

Chapter SPS 160

DEFINITIONS

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Note: Chapter RL 160 was created as an emergency rule effective 9–10–07. Chapter RL 160 was renumbered chapter SPS 160 under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register November 2011 No. 671.

SPS 160.01 Authority. Chapters SPS 160 to 168 are adopted pursuant to s. 227.11 (2), Stats., and subch. VII of ch. 440, Stats., as created by 2005 Wisconsin Act 25, s. 337am, and amended by 2005 Wisconsin Act 407.

History: CR 07–031: cr. Register November 2007 No. 623, eff. 12–1–07; correction made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register November 2011 No. 671.

SPS 160.02 Definitions. In chs. SPS 160 to 168:

(1) “Accredited” means accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education.

(2) “Assessment” means the process and procedures by which a counselor or service identifies and evaluates an individual’s strengths, weaknesses, problems and needs in order to develop a treatment plan for the individual.

(3) “Behavioral science field” means any of the following:

- (a) Health science.
- (b) Psychology.
- (c) Sociology.
- (d) Criminal justice.
- (e) Social work.
- (f) A field approved by the department.

(4) “CEH” means continuing education hour.

(5) “Clinical substance abuse counselor” means an individual who holds a clinical substance abuse counselor certificate granted by the department.

(6) “Clinical supervision” means a specific and definitive process of oversight of a counselor’s professional development in the didactic, experiential and application of the transdisciplinary foundations, and practice dimensions including core functions. Supervision takes place in intermittent in person contact between a clinical supervisor and treatment staff provided on or off the site of a service to ensure that each patient has an individualized treatment plan and is receiving quality care. A primary purpose of “clinical supervision” is to ensure skill development evidenced in quality patient care.

(7) “Clinical supervisor” means an individual who holds a clinical supervisor–in–training certificate, an intermediate clinical supervisor certificate or an independent clinical supervisor certificate granted by the department.

(8) “Clinical supervisor–in–training” means an individual who holds a clinical supervisor–in–training certificate granted by the department.

(9) “Comprehensive program” means a program that is coordinated by a single entity that provides directly, or provides access to, educational programs with integrated and identified program outcomes that fulfill the requirements in s. SPS 166.03 in a pre-planned and guided educational progression that enables a student to meet the requirements while building on information already learned.

(10) “Core functions” means those tasks which a substance abuse counselor performs encompassing the following areas:

- (a) Screening.

(b) Intake.

(c) Orientation.

(d) Assessment.

(e) Treatment planning.

(f) Counseling.

(g) Case management.

(h) Crisis intervention.

(i) Client education.

(j) Referral.

(k) Reports and record keeping.

(L) Consultation with other professionals regarding patient treatment and services.

(11) “Credential” means a certificate or license granted by the department.

(12) “Department” means the department of safety and professional services.

(13) “DSM” means the most recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association.

(14) “GED” means a general education development certification.

(15) “Hour” for purposes of the educational requirement means a period of education consisting of no less than 50 minutes.

(16) “HSED” means a high school equivalency diploma.

(17) “Independent clinical supervisor” means an individual who holds an independent clinical supervisor certificate granted by the department.

(18) “Intermediate clinical supervisor” means an individual who holds an intermediate clinical supervisor certificate granted by the department.

(19) “Patient” means an individual who has completed the screening, placement and intake process and is receiving substance use disorder treatment services.

(20) “Practice dimensions” means the 8 counselor practice dimensions used to effectively treat substance use disorders. They are:

(a) Clinical evaluation.

(b) Treatment planning.

(c) Referral.

(d) Service coordination.

(e) Counseling.

(f) Patient, family and community education.

(g) Documentation.

(h) Professional and ethical responsibilities.

(21) “Prevention” means a pro–active process of promoting supportive institutions, neighborhoods and communities that foster an environment conducive to the health and well being of individuals and families. Prevention may be targeted to specific populations or the larger community by any of the following:

(a) Promoting knowledge, attitudes, skills, values and relationships conducive to the health and well being of individuals and families.

(b) Promoting personal competence, significance and empowerment.

(c) Promoting responsibility, judgment, communication and conflict resolution.

(d) Promoting cultural competency and sensitivity to differences.

(e) Promoting community-wide asset building initiatives.

(f) Promoting healthy support systems in families, schools, workplaces and communities.

(g) Promoting healthy lifestyles and resistance to physical and psychological illness or psychological injury.

(h) Involving citizens in creating cultural changes related to health and wellness.

(i) Counteracting harmful circumstances such as substance use, health and safety hazards, isolation, violence, economic hardship and inadequate housing, childcare, transportation, education or social services.

(22) "Prevention domains" means the areas of knowledge essential to the validity of the prevention process and include the following:

(a) Domain 1, planning and evaluation.

(b) Domain 2, education and skill development.

(c) Domain 3, community organization.

(d) Domain 4, public and organizational policy.

(e) Domain 5, professional growth and responsibility.

(23) "Prevention specialist" means an individual who holds a prevention specialist certificate granted by the department.

(24) "Prevention specialist-in-training" means an individual who holds a prevention specialist-in-training certificate granted by the department.

(25) "Substance" means a psychoactive agent or chemical which principally affects the central nervous system and alters mood or behavior.

(26) "Substance abuse counselor" means an individual who holds a substance abuse counselor certificate granted by the department.

(27) "Substance abuse counselor-in-training" means an individual who holds a substance abuse counselor-in-training certificate granted by the department.

(28) "Substance use disorder" means the existence of a diagnosis of "substance dependence" or "substance abuse" listed in the most current edition of DSM.

(29) "Transdisciplinary foundations" means that set of competencies that underlie the work of all addictions professionals. These foundations include:

(a) Understanding addiction.

(b) Treatment knowledge.

(c) Application to practice.

(d) Professional readiness.

(e) Disabilities.

History: CR 07-031: cr. Register November 2007 No. 623, eff. 12-1-07; **correction in (intro.), (9), (12) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 6., 7., Stats., Register November 2011 No. 671.**

SPS 160.03 Use of title. A person may use the title "addiction counselor," "substance abuse counselor," "alcohol and drug counselor," "substance use disorder counselor" or "chemical dependency counselor" only if he or she is certified as a substance abuse counselor, or as a clinical substance abuse counselor under s. 440.88, Stats., or as allowed under the provisions of s. 457.02 (5m), Stats.

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