

Section 7 sets forth the requirements for obtaining a license: Good moral character; doctoral degree in psychology or a related field; plus 2 years of postgraduate experience other than internship; and satisfactory performance in an examination.

Section 8 provides for licensing within 1 year without examination of psychologists who either maintain a residence or office, or participate in psychological activities in the District and who have a doctoral degree and 1 year of postgraduate experience or a master's degree in psychology and five years of practice acceptable to the Commissioner.

Section 9 authorizes the Commissioner to grant a license without examination to any person who has received a license from a State or foreign country whose standards are substantially equivalent to those of the District of Columbia.

Section 10 provides that qualified psychologists from outside the District of Columbia may offer professional services in the District for not more than 60 days a year without obtaining a license on request of a person who resides or works in the District. A psychologist claiming this exemption and who offers his professional service within the District for more than 20 days in any calendar year must file with the Commissioner evidence of his right thereto, have his name entered in a register kept by the Commissioner for that purpose, and be issued a certificate evidencing such registration.

Section 11 empowers the Commissioner to waive the licensure examination when the applicant has achieved a position of eminence as a practicing psychologist or has been certified by a national examining board, whose examination was as effective for testing professional competence as that required in the District of Columbia.

Section 12 authorizes the District of Columbia Council to make regulations to carry out the purposes of the act and to fix fees at levels to defray the expense of administering the act.

Section 13 provides for the annual payment of the required fee for renewal of licenses or certificates issued under the act and contains provisions respecting the reinstatement of lapsed licenses.

Section 14 authorizes the Commissioner to refuse, revoke, or suspend licensure or certification if the applicant, licensee, or certificate holder be (a) convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, (b) found to use drugs or alcoholic beverages so as to endanger himself or others or so as to impair his ability to safely perform psychological services, (c) convicted of violating the act or any regulation thereunder, (d) adjudicated mentally incompetent, and (e) found guilty of unethical practice of psychology in violation of standards set by the Commissioner.

Section 15 sets forth the procedures to be followed by the Commissioner in suspending or revoking a license or certificate. Before a license is revoked, suspended, or refused to be issued by the Commissioner for any cause, the person whose right to practice psychology is challenged shall be entitled to a hearing and to produce witnesses on his behalf. Decisions of the Commissioner refusing, revoking, or suspending licensure or certification must be in writing and must include detailed finding of fact. Any person feeling aggrieved by a decision of the Commissioner may seek a review of the Commissioner's decision in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, which court's decision shall be subject to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals District of Columbia.

Section 16 provides that any persons practicing psychology without a license or registration certificate shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not more than \$500 or confined in jail for not more than 6 months, or both.

Section 17 permits injunction actions in the U.S. district court to prevent persons found guilty of violating the act from continuing to practice psychology.

Section 18 directs the Commissioner to enforce the provisions of the act.

Section 19 provides that in legal proceedings, no psychologist shall disclose any information he has acquired from a person consulting him in his professional capacity without the consent of such person, except (1) in actions, civil or criminal, in which a psychologist is suing or being sued by a former client or his legal representative, such as an action against a psychologist for malpractice, (2) upon an issue as to the validity of a document, such as will of a client, and (3) in cases where the defendant in a criminal action has raised the defense of mental incapacity.

Section 20 provides that so long as a user does not represent himself or itself in a manner prohibited by the act, nothing in the act shall be construed as