

DEFINITIONS

1. How do you define "licensed clinician"?

Answer: Licensed clinicians are licensed practitioners of the healing arts and qualified mental health professionals who are licensed. Please see Section 135.25 in the revised Rule 132 for the complete definition.

2. Is there a definition for "person in recovery"?

Answer: The phrase "person in recovery" is often used to refer to an individual who has been diagnosed with a mental illness and/or substance use disorder and has sought to overcome the consequences of that condition(s) through treatment and/or complementary therapies and self-help strategies.

3. What is the difference between SMI and SED?

Answer: Seriously mentally ill (SMI) refers to individuals who are 18 years of age and older. Serious emotional disorder (SED) refers to individuals age 17 and younger.

4. What is required in order to be a "fully credentialed supervisor" e.g., LCSW, PhD, RN, MS, BS, etc.

Answer: Fully credentialed supervisor is not a term defined or required under the Rule.

5. Can an intern qualify as a Mental Health Provider (MHP), if they provide services under the supervision of a qualified mental health professional and possess a bachelors degree? For example, is a master's level social work intern considered an MHP?

Answer: An MHP is someone who meets the definition of MHP in Rule 132 (132.25).

6. Would a person qualify as a QMHP with a Master's Administration of Justice, domestic violence specialty? The resume says s/he was a Q for another agency.

Answer: It is up to the provider to determine and document the qualifications necessary to be considered a QMHP. Rule 132 definition of QMHP includes "an individual possessing at least a master's degree in counseling and guidance, rehabilitation counseling, social work, vocational counseling, psychology, pastoral counseling, or family therapy or related field, who has successfully completed a practicum or internship that included a minimum of 1,000 hours of supervised direct service, or who has one year of clinical experience under the supervision of a QMHP."

7. Are Osteopaths (D.O.s) approved for 132 services when a physician is required?

Answer: Yes. A D.O. is licensed under the Medical Practice Act and meets the definition of a physician.

8. If someone has a master's from an institution of higher learning, like DePaul University, in a program that deals with adults and identifying effectiveness in both their personal and professional life, (basically how adults learn and deal with major change in their lives). Additionally, that person has 1,000 hours

post-master's experience in intensive case management and MISA recovery. Would that person qualify to be a QMHP?

Answer: Please see Rule 132 at 132.25 for the definition of QMHP. It is your agency's responsibility to evaluate the person's credential and document that they meet this definition.

9. Why are Bachelor Degrees considered only an MHP when RSAs are MHPs? Shouldn't four years of college mean more than five years experience?

Answer: An RSA is not an MHP. Please review the definitions in 59 Ill. Adm. Code 132.25 for MHP and RSA.

10. Does an APN need to have a specialty in mental health to practice at our site, or is that something that would be specified in the collaborative agreement?

Answer: The APN is qualified as a Licensed Practitioner of the Healing Arts (LPHA). If you look at the definition of a LPHA in IAC 132.25, it indicates that the APN must have a psychiatric specialty. So, the APN must be licensed under the Nurse Practice Act and have a psychiatric specialty. The collaborative agreement with a physician defines the services that the nurse may provide on behalf of the physician.