



STATE OF ARIZONA  
BOARD OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EXAMINERS  
1740 WEST ADAMS STREET, SUITE 3600  
PHOENIX, AZ 85007  
PHONE: 602.542.1882 FAX: 602.364.0890  
Board Website: [www.azbbhe.us](http://www.azbbhe.us)  
Email Address: [information@azbbhe.us](mailto:information@azbbhe.us)

DOUGLAS A. DUCEY  
Governor

TOBI ZAVALA  
Executive Director

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# APPLICATION RESOURCE GUIDE

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**SECTION 1. Application helpful hints**

**SECTION 2. Legal residency documentation**

**SECTION 3. Curriculum**

## **SECTION 1. APPLICATION HELPFUL HINTS**

### **General information:**

- You can print the application and fill in by hand, or fill in most information on the .pdf from the website and then print.
- There are specific applications for each discipline and level of licensure, so pick the correct one for your situation.
- Do not print the application double sided.
- Attach all necessary supporting documentation. There is a checklist near the back of each application providing the list of what is needed.
- If any supporting documentation is in a different name from the name you're applying with, you must provide the legal documentation verifying the name change.
- You must provide a copy of a current fingerprint card from the Department of Public Safety, or a set of fingerprints on a card obtained from the Board.

### **PART I. PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

- The Board cannot accept an application without a social security number.
- The Board is required to maintain public contact information for all applicants/licensees.
- The Board considers your employment address and phone to be public. If you are not currently employed, your home address and phone will be made public or you can provide a PO Box and alternate phone number.

### **PART II. LEGAL RESIDENCY:**

- The Board is required to verify legal residency of all applicants for licensure.
- You must attach a copy of the front and back of the document evidencing your citizenship status.
- The list of acceptable documents can be found in SECTION 2 of this guide.

### **PART III. EDUCATION INFORMATION:**

#### *Section 1. OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS*

- If you have recently graduated, you must wait until the qualifying degree has been posted on your transcript before requesting the official copy.
- The transcript must be submitted in a sealed envelope.
- Indicate which degree you are using to meet the curriculum requirements for licensure in part A, and note any accreditation/approval your college/university held in part B. Accredited/approved programs can be viewed on the Board's website.
- If your program was accredited or approved by an entity recognized by the Board, it is not necessary to fill out Section 2. Curriculum.

#### *Section 2, Part A. CURRICULUM*

- The CURRENT and PREVIOUS curriculum rules for substance abuse counselor licensure can be found in SECTION 3 of this guide.
- If you completed your educational training on or before 10/31/17, you can request to

have your curriculum evaluated under the standards that were in effect prior to 11/01/15.

- Depending on which curriculum standards you're requesting to be evaluated under, you will complete pages 4-5 of the grid, or page 6.

#### **PART IV. BACKGROUND QUESTIONNAIRE:**

- Read each question carefully and answer honestly.
- For any "YES" answers, provide a full explanation in the space provided.
- Attach any relevant documents including: court orders, treatment documentation, reports from medical practitioners if applicable.
- If any answers change while your application is being reviewed, you are REQUIRED to provide updated information and relevant documents to the Board.

#### **PART V. EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:**

- Provide employment history for the previous seven years starting with your present employer if currently employed.
- If you have gaps in employment of more than one month, please provide an explanation.
- The employment history page can be copied if additional space is needed.

#### **PART VI. EXAMINATION:**

- If you have previously passed the exam required for licensure, you must obtain an official score report from the testing entity and submit the unopened envelope with your application.
- If you have NOT taken the exam, you will be provided test authorization from the Board when it is appropriate for you to test.
- Beginning November 1, 2015, the exam requirements for substance abuse counselor licensure have changed. Please review A.A.C. R4-6-704 or the testing information on the Board's website.

#### **PART VII. FEDERAL DATA BANK SELF-QUERY:**

- The self-query MUST be dated not more than 90 days prior to the submission of your application to be accepted.

#### **PART VIII. PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS:**

- List all professional credentials issued by a state regulatory entity:
  - Ever held in the behavioral health field.
  - Held in the past 10 years if not in the behavioral health field.

#### **PART IX. CERTIFYING STATEMENT:**

- Read the attestations carefully and sign.

## **SECTION 2. LEGAL RESIDENCY DOCUMENTATION**

A photocopy of a document that shows evidence of your citizenship or alien status **MUST BE** submitted with your application for licensure. See **List A or List B**.

### **LIST A**

**Evidence showing U.S. citizen or U.S. national status includes the following:**

#### **Primary Evidence:**

1. A driver's license issued by a state that verifies lawful presence in the United States;
2. A birth certificate showing birth in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after January 17, 1917), American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana Islands (on or after November 4, 1986, Northern Mariana Islands local time) (unless the applicant was born to foreign diplomats residing in such a jurisdiction); \*
3. A birth certificate or delayed birth certificate issued in any state, territory or possession of the U.S.; \*
4. A signed United States passport; current or expired;
5. Report of birth abroad of a U.S. citizen (FS-240) (issued by the Department of State to U.S. citizens); A U.S. certificate of birth abroad \*
6. Certificate of Birth (FS-545) (issued by a foreign service post) or Certification of Report of Birth (DS-1350), copies of which are available from the Department of State; \*
7. Form N-550 or N-570, Certificate of Naturalization (issued by the Service through a Federal or State court, or through administrative naturalization after December 1990 to individuals who are individually naturalized; the N-570 is a replacement certificate issued when the N-550 has been lost or mutilated or the individual's name has changed);
8. Form N-561, Certificate of Citizenship;
9. Form I-197, United States Citizen Identification Card (issued by the Service until April 7, 1983 to U.S. citizens living near the Canadian or Mexican border who needed it for frequent border crossings) (formerly Form I-179, last issued in February 1974);
10. Form I-873 (or prior versions), Northern Marianas Card (issued by the Service to a collectively naturalized U.S. citizen who was born in the Northern Mariana Islands before November 3, 1986);
11. Statement provided by a U.S. consular official certifying that the individual is a U.S. citizen (given to an individual born outside the United States who derives citizenship through a parent but does not have a FS-240, FS-545, or DS-1350); or \*
12. Form I-872 (or prior versions), American Indian Card with a classification code "KIC" and a statement on the back identifying the bearer as a U.S. citizen (issued by the Service to U.S. citizen members of the Texas Band of Kickapoo living near the U.S./Mexican border).
13. A tribal certificate of Indian blood.\*
14. A tribal or bureau of Indian affairs affidavit of birth\*

**NOTE: SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE**

#### **DOCUMENTATION. Secondary Evidence:**

If the applicant cannot present one of the primary evidence documents listed above, the following may be relied upon to establish U.S. citizenship or U.S. national status;

1. Religious record recorded in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after January 17, 1917), American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana Islands (on or after November 4, 1986, Northern Mariana Islands local time) (unless the applicant was born to foreign diplomats residing in such a jurisdiction) within three 3 months after birth showing that the birth occurred in such jurisdiction and the date of birth or the individual's age at the time the record was made;
2. Evidence of civil service employment by the U.S. government before June 1, 1976;

3. Early school records (preferably from the first school) showing the date of admission to the school, the applicant's date and U.S. place of birth, and the name(s) and place(s) of birth of the applicant's parent(s);
4. Census record showing name, U.S. nationality or a U.S. place of birth, and applicant's date of birth or age;
5. Adoption finalization papers showing the applicant's name and place of birth in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after January 17, 1917, American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana Islands (on or after November 4, 1986, Northern Marian Islands local time) (unless the applicant was born to foreign diplomats residing in such a jurisdiction), or, when the adoption is not finalized and the state or other U.S. jurisdiction listed above will not release a birth certificate prior to final adoption, a statement from a state or jurisdiction approved adoption agency showing the applicant's name and place of birth in one of such jurisdictions, and stating that the source of the information is an original birth certificate;
6. Any other document that establishes a U.S. place of birth or otherwise indicates U.S. nationality (e.g., a contemporaneous hospital record of birth in that hospital in one of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico (on or after January 13, 1941), Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands (on or after January 17, 1917), American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana Islands (on or after November 4, 1986, Northern Mariana Islands local time) (unless the applicant was born to foreign diplomats residing in such a jurisdiction);

### **Collective Naturalization**

If the applicant cannot present one of the primary or secondary evidence documents listed above, the following will establish U.S. citizenship for collectively naturalized individuals:

#### **Puerto Rico:**

- Evidence of birth in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899 and the applicant's statement that he or she was residing in the U.S., a U.S. possession or Puerto Rico on January 13, 1941; or
- Evidence that the applicant was a Puerto Rican citizen and the applicant's statement that he or she was residing in Puerto Rico on March 1, 1917 and that he or she did not take an oath of allegiance to Spain.

#### **U.S. Virgin Islands:**

- Evidence of birth in the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the applicant's statement of residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession or the U.S. Virgin Islands on February 25, 1927;
- The applicant's statement indicating resident in the U.S. Virgin Islands as a Danish citizen on January 17, 1917 and residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession or the U.S. Virgin Islands on February 25, 1927, and that he or she did not make a declaration to maintain Danish citizenship; or
- Evidence of birth in the U.S. Virgin Islands and the applicant's statement indicating residence in the U.S., a U.S. possession or territory or the Canal Zone on June 28, 1932.

#### **Northern Mariana Islands (NMI) (formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI)):**

- Evidence of birth in the NMI, TTPI citizenship and residence in the NMI, the U.S., or a U.S. territory or possession on November 3, 1986 (NMI local time) and the applicant's statement that he or she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time);
- Evidence of TTPI citizenship, continuous residence in the NMI since before November 3, 1981 (NMI local time), voter registration prior to January 1, 1975 and the applicant's statement that he or she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time); or
- Evidence of continuous domicile in the NMI since before January 1, 1974 and the applicant's statement that he or she did not owe allegiance to a foreign state on November 4, 1986 (NMI local time). Note: If a person entered the NMI as a nonimmigrant and lived in the NMI since January 1, 1974, this does not constitute continuous domicile and the individual is not a U.S. citizen

### **Derivative Citizenship**

If the applicant cannot present one of the primary or secondary evidence documents listed above, the following may be used to make determination of derivative U.S. citizenship:

**Applicant born abroad to two U.S. citizen parents:** Evidence of the U.S. citizenship of the parents and the relationship of the applicant to the parents, and evidence that at least one parent resided in the U.S. or an outlying possession prior to the applicant's birth.

**Applicant born abroad to a U.S. citizen parent and a U.S. non-citizen national parent:** Evidence that one parent is a U.S. citizen and that the other is a U.S. non-citizen national, evidence of the relationship of the applicant to the U.S. citizen parent, and evidence that the U.S. citizen parent resided in the U.S., a U.S. possession, American Samoa or Swain’s Island for a period of at least one year prior to the applicant’s birth.

**Applicant born out of wedlock abroad to a U.S. citizen mother:** Evidence of the U.S. citizenship of the mother, evidence of the relationship to the applicant and, for births on or before December 24, 1952, evidence that the mother resided in the U.S. prior to the applicant’s birth or, for births after December 24, 1952, evidence that the mother had resided, prior to the child’s birth, in the U.S. or a U.S. possession for a period of one year.

**Applicant born in the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama:**

- A birth certificate showing birth in the Canal Zone on or after February 26, 1904 and before October 1, 1979 and evidence that one parent was a U.S. citizen at the time of the applicant’s birth; or
- A birth certificate showing birth in the Republic of Panama on or after February 26, 1904 and before October 1, 1979 and evidence that at least one parent was a U.S. citizen and employed by the U.S. government or the Panama Railroad Company or its successor in title.

In all other situations in which an applicant claims to have a U.S. citizen parent and an alien parent, or claims to fall within one of the above categories, but is unable to present the listed documentation:

- If the applicant is in the U.S., the applicant should contact the local U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service office for determination of U.S. citizenship;
- If the applicant is outside the U.S., the applicant should contact the State Department for a U.S. citizenship determination.

**Adoption of Foreign-Born Child by U.S. Citizen**

- If the birth certificate shows a foreign place of birth and the applicant cannot be determined to be a naturalized citizen under any of the above criteria, obtain other evidence of U.S. citizenship;
- Because foreign-born adopted children do not automatically acquire U.S. citizenship by virtue of adoption by U.S. citizens, the applicant should contact the local U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service office for a determination of U.S. citizenship, if the applicant provides no evidence of U.S. citizenship.

**U.S. Citizenship By Marriage**

A woman acquired U.S. citizenship through marriage to a U.S. citizen before September 22, 1922. Provide evidence of U.S. citizenship of the husband, and evidence showing the marriage occurred before September 22, 1922. Note: If the husband was an alien at the time of the marriage, and became naturalized before September 22, 1922, the wife also acquired naturalized citizenship. If the marriage terminated, the wife maintained her U.S. citizenship if she was residing in the U.S. at that time and continued to reside in the U.S.

**A U.S. certificate of birth abroad\***

**A foreign passport with a U.S. Visa\***

**An I-94 form with a photograph**

**A U.S. citizenship and immigration services employment authorization document or refugee travel document\***

**LIST B**

**Qualified Aliens, Nonimmigrant, and aliens paroled into U.S. for less than one year.**

**a. “Qualified Aliens”**

Evidence of “Qualified Alien” status includes the following:

***Alien Lawfully admitted for Permanent Residence***

- \*Form I-551 (Alien Registration Receipt Card, commonly known as a “green card”); or
- Unexpired Temporary I-551 stamp in foreign passport or on \*I Form I-94.

***Asylee***

- \*Form I-94 annotated with stamp showing grant of asylum under section 208 of the INA;
- \*Form I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) annotated “274a.12 (a) (5)”;
- \*Form I-766 (Employment Authorization Document) annotated “A5”;
- Grant letter from the Asylum Office of the U.S. Citizenship and immigration Service; or
- Order of an immigration judge granting asylum.

***Refugee***

- \*Form I-94 annotated with stamp showing admission under § 207 of the INA;
- \*Form I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) annotated “274a.12 (a) (3)”;

- \*Form I-766 (Employment Authorization Document) annotated “A5”;

***Alien Paroled Into the U.S. for at Least One Year***

- \*Form I-94 with stamp showing admission for at least one year under section 212(d) (5) of the INA. (Applicant cannot aggregate periods of admission for less than one year to meet the one-year requirement.

***Alien Whose Deportation or Removal was withheld***

- \*Form I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) annotated “274a.12 (a) (10)”;
- \*Form I-766 (Employment Authorization Document) annotated “A10”; or
- Order from an immigration judge showing deportation withheld under §243(h) of the INA as in effect prior to April 1, 1997, or removal withheld under §241 (b) (3) of the INA.

***Alien Granted Conditional Entry***

- \*Form I-94 with stamp showing admission under §203 (a) (7) of the INA;
- \*Form I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) annotated “274a.12 (a) (3)”;
- \*Form I-766 (Employment Authorization Document) annotated “A3”.

***Cuban/Haitian Entrant***

- \*Form I-551 (Alien Registration Receipt Card, commonly known as a “green Card”) with the code CU6, CU7, or CH6.
- Unexpired temporary I-551 stamp in foreign passport or on \*Form I-94 with the Code CU6 or CU7; or
- \*Form I-94 with stamp showing parole as “Cuba/Haitian Entrant” under Section 212 (d) (5) of the INA.

***Alien who has been Declared a Battered Alien or Alien Subjected to Extreme Cruelty***

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service petition and supporting documentation

**b. Nonimmigrant**

Evidence of “Nonimmigrant” status includes the following:

- \*Form I-94 with stamp showing authorized admission as nonimmigrant

**c. Alien Paroled into U.S. for less than One year**

- \*Form I-94 with stamp showing admission for less than one year under section 212 (d) (5) of the INA

**d. A foreign passport with a U.S. visa**

**e. An I-94 form with a photograph.**

**f. A U.S. citizenship and immigration services employment authorization document or refugee travel document.**

*\*If any of the documents do not contain a photograph of the individual, the individual shall also present a government issued document that contains a photograph of the individual.*



## SECTION 3. CURRICULUM

### **R4-6-101 Definitions (applicable to this section)**

7. “Behavioral health service” means the assessment, diagnosis, or treatment of an individual’s behavioral health issue.
19. “Counseling related coursework” means education that prepares an individual to provide behavioral health services, as determined by the ARC.

### **R4-6-701. Licensed Substance Abuse Technician Curriculum – Effective prior to 11/01/15**

- A. An applicant for licensure as a substance abuse technician shall present evidence acceptable to the substance abuse Credentialing Committee that the applicant has earned:
  1. An associate of applied science degree from a regionally accredited college or university in chemical dependency with the following semester credit hours:
    - a. A minimum of 30 semester credit hours of counseling related coursework as determined by the substance abuse Credentialing Committee, and
    - b. A minimum of 18 of the 30 semester credit hours of coursework required in subsection (A)(1)(a) shall specifically relate to chemical dependency, or
  2. A bachelor’s degree from a regionally accredited college or university in a behavioral science with a minimum of 30 semester credit hours of counseling related coursework as determined by the substance abuse Credentialing Committee.
- B. Coursework restrictions and limitations:
  1. The Board shall not accept coursework in a general survey course, such as Psychology 101, as meeting the coursework requirements of this Section.
  2. The Board shall not accept coursework that does not include a significant clinical component, such as statistics, as meeting the coursework requirements of this Section.
  3. Undergraduate or graduate coursework completed outside of the associate of applied science degree and submitted to meet curriculum requirements shall constitute no more than six semester credit hours.
  4. Undergraduate or graduate coursework completed outside of the bachelor’s degree and submitted to meet curriculum requirements shall constitute no more than six semester credit hours.
- C. The substance abuse Credentialing Committee may waive the education requirement in subsection (A) for an applicant requesting licensure as a substance abuse technician if the applicant demonstrates the following:
  1. The applicant provides services pursuant to a contract or grant with the federal government under the authority of 25 U.S.C. 450 – 450(n) or 25 U.S.C. 1601 – 1683;
  2. The applicant has obtained a high school diploma or equivalent degree; or
  3. Because of cultural considerations, obtaining the degree required for substance abuse technician licensure would be an extreme hardship for the applicant;
  4. The applicant has completed a minimum of 6400 hours of supervised work experience in substance abuse counseling in no less than 48 months within the seven years immediately preceding the date of application;
  5. The 6400 hours of supervised work experience in substance abuse counseling shall include a minimum of 3200 hours of direct client contact; and
  6. The applicant has completed a minimum of 200 hours of clinical supervision in no less than 48 months within the supervised work experience submitted pursuant to R4-6-701(C)(4).
- D. The supervised work experience in the practice of substance abuse counseling required in subsection (C) is limited to the use of psychotherapy for the purpose of assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of individuals, couples, families, and groups as they relate to substance abuse and chemical dependency issues.
- E. During the period of required supervised work experience in the practice of substance abuse counseling required in subsection (C), an applicant for substance abuse technician licensure shall not engage in independent practice.

- F. During the supervised work experience required in subsection (C), an applicant for substance abuse technician licensure shall demonstrate satisfactory performance in the following areas as they relate to substance abuse counseling by having the applicant's clinical supervisor submit a performance evaluation on forms available from the agency:
  1. Intake;
  2. Diagnostics;
  3. Assessment;
  4. Triage;
  5. Crisis intervention;
  6. Treatment planning;
  7. Family, group, and individual therapy;
  8. Outreach; and
  9. Consultation with other professionals .
- G. The time span covered by the performance evaluations required under subsection (F) shall be the same as that for the supervised work experience required in subsection (C).
- H. Clinical supervision of an applicant for substance abuse technician licensure required in subsection (C) shall be provided by an independent substance abuse counselor licensed in Arizona.
- I. An applicant may submit a written request to the substance abuse Credentialing Committee for an exemption from subsection (H). The request shall include the name of the behavioral health professional proposed by the applicant to act as the clinical supervisor, a copy of the proposed supervisor's transcript and curriculum vitae, and any additional documentation requested by the committee.
  1. The substance abuse Credentialing Committee shall review the supervision exemption request to determine whether the proposed supervisor has the necessary education, training, and experience to provide supervision acceptable for substance abuse technician licensure. If the proposed supervisor has the necessary education, training, and experience, the substance abuse Credentialing Committee shall grant the supervision exemption request.
  2. The substance abuse Credentialing Committee will not grant an exemption request for an unlicensed clinical supervisor providing clinical supervision in Arizona after July 1, 2006, except than an exemption may be granted by the committee if the clinical supervisor holds a current active license to practice behavioral health at the independent level and is providing services pursuant to a contract or grant with the federal government under the authority of 25 U.S.C. 450 – 450(n) or 25 U.S.C. 1601 – 1683.
- J. A person who is licensed pursuant to subsection (C) shall only provide substance abuse counseling services to those eligible for services pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 450 – 450(n) or 25 U.S.C. 1601 – 1683.

**R4-6-701. Licensed Substance Abuse Technician Curriculum – Effective 11/01/15**

- A. An applicant for licensure as a substance abuse technician shall have:
  1. An associate's or bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited college or university in a program accredited by NASAC;
  2. An associate's or bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited college or university in an educational program previously approved by the Board under A.R.S. § 32-3253(A)(14); or
  3. An associate's or bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited college or university in a behavioral health science program that includes coursework from the seven core content areas listed in subsection (B).
- B. An associate's or bachelor's degree under subsection (A)(3), shall include at least three semester or four quarter credit hours in each of the following core content areas:
  1. Psychopharmacology, including but limited to:
    - a. Nature of psychoactive chemicals;
    - b. Behavioral, psychological, physiological, and social effects of psychoactive substance use;
    - c. Symptoms of intoxication, withdrawal, and toxicity;
    - d. Toxicity screen options, limitations, and legal implications; and
    - e. Use of pharmacotherapy for treatment of addiction;

2. Models of treatment and relapse prevention: Including but not limited to philosophies and practices of generally accepted and scientifically supported models of:
    - a. Treatment,
    - b. Recovery,
    - c. Relapse prevention, and
    - d. Continuing care for addiction and other substance use related problems;
  3. Group work: Group dynamics and processes as they relate to addictions and substance use disorders;
  4. Working with diverse populations: Issues and trends in a multicultural and diverse society as they relate to substance use disorder and addiction;
  5. Co-occurring disorders, including but not limited to:
    - a. Symptoms of mental health and other disorders prevalent in individuals with substance use disorders or addictions;
    - b. Screening and assessment tools used to detect and evaluate the presence and severity of co-occurring disorders; and
    - c. Evidence-based strategies for managing risks associated with treating individuals who have co-occurring disorders;
  6. Ethics, including but not limited to:
    - a. Legal and ethical responsibilities and liabilities;
    - b. Standards of professional behavior and scope of practice;
    - c. Client rights, responsibilities, and informed consent; and
    - d. Confidentiality and other legal considerations in the practice of behavioral health; and
  7. Assessment, diagnosis, and treatment. Use of assessment and diagnosis to develop appropriate treatment interventions for substance use disorders or addictions.
- C.** The Board shall waive the education requirement in subsection (A) for an applicant requesting licensure as a substance abuse technician if the applicant demonstrates all of the following:
1. The applicant provides services under a contract or grant with the federal government under the authority of 25 U.S.C. § 450 – 450(n) or § 1601 – 1683;
  2. The applicant has obtained at least the equivalent of a high school diploma;
  3. Because of cultural considerations, obtaining the degree required under subsection (A) would be an extreme hardship for the applicant; and
  4. The applicant has completed at least 6400 hours of supervised work experience in substance abuse counseling, as prescribed in R4-6-705(C), in no less than 48 months within the seven years immediately preceding the date of application.
- D.** In evaluating the curriculum required under subsection (B), the Board shall assess whether a core content area is embedded or contained in more than one course. The applicant shall provide information the Board requires to determine whether a core content area is embedded in multiple courses. The Board shall not accept a core content area embedded in more than two courses unless the courses are succession courses. The Board shall allow subject matter in a course to qualify in only one core content area.
- E.** An applicant for licensure as a substance abuse technician who completed the applicant’s educational training before the effective date of this Section or no later than October 31, 2017, may request that the Board evaluate the applicant’s educational training using the standards in effect before the effective date of this Section.