COGNICA

The Canadian Counselling and Psychotherapy Association

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Cognica’s mandate is to “reflect the current status of counselling across Canada”.

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Except where specifically indicated, the opinions expressed in Cognica are strictly those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of CCPA, its officers, directors or employees.

All submissions are welcome for consideration. Those accepted will be subject to editorial review prior to publication.

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Dear Members,

“How was your day?” This is a question that might be posed by our partner, friend or support person; or, if we live alone, it might be posed by the cat or dog who happily greets us at the door. We know she or he is happy to see us and is asking, “How did your day go?” We know some of the standard answers: “a great day, thanks” or, “I am looking forward to going out tonight for our dance lessons” or, “to see the kid’s soccer game”. Then too, it might be, “it was a tough day and thanks for asking” or, “let’s go out for a walk and some fresh air”, or, “I think I need some space”.

Counsellors/psychotherapists are not alone in having tough days. We read newspapers, and often watch or listen to the news on television, so we are familiar with many stresses in the wider world. We only have to think about the difficulties that our clients are facing to understand these challenges; challenges for families that can include: childcare, domestic violence, blended families, couple’s relationships, parenting issues, separation, divorce, and extramarital relationships. We listen intently with empathy to a variety of personal issues such as grief, abuse, anger and emotional struggles, life transitions, relocation, self-harm, sexuality, gender identity, spirituality, traumas and critical incidents, concerns of disability, and of financial and legal matters. Then, there are the many work related issues that people deal with, such as career development, harassment, job loss, retirement, and workplace conflict. We support and assist clients with addictions, mental health issues, and serious illnesses, all significant problems and life challenges, and each being extremely important to those we help. Moreover, this listing of concerns and challenges is hardly complete as we know that these matters for our clients take on their own personal perspective, and likely require individualized need for our counselling and psychotherapy support.

Nonetheless, when we provide professional counselling/psychotherapy services, we want to ensure that we have done a good job in supporting and assisting our clients in every possible way. We need to have the competencies to practice in the areas in which we provide service but even in that, we need to remain grounded, keep our skills and knowledge up-to-date and remain focused on what is our job.

The self-care portion of our attention to professional practice is no less important nor requires less commitment, for maintaining our professional identity and being an authentic person and professional require an ongoing commitment to professional currency. It’s that ongoing commitment to keep up with professional development, beyond the 36 CECs we need to achieve to maintain a CCC designation.
or other recognized professional status. It is understanding the value of self-assessment by regularly reviewing our Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice. It is acquiring new learning and demonstrated competencies to strengthen our counselling/psychotherapy practice. It is that collegial collaboration with other counsellors/psychotherapists and associated professionals on topics or situations where helpful advice may assist us in supporting our clients in the best possible way. It could include supervision as part of our ongoing commitment to quality assurance as a professional counsellor/psychotherapist.

As a private practice counsellor/psychotherapist, I have found that going back to the roots of my learning experience in university can also be invaluable. In addition, something as simple as reviewing the definition of Counselling/Psychotherapy and a description of our Scope of Practice can be helpful in ensuring I am oriented in the right direction. About this, I would refer you to our website for helpful information on the profession and a definition of Counselling/Psychotherapy approved by the CCPA Board in 2011. This definition was adopted following a survey of counsellors and psychotherapists in Canada conducted by the Project Working Group of the National Symposium Project.

“Counselling is a relational process based upon the ethical use of specific professional competencies to facilitate human change. Counselling addresses wellness, relationships, personal growth, career development, mental health, and psychological illness or distress. The counselling process is characterized by the application of recognized cognitive, affective, expressive, somatic, spiritual, developmental, behavioural, learning, and systemic principles.”

As each of you continues to work hard to support so many across the country, I encourage you to engage in professional self-assessment and to take advantage of collegial support in maintaining your professional currency.

Sincerely,
John Driscoll

My Inspiring Experience With the International Association for Counselling (IAC)

I am inspired to share my experiences of the International Association for Counselling (IAC) as a result of reading Valentina Chichiniovà’s interview which appears in this issue. Valentina is a certified member of CCPA, and she shares her unique perspective of being actively engaged both nationally and internationally in our profession. This is a mutual passion that I have been cultivating as well, and deriving so much joy from.

I was introduced to this international association a few years ago when CCPA hosted the IAC conference, in conjunction with our annual conference in Victoria, British Columbia. As a presenter, I was intrigued by the unique format of IAC “working groups”, which have been a distinguishing feature of the association’s conference since its inception. A presenter is assigned to a particular working group, and encouraged to stay with that same group for several sessions of two to three hours each, generally over two days, for the purpose of contributing to a discussion on similar presentations and topics within the group. Subsequently, the facilitators of the working groups report back on the last day of the conference, so that a summary of findings can be shared with the larger audience. These discussions are particularly rich as many diverse perspectives from around the world are offered by academics, counselling practitioners, and representatives from counselling associations.

IAC was established one year after CCPA, in 1966, as an international, non-profit association with charitable status. The mission of IAC is to advance the development of counselling globally, and to connect counsellors, counsellor educators, students and policy makers worldwide. The association has helped to establish the counselling profession and develop structure in countries where this has not previously been the case. IAC has consultative status with the United Nations and a number of its agencies, including the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
Since my first IAC experience in 2014, I have not missed a conference. You might say I am becoming a “regular” now. Over the past few years, I have attended conferences in Italy, Malta and Argentina. Like Valentina, I have enjoyed meeting counsellors, academics, and other professionals from around the world; connections that have continued to build and grow long after the conference ends. I’ve also enjoyed meeting new Canadian friends who have long supported IAC in roles such as serving on the executive board, and assisting in the facilitation of working groups and roundtables. I have also been proud to learn about the ways in which CCPA has supported many IAC efforts. If you would like to learn more about IAC, please visit: https://www.iac-irtac.org/.

Until next time, may your autumn season be filled with an abundance of happiness, health, learning and growth.

Thank you, Merci, Woliwon!

Jenny Rowett, Med, CCC-S, LCT
President-Elect, CCPA

ENDOWMENT PROGRAM: BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

The Canadian Career Development Foundation (CCDF) and the Canadian Counselling and Psychotherapy Association (CCPA) are pleased to sponsor and endowment program established to stimulate and support innovation in the field of career development.

This fund is intended to promote imaginative and leading edge initiatives that extend our understanding of critical issues, push the envelope and contribute to improved quality of life in Canadian communities.

Each year, CCDF will award up to $7,500 to a project, or projects that demonstrate potential for the advancement of career development.

Deadline for submissions is October 31st.

For full details, please download the PDF version of the application form at http://www.ccdf.ca/ccdf/index.php/awards-and-funding/building-for-the-future-endowment-fund

There is no provision for completing and submitting your proposal online.

NOTEBOOK ON ETHICS, STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AND LEGAL ISSUES FOR COUNSELLORS AND PSYCHOTHERAPISTS

Professional Regulation: Some Expert Advice

By Glenn Sheppard

Steinbeck MacIura LeBlanc is a Canadian law firm that has been practicing in the field of professional regulation for twenty years and are experts in Administrative Law, the law that governs the activities of regulatory agencies. They publish a regular newsletter entitled Grey Areas in which they address a wide range of issues of interest to regulators and all regulated professionals. Since counsellors and psychotherapists are now regulated in a number of Canadian provinces and others are striving to achieve it, I have selected for this Notebook, with their permission, newsletter No. 217, June 2017. In this issue some members of the firm report on lessons learned after twenty years of practice with professional regulation. You may freely subscribe to their newsletter by visiting http://www.smlj.com/resources/newsletters/.

Twenty Things We Have Learned in Twenty Years
by Julie Maclura and Richard Steinbeck
June 2017 - No. 217

As we mark our firm’s twentieth anniversary practising professional regulation, we have reflected back on the lessons we have learned. Of course, there are many of them, but here are our top twenty.

1. You can never say “public interest” too often. The only reason regulators exist is to serve the public interest. Some members of the public will assume that regulators protect their own. Even the profession itself, which elects the majority of their Council or Board members, sometimes gets this foundational concept confused. It is prudent to constantly remind oneself of one’s mission.

2. The public interest means more than public safety. While the physical and emotional safety of patients is important, unethical or dishonest conduct is also extremely harmful. In some ways, intentional acts are more destructive than honest mistakes.

3. A professional regulator’s public interest may be different than someone else’s public interest. Regulators do not have to solve all of the world’s problems. And they should not usurp the role of government. In trying to make macro-level policy decisions, recent examples being the medical assistance in dying and cannabis issues.

4. Having said that, regulators should be part of the solution. This has been illustrated by the role that some regulators have played in enhancing labour mobility. Regulators have a unique perspective and expertise to bring to many issues such as the flow of labour across the country and internationally.

5. Be open-minded. Even fundamental “truths” change. For example, the concept that the public should not be informed about significant complaint outcomes because no “finding” of wrongdoing has been made is now “old thinking”. The public today expects to have access to information that is relevant to their choice of practitioner.
6. Be transparent. Regulators are increasingly posting their processes and decision-making criteria online. While sometimes this permits some to call for their submissions to the regulator (e.g., avoiding providing original documents for registration and providing less revealing alternative sources of information), overall it helps make for a more efficient process when the relevant information is provided the first time.

7. Legislation is stale. Regulators constantly struggle with obsolete provisions in statute and even in regulations. They are constantly working around such as publishing standards and guidelines. Trouble brews when this is not possible, such as when statutory confidentiality provisions are inconsistent with current societal expectations of access to information.

8. Court decisions are not infallible. Rigidly relying on old cases that no longer reflect public and judicial thinking is a prescription for disappointment. It is hard to believe that at one time the leading case on disclosure in discipline hearings explicitly said that witness statements did not need to be provided to practitioners.

9. Regulators cannot do it alone. Today most professions practice in teams or in settings where others share responsibilities. Regulating just the individuals without considering those with whom practitioners work or the practice environment itself is ineffective. Regulators, as well as practitioners, must learn how to collaborate in order to achieve their mandate.

10. It is difficult to be “too fair” to the practitioners. Giving notice of the regulator’s concerns and offering an opportunity to comment not only avoids judicial review, it results in better decision making. Being fair sometimes requires repeating the submissions process as new information or new concerns arise.

11. There are always exceptions. Sometimes the risk of harm to innocent third parties or clients requires regulators to withhold certain information at least for a while (e.g., the contact information of a vulnerable informant) or to oppose production orders (e.g., of the counselling records of a complainant). Rigidly following established procedures without considering their purpose can be inappropriate at times.

12. Complainants also need to be considered. Since the practitioner’s livelihood is at stake, fairness to them is proper and necessary. However, this should not be at the expense of re-victimizing the complainant, particularly in cases where the alleged misconduct relates to their vulnerability (e.g., sexual abuse cases).

13. Social science helps. We all know about the frailty of memory because of studies on the topic. Similarly, social science has taught us important lessons on the nature and impact of sexual abuse that has fundamentally altered how regulators approach those issues. More recently, an increased interest in cognitive fallacies has provided invaluable information on how regulators can assist practitioners to make better decisions. Of course the risk of relying on pseudo-science must be carefully considered.

14. Most practitioners are competent and ethical. In our experience, the vast majority of practitioners take pride in their professionalism, diligently serve their clients and work well with their colleagues. To remain relevant and effective, regulators need to design their programs with this reality in mind (see “proactive regulation” below).

15. A few practitioners are deceptive. Fortunately this is not common. However, the schemes of rogue practitioners can be elaborate, creative and persistent. Regrettably, this means that regulators must be sceptical of the initial explanations offered by some practitioners in response to complaints or concerns.

16. Proactive regulation matters. Focusing on complaints (i.e., reactive regulation) means that the regulator’s message to practitioners is “do the bare minimum and you will be fine”. Whereas the regulator’s message when administering continuing professional development, inspection, and quality assurance programs is “excellence is important”.

17. Professional input is matters. Unless the regulator has the respect of the profession, its members will not cooperate with investigators, report wrongdoing by peers, act as expert witnesses or serve on committees. A regulator cannot be effective without the widespread assistance of practitioners. Of course, the regulator must always be different again being co-opted by the profession it is supposed to govern.

18. Regulators tend to attract the best and the brightest. Most people who serve on the staff, Councils or Boards and committees of regulators are exceptional professional and community leaders. In our observation, they tend to have excellent track records of public service in various organizations and they want to make a positive difference.

19. One dysfunctional person can disrupt an entire organization. While rare, we have seen one individual with a strong personal agenda, or an unrelenting personality, consume all of the time and energy of the organization such that little else can be accomplished. In these cases, good people leave the organization rather than engage in constant conflict and the reputation of the regulator can be damaged for years to come.

20. Professional self-regulation may be disappearing. This regulatory model has been replaced in much of the rest of the world. Even in Canada the model has been adopted to provide for greater accountability and is under active reconsideration in many places. Regulators must constantly prove themselves worthy of the task. This was not always the case.

It is a privilege to work in this field. One is on the side of truth and justice, working with great people achieving important things. We cannot think of a better practice area. We thank everyone with whom we have had contact these past twenty years.

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Interview with Valentina Chichiniova, IAC’s North American Representative

The International Association for Counselling (IAC) is an International Non-Governmental Association (NGO) with United Nations consultative status. Since 1966, we have worked to advance the development of counselling through practice, education, research, and advocacy initiatives. IAC advances the development of counselling in order to improve people’s lives and well-being.

Our Vision: A world where counselling is available to all.

Counselling changes lives for the better and reduces suffering. IAC’s humanitarian movement advocates for more access to counselling worldwide. IAC lobbies and influences governments and international organisations to have counselling better recognised as a profession. In some countries, there is no counselling at all. IAC helps to establish counselling structures, (e.g. National Associations or Education Programmes) in those countries. Technology is moving the global circle of counsellors ever closer. IAC embraces the modernisation of our profession and proudly serves at the forefront of connecting counsellors worldwide. IAC is working to advance the counselling profession worldwide and we invite you to join us in our mission.

IAC’s Chief Executive Officer Naoise Kelly interviews Valentina Chichiniova, IAC’s North American representative.

• How did you first get interested in counselling?

I first became interested in counselling after watching a movie with Richard Gere called Final Analysis. I was fascinated by Freud’s dreams interpretation! Consequently, I read some of his books in high school and that deepened my interest in the human mind. Where did you study and gain your counselling experience?

I completed my counselling related degrees in Canada. I am alumni of Simon Fraser and Trinity Western Universities. Most of my counselling experience has been in Canada, though, I have also worked for a short time as a counsellor in England and Bulgaria.

• How did you first hear about IAC and what was your first impression?

I first heard about IAC while I was completing my master’s degree. The department received information about the upcoming annual conference and I was encouraged to submit a proposal. IAC is dedicated to helping students present quality research findings and strongly encourages student participation. I attended and presented at the annual IAC conference in 2013 in Turkey. I was excited by the opportunity to attend an international conference and was impressed by the presentations and the people I met at the conference. It was one of the most memorable experiences for me and influential in inspiring me to become further involved with IAC. To this day, IAC conferences are among the best that I attend and they leave me inspired and even more passionate about the profession and the work that we do around the world.

• When did you join/get involved?

I became involved with IAC as a volunteer in 2014, when I became co-facilitator of the
Did You Know?

If you wish to add Specializations in counselling to your directory page, please add them via the Member’s Portal by clicking “My Account” -> “Specializations” then choose the types of counselling services you provide based on Masters-level or Ph.D-level coursework training and/or continued professional development training (including CECs). This information will be made public on your CCC directory listing for Certified Professional Members.

It is a great honour to be an Executive Council member. I have the opportunity to closely work with some amazing people and learn from their experience while contributing my views, as well. I take my role as the North American Representative very seriously. I see myself as an ambassador for IAC in North America and advocate for increased international collaboration.

• What has surprised you most about being part of it?

It is incredible and so humbling to travel to a different country and experience the joining of humanity despite our different cultural backgrounds. No matter where I go in the world, I discover that counsellors struggle with similar challenges as I do (hard cases, lack of regulation in some countries, stigma about accessing services) and share the same passions that I do (advocates for social justice, deep care for our clients, helping our clients in the best possible ways).

• What is your ‘typical’ counselling work day like?

I work for a not-for-profit counselling agency and have a private practice. I typically see 5 or 6 clients a day over a 7-8 hour time period. My schedule differs by day. On some days, I see clients as early as 9am and on others as late as 7.

• Do you specialise in any particular area of counselling, and if so, which area?

I specialize in trauma and complex trauma counselling. I am a certified EMDR therapist.

• What is it like to be an Executive Council Member, and what does being the IAC North American Representative very seriously mean to you?

I cannot really say that I find anything about IAC challenging. IAC Council Meetings can be challenging to organise with everyone present but that is all.

• What might someone be surprised to know about you?

I practiced Martial Arts for many years.

• As a Counsellor, what sorts of trends do you see in the profession?

Technology use is increasing and is the future.

• What do you do when you aren’t working and volunteering for IAC?

In my spare time I go to yoga, run around Stanley Park in Vancouver and socialize with loved ones. I also love going to the beach, hiking, concerts, theatre, opera and traveling.

The Canadian Counselling and Psychotherapy Association (CCPA) engages in quality assurance and related continuous improvement of CCPA programs and services ensuring that its national programs are timely and relevant for the current and emerging counselling and psychotherapy landscape. Notably, from 2015 to present, select members of CCPA are engaged in rejuvenating the CCPA’s counsellor education accreditation program (Council for Accreditation of Counsellor Education Programs [CACEP]) to support quality standards for accrediting master’s level counselling programs while adapting to professional regulation and public policy pertaining to mental health services at the regional and national levels. This article provides a general overview on how CCPA is rejuvenating one of its long serving programs, CACEP, as a means of acknowledging and adapting to these trends.

Background

Established in 2002, the purpose of the Council for Accreditation of Counsellor Education Programs (CACEP) is to oversee and manage the CCPA accreditation program, which involves providing professional and arm’s-length evaluation of counsellor education programs; develops policies and procedures pertaining to the operation of the Council and to make recommendations regarding these to the CCPA Board of Directors; periodically reviews the CCPA Accreditation Procedures and Standards and to make recommendations for change to the CCPA Board of Directors; develops and implements a program for training site visitors; develops documents and instruments needed to administer the accreditation program; provides consultation to counsellor education programs; provides information to the President of the institution applying for accreditation, regarding the outcome of the institution’s application; and provides information to the President of the Association (CCPA) engages in quality assurance and related continuous improvement of CCPA programs and services ensuring that its national programs are timely and relevant for the current and emerging counselling and psychotherapy landscape. Notably, from 2015 to present, select members of CCPA are engaged in rejuvenating the CCPA’s counsellor education accreditation program (Council for Accreditation of Counsellor Education Programs [CACEP]) to support quality standards for accrediting master’s level counselling programs while adapting to professional regulation and public policy pertaining to mental health services at the regional and national levels. This article provides a general overview on how CCPA is rejuvenating one of its long serving programs, CACEP, as a means of acknowledging and adapting to these trends.

The CACEP Council’s mandate consists of the following core activities:

• oversees and manages the CCPA accreditation program, which involves providing professional and arm’s-length evaluation of counsellor education programs;

• develops policies and procedures pertaining to the operation of the Council and to make recommendations regarding these to the CCPA Board of Directors;

• periodically reviews the CCPA Accreditation Procedures and Standards and to make recommendations for change to the CCPA Board of Directors;

• develops and implements a program for training site visitors;

• develops documents and instruments needed to administer the accreditation program;

• provides consultation to counsellor education programs;

• provides information to the President of the institution applying for accreditation, regarding the outcome of the institution’s application;

The organizational structure of CACEP consists of two Co-Chairs and up to three additional Council members. Drs. Bill Borgen (University of British Columbia) and Sharon Robertson (University of Calgary) are the CACEP Co-Chairs. Both Bill and Sharon are CCPA National President Emeriti. The additional CACEP Council members are recognized counsellor educators. Currently, Dr. Robert Baudouin is a member of the Council and one position is vacant.

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• periodically reviews the CCPA Accreditation Procedures and Standards and to make recommendations for change to the CCPA Board of Directors;

• develops and implements a program for training site visitors;

• develops documents and instruments needed to administer the accreditation program;

• provides consultation to counsellor education programs;

• provides information to the President of the institution applying for accreditation, regarding the outcome of the institution’s application;
From 2015 to present, select CCPA members have been diligently advancing the CACEP Rejuvenation Initiative. The purpose of this Initiative is that, in the spirit of continuous improvement/quality assurance, there is an expressed need and urgency in rejuvenating and revitalizing CACEP – from a strategic, operational, financial, and cultural perspective as a recognized program for the CCPA membership. The CACEP Advisory Committee is comprised of the following individuals:

- Dr. Bill Borgen, CACEP Co-Chair
- Dr. Natasha Caverley, CCPA Past President
- Dr. José Domene, Counsellor Educator Chapter Member (2015-2016)
- John Driscoll, CCPA National President
- Barbara MacCallum, CCPA CEO
- Dr. Pam Patterson, Counsellor Educator Chapter Member
- Dr. Sharon Robertson, CACEP Co-Chair
- Dr. Blythe Shepard, CCPA President Emeritus

The CACEP Rejuvenation Initiative is comprised of two phases: data collection (understanding CACEP and the current counselling professional landscape in Canada); and CACEP organizational transformation. In Phase One, the CACEP Advisory Committee focused on (i) increasing engagement of counsellor educators with regards to CACEP and (ii) building CACEP site visitor capacity. Drs. Borgen and Robertson co-facilitated a site visitor training workshop at the 2017 CCPA National Conference in St. John’s, NL. The purpose of CACEP site visits centers on (i) validating the information presented in the application for Accreditation, and (ii) gaining an understanding of those aspects of the counsellor education program that cannot be evaluated fully from documentation supplied by the institution. The CACEP site visiting team typically consists of three members appointed by the CACEP Co-Chairs. One of the site visitors is designated as chair of the site visiting team – who collects reports from team members and prepares a final report forwarded to the CACEP Co-Chairs within four weeks after the site visit.

Based on the above activities, the CACEP Advisory Committee engaged in revising the eight current CACEP Standards within the context of the regulatory landscape across Canada and related public policy discussions on mental health service delivery. The Committee’s next steps will be to advance a stakeholder consultation process to validate the proposed revisions to the CACEP Standards.

At present, the CACEP Advisory Committee is engaged in activities that support CACEP organizational transformation. The priority areas for Phase Two are revising the CACEP Standards and building capacity in terms of recruiting and training CACEP site visitors.

With regards to reviewing and revising the CACEP Standards, the CACEP Advisory Committee reviewed over 40 cross-jurisdictional documents with regards to entry-to-practice competency profiles, counsellor education, or related accreditation standards of graduate level programs. Furthermore, the Committee consulted international counsellor education colleagues – e.g., Dr. Carol Bobby – Council for Accreditation of Counseling & Related Educational Programs (CACREP) Lead/Champion; Western Association for Counselor Education and Supervision, Australian Counselling Association, and New Zealand Association of Counsellors.

In the area of building CACEP site visitor capacity, the CACEP Advisory Committee planned to advance a site visitor training workshop at the 2017 CCPA National Conference in St. John’s, NL. The purpose of CACEP site visits centers on (i) validating the information presented in the application for Accreditation, and (ii) gaining an understanding of those aspects of the counsellor education program that cannot be evaluated fully from documentation supplied by the institution. The CACEP site visiting team typically consists of three members appointed by the CACEP Co-Chairs. One of the site visitors is designated as chair of the site visiting team – who collects reports from team members and prepares a final report forwarded to the CACEP Co-Chairs within four weeks after the site visit.

In conclusion, with the focus on timely, accessible, and professional counselling and psychotherapy services being delivered in various regions of Canada, CCPA acknowledges the need for high standards in the pre-service training of professional counsellors and psychotherapists as they prepare to enter into practice in the field of counselling and psychotherapy. For more information about CACEP, please visit, https://www.ccpa-accp.ca/accreditation/.
Canadian Certified Counsellors:

Congratulations to the following CCPA members have been recently certified:

Canadian Certified Counsellors:

- Stockall, Carol
- Sivak, Tessa
- Schulz, Benjamin
- Papaei, Homa
- Murrin, Kelsey
- Montgomery, Jodie
- McLean, Maija
- McGillis, Muriel
- Keevil, Amanda Demill
- Kates, Barbara
- Jardine, Thea
- Herbst, Andrew
- Gori, Alìsha
- Herfst, Gabrielle
- Forbes, Elizabeth
- Ha, Michael
- Hone, Gabrielle
- Linn, Karmen
- Logan, Mikaela
- Marshall, Amy
- Matthews, Heath
- McFetridge, Sonia
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- Heap, Kassandra

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- Lena
- Santhirasegaram, Vasanthini
- Pyne, Sarah
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- Daidher, Duve
- Daun, Bryce
- Desjardins, Julie
- Domzella, Cairene
- Etsadig, Naptia
- Gillespie, Matthew
- Gorodkova, Elena
- Huchtingame, Katrina
- King, Elaine
- Ossareh, Azadeh
- Peddar, Jennifer
- Pfeifer, Marina
- Pyne, Sarah
- Santhirasegaram, Vasanthini
- Lena
- Sapardandis, Kayla

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- Noble, Velma
- Linschooten, Karin Maria
- Chafe, Don

British Columbia:

- Ebenstiner, Janice
- Goble, Chris
- Henriques, Candice
- Ho, Kar-Yue
- McArtor, Gloria
- Milner, Sarah
- Norris, Eila
- Schnare, Tony

Saskatchewan:

- Young, Kimberly
- Pruden, José
- Young, Kimberly

Ontario:

- Charbonneau, Claire
- Dodd, Eliese
- Elson, Caroline
- Ernhofen, Rosemary
- Fields, Rhonda
- Fiszter, Hajnalka
- Gignac, Kate
- Goldman, Kylee
- Goodman, Mary

Newfoundland and Labrador:

- Hackett, Christina
- Hall, Peter
- Kuri, Erin
- Linkes, Snejana
- Mack, Heidi
- McSheffrey, Reina
- Morgan, Jessica
- Myers, Margaret Elizabeth
- Ponsford-Hill, Laurie
- Roy, Genevieve

Nova Scotia:

- Allan, Robert
- Ostiguy, Huguette

Manitoba:

- Barber, Kim
- McGinn, Kate
- Rudinski, Lori Lynn
- Thomas, William

Prince Edward Island:

- Harper, June

New Brunswick:

- Rowett, Jenny

International:

- Allain, Robert
- Ostiguy, Huguette

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