

Seventeen of the current laws refer specifically to the APA Code of Ethics in the legislation itself.

#### G. Accreditation

It is recommended that:

"18. All laws should limit eligibility for certification or licensing to individuals holding degrees from accredited (or recognized foreign) institutions."

The practices of different states in professional legislation vary. Some permit explicit mention of APA or national and regional accrediting bodies, others do not. Rules of the board of examiners should designate the acceptable accrediting bodies.

In September 1963, the Council of Representatives voted that it was the sense of that meeting that APA "disapproves of state procedures involving the registration of graduate training programs in psychology in connection with certification or licensing of psychologists." The Committee therefore recommends that:

"19. Nothing in the law or in the administration of the law should *require* the registration of departments of psychology or doctoral programs in psychology."

#### H. Examining Boards

It is recommended that:

"20. Examining boards consist of psychologists representing the various fields of psychology. They should include psychologists responsible for the education and training of doctoral students as well as those involved with the public application of psychology. All of the members of the board should be certified or licensed, or in the case of the first board, eligible for certification or licensure. Where state precedent will permit, nominations should be provided by the state psychological association."

#### I. Examinations

Although written and oral examinations are customarily required under all but one of the laws, once the grandfather period is over, provisions should be made when possible for waiving examinations in special circumstances. It is recommended that:

"21. Wherever possible, laws contain a provision that at the discretion of the examining board, written and/or oral examinations may be waived, either in whole or in part, when in the board's judgment the applicant has already demonstrated competence in areas covered by the examinations."

Some existing boards are authorized to waive examinations when "in the public interest." It seems best, however, to specify the conditions.

It is also recommended that:

"22. Where possible, the laws or the regulations of the examining boards should permit waiving the examination for diplomates of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology."

#### J. Reciprocity

It is recommended that:

"23. Each state law should contain a provision which enables the certifying or licensing board to grant a certificate or a license, without examination, to a psychologist who is licensed or certified in another state when the requirements for licensure or certification of that state are no lower than those in the present state."

While the evaluation of "no lower than" may be seen as a barrier, that possibility is greatly reduced by the efforts of the American Association of State Psychology Boards and the consultative efforts of the Committee on Legislation of the APA. In addition, it is always possible for a psychologist to obtain legal redress if a state examining board is alleged to have acted capriciously or arbitrarily. In this respect, each state law should serve the public interest by implementing stated APA policy and the scientific and professional traditions of psychology by facilitating rather than hindering the mobility of psychologists.

#### K. The out-of-State consultant

Related to the need for adequate reciprocity provisions is the need to provide for the psychologist coming into a state for a brief period of time, as a consultant, but whose employer is in another state. Such activity is common for psychologists working for an industrial consulting firm. It would seem inappropriate to