

Comparative Summary of the Current Licensure Statutes and Rules for DPI vs DRL vs ASHA Certification

	Department of Public Instruction license	Department of Regulation & Licensing license	ASHA certification
Governance and Administration	WI Statute Chapter 15.37 There is created a department of public instruction under the direction and supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction.	WI Statute Chapter 15.40 There is created a department of regulation and licensing under the direction and supervision of the secretary of regulation and licensing.	Private professional association with a Code of Ethics and governance by a legislative council elected by the membership. Certification and membership is voluntary.
	Admin. Rule Chapter PI 3 LICENSES	WI Statute Chapter 459 LICENSURE OF SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS	ASHA Council on Professional Standards.
		WI Statute Chapter 15.405 (6m) There is created a hearing and speech examining board in the department of regulation and licensing consisting of three hearing instrument specialists, one otolaryngologist, one audiologist, one speech-language pathologist, and two public members.	
		Chapter 15.407(4) There is created a council on speech -language pathology and audiology in the department of regulation and licensing and serving the hearing and speech examining board in an advisory capacity.	
		Admin. Rules HAS 6,7,8- Grounds for discipline, Renewal of license, Continuing education.	
Use of titles	Admin. Rule PI 3.35 Speech and language pathology - 820. A regular license as a speech and language pathologist may be issued to an applicant who has completed an approved program and all of the educational and practicum experiences described in PI 3.35 (Master's degree in Communicative Disorders, specific professional education and training.	WI Stat. 459.20(4) "Speech-language pathologist" means an individual engaged in the practice of speech-language pathology. Admin. Rule HAS 6.16 No person may engage in the practice of speech-language pathology or use the title "speech-language pathologist" or any similar title unless the person holds a current speech-language pathologist ... license granted by the board.	ASHA Code of Ethics. III. A. Individuals shall not misrepresent their credentials, competence, education, training, experience, or scholarly or research contributions. January 1, 2003

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Scope-of-practice	Speech and Language Pathology is not defined in statute or rule.	WI Statute ch. 459.20 Definitions (5) “Speech–language pathology” means applying principles, methods or procedures of prevention, identification, evaluation, consultation, intervention, instruction or research related to speech, language, cognition or swallowing or any abnormal condition involving speech, articulation, fluency, voice, verbal or written language, auditory comprehension, cognition or communication or oral, pharyngeal or laryngeal sensorimotor competencies.	The practice of speech-language pathology includes prevention, diagnosis, habilitation, and rehabilitation of communication, swallowing, or other upper aerodigestive disorders; elective modification of communication behaviors; and enhancement of communication.
License to practice	Admin. Rule PI 3.25 (1), (2), (3), (3)(a)(1)(2)(3)(4)(5), (3)(b)(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6) and Admin. Rule PI 3.35 Speech and language pathology - 820. A regular license as a speech and language pathologist may be issued to an applicant who has completed an approved program and all of the following:	WI Statute ch. 459.24 Licensure. (2) SPEECH–LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST LICENSE. The examining board shall grant a speech–language pathologist license to an individual who does all of the following:	Not applicable. Voluntary certification.
Education requirement	A master’s degree in communicative disorders, 36 semester credits, of which at least 30 semester credits are graduate credits.	A master’s degree in speech–language pathology from a college or university approved by the examining board or equivalent.	Master's or doctoral degree; effective January 1, 1994, all graduate course work must have been completed at an institution whose program was accredited by the Council on Academic Accreditation in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology.
Clinical practicum requirement	350 hours of supervised practicum with 100 hours in a school setting.	A supervised clinical practicum from a college or university approved by the examining board or equivalent.	Supervised Clinical Observation and Clinical Practicum (350 clock hours)

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National Examination for Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists (NESPA) requirement	Not required by statute or rule.*	Has passed the examination required for certification as a speech–language pathologist by ASHA or equivalent. ASHA uses the Praxis II exam by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) called National Examination for Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists (NESPA) exam.	Standard IV: National Examination in Speech-Language Pathology. Applicants must pass the national examination in the area for which the Certificate is sought; the Praxis II exam by the Educational Testing Service (ETS) called National Examination for Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists (NESPA) exam.
Post-graduate clinical supervision by speech-language pathologist	Not required by statute or rule.**	Submits evidence satisfactory to the examining board that he or she has completed a postgraduate clinical fellowship in speech–language pathology approved by the examining board or equivalent. The examining board may grant a temporary license to practice speech-language pathology during the completion of the postgraduate fellowship if the applicant practices under the supervision of a speech-language pathologist.	Standard V: The Clinical Fellowship. The Fellowship must be completed under the supervision of an individual who holds the Certificate of Clinical Competence in the area for which certification is sought. 36 supervisory activities, must include 18 on-site observations of direct client contact.
	**WI Stat. 121.02 School district standards. (1) each school board shall: (q) Evaluate, in writing, the performance of all certified school personnel at the end of their first year and at least every 3rd year thereafter.		* Since January 1, 1999, ASHA requires that accredited academic programs conduct assessment of academic and clinical education of students, such as the Praxis examination in speech-language pathology.

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References	Wis. Admin. Rule PI 3.25 (1), (2), (3), (3)(a)(1)(2)(3)(4)(5), (3)(b)(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)Wis. Admin. Code PI 3.35 SLP license. Wis. Admin. Code PI 34.15(2)(a)3.a. TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM APPROVAL AND LICENSES. WI Stat. ch. 121 (q), Chapter 115, Chapter 118.19 http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb http://www.dpi.state.wi.us	WI Stat. Chapter 459 SUBCHAPTER II LICENSURE OF SPEECH–LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS Wis. Admin. Code HAS 6,7,8 http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb http://www.drl.state.wi.us http://www.legis.state.wi.us/assembly/assembly.html	Standards and Implementation Procedures for the Certificate of Clinical Competence for Speech-Language Pathology, 1993. Standards for Accreditation of Graduate Education Programs, 1.6, 1999. ASHA Code of Ethics, Rev. January 1, 2003 Scope of Practice in Speech-Language Pathology, 2001. http://professional.asha.org/

Definitions

Statute

A statute is a law. A bill is introduced by a legislator in either house. The bill is referred to committee for study and public hearing. The committee votes and reports the bill out of committee and on to the Rules Committee. The bill is debated then voted in the house where introduced. After passing one house, the bill must pass the other house. After passing both houses, the bill is sent to the Governor who signs the bill into law or vetoes all or part. The Legislature may override a Governor's veto with a 2/3 vote in each house.

Administrative Rule

A rule has the effect of law.
 A rule is introduced by an agency (DPI, DRL, etc.) to implement or interpret legislation administered by the agency.
 A proposed rule is submitted to the Legislative Council for review then it is discussed at a public hearing.
 The final rule is reviewed by the presiding office and then the appropriate committee in each house of the legislature.
 Rules do not have to pass the houses of the legislature.
 If approved by committee and the Governor, the rule is published into law.