

HB

105

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORTED OUT OF
SFC 4/17/00

DATE: 4/12/00

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 17 April 00

Finance Committee considered CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 105(FIN)

"An Act providing for the licensing of speech-language pathologists; relating to fees paid by audiologists and speech-language pathologists; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with _____ CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous _____ CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt Letter of Intent by _____ Committee
- further referral to the _____ Committee

- Senate Bill:**
- same title
 - new title
- House Bill:**
- same title
 - technical title
 - new: SCR# _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	NR	DNP	AM
<i>Robert E. Kelly</i>	✓				
<i>Lynne Price</i>	✓				
<i>John D. Flinn</i>	✓				
<i>Al Adams</i>	X				
<i>Gregg Wilhelms</i>	✓				
<i>W. Douglas</i>	✓				
Co-Chair: <i>J. Ryan</i>	✓	Co-Chair:			
Co-Chair:		Co-Chair:			

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):*

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal
CFED	2/1/00		7.5

APPROPRIATION -- no fiscal note

*include fiscal notes accompanying Governor's bill

FISCAL NOTE
 REPORTED OUT OF
 SFC 4/17/00

Bill Version: CSHB 105(FIN)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/4/00

**STATE OF ALASKA
 2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction) _____ Dept. Affected Community & Econ. Dev.
 Title An Act providing for the licensing of speech- BRU Occupational Licensing
language pathologists; and providing for an effective date. Component Occupational Licensing
 Sponsor Rep. Bunde
 Requester House Finance Component Serial No. 2360

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Personal Services	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Supplies	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	7.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
CHANGE IN REVENUES ()	11.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	7.4	0.0

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

FUND SOURCE	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts	7.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	7.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7

Estimate of any current year (FY99) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 CSHB 105(Fin) creates licensing of speech-language pathologists by the Department of Community and Economic Development. The division of occupational licensing anticipates existing staff will perform the licensing and investigative functions; however, like all licensing programs, time spent on this program will be based on positive timekeeping. The personal services costs reflected in this fiscal note are estimates of time that will be required to implement this new program. All costs will be covered by licensing fees. The estimated costs are explained on the attached page.

Prepared by Jennifer Strickler, Administrative Manager Phone 465-2144
 Division Occupational Licensing Date/Time 2/2/2000 9:50 AM
 Approved by Commissioner Deborah B. Sedwick Date 2/2/00
 Agency Community & Economic Development

PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

For further distribution information, call the Governor's Legislative Office

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2000 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSHB 105(FIN)

ANALYSIS: (Continued)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FISCAL NOTE CALCULATIONS FOR CSHB 105(FIN)

PERSONAL SERVICES **\$4.0**

Provide 1 month of an Occupational Licensing Examiner I position, Range 12, \$4.0.

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES **\$3.0**

Funding provides approximately 15 hours of AG legal time for regulations, license appeals, and discipline, \$1.5; and, printing, postage, communications, and advertising costs, \$1.5.

SUPPLIES **\$.5**

To fund daily operating supplies of the program.

TOTAL: **\$7.5**

REVENUE & FUND SOURCE: Revenue will be generated by licensing fees sufficient to cover program costs. This legislation directs the department to combine the costs and revenue of the audiology and speech pathology programs for fee setting purposes and to charge the same license fees to both professions. Approximately 25 speech pathologists are expected to seek licensure and renew licenses biennially. There are currently 45 licensed audiologists. Licensing fees must cover direct costs plus approximately \$100 per licensee for division/departement overhead for the two-year period. Based on 70 licensees and \$150 initial application fee, licensing fees are estimated to be \$315.00 for the first biennium. This figure does not incorporate any existing surplus or deficit from the audiology program. Audiology fees for the September 2000 renewal will be set before this bill goes into effect and will incorporate any audiology surplus or deficit. Fees for future license renewals will be identical for audiologists and speech pathologists and may be significantly higher or lower depending on the actual costs of regulating the professions.

Alaska State Legislature

DURING SESSION
STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 501
JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
(907) 465-4843 (800) 892-4843
FAX: (907) 465-3871

WEB SITE
<http://www.akrepublicans.org/Bunde.htm>



DURING INTERIM
716 W FOURTH AVE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501-2133
(907) 269-0181
FAX: (907) 269-0184

E-MAIL
Representative_Con_Bunde@legis.state.ak.us

REPRESENTATIVE CON BUNDE District 18

VICE-CHAIR: HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE
MEMBER: LEGISLATIVE BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE

Sponsor Statement

SCSCSHB 105 (L&C)

“An Act providing for the licensing of speech-language pathologists; and providing for an effective date.”

Alaska is one of only six states that does not require Speech-Language Pathologists (SLP) to have a license. HB 105 sets out requirements for licensure of SLP's that will keep the quality of services provided by these practitioners consistently high.

Currently, the American Speech-Language Hearing Association sets out ethical and clinical competency standards. However, compliance with these standards is voluntary and does not guarantee a high standard of service delivery.

HB 105 will protect consumers from fraudulent practitioners who could emotionally and financially harm a client due to improper service delivery. Additionally, the licensure required for Speech Language Pathologists in this legislation will make it easier for them to obtain reimbursements from insurance companies.

The American Speech-Language Hearing Association and the Alaska Speech-Language Hearing Association support this legislation. I urge the committee to help these practitioners keep the standard of care in Alaska consistently high by passing this legislation.



AMERICAN
SPEECH-LANGUAGE-
HEARING
ASSOCIATION

STATES REGULATING AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

- * 46 states regulate 1 or both professions
 - ** 46 states regulate AUDs (NH is the most recent--1996)
 - ** 44 states regulate SLPs (all but AK and CO)
 - ** 2 states regulate **only** AUDs (AK, CO), and not SLPs
 - ** 44 states regulate both AUDs and SLPs
 - ** all but 3 states regulate via licensure
 - *** CO regulates AUDs & MN regulates SLPs & AUDs via registration--a lesser form of regulation than licensure, which is mandatory
 - *** WA regulates AUDs & SLPs via certification, which is very similar to CO and MN registration. Because it's voluntary, it's a less restrictive form of regulation than licensure

- * 22 states permit licensed or registered AUDs to dispense HAs under AUD regulation (not have to meet additional requirements and/or pay additional fee)
 - ** AL, AK, AR, CO, CT, FL, GA, IN, LA, MA, MD, NH, NY****, OH, OK, RH, SC, TN, TX, UT, WA, WV
 - **** only in not-for-profit settings; AUDs dispensing in for-profit settings must be registered as hearing aid dealers

- * 9 states require all AUDs/SLPs to be licensed, regardless of work setting--includes school-based personnel; MD and NH require all AUDs to be licensed
 - ** AZ, CT, DE, HI, IL(?), KS, LA, MA, MD (AUDs), MT, NH (AUDs)

- * 30 AUD/SLP licensure laws recognize support personnel (may not regulate them)

- * 30 states require continuing education for license renewal

SPD/7-96/cel



AMERICAN
SPEECH-LANGUAGE-
HEARING
ASSOCIATION



Fact Sheet: Speech- Language Pathology



Nature of the Work

Speech-language pathologists are professionals concerned with evaluation, treatment, prevention and research in human communication and its disorders. They treat speech and language disorders and work with individuals of all ages, from infants to the elderly. They diagnose and evaluate speech problems, such as fluency (e.g., stuttering), articulation, voice disorders, or language problems, such as aphasia and delayed language and related disorders, such as dysphagia (e.g., swallowing difficulties). They design and carry out comprehensive treatment plans to achieve the following:

- Help individuals learn correct production of speech sounds
- Assist with developing proper control of the vocal and respiratory systems or correct voice production
- Assist children and adolescents with language problems, such as understanding and giving directions, answering and asking questions, understanding and using English grammar, using appropriate social language and conveying ideas to others
- Assist individuals who stutter to increase the amount of fluent speech and to cope with their disorder
- Assist individuals who have had strokes or suffered other brain trauma relearn language and speech skills
- Help individuals to use augmentative and assistive systems of communication
- Counsel individuals with speech and language disorders and their families or care givers to understand their disorder and to communicate more effectively in educational, social, and vocational settings
- Advise individuals and the community on how to prevent speech and language disorders

Although speech and language professionals work closely with teachers, physicians, psychologists, social workers, and rehabilitation counselors, and other members of an interdisciplinary team, they are autonomous and do not work under direct medical supervision.

In addition to clinical applications focusing on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of communication disorders, speech-language pathologists have almost an infinite variety of ways to use their skills: train future professionals in colleges and

universities; administer or manage agencies, clinics, organizations, or private practices; engage in academic, laboratory or medically related research to enhance knowledge about human communication processes; develop new methods and equipment to test and evaluate problems; establish more effective treatment programs; and investigate behavioral patterns associated with communication problems.

Work Sites

The practice and work of speech-language pathologists may take place in various settings:

- Public and private schools
- Hospitals
- Rehabilitation centers
- Nursing care facilities
- Community clinics
- Colleges and universities
- Private practice offices
- State and local health departments
- State and federal government agencies
- Home health agencies (home care)
- Long-term care facilities
- Adult day care centers
- Centers for persons with developmental disabilities
- Research laboratories

Entry Requirements

To enter this career, one must have a sincere interest in helping people, an above average intellectual aptitude, and the sensitivity, personal warmth, and perspective to be able to interact with the person who has a communication problem. Scientific aptitude, patience, emotional stability, tolerance, and persistence are necessary, as well as resourcefulness and imagination. Other essential traits include a commitment to work cooperatively with others and the ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing.

During high school, prospective speech-language pathologists should consider a program with courses in biology, physics, social sciences, English and mathematics, as well as in public speaking, language and psychology. On the undergraduate level, a strong liberal arts focus is recommended, with course work in linguistics, phonetics, anatomy, psychology, human development, biology, physiology and semantics. A program of study in communication sciences and disorders is available at the undergraduate level. The work of a speech-language pathologists is further enhanced by graduate education, which is mandated by ASHA. Speech-language pathologists and audiologists are also required by ASHA to obtain the ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence (CCC) which involves the completion of a master's degree, a supervised Clinical Fellowship (CF), and a passing score on a national examination. In some areas, such as college teaching, research, and private practice, a Ph.D. degree is desirable. In most states, speech-language pathologists and

audiologists also must comply with state regulatory (licensure) standards to practice and/or have state education certification. The requirements are very similar or identical to ASHA's CCC requirements.

Earnings

Salaries of speech-language pathologists depend on their educational background, specialty and experience, along with the geographical location and type of setting in which they work. The median salary for ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists in 1997 was \$44,000. Persons in supervisory positions for example in administration and management, may earn well over \$53,000 per year. While the 1997 median salary for certified speech-language pathologists with 1-3 years experience was \$38,000, the median salary for certified speech-language pathologists with doctorate degrees was \$53,250. Good benefits packages, such as insurance programs and leave, are usually available to these professionals.

Working Conditions

Because there is such a wide variety of employment settings, working conditions also vary. Facilities in most school systems and established clinics are comfortable and adequately equipped, as are most facilities for research, colleges, and private practice. Since speech and hearing services are a vital part of total health care and the educational system, the number of work sites is constantly expanding. Because of the increasing demand for these services, work schedules may be heavy. An additional challenge is the constant need to update knowledge through educational experiences and reading periodicals. These challenges are balanced by the satisfaction of contributing to the quality of life of adults and children through facilitating the vital need of persons to communicate effectively.

Size of the Profession

The American Speech-Language Hearing Association (ASHA) represents 96,636 professionals. There are more than 79,000 ASHA-certified speech language pathologists. Also, there are approximately 1,400 persons who hold dual ASHA certification. That is, they are certified as both audiologists and speech-language pathologists. These individuals hold many major positions in clinical, academic, and research fields. There are an estimated 42,000 additional individuals who are providing services in the profession.

Future Outlook

The future of the speech-language pathology profession appears excellent. More frequent recognition of problems in preschool and school age children by teachers and parents, combined with the increased numbers of older citizens, and medical advances has created a growing need for speech and language services. There are shortages of qualified personnel in some areas of the country, especially in the inner city, rural and less populated

areas. Job opportunities in medically related areas are expected to grow at an above average rate. Although competition for positions in some areas is keen, the potential for private practice and contract work is increasing rapidly.



Alaska Speech - Language - Hearing Association

January 10, 2000

Patti Swenson
Representative Bundy's Office
Alaska State Capitol, Rm 501
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Ms. Swenson:

I am writing on behalf of the Alaska Speech-Language and Hearing Association in support of HB 105, licensure for speech-language pathologists.

For over a decade, the association has been investigating the need for licensure of speech-language pathologists in private practice. We have made the commitment as an association to support this bill as it works its way through the licensure process. It is the consensus of this association that this bill will help to assure consumers that the speech-language services they are receiving are of the highest standards. We are proud to be joining our fellow physical therapists, occupational therapists and audiologists in having professional licensing in the State of Alaska. As an active member of the national organization of speech-language pathologists we are increasingly aware of our uniqueness in not having standards such as those outlined in the bill. Licensure will allow us to join forty-four other states in regulating the profession of speech-language pathology.

We praise the efforts of your staff in helping this become a reality and on behalf of our Alaskan residents with communication impairments we applaud your energy and appreciate your support of the licensure bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Susan Bunting, M.A., CCC-A/SP
Executive Council Member

EMERALD SPEECH & LEARNING CLINIC

615 East 82nd, #204, Anchorage, AK, 99518
(907) 349-6151, Fax 349-6383

October 30, 1998

The Honorable Con Bunde
Representative
716 W. 4th Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Representative Bunde,

It was a pleasure speaking with you on behalf of the Alaska Speech-Language-Hearing Association (AKSHA) regarding state licensure for speech-language pathologists. AKSHA members fully support licensing in the state of Alaska for one main reason: consumer protection.

State governments are the only agencies capable of passing regulations to protect its citizens. Forty-four states have already passed licensure laws for speech-language pathologists (SLP's). Here, in Alaska, we have already passed licensure laws for audiology, physical therapy and occupational therapy. Occupational licensing for SLP's would demonstrate the continuing commitment our state government has to protecting the consumer public.

Can consumers be injured through improper delivery of speech-language pathology? Absolutely yes! Consumers can be physically harmed during procedures to treat voice disorders and swallowing disorders. They can be injured during the fitting of prosthetic devices and augmentative communication devices.

Consumers can be emotionally harmed when they are misdiagnosed and mistreated by improperly trained SLP's; when they aren't referred to the right treatment sources for further testing and follow-up.

Consumers can be financially harmed when they pay for weeks and months of services from an incompetent provider. In addition, a problem that might have been overcome or eliminated, continues on, delaying or preventing the consumer from returning to their normal life.

Has this happened in Alaska? Yes. We have a man in Homer (see enclosed advertisement) advertising himself to be a SLP. He has a Bachelor of Arts Degree but it isn't even in the field of Communication Disorders. The public has complained about his services, but there is nothing we can do.

How will licensure protect the consumers of Alaska? Licensure is the only available means we have to protect consumers from improper service delivery. For years, SLP's have voluntarily imposed standards for practice of speech-language pathology upon themselves through the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA). ASHA has developed very stringent educational and ethical requirements for the legal practice of the profession, culminating in the Certificate of Clinical Competence (C.C.C.). Until recently, Medicare/Medicaid and the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) referenced the C.C.C. as a necessary requirement to provide speech language pathology services in hospitals, etc. A new trend has developed, however, moving away from recognizing private accreditation groups, like

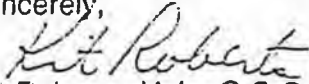
ASHA, to greater reliance upon state determination of qualifications via licensure. As a result, we are left with an even thinner veil of protection for the consumer.

Now that insurance companies and hospitals are relying more on state licensure to determine if a service provider is qualified to practice, we are even more vulnerable. Not only will an unqualified provider be able to practice, but also, qualified providers will be unable to be reimbursed for services. At least one insurance company has denied payment to a SLP in Anchorage because she was not licensed in the state of Alaska. Since licensing is not available, there is no solution to the problem.

AKSHA recognizes that the time has come to enact legislation to license SLP's in private and/or clinical practice in the state of Alaska. We have considered the Eligibility/ Renewal Requirements and would like them to be commensurate with current ASHA requirements for the C.C.C. Therefore, to be eligible for licensure, all speech-language pathologists presently practicing in the state must hold a current Certificate of Clinical Competence. Private practice/clinical SLP's moving to Alaska from other states or countries may use the ASHA C.C.C. or another state or country license with standards equivalent to the C.C.C. as evidence of meeting specific licensure requirements. We do not expect this license to apply to school SLP's certified by the State Department of Education, teachers of the deaf, physicians and their employees, students, nurses, or psychologists.

AKSHA is ready to work with you and the Alaska legislature in drafting and implementing a bill to license speech-language pathologists in our state. Thank you again for your support and willingness to protect the consumers of Alaska.

Sincerely,



Kit Roberts, M.A., C.C.C.
Speech-Language Pathologist

cc: Diane Poage, AKSHA President



Alaska Speech - Language - Hearing Association

February 1, 2000

Patti Swenson
Representative Bundy's Office
Alaska State Capitol, Rm 501
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Ms. Swenson:

I am writing in response to the committee's questions in regards to House Bill 105, licensure for speech-language pathologists. Due to the power outage on the Kenai Peninsula, I was not available to respond to these questions during the teleconference.

The question from the committee was in regards to speech-language services among the Native Health Corporations and the affect the licensure would have on contract services or employees of the corporations.

I am not aware of any speech-language pathologist employed directly by a Native corporation. They have audiologists on staff but not speech-language pathologists.

It is my understanding that the speech-language services for the birth to three population are provided through the non-profit Infant Learning Programs around the state who provide speech-language services through a grant from the State of Alaska Maternal, Child and Family Health division of Health and Social Services. As private non-profit agencies they can select their own credentials for hiring speech-language pathologists, however, the Infant Learning Programs do hire speech-language pathologists to work with Medicaid eligible families and the minimal criteria for being a Medicaid provider in speech-language pathology is that the provider must have the Certificate of Clinical Competence from the American Speech-Language and Hearing Association. This would also be the requirement for licensure if HB 105 were to pass. Some of the Infant Learning Programs require the Department of Education certification and others contract their services directly through speech-language pathologists in private practice. The later would have to be in compliance with state licensure requirements. Those covered by the Department of Education certification would not be required to have occupational licenses. The hiring criteria would be up to the individual agencies providing the services.

The children ages three to twenty-one years could receive free speech-language services through school district employed speech-language pathologists and therefore it is unlikely that the Native corporations would contract independently for this client population. These therapists would not be required to have licensure under HB 105.

The adult population most likely would be receiving services through speech-language pathologists in private practice. The Native corporations would probably contract for services as needed and again the minimal criteria for Medicaid or insurance reimbursement is the Certificate of Clinical Competence with the American Speech-Language and Hearing Association. Speech-language pathologists in private practice would be required to hold a license should HB105 pass.

In many instances, the Native corporations, Infant Learning Programs or hospitals who contract for speech-language services have paid for the certifications or memberships to professional associations as part of the contractual fees. The payment of licensure fees should HB 105 pass, may be a negotiated contract item for those speech-language pathologists in private practice.

I do not anticipate that HB 105 will have a significant impact on Native corporations or the speech-language services currently provided to the Native population around the state. The majority of speech-language pathologists practicing in the state meet the standards for licensure and those members of our association in private practice have expressed support for the bill.

If you need further clarification or have questions, please contact me. I apologize for the additional time or inconvenience the interrupted teleconference created.

Sincerely,



Susan Bunting, M.A., CCC-A/SP
Executive Council Member

HB 105: Licensing of Speech-Language Pathologists

Laura Young-Campbell, M.S., CCC-SLP
P.O.Box 871045
Wasilla, AK 99687

Dear Representatives Mulder and Therriault,
Co-Chairs: House Finance

I am writing in support for the licensing of speech-language pathologists.

Although I currently work in the public schools, my education and training have allowed me to work with children and adults of all ages and a variety of disabilities. I deal with the treatment and diagnosis of those who have speech and/or language delays, voice disorders, require augmentative communication, are hard of hearing, have cleft lip/palates; and those who have impairments subsequent to stroke, head injury, oral cancer, and Parkinson's disease. As you can see, a speech-language pathologist needs to have extensive training to provide a variety of services in the area of communication disorders.

Currently, Alaska is one of six states that does not regulate the profession of speech-language pathology. I feel that as a state we may be putting our community members at risk if licensure is not passed. I, for one, would not want someone without the highest level of training to be providing speech pathology services to any member of my family. I am sure you or members of your committee would agree with me.


The requirement of certification from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (CCC-SLP), or it's equivalent, establishes that speech-language pathologists will have a master's degree, have passed a national board examination, and have participated a clinical fellowship year (CFY), which is nine months of intensive supervision. This requirement will make sure that a speech-language pathologist has met the highest standard of training.

I encourage you to pass this important bill.
Thank you for your consideration.

Laura Young-Campbell
M.S., CCC-SLP

FAX

To: Patty Swinson
Rep. Con Bunde's Office
3871

From: Judith Entwistle 
Dept. of Education & Early Development
Teacher Education & Certification

Date: April 14, 2000

Re: Request for Regulations Regarding Speech Pathologists in Schools

Statute (AS 14.20.010) says that "a person may not be employed as a teacher in the public schools of the state unless that person possesses a valid teacher certificate." AS 14.20.215 defines "teacher" and "includes individuals holding other positions as determined by the department by regulation."

A speech pathologist is a teacher who must hold a specific endorsement on a Type C certificate. The regulations that apply follow.

4 AAC 12.900 DEFINITIONS

(a)(13) "teacher" as used in AS 14.20 and this chapter, means a person, who, for compensation instructs or teaches students in any grade from kindergarten-12, and who is not supervised by another person in the same room, classroom, or other location; the term includes... a provider of special education and related services....

4 AAC 12.040 SPECIAL SERVICES CERTIFICATE (TYPE C)

(a) A special services certificate, valid for five years, may be issued to an applicant who has completed a program in the special service area....

4 AAC 12.060 ENDORSEMENTS

(e) For the "speech," "language," or "hearing" endorsement, the applicant must
(1) either

- (A) hold a master's or higher degree with a major emphasis in speech-language pathology, audiology, or speech-language and hearing science; or
- (B) possess certification of clinical competence from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association; and

(2) be recommended for the endorsement by an institution whose program has been accredited by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education or the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification or approved by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

TELECONFERENCE

WE ARE JOINED BY:

JANICE ADAIR FOR HB 361 *Anc*

KIT ROBERTS FOR HB 105 *Anc*

JERRY KURTZ FOR HB239 *Anc*

SHARON YOUNG FOR HB 239 *Anc*

JOHN MCCABE FOR HB 239 *CHICAGO*

STACY WEED FOR HB 239 *SEATTLE*
CYNTHIA

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

SIGN-IN

HB 105-LICENSING SPEECH PATHOLOGY/AUDIOLOGY

NAME: Catherine Reardon Subject/Bill No: HB 105
Co./Dept./Title: Division of Occupational Phone: 465-2538
Licensing
Address: PO 110806 Jackson 39201 Zip: 39211

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____

Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____

Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

NAME: _____ Subject/Bill No: _____

Co./Dept./Title: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Zip: _____

Do you wish to testify? Yes No Respond To Questions

Teleconference - Available if any questions

Off-Net 1

HB 98 Diane Wendlandt, Dept. Law

Anc L10 HB105 Kit Roberts

HB325 Leonard Anderson

Off-Net 2 HB 239 Jerry Kurtz - to testify