

N.C. Social Work Certification and Licensure Board

POSITION STATEMENT ON TECHNOLOGY FACILITATED SERVICES

Purpose:

Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90B-2, it is the purpose of the North Carolina Social Work Certification and Licensure Board (hereafter Board) to protect the public by setting standards for qualification, training, and experience for those who seek to represent themselves to the public as certified social workers or licensed clinical social workers and by promoting high standards of professional performance for those engaged in the practice of social work. While the Board strongly encourages in-person interactions, we recognize that advancement in technology has impacted social work practice both in the delivery of services and obtaining information.

As the definition of general social work practice and clinical social work practice in North Carolina includes the phrase “by whatever means of communications,” it is the position of the Board that technology facilitated services are one of several means of providing professional services, and as such, remain fully subject to the statutes and rules governing social work practice as outlined in [N.C.G.S. § 90B](#) and [Title 21, Chapter 63 of the NC Administrative Code](#).

North Carolina practitioners are reminded that pursuant to NCAC 63 .0211, appropriate supervision of associate licensees (LCSWA) providing clinical social work services to satisfy the requirements for LCSW, and those seeking certification as a Certified Social Work Manager (CSWM), allows for no more than 50 hours of supervision provided through the use of technology. The remaining supervision requirements must be satisfied by meeting face-to-face, in person with the appropriate supervisor. The Board does **NOT** consider delivery of supervision via telemed, webcasting, skype or other similar audio/video broadcast to be acceptable in satisfying the requirement for “in person” supervision.

Technology facilitated services (e.g. technology assisted services between participants in different locations) are increasingly used in meeting professional social work functions, including clinical and supervisory interactions. The purpose of this position statement is to clearly define the standards of expectation the Board has for social workers with regard to the use of technology facilitated services in professional social work practice, including supervision and the delivery of social work services to consumers. While this applies to more mature technologies (such as telephone and facsimiles) this position statement expands to address the use of recent and emerging technologies, such as telepractice, electronic therapy, distance therapy, electronic supervision, Web-conferencing, Video-conferencing, Webcasts, etc.

Practitioner Responsibility:

A certified or licensed social worker who uses these means to provide services shall abide by the provisions set forth in the Social Worker Certification and Licensure Act [N.C.G.S. § 90B] and Title 21, Chapter 63 of the N.C. Administrative Code. It is the social worker’s responsibility to

ensure that professional and ethical standards are upheld, and the following practice considerations are addressed:

1. Accurate representation of social work practitioner and services offered:
 - a) Credential type and number is identified for each state where credentialed
 - b) Specify nature and extent of services offered
 - c) Location of practice
 - d) Practitioner's contact information for use in case of technology failure
 - e) Emergency contact information for practitioner and client
 - f) Contact information for the regulatory boards from which the practitioner is credentialed
2. Compliance with regulatory/licensure requirements for the jurisdiction in which the social worker provides services *as well as* the jurisdiction in which the client receives services.
3. Knowledge of professional liability requirements/limitations.
4. Clinical Competence:
 - a) Safe, ethical, and appropriate use of technology facilitated services for the specific need, to ensure the use of the most appropriate intervention modality,
 - b) Crisis plan
 - c) Provider's cultural, clinical and technological competence, to include assessment of the client's needs, willingness and ability to engage in technology facilitated services
 - d) Awareness and assessment of non-verbal/non-written behavior
 - e) Setting and review of goals, intervention modalities and schedules
 - f) Any expectation for face-to-face contact
5. Augmented Informed Consent to address the additional risks associated with services rendered through the use of technology.
6. Confidentiality:
 - a) Clear identification of what is confidential and the limits of confidentiality
 - b) Knowledge of and adherence to HIPAA requirements
 - c) Documentation adequate to meet professional responsibilities
 - d) Security of confidential information transmitted and stored, including security software, potential risks, ethical considerations, data record storage, etc.
7. Administrative Issues:
 - a) Clear business practices, including service-specific billing
 - b) Administrative record keeping
 - c) Technology availability and technical support
8. Practitioner's maintenance of professional boundaries in public media, such as social networking.