees may utilize only those testing and assessment instruments relevant to the needs of the client/patient and for which the licensees have been trained.”</p>	10/16/23
Puerto Rico	<p>Laws: §3241(d)(2) includes “evaluation” as a function of professional counseling and defines evaluation as “the selection, administration and interpretation of instruments designed to evaluate personal characteristics and the use of methods and techniques to observe, measure and understand human behavior in relation to their way of facing, adapting and modifying life situations.”</p>	10/16/23

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Rhode Island	Regulations: 216-RICR-40-05-11.2(A)(7)(B) includes “psychotherapy, diagnosis, evaluation, administration of assessments, tests, and appraisals , referral, and treatment of behavioral, emotional, addiction and mental disorders , and establishment of counseling treatment plans for individuals, couples, groups, and families with emotional, mental, addiction, and physical disorders” in the definition of “the practice of clinical mental health counseling.”	10/16/23

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South Carolina	<p>South Carolina Code of Laws: Section 40-75-20(4) defines “assessment” thusly: (4) "Assessment" in the practice of counseling and therapy means selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting evaluative or standardized instruments; assessing, diagnosing, and treating, using standard diagnostic nomenclature, a client's attitudes, abilities, achievements, interests, personal characteristics, disabilities, and mental, emotional, and behavioral problems that are typical of the developmental life cycle; and the use of methods and techniques for understanding human behavior in relation to, coping with, adapting to, or changing life situations. A counselor may assess more serious problems as categorized in standard diagnostic nomenclature but only if the counselor has been specifically trained to assess and treat that particular problem. If a client presents with a problem which is beyond the counselor's training and competence, the counselor must refer that problem to a licensed professional who has been specifically trained to diagnose and treat the presenting problem. In all cases, ethical guidelines as established by the board must be followed.</p> <p>Section 40-75-20(17) defines the “practice of professional counseling” as; (17) "Practice of professional counseling" means functioning as a psycho-therapist and may include, but is not limited to, providing individual therapy, family counseling, group therapy, marital counseling, play therapy, couples counseling, substance abuse counseling, vocational counseling, school counseling, rehabilitation counseling, intervention, human growth and development counseling, behavioral modification counseling, and hypnotherapy. The practice of professional counseling may include assessment, crisis intervention, guidance and counseling to facilitate normal growth and development, including educational and career development; utilization of functional assessment and counseling for persons requesting assistance in adjustment to a disability or handicapping condition; and consultation and research. The use of specific methods, techniques, or modalities within the practice of licensed professional counseling is restricted to professional counselors appropriately trained in the use of these methods, techniques, or modalities.</p> <p>Code of Regulations and Code of Ethics, Chapter 36: Article 7, 36-22(6) indicates: Professional Counselors shall offer only professional services for which they are trained or have supervised experience. No diagnosis, assessment, or treatment shall be performed without prior training or supervision. Professional Counselors shall correct any misrepresentation of their qualifications by others.</p> <p>Article 7, 36-32(c) provides the following ethical guidelines for licensed counselors and assessment/testing: (C) Measurement and Evaluation. (1) Professional Counselors shall recognize the limits of their competence and perform only those assessment functions for which they have received appropriate training or supervision. (2) Professional Counselors who utilize assessment instruments to assist them with diagnoses must have appropriate training and skills in educational and mental measurement, validation criteria, test research, and guidelines for test development and use. (3) Professional Counselors shall provide instrument specific orientation or information to an examinee prior to and following the administration of assessment instruments or techniques so that the results may be placed in proper perspective with other relevant factors. The purpose of testing and the explicit use of the results</p>	9/13/23
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<p>South Carolina (continued)</p>	<p>must be disclosed to an examinee prior to testing. (4) Professional Counselors shall carefully evaluate the specific theoretical bases and characteristics, validity, reliability, and appropriateness of an instrument in selecting the instrument or techniques for use in a given situation or with a particular client. (5) Professional Counselors must provide accurate information and avoid false claims or misconceptions concerning the meaning of an instrument’s reliability and validity terms when making statements to the public about assessment instruments or techniques. (6) Professional Counselors shall follow the directions and researched procedures for selection, administration, and interpretation of all evaluation instruments and use them only within proper contexts. (7) Professional Counselors shall be cautious when interpreting the results of instruments that possess insufficient technical data, and must explicitly state to examinees the specific limitations and purposes for the use of such instruments. (8) Professional Counselors shall proceed cautiously when attempting to evaluate and interpret performance of any person who cannot be appropriately compared to the norms for the instruments. (9) Professional Counselors shall maintain test security. (10) Professional Counselors shall consider psychometric limitations when selecting and using an instrument, and must be cognizant of the limitations when interpreting the results. (11) Professional Counselors shall ensure that appropriate interpretation accompanies any release of individual or group test data and shall obtain explicit prior understanding and consent when releasing results. (12) Professional Counselors shall ensure that computer-generated test administration and scoring programs function properly thereby providing clients with accurate test results. (13) Professional Counselors who develop computer-based test interpretations to support the assessment process shall ensure that the validity of the interpretations is established prior to the commercial distribution of the computer application. (14) Professional Counselors shall recognize that test results may become obsolete and avoid the misuse of obsolete data.</p>	
<p>South Dakota</p>	<p>Codified Laws: § 36-32-47 defines counseling as “the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness or mental and emotional disorders; individual, group, and marriage and family counseling, and psychotherapy; assessment; crisis intervention; counseling and consulting to facilitate normal growth and development; psychoeducational techniques aimed at the prevention of mental and emotional disorders; consultations with individuals, couples, families, groups, organizations, and communities; and clinical research.” § 36-32-65 requires that counseling licensure applicants completed graduate-level training in “the identification of mental illness or abnormal, deviant, or psychopathologic behavior by obtaining appropriate behavioral data using a variety of techniques, including nonprojective personality assessments and achievement, aptitude, and intelligence testing, and translating findings into the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.”</p> <p>Administrative Rules: Rule 20:73:07:01 requires licensees to adhere to the American Counseling Association Code of Ethics, which provides a number of ethical directives applicable to counselors administering and interpreting psychological tests.</p>	<p>10/16/23</p>

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Tennessee	<p>Tennessee Code Annotated:</p> <p>§ 63-22-122(4) offers the following definition of the “practice of counseling:”</p> <p>“Practice of counseling” means rendering or offering to render to individuals, groups, organizations or the general public any service involving the application of principles, techniques, methods or procedures of the counseling profession, including appraisal activities, counseling, consulting and referral activities. Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the treatment of any mental, emotional or adjustment disorder other than marital problems, parent-child problems, child and adolescent antisocial behavior, adult antisocial behavior, other specified family circumstances, other interpersonal problems, phase of life problems, other life circumstance problems, occupational problems and uncomplicated bereavement, except as provided in subdivision.</p> <p>§ 63-22-122(1) defines “appraisal activities” as “selecting, administering, scoring and interpreting instruments designed to assess an individual's aptitudes, achievements or interests, which are used to understand, measure or facilitate such individual's normal human growth and development, but does not include the use of projective techniques in the assessment of personality, nor the use of psychological or clinical tests designed to identify or classify abnormal or pathological human behavior, nor the use of individually administered intelligence tests. Consistent with each counselor's formal education and training, licensed professional counselors may administer and utilize appropriate assessment instruments that measure and/or diagnose problems and/or dysfunctions within the context of human growth and development as part of the counseling process or in the development of a treatment plan.”</p> <p>Rules:</p> <p>Rule 0450-01-.02(1)(C) includes the following in the scope of practice of counselors:</p> <p>Selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting instruments designed to assess an individual’s aptitudes, achievements, or interests, which are used to understand, measure or facilitate such individual’s normal human growth and development, but shall not include the use of projective techniques in the assessment of personality, nor the use of psychological or clinical tests designed to identify or classify abnormal or pathological human behavior, nor the use of individually administered intelligence tests. Consistent with each counselor’s formal education and training, licensed or certified professional counselors may administer and utilize appropriate assessment instruments which measure and/or diagnose problems and/or dysfunctions within the context of human growth and development as part of the counseling process or in the development of a treatment plan.</p>	10/16/23

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Texas	<p>Statutes:</p> <p>§503.003(b)(1) clarifies that the “practice of professional counseling” includes “assessment” but offers the following statutory definition of “assessment:”</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Assessment" means the selection, administration, scoring, and interpretation of an instrument designed to assess an individual's aptitudes, attitudes, abilities, achievements, interests, personal characteristics, disabilities, and mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders, and the use of methods and techniques for understanding human behavior that may include the evaluation, assessment, and treatment by counseling methods, techniques, and procedures for mental and emotional disorders, alcoholism and substance abuse, and conduct disorders. The term does not include the use of standardized projective techniques or permit the diagnosis of a physical condition or disorder.</p> <p>Rules:</p> <p>681.31(16) stipulates that counseling methods and practices include “assessing and appraising, in compliance with §681.43 of this title (relating to Testing), which uses formal and informal instruments and procedures, for which the counselor has received appropriate training and supervision, in individual and group settings for the purposes of determining the client's strengths and weaknesses, mental status, emotional stability, intellectual ability, interests, aptitudes, achievement level and other characteristics for diagnosing mental health disorders; but does not permit the diagnosis of a physical condition or physical disorder.” 681.82(b)(3) requires counseling licensure applicants to have coursework in “appraisal or assessment techniques - the principles, concepts, and procedures of systematic appraisal or assessment of an individual's attitudes, aptitudes, achievements, interests, and personal characteristics, which may include the use of both non-testing approaches and test instruments.” 681.43 includes the following section on testing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Prior to or following the administration of any test, a licensee must make known to clients the purposes and explicit use to be made of the test as a part of a professional counseling relationship. (b) A licensee must not appropriate, reproduce, or modify copyrighted tests or any parts thereof without the acknowledgment and permission of the copyright owner. (c) A licensee must not administer any test without the appropriate training and experience to administer and interpret the test. 95 (d) A licensee must observe the necessary precautions to maintain the security of any test administered by the license or under the licensee's supervision. (e) In accordance with the §503.003(b)(1) of the Act, the use of standardized projective techniques is prohibited. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, the Rorschach Inkblot Test, the Holtzman Inkblot Test, the Thematic Apperception Test, the Children's Apperception Test, and the Senior Apperception Test. 	9/13/23

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U.S. Virgin Islands	Virgin Islands Code: V.I. Code tit. 27, § 209 (a)(2) requires counseling licensure applicants to have graduate-level training in: (F) Appraisal/assessment and testing of individuals; (G) Principles of diagnosis, treatment, planning and prevention of mental and emotional disorders and dysfunctional behavior.	10/17/23
Utah	Utah Code: §58-60-402 defines the “practice of clinical mental health counseling” as “the practice of mental health therapy by means of observation, description, evaluation, interpretation , intervention, and treatment to effect modification of human behavior by the application of generally recognized clinical mental health counseling principles, methods, and procedures for the purpose of preventing, treating, or eliminating mental or emotional illness or dysfunction, symptoms of any of these, or maladaptive behavior.” Administrative Rules: R156-60c-102 includes “assessment and testing” and “mental status examination and the appraisal of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual maladaptive and psychopathological behavior” in the list of subjects that applicants applying for licensure through a degree in an “equivalent field” must have completed.	10/17/23
Vermont	Vermont Statutes: § 3261(2) includes “ diagnosis and treatment of mental conditions or psychiatric disabilities and emotional disorders ” in the definition of “clinical mental health counseling.” § 3261(6) includes “the provision of treatment, diagnosis, evaluation , or counseling services to individuals or groups, for a consideration, for the purpose of alleviating mental disorders ” in its definition of “psychotherapy.”	10/17/23

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Virginia	<p>Code of Virginia: § 54.1-3500 defines “counseling” as “the application of principles, standards, and methods of the counseling profession in (i) conducting assessments and diagnoses for the purpose of establishing treatment goals and objectives and (ii) planning, implementing, and evaluating treatment plans using treatment interventions to facilitate human development and to identify and remediate mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders and associated distresses that interfere with mental health.” The same law defines “appraisal activities” as “the exercise of professional judgment based on observations and objective assessments of a client’s behavior to evaluate current functioning, diagnose, and select appropriate treatment required to remediate identified problems or to make appropriate referrals” and includes “appraisal” in the definition of the “practice of counseling.”</p> <p>Regulations: 18VAC115-20-51(A) requires applicants for counseling licensure to have completed graduate-level coursework in “appraisal, evaluation, and diagnostic procedures.” 18VAC115-20-130(B) includes “provide clients with accurate information regarding the implications of diagnosis, the intended use of tests and reports, fees, and billing arrangements” and “select tests for use with clients that are valid, reliable, and appropriate and carefully interpret the performance of individuals not represented in standardized norms” in the “standards of practice” governing licensed counselors.</p>	10/17/23
Washington	<p>Revised Code of Washington: RCW 18.225.010(9) defines “Mental health counseling” as “the application of principles of human development, learning theory, psychotherapy, group dynamics, and etiology of mental illness and dysfunctional behavior to individuals, couples, families, groups, and organizations, for the purpose of treatment of mental disorders and promoting optimal mental health and functionality. Mental health counseling also includes, but is not limited to, the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of mental and emotional disorders, as well as the application of a wellness model of mental health.</p>	9/14/23

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West Virginia	<p>Legislative Rules:</p> <p>§27-1-6.1.b(5) includes “Individual appraisal: includes individual differences, methods of data gathering and interpretation, individual and group testing, and case study” in the list of graduate-level coursework required for counseling licensure applicants, and §27-1-6.1.b(7) includes “principles of etiology, assessment, diagnosis, treatment planning, and prevention of mental and emotional disorders and dysfunctional behavior” in that list.</p> <p>West Virginia Code:</p> <p>§30-31-3(c) defines “clinical counseling procedures” as: an approach to counseling that emphasizes the counselor's role in systematically assisting clients through all of the following including, but are not limited to, observing, assessing and analyzing background and current information; utilizing assessment techniques useful in appraising aptitudes, abilities, achievements, interests or attitudes; diagnosing; and developing a treatment plan. The goal of these procedures is the prevention or elimination of symptomatic, maladaptive or undesired behavior, cognitions or emotions in order to integrate a wellness, preventative, pathology and multicultural model of human behavior to assist an individual, couple, family, group of individuals, organization, institution or community to achieve mental, emotional, physical, social, moral, educational, spiritual, vocational or career development and adjustment through the life span of the individual, couple, family, group of individuals, organization, institution or community.</p> <p>§30-31-3(j) defines “professional counseling” as: the assessment, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental, emotional or addiction disorders through the application of clinical counseling procedures. Professional counseling includes the use of psychotherapy, assessment instruments, counseling, consultation, treatment planning and supervision in the delivery of services to individuals, couples, families and groups.</p>	10/17/23

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Laws/rules specify that counselors can diagnose mental disorders but do not specifically affirm or deny access to tests.

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Laws/rules appear to prohibit counselors from administering and interpreting most or all psychological tests.

State/Province/ Territory	Applicable Laws, Rules, Declaratory Statements, Policies, and Other Regulations	Updated
Wisconsin	<p>Wisconsin Statutes: MPSW 1.02(2m) defines “psychotherapy” as “the diagnosis and treatment of mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders, conditions, or addictions through the application of methods derived from established psychological or systemic principles for the purpose of assisting people in modifying their behaviors, cognitions, emotions, and other personal characteristics, which may include the purpose of understanding unconscious processes or intrapersonal, interpersonal, or psychosocial dynamics.” MPSW 1.11(2) defines a “psychometric test” as “a procedure for measuring psychological, behavioral or interpersonal characteristics in which a sample of an examinee’s behavior is obtained and subsequently evaluated and scored using a standardized process,” clarifies that “Psychometric testing does not include a test instrument used solely to screen for problems, to assist in treatment planning, to clarify treatment goals, to plan for interventions, to monitor progress in treatment or an unstandardized questionnaire, unstructured behavior sample or a test used to evaluate performance in education or training or training prepared by a teacher or trainer,” and requires that “a person credentialed by the board may not use a testing instrument for diagnostic or assessment purposes unless he or she satisfies the requirements in sub. (5).” MPSW 1.11(4) clarifies that a licensed counselor may “perform psychometric testing” without doing so under the supervision of a licensed psychologist if they meet the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) Academic training at the graduate or postgraduate level from a regionally accredited program that covered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Descriptive statistics. 2. Reliability and measurement error. 3. Validity and meaning of test scores. 4. Normative interpretation of test scores. 5. Selection of appropriate tests. 6. Test administration procedures. 7. Ethnic, racial, cultural, gender, age and linguistic variables. 8. Testing individuals with disabilities, and <p>(b) a signed statement from a professional qualified to supervise psychometric testing as set forth in sub. (4) (a) and (c) that the supervised licensee meets the requirements to use psychometric tests as set forth in this subsection. A licensee determined to be qualified to use psychometric tests by prior affidavit is not required to resubmit a signed statement and is deemed to meet the requirements of pars. (a) and (b).</p> <p>If a licensed counselor has not obtained (b) above, then the licensed counselor may only perform psychometric testing if acting under the supervision of a licensed psychologist, according to MPSW 1.11(4)(b)(5)(a).</p>	10/17/23

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Wyoming	<p>Statutes:</p> <p>§33-38-102(ii)(a) defines “counseling” as “assisting clients through the counseling relationship, using a combination of mental health, psychotherapy and human development principles, methods and techniques, to achieve mental, emotional, physical, social, moral, educational, spiritual or career development and adjustment through the life span, but shall not include religious instruction.” §33-38-102(vi) defines the “practice of counseling” as “rendering to individuals, couples, families, groups, organizations, corporations, institutions, government agencies or the general public a service that integrates a wellness, pathology and multicultural model of human behavior. This model applies a combination of mental health, psychotherapeutic, and human development principles and procedures to help clients achieve effective mental, emotional, physical, social, moral, educational, spiritual or career development and adjustment throughout the life span, and includes the diagnostic description and treatment of mental disorders or disabilities within the range of the professional's preparation.” §33-38-102(viii) defines “psychotherapy” as “the treatment, diagnosis, testing, assessment or counseling in a professional relationship to assist individuals or groups to alleviate mental disorders, understand unconscious or conscious motivation, resolve emotional relationships, or attitudinal conflicts, or modify behaviors which interfere with effective emotional, social or intellectual functioning.” §33-38-102(a)(ii)(B) includes “appraisal” in the definition of “mental health procedures” and defines “appraisal” as “selecting, administering, scoring and interpreting instruments designed to assess an individual's attitudes, abilities, achievements, interests and personal characteristics and the use of methods and techniques for understanding human behavior in relation to coping with, adapting to, or changing life situations.”</p> <p>Rules:</p> <p>Section 3 of Chapter 11 requires counseling licensure applicants to have graduate-level coursework in “Use of assessments relevant to academic/educational, career, personal, and social development; (X) Use of environmental assessments and systematic behavioral observations; (XI) Use of symptom checklists, personality and psychological testing; (XII) Use of assessment results to diagnose developmental, behavioral, and mental disorders; and (XIII) Ethical and culturally and developmentally relevant strategies for selecting, administering, and interpreting assessment and test results” as well as “Historical perspectives concerning the nature and meaning of assessment; (II)Basic concepts of standardized and non-standardized testing, norm-referenced and criterion-referenced assessment and group and individual assessments; (III)Statistical concepts, including scales of measurement, measures of central tendency, indices of variability, shapes and types of distributions, and correlations.”</p>	10/17/23

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