

AUDIOLOGY STATE LICENSURE REGULATIONS
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Table 1 – Doctoral Degree Required

State	Clinical Practicum ¹	Professional Experience ²	Student Licensure ³	ASHA Certification ⁴	School Audiologist ⁵	Moral Character ⁶
Alabama ⁷	12-months supervised experience ⁸		Not Specified ⁹	Satisfies All ¹⁰	No ¹¹	Yes ¹²
Florida ¹³	Not Specified ¹⁴	11-months ¹⁵	Yes ¹⁶	Satisfies All ¹⁷	No ¹⁸	Not Specified
Georgia ¹⁹	300 hours ²⁰	9-months ²¹	Yes ²²	Exam Waived ²³	Yes ²⁴	Yes ²⁵
Indiana ²⁶	300 hours ²⁷	Not Specified ²⁸	Yes ²⁹	Satisfies Some ³⁰	No ³¹	Yes ³²
Montana ³³	12-months supervised experience ³⁴		Yes ³⁵	Exam Waived ³⁶	No ³⁷	Not Specified
New Mexico ³⁸	12-months supervised experience ³⁹		Yes ⁴⁰	Not Referenced ⁴¹	Yes ⁴²	Yes ⁴³
Ohio ⁴⁴	375 hours ⁴⁵	Not Specified ⁴⁶	Not Specified ⁴⁷	Satisfies Training ⁴⁸	Yes ⁴⁹	Not Specified
Oklahoma ⁵⁰	12-months clinical rotation or externship ⁵¹		Yes ⁵²	Exam Waived ⁵³	No ⁵⁴	Yes ⁵⁵

Table 2 –Master’s or a Doctoral Degree Required

State	Clinical Practicum	Professional Experience	Student Licensure	ASHA Certification	School Audiologist	Moral Character
Alaska ⁵⁶	12-months supervised experience ⁵⁷		Not Specified	Required ⁵⁸	No ⁵⁹	Yes ⁶⁰
Arkansas ⁶¹	Yes ⁶²	36-weeks ⁶³	Yes ⁶⁴	Satisfies Some ⁶⁵ Exam Waived ⁶⁶	Yes ⁶⁷	Yes ⁶⁸
Colorado ⁶⁹	12-months supervised experience ⁷⁰		Not Specified	Required ⁷¹	Yes ⁷²	Yes ⁷³
Connecticut ⁷⁴	Not Specified	36-weeks ⁷⁵	No	Exam Waived ⁷⁶	No ⁷⁷	Yes ⁷⁸
Idaho ⁷⁹	Yes ⁸⁰	Yes ⁸¹	Yes ⁸²	Not Referenced	Yes ⁸³	Not Specified ⁸⁴
Illinois ⁸⁵	Not Specified	9-months ⁸⁶	Not Specified ⁸⁷	Satisfies Some ⁸⁸	No ⁸⁹	Not Specified
Iowa ⁹⁰	300 hours ⁹¹	9-months ⁹²	Yes ⁹³	Satisfies All ⁹⁴	Yes ⁹⁵	Not Specified
Kentucky ⁹⁶	Yes ⁹⁷	36-weeks ⁹⁸	Yes ⁹⁹	Exam Waived ¹⁰⁰	No ¹⁰¹	Not Specified
Louisiana ¹⁰²	375 hours ¹⁰³	9-months ¹⁰⁴	Yes ¹⁰⁵	Exam Waived ¹⁰⁶	No ¹⁰⁷	Yes ¹⁰⁸
Maryland ¹⁰⁹	375 hours ¹¹⁰	9-months ¹¹¹	Yes ¹¹²	Satisfies All ¹¹³	No ¹¹⁴	Yes ¹¹⁵
Massachusetts ¹¹⁶	Varies ¹¹⁷	Varies ¹¹⁸	Not Specified	Not referenced ¹¹⁹	No ¹²⁰	Yes ¹²¹

Michigan ¹²²	Yes ¹²³	9-months ¹²⁴	Yes ¹²⁵	Not Referenced	Yes ¹²⁶	Not Specified
Minnesota ¹²⁷	12-months supervised experience ¹²⁸		Yes ¹²⁹	Satisfies All ¹³⁰	No ¹³¹	Not Specified
Missouri ¹³²	12-months supervised experience ¹³³		Yes ¹³⁴	Exam Waived ¹³⁵	No ¹³⁶	Yes ¹³⁷
New Hampshire ¹³⁸	350 hours ¹³⁹	9-months ¹⁴⁰	Yes ¹⁴¹	Satisfies All ¹⁴²	No ¹⁴³	Yes ¹⁴⁴
Nevada ¹⁴⁵	300 hours ¹⁴⁶	No	No	Exam Waived ¹⁴⁷	Yes ¹⁴⁸	Yes ¹⁴⁹
Rhode Island ¹⁵⁰	375-hours ¹⁵¹	9 months ¹⁵²	Yes ¹⁵³	Exam Waived ¹⁵⁴	No ¹⁵⁵	Yes ¹⁵⁶
South Carolina ¹⁵⁷	No ¹⁵⁸	9 months ¹⁵⁹	Yes ¹⁶⁰	Satisfies All ¹⁶¹	No ¹⁶²	Not Specified
South Dakota ¹⁶³	Yes ¹⁶⁴	9-months ¹⁶⁵	Yes ¹⁶⁶	Not Referenced ¹⁶⁷	No ¹⁶⁸	Yes ¹⁶⁹
Tennessee ¹⁷⁰	375 hours ¹⁷¹	9-months ¹⁷²	Not Specified	Satisfies Training ¹⁷³	Yes ¹⁷⁴	Yes ¹⁷⁵
Utah ¹⁷⁶	Not Specified	1 academic year ¹⁷⁷	Not Specified	Satisfies All ¹⁷⁸	Yes ¹⁷⁹	Yes ¹⁸⁰
Vermont ¹⁸¹	Yes ¹⁸²	2000 hours ¹⁸³	Not Specified	Not Referenced ¹⁸⁴	No ¹⁸⁵	Not Specified
Virginia ¹⁸⁶	Not Specified	Not Specified	Yes ¹⁸⁷	Satisfies all ¹⁸⁸	Yes ¹⁸⁹	Not Specified
Washington ¹⁹⁰	Yes ¹⁹¹	36-weeks ¹⁹²	Yes ¹⁹³	Not Referenced	Yes ¹⁹⁴	Yes ¹⁹⁵
Wisconsin ¹⁹⁶	Yes ¹⁹⁷	9-months ¹⁹⁸	Yes ¹⁹⁹	Satisfies Some ²⁰⁰	No ²⁰¹	Yes ²⁰²

Table 3 – At least a master’s degree required

State	Clinical Practicum	Professional Experience	Student Licensure	ASHA Certification	School Audiologist	Moral Character
California ²⁰³	300 hours ²⁰⁴	9-months ²⁰⁵	Yes ²⁰⁶	Satisfies Some ²⁰⁷	Yes ²⁰⁸	Not Specified
Delaware ²⁰⁹	12-months supervised experience ²¹⁰		Yes ²¹¹	Satisfies All ²¹²	No ²¹³	Not Specified
Hawaii ²¹⁴	12-months supervised experience ²¹⁵		Not Specified	Satisfies All ²¹⁶	No ²¹⁷	Not Specified
Kansas ²¹⁸	375 hours ²¹⁹	9-months ²²⁰	Yes ²²¹	Not Referenced	Yes ²²²	Not Specified
Mississippi ²²³	Yes ²²⁴	9-months ²²⁵	Yes ²²⁶	Exam Waived ²²⁷	Yes ²²⁸	Yes ²²⁹
New Jersey ²³⁰	350 hours ²³¹	9-months ²³²	Yes ²³³	Not Referenced	No ²³⁴	Not Specified
New York ²³⁵	300 hours ²³⁶	9-months ²³⁷	Not Specified	Not Referenced	No ²³⁸	Yes ²³⁹
North Carolina ²⁴⁰	300 hours ²⁴¹	9-months ²⁴²	Yes ²⁴³	Exam Waived ²⁴⁴	Yes ²⁴⁵	Not Specified
North Dakota ²⁴⁶	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Referenced	No ²⁴⁷	Yes ²⁴⁸
Oregon ²⁴⁹	275 hours ²⁵⁰	9-months ²⁵¹	Yes ²⁵²	Exam Waived ²⁵³	Yes ²⁵⁴	Not Specified
Texas ²⁵⁵	350 hours ²⁵⁶	36 weeks ²⁵⁷	Yes ²⁵⁸	Satisfies All ²⁵⁹	No ²⁶⁰	Not Specified
West Virginia ²⁶¹	350 hours ²⁶²	9-months ²⁶³	Yes ²⁶⁴	Exam Waived ²⁶⁵	Yes ²⁶⁶	Not Specified

Wyoming ²⁶⁷	12-months supervised experience ²⁶⁸	Not Specified	Satisfies All ²⁶⁹	Yes ²⁷⁰	Not Specified
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Table 4 – Possess a master’s degree

State	Clinical Practicum	Professional Experience	Student Licensure	ASHA Certification	School Audiologist	Moral Character
Arizona ²⁷¹	300 hours ²⁷²	36 weeks ²⁷³	Yes ²⁷⁴	Exam Waived ²⁷⁵ Satisfies training ²⁷⁶	No ²⁷⁷	Yes ²⁷⁸
Maine ²⁷⁹	12-months supervised experience ²⁸⁰		Yes ²⁸¹	Not Referenced ²⁸²	Yes ²⁸³	Not Specified
Nebraska ²⁸⁴	Not Specified	9-months ²⁸⁵	Yes ²⁸⁶	Satisfies All ²⁸⁷	Yes ²⁸⁸	Not Specified
Pennsylvania ²⁸⁹	Not Specified	1 year ²⁹⁰	Not Specified	Satisfies Some ²⁹¹	Yes ²⁹²	Yes ²⁹³

¹ This column sets forth the number of hours needed to fulfill the supervised clinical practicum requirement necessary for licensure as an audiologist. Some states do not require or otherwise have not adopted this requirement by statute or administrative code: The label “not specified” denotes these states.

² This column sets forth the number of weeks or months needed to fulfill the professional work experience requirement necessary for licensure as an audiologist. Some states do not require or otherwise have not adopted this requirement by statute or administrative code: The label “not specified” denotes these states.

³ This column answers the question of whether a state grants a provisional or temporary license to students who are in the process of completing their clinical practicum and/or professional experience requirements for licensure.

⁴ Some states recognize possession of a Certificate of Clinical Competence (the CCCs) issued by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) as sufficient for meeting some or all of the state licensing requirements. This column presents the licensing requirements, if any, possession of the CCCs satisfies. Six designations are used, which have the following meanings: “required,” an individual must have the CCCs to receive a license, “satisfies all” possession of the CCCs satisfies the education, training, and exam requirements, “satisfies training” an individual with the CCCs does not have to present evidence of meeting the state’s training requirements, clinical practicum and/or professional work experience requirements, “satisfies some” possession of the CCCs satisfies at least one, but not all of the education, training, and exam requirements, “exam waived” an applicant holding the CCCs does not have to take the state examination for licensure, “not referenced” possession of the CCCs does not satisfy any of the licensure requirements.

The requirements to receive a Certificate of Clinical Competence, were revised, effective January 1, 2007. As of that date, an applicant must satisfy the following to be eligible for ASHA certification.

Degree: A minimum of 75 semester credit hours of post-baccalaureate study that culminates in a master’s, doctoral, or other recognized academic degree. Beginning January 1, 2012 a doctorate degree is mandatory.

Practicum Experience: Experience that is equivalent to a minimum of 12 months full-time, supervised experience. Prior to the 2007 revisions, an applicant was required to complete 1) 375 hours of supervised clinical practicum and 2) 36 weeks of full-time professional experience. It appears that the new standard combines these two requirements.

Examination: Applicant must pass the national examination adopted by ASHA for purposes of certification in audiology.

The standards for ASHA certification, including the above stated requirements, are fully set forth at - http://www.asha.org/about/membership-certification/certification/aud_standards_new.htm

⁵ This column answers the question of whether the state allows an individual to practice audiology in a school setting without being licensed as an audiologist. A statement of “yes,” indicates that the state allows an individual to practice audiology in the schools without holding an audiology license. A statement of “no,” indicates that an individual must hold an audiology license to work as an audiologist in a school setting.

⁶ This column addresses the issue of whether pursuant to statute or administrative code, an applicant must meet a character requirement for licensure.

⁷ ALA. CODE § 34-28A-21(d)(1) (2006). “Applicants for the audiology license whose degree was earned and conferred after January 1, 2007, shall submit . . . [e]vidence of possession of a doctoral degree in audiology from an educational institution approved by the board.”

⁸ ALA. CODE § 34-28A-21(5) (2006). The administrative code states that “the Board may grant licensure to any person certified by the American Speech-Language Association that is, holding a currently valid Certificate of Clinical Competence in the area for which licensure is applied.” ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 870-X-2-.03(1) (2006). The table reflects the ASHA requirements for certification. *See* note 4, *supra*.

The administrative Code lists the following requirements for individuals who do not possess the CCC’s

- (a) Education Requirements. Submit official transcripts from one or more accredited colleges or universities approved by the Board, showing evidence of possession of at least a Master’s degree or the equivalent in speech-language pathology or audiology. The word “equivalent” as stated in

the Code of Ala. 1975, § 34-28A-1 is defined in these Rules and Regulations as being equal to or greater than requirements for the Master's degree.

(b) Practicum Requirements. Provide documentation from the director of the training program of at least 350 clock hours of direct clinical experience with individuals representing a variety of communication disorders, the experience being obtained within the training institution or one of its cooperating training programs and under the supervision of a qualified professional person holding the Certificate of Clinical Competence in the appropriate area from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

(c) Written Examination Requirements. See Chapter 870-X-3.

ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 870-X-2-.03(2) (2006)

⁹ ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 870-X-2-.05(3) (2006). Although the state does not grant temporary licenses to students, students fulfilling the clinical fellowship year must register with the Board. *Id.* The student will receive a certificate of registration from the Board. *Id.*

¹⁰ ALA. ADMIN. CODE r. 870-X-2-.03(1) (2006). “Upon receipt of the licensure application and payment of the licensing fee, the Board may grant licensure to any person certified by the American-Speech-Language-Hearing Association that is, holding a currently valid Certificate of Clinical Competence in the area for which licensure is applied.” *Id.*

¹¹ ALA. CODE § 34-28A-2 (2005). The statutory requirements regulating licensure of audiologists do not apply to persons holding “a valid and current credential as a speech or hearing specialist, or both, issued by the Department of Education.” *Id.*

¹² ALA. CODE § 34-28A-21(a)(1) (2006).

¹³ FLA. STAT. ANN. § 468.1155(3) (2006). Effective January 1, 2008, to be licensed as an audiologist, an applicant must possess a doctoral degree in audiology.

¹⁴ FLA. STAT. ANN. § 468.1155(3)(b)5. (2006). The statute does not set forth a specific number of hours of clinical training an applicant must complete, however, the statute lists several doctoral program requirements including that “[t]he program must assure that the student obtained clinical experiences that encompass the entire scope of practice and focus on the most current evidence-based practice.” *Id.*

¹⁵ FLA. STAT. ANN. § 468.1165 (2006).

¹⁶ FLA. STAT. ANN. § 468.1155(3) (2006).

¹⁷ FLA. STAT. ANN. § 468.1185(3)(b) (2006). An individual possessing the CCCs is eligible for licensure by endorsement. *Id.*

¹⁸ FLA. STAT. ANN. § 468.1115 (2005). The state audiology licensing requirements do not apply to

[p]ersons certified in the areas of . . . hearing impairment in this state under chapter 1012 when engaging in the profession for which they are certified, or any person under the direct supervision of such a certified person, or of a licensee under this chapter, when the person under such supervision is performing hearing screenings in a school setting for prekindergarten through grade 12.

Id. Chapter 1012 regulates education personnel. FLA. STAT. ANN. §1012 (2005).

¹⁹ GA. CODE ANN. § 43-44-8(c)(1) (2005). “Effective January 1, 2007, the applicant shall have earned a doctoral degree in audiology or completed the academic requirement of a doctoral degree program with a major emphasis in audiology . . .” *Id.* Alternatively, an individual who “earned a masters degree with a major emphasis in audiology which was conferred before January 1, 2007” is eligible for licensure as an audiologist. GA. CODE ANN. § 43-44-8(c)(2) (2005).

²⁰ GA. COMP. R. & REGS. r. 609-3.01(c) (2006), authorized by GA. CODE ANN. § 43-44-8(a)(1) (2005) (stating that an applicant must complete the “clinical requirements as established by the board”).

²¹ GA. COMP. R. & REGS. r. 609-3.02(b) (2006), authorized by GA. CODE ANN. § 43-44-8(a)(2) (2005) (stating that an applicant must “demonstrate, prior to licensure, full-time or equivalent part-time professional employment”). The nine-months of full-time professional experience must be paid. GA. COMP. R. & REGS. r. 609-3.02(b)

²² GA. CODE ANN. § 43-44-11(c) (2005).

²³ GA. CODE ANN. § 43-44-9(b) (2005); GA. COMP. R. & REGS. 609-3-.05(b) (2006).

²⁴ *See*, GA. CODE ANN. § 43-44-7(b)(1) (2005) (exempting school speech-language pathologists from licensing requirements, but not stating any exemptions with respect to school audiologists); *See also*, GA. COMP. R. & REGS. 160-4-7.01 (2006) (Department of Education defining audiology as “evaluative, consultative, and/or direct services provided by a qualified audiologist . . .”).

²⁵ GA. CODE ANN. § 43-44-8(a)(4) (2005).

²⁶ IND. CODE ANN. § 25-35.6-1-6(2) (2005). “To be eligible for an initial license by the board as an audiologist, an individual must satisfy the following: . . . (2) Possess a doctoral degree from an accredited educational program recognized by the board.” *Id.* This requirement is effective January 1, 2007. H.B. 1599, 114th Gen. Assem., Reg. Sess. (Ind. 2005). Prior to this date, licensure will be granted to individuals holding a master’s or doctorate degree. *See* IND. CODE ANN. § 25-35.6-1-6 (2005) (providing for licensure of persons holding a doctorate degree, or individuals who have national certification in audiology, or persons who have met the educational and practice requirements set forth by board rule).

²⁷ 880 IND. ADMIN. CODE 1-1-2(a)(3) (2005). In the alternative, the applicant is eligible for licensure if they have met the criteria for ASHA certification. IND. CODE ANN. § 25-35.6-1-5(3) (2005); 880 IND. ADMIN. CODE 1-1-2 (2005); *See* note 4, *supra* (setting forth ASHA standards).

²⁸ *But see* 880 IND. ADMIN. CODE 1-1-2(a)(4) (2005) (stating that an individual must prove “completion of a clinical fellowship which meets requirements of IC 25-35.6-1-5(5) and section 3.1 of this rule (880 IAC 1-1-3.1)”). However, the statute referenced regulates registration of speech-language pathology assistants, IND. CODE ANN. § 25-35.6-1-5(5) (2005), and the administrative code section referenced is entitled “clinical fellowship” but does not state the number of weeks or months necessary to fulfill the requirement, 880 IND. ADMIN. CODE 1-1-3.1 (2005). The statute does not reference a clinical fellowship or professional work experience requirement for licensure as an audiologist.

²⁹ IND. CODE ANN. § 25-35.6-3-3.5 (2005). “The board may issue a provisional license in audiology to an individual who meets the requirements that the board establishes by rule.” *Id.*

³⁰ 880 IND. ADMIN. CODE 1-1-2(a)(6)(b) (2005). Instead of submitting proof of meeting the educational, clinical practicum, and clinical fellowship requirements, and a passing examination score, an individual who has the CCCs is eligible for licensure as an audiologist. *Id.* However, it is questionable whether possession of the CCCs will be sufficient for licensure after January 1, 2007, because a master’s degree is adequate for certification, *Membership and Certification Handbook of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association*, <http://www.asha.org/about/membership-certification/handbooks/aud> (last visited Jan. 13, 2006), but, starting in 2007, an applicant must hold a doctoral degree, IND. CODE ANN. § 25-35.6-1-6(2) (2005).

³¹ *See*, 515 IND. ADMIN. CODE 1-1-72 (2005) (setting forth the requirements for an Educational Audiologist; the requirements do not include licensure as an audiologist).

³² IND. CODE ANN. § 25-35.6-1-5(1) (2005). The applicant must “[n]ot have been convicted of a crime that has a direct bearing on the individual’s ability to practice competently.” *Id.*

³³ MONT. ADMIN. R. 24.222.502(2)(b)(i) (2007). Individuals applying after January 1, 2007 must “possess a Doctor of Audiology degree (Au.D.) or a Ph.D. in audiology, from an accredited program approved by the board.” *Id.*

³⁴ “To be eligible for licensing by the board as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist, the applicant: (a) must meet the current academic, supervised clinical practicum, and postclassroom sponsored employment requirements as defined by board rule.” MONT. CODE ANN. § 37-15-303(1)(a) (2006). Further, “[t]he standards defined by the

board must be equal to or greater than the standards generally accepted as the national norm.” MONT. CODE ANN. § 37-15-303(3) (2006).

The administrative code does not set forth a standard for the clinical practicum, therefore, based on MONT. CODE ANN. § 37-15-303(3) (2006), the data in the table reflects ASHA certification requirements. *See* note 4, *supra*.

³⁵ MONT. ADMIN. R. 24.222.503 (2006).

³⁶ MONT. ADMIN. R. 24.222.512 (2006). “WAIVER OF EXAMINATION (1) The requirements for the certificate of clinical competence by the American speech-language-hearing association (revised march 1975) are deemed the equivalent of those for licensure under this act. All fees associated with obtaining such evidence shall be borne by the applicant” *Id.* Although the text of the statute appears to make possession of the CCCs the only requirement for licensure, the title of the statute is “waiver of examination,” thus; it is unclear what possession of the CCCs accomplishes for an applicant.

³⁷ MONT. ADMIN. R. 10.16.3136.(5) (2006). An audiologist “providing special education and related services to students with disabilities under this section shall hold a license from the appropriate state authority and meet the appropriate professional requirements that are based on the highest entry level requirements in the state applicable to profession or discipline.” *Id.*

³⁸ N.M. STAT. ANN. § 61-14B-12.1 (2005). Applicants who hold a master’s degree in audiology, issued prior to January 1, 2007 are eligible for licensure as audiologists. *Id.* However, master’s degrees issued after this date will not be sufficient to obtain a license. *Id.* After this time, applicants must possess a doctoral degree to be licensed as an audiologist. *Id.*

³⁹ N.M. CODE R. § 16.26.3.9 (2005). Regardless of the degree held, an applicant that satisfies the current “practicum and employment experience requirements of a nationally recognized speech-language or hearing association” is eligible for licensure. *Id.* Alternatively, an applicant with a master’s degree is eligible for licensure if they hold “a certificate of clinical competence from a nationally recognized speech-language or hearing association.” *Id.* The data in the table reflects the certification standards set forth by ASHA. *See* note 4, *supra*.

⁴⁰ N.M. STAT. ANN. § 61-14B-15 (2005).

⁴¹ However, an applicant holding a master’s degree issued prior to January 1, 2007, is eligible for licensure if they provide, “a certified copy of a certificate of clinical competency from a board recognized national speech-language association or proof of completion of the clinical fellowship year or equivalent.” N.M. STAT. ANN. § 61-14B-12.1 (2005); N.M. CODE R. § 16.26.3.9 (2005). After January 1, 2007, applicants seeking licensure with a doctoral degree must complete practicum and employment requirements equivalent to a nationally recognized association, but the statute does not must have the CCCs or that an applicant receives some type of advantage for having certification. N.M. STAT. ANN. § 61-14B-12.1 (2005).

⁴² *See*, N.M. STAT. ANN. § 61-14B-8 (2005) (setting forth exemptions to audiology licensure requirements, but not including audiologists working in schools).

⁴³ N.M. STAT. ANN. § 61-14B-12.1 (2005). The applicant must present proof that he or she is “not guilty of any of the activities listed in Section 61-14B-21 NMSA 1978.” *Id.*

Section 61-14B-21 NMSA, includes a fairly comprehensive list of sanctionable activities. A non-exhaustive list of such conduct includes:

- (1) is guilty of fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license;
- (2) has been convicted of a felony. A certified copy of the record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction;
- (3) is guilty of incompetence
- (4) is guilty of unprofessional conduct . . .
- (10) is guilty of unprofessional conduct, as defined by regulation of the board;
- (11) is guilty of any violation of the Controlled Substances Act

N.M. STAT. ANN. § 61-14B-21 (2005).

⁴⁴ OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4753.06(C) (2005). “If the person seeks licensure as an audiologist, the person submits to the board an official transcript demonstrating that the person has at least a doctor of audiology degree or the equivalent as determined by the board.” *Id.*

⁴⁵ OHIO ADMIN. CODE 4753:3-05(B)(1) (2005).

The applicant must submit

to the board evidence of completion of appropriate, supervised clinical experience in the professional area, . . . , for which licensure is request, dealing with a variety of communication disorders. The appropriateness of the experience shall be determined under rules of the board. This experience shall have been obtained in an accredited college or university, in a cooperating program of an accredited college or university, or in another program approved by the board.

OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4753.06(D) (2005).

⁴⁶ *But see*, OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4753.06(F) (2005) (setting forth the professional experience requirements for applicants possessing a master’s degree and applying for licensure prior to January 1, 2006).

⁴⁷ However, a provisional license is required of individuals fulfilling the professional experience requirement set forth in note 45, *supra*. OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4753.071 (2005).

⁴⁸ OHIO ADMIN. CODE 4753:3-05(F) (2005). An individual who obtains the CCCs is deemed to have fulfilled the clinical experience requirement. *Id.*

⁴⁹ OHIO ADMIN. CODE 3301-24-05 (2005). A school audiologist must have “[a] current license to practice audiology issued by the Ohio board of speech language pathology and audiology.” *Id.*

⁵⁰ OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 59, § 1605(B)(1) (2006). “After December 31, 2006, each audiology applicant shall hold not less than a postbaccalaureate residential or a post-master’s distance education professional Doctor of Audiology degree (Au.D.), a Doctor of Philosophy degree (Ph.D.) with emphasis in audiology, or its equivalent as determined by the Board, from a regionally accredited academic institution.” *Id.*

⁵¹ OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 59, § 1605(B)(3) (2006). “[A]pplicants will be required to present to the Board only a copy of the Doctor of Audiology diploma along with a transcript demonstrating clinical experience equivalent to a twelve-month, full-time clinical rotation or externship.” *Id.*

⁵² OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 59, § 1605(C) (2006).

⁵³ OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 59, § 1606(B) (2006).

⁵⁴ *See*, OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 59, § 1604 (2006) (setting forth exceptions to audiology licensure requirements, but does not include school audiologists).

⁵⁵ OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 59, § 1605(B)(7) (2006).

⁵⁶ ALASKA STAT. § 08.11.010(4)(B) (2006). A person is eligible for licensure as an audiologist if they have “a master’s degree or doctorate in audiology from an accredited educational institution approved by the department.” *Id.*

⁵⁷ In the state of Alaska, a person shall be licensed as an audiologist if they have “(i) a Certificate of Clinical Competence in Audiology from the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association or the equivalent of the certificate.” ALASKA STAT. § 08.11.010(4)(B)(i) (2006). The information in the chart reflects the table reflects ASHA certification requirements. *See* note 4, *supra*.

⁵⁸ ALASKA STAT. § 08.11.010(4)(B)(i) (2006). Unless the applicant has “practiced audiology for two years as of January 1, 1986, or is in the process of completing the year of supervised clinical experience required for the Certificate of Clinical Competence of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association,” the applicant must have the CCCs or an equivalent certification. *Id.* The applicant must also provide proof of age, complete an application form, pay a fee, and fulfill other requirements. *See, id.*

⁵⁹ *See*, ALASKA STAT. § 08.11.120 (2006) (stating exemptions to audiology licensure requirements, but not exempting school audiologists).

⁶⁰ *Id.* In order to be eligible for licensure, the applicant must not have participated in sanctionable behavior under AS 08.11.080. *Id.*

⁶¹ ARK. CODE ANN. § 17-100-302(b)(2) (2006). The applicant must have at least a master's degree in the area of audiology. *Id.* The administrative code grants licensure to applicants who hold a doctoral degree in audiology. 117-00-001 ARK. CODE R. § 2.7 (2006)

⁶² ARK. CODE ANN. § 17-100-302(b)(3) (2006). The applicant must complete a clinical practicum. *Id.* This requirement is established based on national standards and is set forth in the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter. *Id.* The administrative code states that “[t]he applicant shall submit a clinical summary statement signed by the program director of an accredited college or university verifying completion of clinical practicum requirements for the degree in speech-language pathology or audiology.” 117-00-001 ARK. CODE R. § 2.8 (2006). The code does not set forth the length of the clinical practicum.

⁶³ 117-00-001 ARK. CODE R. § 2.10 (2006). “Pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 17-100-302, each applicant shall submit evidence of no less than 36 weeks of full-time paid professional experience or its part-time equivalent in the area for which a license is requested.” *Id.*

⁶⁴ ARK. CODE ANN. § 17-100-302(d)(e) (2006).

⁶⁵ ARK. CODE ANN. § 17-100-302 (2006); 117-00-001 ARK. CODE R. § 2.9 (2005). “The Board will accept proof of ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence granted since January 1, 1993, as evidence of the required degree” 117-00-001 ARK. CODE R. § 2.9 (2005).

⁶⁶ 117-00-001 ARK. CODE R. § 2.13 (2005). The Board may waive examination for individuals who have the CCCs, as long as the certification requirements are equivalent to or greater than the state's current licensing standards. *Id.*

⁶⁷ ARK. CODE ANN. § 17-100-104 (2006).

Nothing in this chapter [referring to chapter 100 entitled, speech-language pathologists and audiologists] shall be construed as preventing or restricting . . . [a] person from performing speech-language pathology or audiology services solely within the confines or under the jurisdiction of a public school system if that person holds a valid and current certificate as a speech therapist or speech-language pathologist issued by the Department of Education.

Id.

⁶⁸ ARK. CODE ANN. § 17-100-302(b)(1) (2006).

⁶⁹ COLO. REV. STAT ANN. § 12-5.5-101(1)(a) (2006). The applicant must have “a master's or doctorate degree in audiology or an equivalent degree, as determined by the director.” *Id.*

⁷⁰ COLO. REV. STAT ANN. § 12-5.5-101(1)(b) (2006). The Statute does not specifically require the applicant to participate in a supervised clinical practicum, professional experience, or show good moral character. However, the statute does state that the applicant must have “a certificate of competency in audiology from a nationally recognized certification agency” *Id.* The data in the table reflects the ASHA guidelines. *See* note 4, *supra*.

⁷¹ COLO. REV. STAT ANN. § 12-5.5-101(1)(a) (2006). The statute does not specifically require an applicant to possess the CCCs, however to be eligible for licensure an individual must have “a certificate of competency in audiology from a nationally recognized certification agency” *Id.*

⁷² COLO. REV. STAT ANN. § 12-5.5-101.5 (2006).

⁷³ *See* note 70, *supra*.

⁷⁴ CONN. STAT. ANN. § 20-411(a)(2) (2004). An individual applying for licensure as an audiologist hold

a master's or doctorate degree in . . . audiology from a program accredited, at the time of the applicant's graduation, by the educational standards board of the American Speech-Language Hearing association or such successor organization as may be approved by the department, or has completed an integrated educational program which, at the time of the applicant's completion,

satisfied the educational requirements of said organization for the award of a certificate of clinical competence.

Id.

⁷⁵ CONN. STAT. ANN. § 20-411(a)(3) (2004). The applicant must have “a minimum of thirty-six weeks and one thousand eighty hours of full-time . . . professional employment in . . . audiology under the supervision of a licensed or certified . . . audiologist.” *Id.*

⁷⁶ CONN. STAT. ANN. § 20-411(b)(2) (2004). The statute does not require an applicant hold the CCCs to have the exam waived; it is only necessary that an individual have a certificate from a national professional organization. *Id.* The state regulations define a certificate from a national professional organization as “the certificate of clinical competence in speech-language pathology or audiology issued by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, or any other comparable certificate, awarded by a comparable national organization, approved by the Commissioner of Health Services.” CONN. AGENCIES REGS. § 20-416(b)-1 (2006).

⁷⁷ *See*, CONN. STAT. ANN. § 20-413 (2004) (listing exemptions to audiology licensing requirements; does not include an exemption for audiologists practicing in a school setting).

⁷⁸ CONN. STAT. ANN. § 20-411(a)(1) (2004). The applicant must be “of good professional character.” *Id.*

⁷⁹ IDAHO CODE ANN. § 54-2912(1)(b) (2005). The applicant must have “a master’s or doctoral degree with emphasis in audiology or not less than seventy-five (75) semester credit hours of post-baccalaureate study that culminates in a doctoral or other recognized degree from a nationally accredited school for audiology with a curriculum acceptable to the board” is required to qualify for licensure as an audiologist. *Id.*

⁸⁰ IDAHO CODE ANN. § 54-2912(1)(d) (2005). The applicant must “[m]eet the current supervised academic clinical practicum . . . approved by the board.” *Id.* The standards for the clinical practicum are not set forth in state’s administrative code.

⁸¹ IDAHO CODE ANN. § 54-2912(1)(d) (2005). The applicant must “[m]eet the current . . . supervised postgraduate professional experience approved by the board.” *Id.* The state administrative code does not set forth the weeks or months necessary to fulfill this requirement.

⁸² IDAHO CODE ANN. § 54-2919 (2005).

⁸³ IDAHO CODE ANN. § 54-2905 (2005). Audiology licensing requirements do not apply to “[a]ny person working in an Idaho public school setting who has received and holds, in good standing, a pupil personnel services certificate with a[n] . . . audiologist endorsement . . .” *Id.* To receive a pupil personnel certificate with an audiology endorsement an individual must have a master’s degree in audiology and “an institutional recommendation from an accredited college or university.” IDAHO ADMIN. CODE r. 08.02.02.027 (2005). An audiology license is not required for certification. *Id.*

⁸⁴ *Cf.* IDAHO CODE ANN. § 54-2912(2) (2005).

⁸⁵ 225 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 110/8(d) (2006). The applicant must hold “a master’s or doctoral degree from a program approved by the Division in accordance with Section 1465.20(a).” *Id.*

⁸⁶ 225 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 110/8(f) (2006). The statute specifically requires completing of 1,500 clock hours; at 40 hours a week, this equals 9-months.

⁸⁷ *But see* 225 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 110/8.1 (2006) (providing for issuance of temporary licenses to individuals pursuing licensure as a speech-language pathologists).

⁸⁸ ILL. ADMIN. CODE tit. 68, § 1465.40 (2006). A person who holds the CCCs does not have to submit evidence of passing the PRAXIS examination or completion of the professional work experience requirements. *Id.*

⁸⁹ *See*, 225 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 110/3.5 (2006) (listing exemptions to audiology licensing requirements, but not including an exemption for school audiologists). *See also*, ILL. ADMIN. CODE tit. 23, § 226.840 (2006) (education title of the administrative code, stating that an individual who provides audiological evaluations must possess a license “issued by the Department of Professional Regulation pursuant to the Illinois Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology Practice Act.”).

⁹⁰ IOWA CODE ANN. § 147.153(2)(a) (2006). The applicant must “[p]ossess a master’s degree or its equivalent from an accredited school, college, or university with a major in audiology.” *Id.*

In the alternative, an applicant who holds a doctoral degree in audiology is also eligible for licensure as an audiologist. IOWA CODE ANN. § 147.153(2)(d) (2004). Instead of completing the clinical training and professional experience as set forth below in notes 38 and 39, the doctoral degree program must include sufficient supervised training as determined by the board. *Id.*

⁹¹ IOWA CODE ANN. § 147.153(2)(b) (2006).

⁹² IOWA CODE ANN. § 147.153(2)(c) (2006). After obtaining a master’s degree, one must complete nine-months of supervised professional experience. *Id.*

⁹³ IOWA CODE ANN. § 147.155 (2006).

⁹⁴ IOWA ADMIN. CODE r. 645-300.3(4) (2006). For licensure, an applicant can either submit proof that they hold the CCCs, or submit copies of their academic transcripts, completion of the supervised clinical experience and professional work experience requirements, and examination results. *Id.*

⁹⁵ IOWA ADMIN. CODE r. 282-15.3(7) (2005). It is not necessary for a school audiologist to possess an audiology license; however, possession of such a license is one option by which an individual is eligible for endorsement to serve as a school audiologist. *Id.*

⁹⁶ KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 334A.050(2)(a) (2005). One must hold a “[m]aster’s degree in the area of . . . audiology or substantive equivalent. The specific course work for this requirement is to be determined by the board and delineated in the administrative regulations.” *Id.* According to the state regulations, a doctoral degree in audiology is an equivalent degree. 201 KY. ADMIN. REGS. 17:012 (2005).

⁹⁷ KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 334A.050(2)(b) (2005). The applicant must complete “supervised direct clinical practicum with individuals presenting a variety for disorders of communication, the experience being obtained with the training institution or in one (1) of its cooperating programs.” *Id.* Neither the statute nor the state regulations set forth the time requirements for the clinical practicum.

⁹⁸ 201 KY. ADMIN. REGS. 17:012 (2005) authorized by KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 334A.050(2)(c) (2005), stating that the state of Kentucky requires “[c]ompletion of postgraduate professional experience as deemed necessary by the board.” *Id.*

⁹⁹ KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 334A.035(1) (2005).

¹⁰⁰ KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 334A.060(2) (2005).

¹⁰¹ *See*, KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 334A.040 (2005) (Setting forth exemptions to audiology licensing requirements, but not including an exemption for school audiologists).

¹⁰² LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 2659(A)(2) (2005). To qualify for licensure as an audiologist, one must obtain “a master’s degree, or equivalent, in . . . audiology from an accredited educational institution, as evidenced by the submission of an official transcript, which consists of course work approved by the board in the area in which licensure is sought.” *Id.* According to the state register, effective November 1, 2004, individuals possessing a doctoral degree in audiology are also eligible for licensure. 30 La. Reg. 10 (Oct. 2004). However, neither the statute nor regulations reflect this change.

¹⁰³ LA. ADMIN. CODE tit. 46 § LXXV.107(G)(2)(b) (2006), authorized by LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 37:2659(A)(3) (2005) (stating that the standards for the clinical practicum shall be established by the board).

¹⁰⁴ LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 37:2659(A)(5) (2006). Prior to meeting the professional work experience requirement, the applicant must complete the requirements of proving good moral character, the statutory educational requirements, and complete the clinical practicum. *Id.*

¹⁰⁵ LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 37:2659(B) (2006). The applicant can hold the provisional license for up to three years. *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 37:2660(2) (2006). The board may waive the examination requirement, as well as clinical practicum requirement for applicants who have the CCCs. *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ *See*, LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 37:2653 (2006) (stating exceptions to audiology licensing requirements, but not including an exception for individuals providing audiological services in a school setting).

¹⁰⁸ LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 37:2659(A)(1) (2006).

¹⁰⁹ MD. CODE ANN., [HEALTH OCC.] § 2-302(c) (2006).

The applicant shall:

(1)(i) Hold a master's degree or its equivalent in audiology from an educational institution which incorporates the academic course work and the minimum hours of supervised training required by the regulations adopted by the Board; and

(ii) Have completed the period of supervised postgraduate professional practice in audiology as specified by the regulations adopted by the Board; or

(2) Hold a doctoral degree in audiology from an educational institution which incorporates the academic course work and the minimum hours of supervised training required by the regulations adopted by the Board or its equivalent.

Id.

¹¹⁰ MD. CODE REGS. 10.41.05.02 (2005), authorized by MD. CODE ANN., [HEALTH OCC.] § 2-302(c)(1)(i) (2006).

¹¹¹ MD. CODE REGS. 10.41.03.03 (2005) authorized by MD. CODE ANN., [HEALTH OCC.] § 2-302(c)(1)(ii) (2006), stating that a license applicant with a master's degree must complete "supervised postgraduate professional practice in audiology as specified by the regulations adopted by the Board." *Id.* The statute does not set forth such a standard for an applicant with a doctoral degree.

¹¹² MD. CODE ANN., [HEALTH OCC.] § 2-310 (2006).

¹¹³ MD. CODE ANN., [HEALTH OCC.] § 2-305(a)(3) (2006). Although the statute states that an individual holding the CCCs is eligible for audiology licensure only if they also meet "the practice requirements established by the Board," *id.*, this additional requirement is unnecessary because the state practice requirements are equivalent to ASHA certification standards, *see* note 4, *supra*.

¹¹⁴ MD. CODE ANN., [HEALTH OCC.] § 2-301(b)(1)(ii) (2006). However, the licensure requirements do not apply [u]nless the individual who is practicing audiology chooses to apply for a license under this subtitle, to an individual employed continuously since June 30, 1988 by a county public school system, a State approved nonpublic school for handicapped children, a chartered institution of the State, or the State Department of Education while performing the duties of that employment

Id.

¹¹⁵ MD. CODE ANN., [HEALTH OCC.] § 2-302(b) (2006).

¹¹⁶ MASS. ANN. LAWS ch. 112 § 144(2) (2005). One must "possess at a minimum (a) a bachelor's degree or its equivalent and (b) a master's degree in the area of speech-language pathology or audiology granted by an educational institution which incorporates academic course work and the minimum hours of supervised training required by the national certifying body for speech-language pathology and audiology." *Id.* The statute does not specifically address applicants who hold a doctorate degree. Rather, the statute requires that applicants hold "at a minimum" a master's degree; indicating that possession of a higher degree (i.e. a doctorate) is sufficient for licensure. The state administrative code does list specifically the required degree.

The administrative code divides potential licensees into two categories – 1) individuals applying on or before December 31, 2007 and 2) individuals applying on or after January 1, 2008. 260 MASS. CODE REGS. 2.03(2) and (3) (2007).

Individuals applying for licensure in 2007, must meet the standards of one of the following certifying bodies –

- (a) January 1, 1994 ASHA Standards
- (b) January 1, 2007 ASHA Standards
- (c) January 1, 2007 American Board of Audiology

Individuals applying for licensure in 2008 and later, must meet the standards of one of the following certifying bodies –

- (a) January 1, 2007 ASHA Standards
- (b) January 1, 2007 American Board of Audiology

260 MASS. CODE REGS. 2.03(2) and (3) (2007).

The specific requirements for certification are as follows

Certifying Board	Degree	Clinical Practicum	Professional Experience	School Audiologist	Moral Character
1994 ASHA standards	Master's or Doctorate	375 hours	36 weeks	Unknown	Not Specified
2007 ASHA standards	Master's or Doctorate	12 months practicum experience		Unknown	Yes
2007 ABA standards	Doctorate	375 hours	2000 hours	No	Yes

Therefore, an applicant must possess either a master's degree or a doctorate degree to be licensed as an audiologist. This is true until 2012 when ASHA will change its certification standards to require a doctorate degree.

The standards for the above mentioned certifying boards can be found on the following websites –

2004 ASHA Standards –

<http://www.asha.org/about/membership-certification/handbooks/slp/>

2007 ASHA Standards –

http://www.asha.org/about/membership-certification/certification/aud_standards_new.htm

2007 ABA Standards –

<http://www.americanboardofaudiology.org/NR/rdonlyres/E7F94E7F-A814-4DFE-9604-1B4317C77962/0/handbook.pdf>

¹¹⁷ The clinical practicum requirement varies depending on which professional organization standard the applicant chooses to comply with. *See* note 116, *supra* for the various standards.

¹¹⁸ The professional experience requirement varies depending on which professional organization standard the applicant chooses to comply with. *See* note 116, *supra* for the various standards.

¹¹⁹ Although the state requirements reference ASHA certification guidelines the administrative codes states – “[w]here standards created by professional organizations are referenced, the Board does not require that licensees maintain membership in said organization.” 260 MASS. CODE REGS. 2.03 (2007). Further, there is no licensing advantage based on possession of the CCCs.

¹²⁰ 603 MASS. CODE REGS. 7.07(3) (2007). To receive a Special Teacher License in the area of speech, language, and hearing disorders, an individual must have a “license to practice Speech-language Pathology through the Massachusetts Board of Registration of Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology.” *Id.* Although the code section only calls for licensure as a speech-language pathologist, it is likely that an audiology license is necessary for an individual treating hearing disorders in a school setting, given the fact that the special teacher license being granted is authorizing work with speech, language, and hearing disorders. *Id.* Moreover, the statutory chapter regulating the practice of audiology does not provide a licensure exception for school audiologists. *See*, MASS. ANN. LAWS ch. 112 § 145 (2005). Thus, although the statute does not specifically state that an audiology degree is necessary to work as an audiologist in a school setting, it is presumed that such licensure is required. However, it appears that an

individual without a degree in audiology is eligible for ABA Certification if certain requirements are met. *See* note 116, *supra*.

¹²¹ MASS. ANN. LAWS ch. 112 § 144(1) (2007). In addition to the statutory “moral character” requirement, both the 2007 ASHA and 2007 ABA standards have a moral character requirement for certification. *See* note 116, *supra*.

¹²² MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 333.16811(1)(a)(b) (2005).

The department shall require an individual granted a license under this article as an audiologist to meet either of the following requirements:

- (a) Possess a master’s degree in audiology from a regionally accredited college or university approved by the board
- (b) Possess a doctoral degree in audiology from a regionally accredited college or university approved by the board

Id.

¹²³ *See* note 124, *infra*.

¹²⁴ *Id.* The applicant must “have completed at least 9 months of supervised clinical experience in audiology.” *Id.* Although the statute refers to this requirement as a clinical experience, the time requirement is similar to many of the other states’ professional work experience requirement and an applicant must complete the requirement after completing their education, MICH. ADMIN. CODE r.338.4(1) (2005), which lends to the inference that, for the purposes of this analysis, the requirement is better classified as professional work experience.

¹²⁵ MICH. ADMIN. CODE r.338.4 (2005). Limited licensure is available for individuals who have completed the educational requirements for licensure, but not the clinical experience. *Id.* *See* note 122, *supra* discussing the state’s supervised clinical practicum requirement.

¹²⁶ *See*, MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 333.16807 (2005) (setting forth exceptions and limitations to audiology licensing requirements, but not promulgating an exception for school audiologists).

¹²⁷ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 148.515(2) (2006).

(a) An applicant must possess a master’s or doctoral degree that meets the requirements of paragraph (b). If completing a doctoral program in which a master’s degree has not been conferred, an applicant must submit a transcript showing completion of course work equivalent to, or exceeding, a master’s degree that meets the requirement of paragraph (b).

(b) All of the applicant’s graduate coursework and clinical practicum required in the professional area for which licensure is sought must have been initiated and completed at an institution whose program was accredited by the Educational Standards Board of the Council on Academic Accreditation in Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology, a body recognized by the United States Department of Education, or an equivalent as determined by the commissioner, in the area for which licensure is sought.

Id.

¹²⁸ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 148.515(4) (2006). The “applicant must complete the graduate or doctoral clinical experience required by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, the American Board of Audiology, or an equivalent, as determined by the commissioner” *Id.* The data in the table reflects ASHA guidelines. *See* note 4, *supra*.

¹²⁹ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 148.5161 (2006). An applicant working on their clinical fellowship or doctoral externship must possess a provisional license. *Id.*

¹³⁰ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 148.516 (2006). “An applicant who applies for licensure by equivalency must show evidence of possessing a current certificate of clinical competence issued by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association or board certification by the American Board of Audiology and must meet the requirements of section 148.514.” *Id.* Section 148.514 of the code lists no additional requirements and essentially points the applicant back

to section 148.516, making possession of the CCCs the only requirement for licensure by equivalency. *See*, MINN. STAT. ANN. § 148.514 (2006).

¹³¹ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 148.511 (2005). State statute regulating licensure of audiologists and speech-language pathologists “do not apply to school personnel licensed by the Board of Teaching and practicing within the scope of their school license under Minnesota Rules, part 8710.6000, or the paraprofessionals who assist these individuals.” *Id.* However, rule 8710.6000 only applies to educational speech-language pathologists, not to audiologists working in a school setting. MINN. R. 8710.6000 (2005).

¹³² MO. ANN. STAT. § 345.050 (2006). The applicant must “[h]old a master’s or a doctoral degree from a program accredited by the Council on Academic Accreditation of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association or other accrediting agency approved by the board in the area in which licensure is sought.” *Id.*

¹³³ *Id.* The clinical practicum requirement in the state is equivalent to that set forth by the “Council on Academic Accreditation of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association or other accrediting agency approved by the board in the area in which licensure is sought.” *Id.*

Additionally, an applicant must complete a clinical fellowship as defined by the statute; unless the applicant holds a clinical doctoral degree then, such applicant does not have to satisfy this requirement. *Id.* Clinical fellowship is defined as “the supervised professional employment period following completion of the academic and practicum requirements of an accredited training program.” MO. ANN. STAT. § 345.015(4) (2006) (emphasis added).

The data in the table reflects ASHA requirements for certification. *See* note 4, *supra*.

¹³⁴ MO. ANN. STAT. § 345.022 (2006).

¹³⁵ MO. ANN. STAT. § 345.050 (2006).

¹³⁶ *See*, MO. ANN. STAT. § 345.020 (2006) (stating that a person who is not licensed shall not practice or hold him or herself out to be an audiologist). The statute does list exemptions to the licensure requirements, under which speech-language pathologists working in public schools are exempt, but does not set forth any provisions regarding audiologists working in such settings. MO. ANN. STAT. § 345.025 (2006).

¹³⁷ MO. ANN. STAT. § 345.050 (2006). The applicant must present evidence of their “good and ethical character.” *Id.*

¹³⁸ N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 137-F:13(i)(c) (2005). “To be eligible for licensure by the board as an audiologist, an applicant shall “[p]ossess at least a master’s degree in audiology . . .” *Id.* The state administrative code allows for licensure of an individual who holds a master’s degree, a doctor of Philosophy, or a Doctor of Audiology degree. N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. [Hcp] 302.02(a)(1) (2005).

¹³⁹ N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 137-F:13(i)(d) (2005); N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. [Hcp] 302.02(a)(5) (2005).

¹⁴⁰ N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. [Hcp] 302.02(a)(7) (2005).

¹⁴¹ N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 137-F:14 (2005).

¹⁴² N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. [Hcp] 302.02(a)(11) (2005).

¹⁴³ *See* N.H. CODE ADMIN. R. ANN. [Ed] 507 (2005) (setting forth the certification standards for specific education personnel, including Guidance and Counseling Director, *id.* at 507.06, School Guidance Counselor, *id.* at 507.07, Social Worker, *id.* at 507.24, and Speech-Language Specialist, *id.* at 507.23, but does not state certification standards for audiologists working in school settings).

¹⁴⁴ N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 137-F:13(i)(g). (2005). The applicant must “[d]emonstrate sufficient evidence of good professional character and reliability to satisfy the board that the applicant shall faithfully and conscientiously avoid professional misconduct and otherwise adhere to the requirements of this chapter.” *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 637B.160(2) (2004).

An applicant must possess a master’s degree in audiology . . . from an accredited educational institution or possess equivalent training and experience. If he seeks to qualify on the basis of equivalent training and experience, the applicant must submit to the board satisfactory evidence that he has obtained at least 60 semester credits, or equivalent quarter credits, in courses related to

the normal development, function and use of speech and language or hearing, including, but not limited to, the management of disorders of speech or hearing and the legal, professional and ethical practices of audiology or speech pathology. At least 24 of the 60 credits, excluding any credits obtained for a thesis or dissertation, must have been obtained for courses directly relating to audiology or speech pathology.”

Id. Pursuant to the state administrative code, an individual who holds a doctoral degree in audiology is eligible for licensure. NEV. ADMIN. CODE § 637B.035 (2005).

¹⁴⁶ NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 637B.160(1)(e) (2004).

¹⁴⁷ NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 637B.190 (2005).

¹⁴⁸ NEV. ADMIN. CODE § 391.223 (2005). This section sets forth the requirements for “an endorsement to provide audiological services in kindergarten through grade 12.” *Id.* These requirements are similar to the state audiology licensing standards, but the rule does not require possession of a license to receive such an endorsement. *Id.* Moreover, the rule states that such an endorsement “is not required to provide audiological services in kindergarten through grade 12.” *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ NEV. REV. STAT. ANN. § 637B.160(1)(c) (2004).

¹⁵⁰ R.I. GEN. LAWS § 5-48-7(4) (2005). For licensure as an audiologist, the applicant must -

[s]ubmit an official transcript indicating possession of a master’s degree or a doctorate degree or equivalent in speech language pathology or audiology from an educational institution approved by the board.

Id.

¹⁵¹ R.I. GEN. LAWS § 5-48-7(5) (2005). In order to receive licensure, an applicant must

[c]omplete supervised clinical practicum experiences from an educational institution or its cooperating programs. The content of the practicum shall be approved by the board and in accordance with the current minimum requirements for the certificate of clinical competence issued by the American Speech Language Hearing Association and delineated in the rules and regulations.

Id.

The data in the table reflects the current ASHA professional experience requirements for certification. *See* note 4, *supra*.

¹⁵² R.I. GEN. LAWS § 5-48-7(6) (2005). The applicant must have nine-months of full-time supervised employment. *Id.* An applicant with a master’s degree shall participate in the supervised employment following the completion of the master’s degree, while an applicant with a doctoral degree can fulfill this employment requirement while obtaining their degree. *Id.*

¹⁵³ R.I. GEN. LAWS § 5-48-7(1) (2005).

¹⁵⁴ R.I. GEN. LAWS § 5-48-8(2) (2005).

¹⁵⁵ *See*, R.I. GEN. LAWS § 5-48-8(2) (2005) (listing exceptions to licensing requirements to practice audiology, but not exempting audiologists working in school settings).

¹⁵⁶ R.I. GEN. LAWS § 5-48-7(5) (2005).

¹⁵⁷ S.C. CODE ANN. § 40-67-220(B)(1)(a) (2004). The person seeking licensure must possess a post-graduate degree in audiology “from a school or program determined by the board to be equivalent to those accredited by the Council on Professional Standards of the American Speech-Language Hearing Association.” *Id.* Alternatively, an applicant is eligible for licensure if they “meet ASHA’s Standards for Certificate of clinical Competence, or its equivalent as approved by the board, in speech-language pathology or audiology in effect at the time of application.” S.C. CODE ANN. § 40-67-220(B)(2) (2004). Finally, an individual who has “a current ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence

or its equivalent as approved by the board” is eligible for licensure as an audiologist. S.C. CODE ANN. § 40-67-220(B)(3) (2004).

¹⁵⁸ There is no statutory requirement for professional experience however, an individual is eligible for licensure if they meet the requirements for the CCCs, S.C. CODE ANN. § 40-67-220(B)(2) (2004), or have obtained certification from ASHA or an equivalent certification, S.C. CODE ANN. § 40-67-220(B)(3) (2004).

¹⁵⁹ S.C. CODE ANN. § 40-67-220(B)(1)(c) (2004). To be eligible for an audiology license under subsection (B)(1), one must complete nine-months of supervised employment in the field. *Id.* This includes a minimum of 30 hours a week. *Id.*

¹⁶⁰ S.C. CODE ANN. § 40-67-220(C) (2004).

¹⁶¹ S.C. CODE ANN. § 40-67-220(B)(3) (2004). The statute lists options for obtaining licensure, included in these options is “meet ASHA’s Standards for Certificate of Clinical Competence, or its equivalent as approved by the board, in speech-language pathology or audiology in effect at the time of application.” *Id.*

¹⁶² S.C. CODE ANN. § 43-50 (2005). “The licensing of related educational professionals in the areas of Audiology, Nursing, and Social Work is remanded to the established licensing boards” *Id.*

¹⁶³ S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 36-24-17.3(2) (2005). A person must “[p]ossess a master’s or doctorate degree in audiology from a regionally accredited educational institution,” in order to be eligible for audiology licensure. *Id.*

¹⁶⁴ S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 36-24-17.3(3) (2005). For licensure as an audiologist an applicant must satisfy the clinical practicum requirements of “a regionally accredited educational institution or its cooperating program.” *Id.* Neither the statute nor the state administrative code set forth the number of hours necessary to complete this requirement.

¹⁶⁵ S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 36-24-17.3(4) (2005). The applicant must “[c]omplete a period of supervised graduate professional experience in audiology as recognized by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association or the American Academy of Audiology.” *Id.*

¹⁶⁶ S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 36-24-24.3 (2005).

¹⁶⁷ *But see* S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 36-24-17.3(4) (2005) (using ASHA or American Academy of Audiology requirements as the guideline for the professional experience requirement).

¹⁶⁸ S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 36-24-16 (2006). “

No person may engage in the practice of fitting and dispensing hearing aids or audiology, or display a sign, or in any other way advertise or hold oneself out as a person who practices the fitting and dispensing of hearing aids or audiology in the State of South Dakota unless the person holds a current license issued by the board as provided in this chapter.

Id.

¹⁶⁹ S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 36-24-17.3(1) (2005).

¹⁷⁰ TENN. CODE ANN. § 63-17-110(b)(1) (2005).

[T]o be eligible for licensure by the board as a speech language pathologist or audiologist, the applicant must . . . possess at least a master’s degree in the area of speech language pathology or audiology obtained from educational institutions approved by the board according to the regulations duly adopted under the chapter.

Id. Tennessee allows persons holding an Au.D. from an accredited institution, who have passed the examination, the requirements of which are set forth in section 63-17-110(b)(2) of the code, to practice audiology in the state even though they do not hold a valid license, pending disposition of application. TENN. CODE ANN. § 63-17-110(g) (2005).

¹⁷¹ TENN. CODE ANN. § 63-17-110(b)(3) (2005); TENN. COMP. R. & REGS. 1370-1-.04(1)(c)(2)(i) (2005).

¹⁷² TENN. CODE ANN. § 63-17-110(b)(3) (2005); TENN. COMP. R. & REGS. 1370-1-.01(11) (2005) (defining a clinical fellow as an individual “who is in the process of obtaining his paid professional experience as defined by ASHA”). The data in the table reflects ASHA professional experience requirements. *See* note 4, *supra*.

¹⁷³ TENN. COMP. R. & REGS. 1370-1-.04(1)(c)(1) (2005). An applicant who possess the CCCs does not have to complete the required supervised clinical experience and the clinical fellowship. *Id.*

¹⁷⁴ TENN. COMP. R. & REGS. 0520-2-4-.02 (2005). For licensure as a school audiologist, an individual need only hold a graduate degree in audiology; an audiology license is not required. *Id.*

¹⁷⁵ TENN. CODE ANN. § 63-17-110(b)(1) (2005).

¹⁷⁶ UTAH CODE ANN. § 58-41-5(3)(a) (2005). For licensure as an audiologist, one must show “that the applicant is the holder of a doctor’s or master’s degree or its equivalent in the area of . . . audiology, from an accredited university or college, based on program of studies primarily in the field of . . . audiology.” *Id.*

¹⁷⁷ UTAH CODE ANN. § 58-41-5(5) (2005).

¹⁷⁸ UTAH ADMIN. CODE r.156-41-302 (2005). “ASHA certification as a speech-language pathologist or audiologist is one acceptable method to document that an individual has completed the requirements of Subsections 58-41-5(3) through (7).” *Id.* The only additional requirements that an applicant with the CCCs must fulfill is to submit a completed application with the application fee, UTAH CODE ANN. § 58-41-5(1) (2005), and “be of good moral character” UTAH CODE ANN. § 58-41-5(2) (2005).

¹⁷⁹ UTAH CODE ANN. § 58-41-4(1)(2) (2005). An individual who holds a current credential from the Office of Education, and only works in a school setting need not hold an audiology license. *Id.*

¹⁸⁰ UTAH CODE ANN. § 58-41-5(2) (2005).

¹⁸¹ VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 26, § 4457(1) (2005). Applicants must hold “[a] master’s degree or equivalent” for licensure as an audiologist. *Id.* According to the state administrative code, individuals who hold a doctoral degree in audiology are also eligible for licensure as an audiologist. 22-000-033 VT. CODE R. § 5436.2 (2005).

¹⁸² VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 26 § 4457(2) (2005).The applicant is required to participate in a supervised clinical practicum; the length and content of this practicum are determined by rule. *Id.* However, a clinical practicum is not a requirement in the state rules. *See* 22-000-033 VT. CODE R. § 5436.2 (2006) (setting forth the requirements for audiology licensure).

¹⁸³ 22-000-033 VT. CODE R. § 5436.2(a)(2) (2006). Applicant must complete “a period of post-graduate professional training, the length and content of which shall comply with standards established by ASHA or ABA.” *Id.* The chart reflects ABA standards. *See* note 116, *supra*.

¹⁸⁴ *But see*, 22-000-033 VT. CODE R. § 5436.2(b) (2005) (stating that, “[A]pplicants who qualify for a current Certificate of Clinical Competence from ASHA or for board certification in Audiology from ABA shall be deemed to have met the above requirements.” The above requirements referenced include educational, professional work experience, and examination requirements. However, the rule does not require possession of the CCCs in order to be licensed; instead, the rule only mandates that an individual meet the requirements for certification in order to obtain licensure.).

¹⁸⁵ VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 26 § 4454(b) (2005). “This chapter shall not be construed to limit the authority of the state board of education to determine and evaluate the qualifications of, issue license to, or discipline licensees who are within the jurisdiction of the state board of education or the Vermont standards board for professional educators.” *Id.* It is unclear whether this provisions allows for audiologists to practice in a school setting without a license.

The rules regulating Audiologist and Speech Language Pathologists licensure however, make an exception to licensure for Educational Speech Language Pathologists, but do not make an exception for audiologists. 22-000-033 VT. CODE R. § 5436.6 (2005). Thus, for the purposes of this chart, it is assumed that an Educational Audiologist must be licensed as an Audiologist.

¹⁸⁶ VA. ADMIN. CODE § 30-20-170 (2005). An applicant must have “a master’s degree or its equivalent as determined by the board or a doctoral degree from a college or university whose audiology and speech-language program is regionally accredited by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association or an equivalent accrediting body.” *Id.*

¹⁸⁷ VA. CODE ANN. § 54.1-2604 (2005). “The Board may issue a provisional license to an applicant for licensure in audiology who has met the educational and examination requirements for licensure, to allow for the applicant to obtain clinical experience as specified in the Board’s regulations.” *Id.*

¹⁸⁸ *Id.* A license may be granted to an individual who “[h]olds a current and unrestricted Certificate of Clinical Competence in the area in which he seeks licensure issued by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association . . . and [h]as passed the qualifying examination from an accrediting body” *Id.* Although this code section requires an applicant pass an examination in addition to holding the CCCs, it is unnecessary to require exam passage because this requirement is included in the certification standards. *See* note 4, *supra* (setting forth the guidelines for obtaining ASHA certification).

¹⁸⁹ VA. CODE ANN. § 54.1-2601 (2005). The Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology chapter of the state code, regulating the practice of audiology, shall not prevent an individual from working in an “educational institution as a speech or hearing specialist” *Id.*

¹⁹⁰ WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 18.35.040(2)(b) (2006). To eligible for licensure, one must obtain “a master’s degree or the equivalent, or a doctorate degree or the equivalent, from a program at a board-approved institution of higher learning.” *Id.*

¹⁹¹ WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 18.35.040(2)(b) (2006). An applicant must complete a “supervised clinical practicum experience as defined by rules adopted by the board.” *Id.* The state administrative code does not set forth a specific time requirement for the supervised clinical practicum.

¹⁹² WASH. ADMIN. CODE 246-828-025(2)(a) (2006) authorized by WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 18.35.040(2)(c) (2006), stating that the applicant must complete a professional work experience as defined by the board.

¹⁹³ WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 18.35.060 (2006).

¹⁹⁴ WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 18.35.195(2)(c) (2006). The statutory chapter regulating audiology licensure shall not prohibit or regulate

[t]he practice of audiology . . . by persons certified by the state board of education as education staff associates, except for those persons electing to be licensed under this chapter. However, a person certified by the state board of education as an education staff associate who practices outside the school setting must be a licensed audiologist.

Id.

¹⁹⁵ WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 18.35.040(2)(c) (2006). An applicant is eligible for licensure as long as he or she “[h]as not committed unprofessional conduct as specified by the uniform disciplinary act.” *Id.*

¹⁹⁶ WIS. STAT. ANN. § 459.24(3)(d) (2005). To be eligible for licensure, an applicant must have “received a master’s degree in audiology from a college or university approved by the examining board, or has completed education or training that the examining board determines is substantially equivalent to the completion of those requirements.” *Id.* According to Wisconsin Administrative Code, an individual who holds an Au.D. degree is eligible for licensure as an audiologist. WIS. ADMIN. CODE [HAS] § 6.04 (2005).

¹⁹⁷ WIS. STAT. ANN. § 459.24(3)(d) (2005). The applicant must show that they have completed a supervised clinical practicum. *Id.* “‘Supervised clinical practicum’ means a program required by a college or university for completion of a master’s degree that consists of supervised applications of speech-language pathology or audiology.” WIS. ADMIN. CODE [HAS] § 6.02(9) (2005).

¹⁹⁸ The applicant must provide “evidence satisfactory to the examining board that he or she has completed a postgraduate clinical fellowship in audiology approved by the examining board or has completed education or training that the examining board determines is substantially equivalent to the completion of such a fellowship.” WIS. STAT. ANN. § 459.24(3)(f) (2005). Post clinical fellowship “means a program approved by the board consisting of a minimum of 9 months of supervised clinical practice in speech-language pathology or audiology provided in the work setting to which an applicant is seeking licensure.” WIS. ADMIN. CODE [HAS] § 6.02(6) (2005).

¹⁹⁹ WIS. STAT. ANN. § 459.24(6) (2005).

²⁰⁰ WIS. ADMIN. CODE [HAS] § 6.05 (2005). “Note: The board accepts Certificates of Clinical Competence (CCC) in speech-language pathology and audiology granted by ASHA, . . . , as evidence of completion of education and training that is substantially equivalent to passing the NESPA examination.” *Id.* Pursuant to the code, an applicant must fulfill requirements other than passing the NESPA examination, such as completing a postgraduate clinical fellowship. WIS. ADMIN. CODE [HAS] § 6.03(7) (2005).

²⁰¹ *See*, WIS. STAT. ANN. § 459.22 (2005) (listing practices exempt from such audiology licensing requirements, but not including school audiologists).

²⁰² WIS. STAT. ANN. § 459.24(3)(c) (2005). The applicant must present “evidence satisfactory to the examining board that he or she does not have a conviction record. *Id.*”

²⁰³ CAL. [BUS. & PROF.] CODE § 2532.5(a) (2005). To be eligible for licensure, one must “[p]ossess at least a master’s degree in speech-language pathology or audiology from an educational institution approved by the board or qualifications deemed equivalent by the board. *Id.*”

²⁰⁴ CAL. CODE REGS. tit. 16, § 1399.152.2(c) (2005), authorized by CAL. [BUS. & PROF.] CODE § 2532.5(c) (2005), stating that “[t]he board shall establish by regulation the required number of clock hours, not to exceed 300 clock hours, of supervised clinical practice necessary for the applicant.”

²⁰⁵ CAL. [BUS. & PROF.] CODE § 2532.5(d) (2005). An applicant must participate in 36-weeks of full-time, supervised, professional experience. This requirement shall be completed after the applicant has finished the educational requirements, and the statutorily mandated clinical practice. *Id.*

²⁰⁶ CAL. [BUS. & PROF.] CODE § 2532.7 (2005). Not only does the state permit temporary student licensure, the statute mandates that any student working toward completion of the professional experience requirement of Section 2532.2 must obtain a temporary license. *Id.* The board will not approve any experience obtained by a student who did not possess a “required professional experience temporary license” while doing their professional experience. *Id.*

²⁰⁷ CAL. [BUS. & PROF.] CODE § 2532.8 (2005). “The board shall deem a person who holds a valid certificate of clinical competence in speech-language pathology or audiology issued by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association’s Council for Clinical Certification to have met the educational and experience requirements set forth for speech-language pathologists or audiologists” *Id.*

²⁰⁸ CAL. [BUS. & PROF.] CODE § 2530.5 (2005).

Nothing in this chapter [Speech-language Pathologists and Audiologists] shall be construed as restricting or preventing the practice of . . . audiology by personnel holding the appropriate credential from the Commission on Teacher Credentialing as long as the practice is conducted within the confines of or under the jurisdiction of a public preschool, elementary or secondary school by which they are employed.”

Id.

²⁰⁹ DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 24, § 3708(a)(1)a. (2006). The applicant must hold a “master’s degree or its equivalent from an accredited college or university, with major emphasis in . . . audiology.” *Id.*

²¹⁰ DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 24, § 3708(a)(1) (2006). The applicant must show that he or she “has met the national requirements for certification of clinical competence issued by the American Speech/Language and Hearing Association (ASHA).” *Id.* The statute goes on to state that the requirements include the following -

- a. Possession of a master's degree or its equivalent from an accredited college or university, with major emphasis in speech/language pathology, audiology, communication disorders or speech/language and hearing science.
- b. A supervised clinical practicum in accordance with the Board's rules and regulations.
- c. Completion of 9-months' full-time or 18-months' part-time supervised clinical fellowship year, begun after fulfilling academic and clinical practicum requirements.
- d. Successful completion of a national examination in the area of applicant's specialty prepared by a national testing service and approved by the Division.

Id. However, the board does not set forth a supervised clinical practicum requirement. Further, the 9-month clinical fellowship year is inconsistent with the 2007 changes to ASHA. It is unclear what Delaware’s licensing requirements are; the table reflects the current requirements for ASHA certification. *See* note 4, *supra*.

²¹¹ DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 24, § 3713(a) (2006).

²¹² *See* note 210, *supra*.

²¹³ *See*, DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 24, § 3719 (2006) (listing exemptions to licensure requirements to practice audiology; an exception for school audiologists is not included).

²¹⁴ HAW. REV. STAT. § 468E-5(1) (2006). The applicant must have “at least a master’s degree or its equivalent in the area of speech pathology or audiology, as the case may be, from an educational institution recognized by the board.” *Id.*

²¹⁵ HAW. REV. STAT. § 468E-5(2) (2006). The applicant must complete the requirements for certification set forth by ASHA. *Id.* The data in the table reflects ASHA certification requirements. *See* note 4, *supra*.

²¹⁶ HAW. CODE R. § 16-100-19 (2006). One of three ways an applicant is eligible for licensure is “[b]y qualifying on the basis of the certificate of clinical competence awarded the person by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA).”

²¹⁷ *See*, HAW. REV. STAT. § 468E-4 (2006) (stating that the statutory chapter regulating the practice of audiology does not apply to certain individuals or professions, but not including an exception for school audiologists).

²¹⁸ KAN. STAT. ANN. § 65-6505(a) (2006). One must obtain “at least a master’s degree or equivalent in . . . audiology from an educational institution with standards consistent with those of the state universities of Kansas approved by the secretary pursuant to rules and regulations” in order to be licensed as an audiologist. *Id.*

²¹⁹ KAN. ADMIN. REGS. § 28-61-2(g) (2006), authorized by KAN. STAT. ANN. § 65-6505(b) (2005), the board develops the rules and regulations applicable to the clinical practicum requirement.

²²⁰ KAN. ADMIN. REGS. § 28-61-2(h)(1) (2006), authorized by KAN. STAT. ANN. § 65-6505(c) (2005), stating that the requirements of postgraduate work experience shall be set forth by the board in the rules and regulations.

²²¹ KAN. STAT. ANN. § 65-6506(e) (2006).

²²² KAN. STAT. ANN. § 65-6511(c) (2006). Audiology licensing standards do not apply to “persons duly credentialed by this state as a teacher of the deaf or hearing impaired who are providing services within the lawful scope of their authority so long as they do not hold themselves out to the public” as an audiologist, or a series of other titles set forth in section 65-6504 of the statute. *Id.*

²²³ MISS. CODE ANN. § 73-38-9(b)(1) (2005). One must “possess at least a master’s degree or its equivalent in the area of . . . audiology, . . . , from an educational institution recognized by the board,” in order to eligible for licensure as an audiologist. *Id.*

²²⁴ MISS. CODE ANN. § 73-38-9(c) (2005). Applicant must “submit evidence of the completion of the educational, clinical experience and employment requirements, which requirements shall be based on appropriate national standards and prescribed by the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.” *Id.* The standard for this requirement is not set forth in the state administrative code.

²²⁵ 12-000-002 MISS. CODE R. § 4-2(B) (2005).

²²⁶ MISS. CODE ANN. § 73-38-25 (2005).

²²⁷ MISS. CODE ANN. § 73-38-23(2) (2005). “The board shall waive the examination for licensure of any person certified as clinically competent by ASHA in the area for which such person is applying for licensure.”

²²⁸ MISS. CODE ANN. § 73-38-7 (2005).

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as preventing or restricting . . . [a] person from being employed . . . without a license . . . as a . . . audiologist . . . by the governing authority of any school district or private or parochial school in this state, if such person performs . . . audiology

services within the confines or under the jurisdiction of the organization by which he is employed.”

Id.

²²⁹ MISS. CODE ANN. § 73-38-9(a) (2005).

²³⁰ N.J. STAT. ANN. § 45:3B-8(a) (2005). “To be eligible for a license to practice audiology or speech-language pathology, an applicant shall: Possess at least a master’s degree or its equivalent in the area of audiology or speech-language pathology from an accredited college or university acceptable to the Department of Higher Education.” *Id.*

²³¹ N.J. STAT. ANN. § 45:3B-8(b) (2005); N.J. ADMIN. CODE § 13:44C-3.4(c) (2005).

²³² N.J. STAT. ANN. § 45:3B-8(c) (2005); N.J. ADMIN. CODE § 13:44C-3.6 (2005).

²³³ N.J. STAT. ANN. § 45:3B-14 (2005).

²³⁴ *See*, N.J. STAT. ANN. § 45:3B-17 (2005) (stating that certain individuals are exempt from statutory regulations of the practice of audiology, but not giving an exemption for individuals practicing audiology in a school setting).

²³⁵ N.Y. [EDU.]LAW § 8206(2) (2005). The applicant must “have obtained at least a Masters degree in speech-language pathology and/or audiology or its equivalent, as determined by the department, in accordance with the commissioner’s regulations.” *Id.*

²³⁶ N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 8, § 75.1(b)(2) (2006). The applicant must “have experience satisfactory to the board and in accordance with the commissioner’s regulations. N.Y. [EDU.]LAW § 8206(3) (2005).

²³⁷ N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 8, § 75.2 (a) (2006).

²³⁸ N.Y. [EDU.]LAW § 902 (2005). The state statute regulating the employment of health professionals by the board of education, defines a health professional as an individual “duly licensed or otherwise authorized to practice a health profession pursuant to applicable law.” *Id.* An audiologist is included in the definition. *Id.*

²³⁹ N.Y. [EDU.]LAW § 8206(6) (2005).

²⁴⁰ N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 90-295(1) (2005).

To be eligible for permanent licensure by the Board as a speech and language pathologist or audiologist, the applicant must: (1) Possess at least a master’s degree in speech and language pathology or audiology or qualifications deemed equivalent by the Board under regulations duly adopted under this Article. Such degree or equivalent qualifications shall be from an accredited institution.

Id.

²⁴¹ N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 90-295(3) (2005).

²⁴² N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 90-295(4) (2005).

²⁴³ N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 90-298 (2005). A student must possess a temporary license while completing the supervised experience. *Id.*

²⁴⁴ N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 90-296(c)(1) (2005). Passage of a written examination is not required for “[a] person who holds a certificate of clinical competence issued by the American Speech-Hearing-Language Association in the specialized area for which such person seeks licensure.” *Id.*

²⁴⁵ N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 90-294(c)(4) (2005). Regulations governing the practice of audiology do not apply to a person holding “a valid and current credential as a[n] . . . audiologist issued by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction . . . if such person practices . . . audiology in a salaried position solely within the confines or under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction” *Id.*

²⁴⁶ N.D. CENT. CODE. § 43-37-04(2) (2005). Possession of “at least a master’s degree or its equivalent in the area of . . . audiology from an educational institution recognized by the board” is necessary for licensure as an audiologist. *Id.*

²⁴⁷ See, N.D. CENT. CODE. § 43-37-03 (2005) (setting forth exceptions from statutes regulating the practice of audiology, but not including an exception for audiologists working in school settings. The statute does provide an exception for school speech-language pathologists and teachers of the hearing impaired, but not audiologists.).

²⁴⁸ N.D. CENT. CODE. § 43-37-04(1).

²⁴⁹ OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 681.260(1) (2003). To be eligible for licensure, the applicant must “[p]ossess at least a master’s degree or equivalent in the area of speech-language pathology or audiology from an approved college or university.” *Id.*

²⁵⁰ OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 681.260(3) (2003). The clinical experience must include work with “individual presenting a variety of disorders of communication, the experience being obtained within the training institution or in one of its cooperating programs.” *Id.*

²⁵¹ OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 681.260(1)(d) (2003).

²⁵² OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 681.325 (2003).

²⁵³ OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 681.300(2) (2003). “The board *may* waive the examination and grant a license to those who hold the Certificate of Clinical Competence of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association in the area for which they are applying for a license.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

²⁵⁴ OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 681.230 (2003).

²⁵⁵ TEX. [OCC.] CODE ANN. § 401.304(a)(1) (2005). For licensure eligibility as an audiologist an applicant must have “at least a master’s degree with a major in at least one of the areas of communicative sciences or disorders from a program accredited by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association in an accredited or approved college or university.” *Id.*

²⁵⁶ 22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 741.81(c)(2) (2005). The applicant must complete the “minimum number of hours, established by the board, of supervised clinical experience with persons who present a variety of communication disorders.” TEX. [OCC.] CODE ANN. § 401.304(a)(4) (2005).

²⁵⁷ 22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 741.81(d) (2005), authorized by TEX [OCC.] CODE ANN. § 401.304(a)(5) (2005), stating that for licensure eligibility one must participate in a full-time supervised professional experience, the requirements of which are defined by the board. *Id.*

²⁵⁸ TEX. [OCC.] CODE ANN. § 401.311 (2005); 22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 741.82 (2005).

²⁵⁹ 22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 741.83 (2005). “An applicant for the audiology license seeking to waive the requirements as set out in the Texas *Occupations Code*, § 401.308(f), and § 741.81 of this title (relating to Requirements for an Audiology License) shall be issued the license if the applicant holds the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association certificate of clinical competence in audiology.” *Id.* The licensure requirements set forth in 22 TEX. ADMIN. CODE § 741.81 (2005), include education, supervised clinical experience, professional work experience, and exam passage. Thus, it seems that possession of the CCCs satisfies the education, training, and examination requirements for licensure. However, § 741.81 also calls for an applicant to “meet the requirements set out in the Texas *Occupations Code*, § 401.304 and § 401.305 . . .” *Id.* The statutory requirements referenced include education, clinical experience, professional work experience, and passage of an examination. TEX. [OCC.] CODE ANN. § 401.304 and § 401.305 (2005). Therefore, it is unclear whether possession of the CCCs actually qualifies a person for licensure without providing evidence of meeting the statutory requirements. However, because the statutory requirements referenced are the same as the administrative code requirements which are waived for an individual holding the CCCs, it is likely that a person with the CCCs is eligible for licensure without providing proof of completion of the statutory or administrative code education, training, or examination requirements.

²⁶⁰ See TEX. [OCC.] CODE ANN. § 401.314 (2005).

²⁶¹ W. VA. CODE ANN. § 30-32-12(c) (2005). An applicant must have “at least a master’s degree or equivalent in speech-language pathology or audiology from an educational institution approved by the board which consists of coursework approved by the board and delineated in the rules.” *Id.*

²⁶² W. VA. CODE ANN. § 30-32-12(d) (2005); W. VA. CODE R. § 29-1-9 (2005).

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- ²⁶³ W. VA. CODE ANN. § 30-32-12(e) (2005); W. VA. CODE R. § 29-1-10 (2005).
- ²⁶⁴ W. VA. CODE ANN. § 30-32-14 (2005).
- ²⁶⁵ W. VA. CODE ANN. § 30-32-13(b)(2) (2005).
- ²⁶⁶ W. VA. CODE ANN. § 30-32-5(d) (2005). The statutes governing the practice of audiology do not prevent or restrict “[a] person employed or contracted with the West Virginia Board of Education, a county board of education, or a Regional Education Service Agency.” *Id.*
- ²⁶⁷ WYO. STAT. ANN. § 33-33-105(a)(i) (2005). The applicant must hold “at least a master’s degree or its equivalent in the area of speech pathology or audiology from an educational institution recognized by the board.” *Id.*
- ²⁶⁸ 024-058-004 WYO. CODE R. § 2(a). “The qualifications for licensure shall be equivalent to the current requirements prescribed by the Council on Professional Standards of the A.S.H.A. for the Certificate of Clinical Competence.” *Id.* The information in the table reflects current ASHA standards. *See* note 4, *supra*.
- ²⁶⁹ 024-058-004 WYO. CODE R. § 2(c). “A bona fide copy of the Certificate of Clinical Competence in Speech-Language Pathology or Audiology and a bona fide copy of the card showing current certified status in the A.S.H.A. may be submitted in lieu of the documents listed above in subparagraph (b).” *Id.* Subsection “b” states that “[e]ach applicant shall submit bona fide copies of all documents required by the A.S.H.A. for the Certificate of Clinical Competence in the area for which the individual is applying for licensure. 024-058-004 WYO. CODE R. § 2(b).
- ²⁷⁰ WYO. STAT. ANN. § 33-33-104(a)(iii) (2005). The statutory chapter regulating audiologists does not affect an individual “who holds a valid and current certificate as a . . . hearing specialist, issued by the department of education from performing . . . audiology services solely in the public schools . . .” *Id.* The standards for school audiologists set forth by the professional teaching standards board do not require that a school audiologist have an audiology license. 024-019-0011 WYO. CODE R. § 2 (2006).
- ²⁷¹ ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 36-1940(A)(2)(a) (2005). “A person who wishes to be licensed as an audiologist shall possess “[a] master’s degree in audiology or the equivalent from a nationally or regionally accredited college or university in a program consistent with the standards of this state’s universities.” *Id.*
- ²⁷² ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE § R9-16-202(2) (2005), authorized by ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 36-1940(A)(2)(b) (2005), stating that for licensure eligibility, one must complete “a supervised clinical practicum in audiology from a nationally or regionally accredited college or university in a program consistent with the standards of this state’s universities.”
- ²⁷³ ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE § R9-16-202(3) (2005), authorized by ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 36-1940(A)(2)(c) (2005), stating that the applicant must complete “postgraduate professional experience in the field of audiology approved by the director.”
- ²⁷⁴ ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 36-1940.03 (2005).
- ²⁷⁵ ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 36-1940.02(A)(2) (2005).
- ²⁷⁶ ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE § R9-16-202(2) & (3) (2005). “An applicant shall provide the Department with written documentation of either a current CCC or completion of a minimum of 300 clock hours in a clinical practicum at an accredited college or university . . .” ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE § R9-16-202(2) (2005). Additionally, “[a]n applicant shall provide the Department with written documentation of either a current CCC or completion of 36 weeks or more of a clinical fellowship as evidence of completion of the postgraduate professional experience . . .” ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE § R9-16-202(3) (2005).
- ²⁷⁷ ARIZ. ADMIN. CODE § R7-2-401 (2005). According to the state administrative code chapter entitled “State Board of Education,” an audiologist is “a person who specializes in the identification and prevention of hearing problems and in non-medical rehabilitation of those who have hearing impairments and who is licensed to practice audiology . . .” *Id.*
- ²⁷⁸ ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 36-1940(A)(4) (2005).
- ²⁷⁹ ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 32 § 6020-A(1) (2005). A “master’s degree or its equivalent, as determined by the board, which is consistent with the requirements for the American Speech and Hearing Association Certificate of Clinical Competency in Speech Pathology or Audiology,” is required for licensure as an audiologist. *Id.*

²⁸⁰ 02-296-002 ME. CODE R. § 1 (2005) To be licensed as an audiologist, an applicant must obtain a master’s degree “which is substantially equivalent to the requirements for graduate coursework, supervised clinical observation and clinical practicum contained.” *Id.* The information in the table reflects ASHA standards. *See* note 4, *supra*.

²⁸¹ ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 32 § 6025 (2005).

²⁸² *But see*, 02-296-002 ME. CODE R. § 2 (2005) (stating that possession of the CCCs is one option for licensure. However, other requirements under this option include continuing education and prior employment as an audiologist. Therefore, this appears to be licensure by reciprocity, not a means to obtain an initial license).

²⁸³ ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 32 § 6005 (2005). The statutory provisions regulating audiologists do not prevent or restrict

[a] person who holds a valid and current credential as a . . . hearing clinician, issued by the Department of Education, from providing such services within a local educational agency, . . . , if such person performs . . . audiology services solely within the confines or under the jurisdiction of the organization by which that person is employed.

Id.

²⁸⁴ NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 71-1,190 (1) (2005). The applicant must show “proof of a master’s degree or its equivalent in audiology . . . from an academic program approved by the board.” *Id.*

²⁸⁵ NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 71-1,190 (2) (2005)

²⁸⁶ NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 71-1,194(1) (2005).

²⁸⁷ NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 71-1,190 (2005). “Presentation of official documentation of certification by a nationwide professional accrediting organization approved by the board shall be deemed equivalent to subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) of this section.” *Id.* The requirements in the subdivisions referenced include, education, professional experience, and exam passage. *Id.*

²⁸⁸ NEB. REV. STAT. ANN. § 71-1,187(4) (2005). The audiology licensing laws do not prevent or restrict “[t]he practice of audiology . . . or the use of the official title of such practice by a person who holds a valid and current credential as a . . . hearing specialist issued by the State Department of Education . . .” *Id.*

²⁸⁹ 63 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. § 1707(a)(2) (2005). A person must “possess a master’s degree in audiology or its equivalent from an accredited academic institution,” for licensure as an audiologist. *Id.*

²⁹⁰ 63 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. § 1707(a)(2) (2005).

²⁹¹ 63 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. § 1707(b)(2) (2005). The examination and education requirements are waived for individuals who possess the CCCs. *Id.*

²⁹² 63 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. § 1706(b)(2) (2005). The Speech-language and Hearing Licensure Act does not restrict or prevent “[a] person who holds a valid credential issued by the Department of Education in the area of speech or hearing and who is employed in public or private elementary and secondary schools or institutions . . . from engaging in his or her occupation . . .” *Id.*

²⁹³ 63 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. § 1707(a) (2005).