

## Two public agencies license SLPs in Indiana.

1. The Indiana Professional Licensing Agency (IPLA)
2. The Indiana Department of Education (IDOE)

- As a **post July 2005** graduate of a **graduate program** in Communication Disorders:
  - You **MUST hold both** of these licenses to practice in Indiana schools.
- If you graduated from a graduate program **prior to July 2005...**
  - You may use a current IPLA license to seek a school license as well as maintain it.



## Obtaining a License from the IDOE (DPS License)

### Step 1

- Finish Graduate School
- Register with the IPLA as a Clinical Fellow at [http://www.in.gov/pla/files/CFY.INSTRUCTIONS\\_2012.pdf](http://www.in.gov/pla/files/CFY.INSTRUCTIONS_2012.pdf)

### Step 2

- Go to <http://www.doe.in.gov/licensing/speech-language-pathologist-licensure>
- You will find procedures for becoming a licensed *Teacher of Communication Disorders* (SLP) in Indiana.
- Your first license will be called an *initial practitioner's license* in communication disorders. This type of license falls into the "instructional" license category.
  - SLPs will have a two year Initial Practitioner (IP) license through the IDOE, but because a SLP will also hold an IPLA CF SLP license, the IDOE recognizes the CF program that is being completed for the IPLA license to count for IMAP. Once the SLP has completed the CFY and obtains the updated IPLA license, that is submitted with an application to the IDOE to convert the IP license to the five year Proficient Practitioner (PP) license.

### Step 3

- **Upon completion of your Clinical Fellowship:**
  - Apply for your **IPLA** license.
  - Once you receive your IPLA license, use it to apply for a **Proficient Practitioner license** from the IDOE (a 5-year license).
  - If you **maintain your IPLA license** you can **use it to renew your school license** as often as needed
  - IF you complete an Advanced Degree (above Master's Degree) and you may apply for an "Accomplished Practitioner" license.
- **Emergency Permits**
  - Emergency Permits are now available for Teachers of Communication Disorders
  - These e-permits are only available to school districts (no other setting)
  - An e-permit can only be sought by a Superintendent when a licensed SLP cannot be found to fill a persistent vacancy.

*Thanks to ISHA's lobbying efforts and the support of key legislators, HB 1821 was passed during the 2007 Legislative Session. This legislation allows the IDOE to issue initial practitioner licenses to Clinical Fellows.*

- The holder of an Emergency Permit in Communication Disorders does **NOT** have a license.
- ISHA lobbied hard to include parameters for the education, scope of practice, and oversight of individuals working under Emergency Permit.
- Emergency Permit holder must
  - Have earned a Bachelor's degree **in** communication disorders.
  - **Be enrolled in** a graduate program and have submit an **approved** plan of study
  - Must have **access to** a licensed SLP.
  - Must practice **within their** scope of education and training.
  - **Not use** the title Speech-Language Pathologist or anything similar.
- **Types of Support Personnel**
  - Speech-Language Assistant: Holds a Bachelor's Degree in Communication Disorders
  - Speech-Language Associate: Holds a 2-Year Associates Degree in Communication Disorders
  - Speech-Language Aide: Needs at least a High School Diploma
- **Support Personnel must...**
  - Register with the IPLA
  - Be supervised by a licensed SLP
  - Not be supervised by an individual on an emergency permit
  - Are limited in their scope of practice
  - Parents must be informed when their child is served by support personnel.
- **Medicaid can be billed if** appropriate supervision of support personnel is provided by a certified (CCC) SLP and the service provided by the paraprofessional is within their scope of practice.

