Practice Difference Across Provinces: Key Links

It is each registrant's responsibility to inform themselves adequately in order to adhere to all the legislation, regulations, by-laws, standards, guidelines and advice in the province where they are registered with a secondary registration. The following chart outlines **some** of the key differences but it is **not exhaustive and therefore not considered your only source for informing your practice in the secondary province**. If, after reviewing the resources below, you have questions, please don't hesitate to contact the relevant College.

Practice Guidance	Alberta	Ontario	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan
CPP Registration Category in Secondary Province	Courtesy Permit-Cross Provincial Practice Registration	General Certificate - Cross Provincial Practice	Restricted Purpose	Cross Provincial Practice Registration	Temporary Licence
Fees	Application Fee: $0 Courtesy Registration Fee: $200 Total: $200 for 12 months	Application Fee: $150 Registration Fee: $50 Total: $200 for 12 months	Application Fee: $100 Registration Fee: $40 Practice Fee: $60 Total: $200 for 12 months	Fees: Application Fee: $50 Registration Fee: $150 Total: $200 for 12 months	Application Fee: $150 Registration Fee: $100 Total: $250 for 12 months
Registration Category Indicating You are "Fully Practicing" in the Primary Province	Practice Permit-General Register	General Certificate	Full – Certificate of Practice	Registered Member	Practicing Licence
General Practice Documents	Key College Documents	Standards and Resources Legislation and Regulations	General Regulation Standards of Practice Practice Directions & Guidance Documents CASLPM By-Laws Code of Ethics	Act Incorporating The New Brunswick Association of Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists - NBASLPA ByLaws - NBASLPA Rules - NBASLPA Code Of Ethics - NBASLPA Practice Standards - NBASLPA	SASLPA Code Of Ethics SASLPA Act And Bylaws HTTPS://SASLPA.CA/LEGISLATION SASLPA Registrant Handbook SASLPA Practice Guidelines HTTPS://SASLPA.CA/RESOURCES/REFERENCE-DOCUMENTS/
Jurisprudence Training Requirements	Not mandatory but recommended. Modules can be found here.	No jurisprudence training available.	Not mandatory but recommended. Module can be found here.	Not mandatory but recommended	No jurisprudence training available.

Practice Guidance	Alberta	Ontario	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan
Communicating a Diagnosis	SLPs are able to communicate a speech, language or swallowing diagnosis. Audiologists are able to communicate a diagnosis of an auditory or vestibular dysfunction.	SLPs and Audiologists are not permitted to communicate a diagnosis. Practice Advice: Communicating Clinical Information or A Diagnosis: Do You Know the Difference?	SLPs can communicate a diagnosis of a speech, language, or related communication/swallowing dysfunction or disorder. SLP Reserved Acts Audiologists can communicate a diagnosis of an auditory or vestibular dysfunction. AUD Reserved Acts	There is no legislation in New Brunswick prohibiting audiologists or speech-language pathologists from diagnosing communication and swallowing disorders within their scope of practice.	**SASLPA Diagnosing Statement** Based on knowledge and skills developed at their educational institutes, forming and communicating audiology and speech-language pathology diagnoses falls within the normal scope of practice for audiologists and speech-language pathologists. Forming and communicating diagnoses falls within the normal scope of practice for audiologists and speech-language pathologists, they do not contravene *The Psychologist's Act, 1997* by making and communicating audiology and speech-language pathology related diagnoses. Formation and communication of speech and/or language disorder found in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) must be team-based and reference the team's findings and other team members' reports.
Using the Protected Professional Titles	Using Your Protected Professional Designation the Right Way Speech-language pathologist and audiologist protected titles and registered designations, including examples, are outlined on page 1 and 2 of this document.	The *Audiology and Speech-Language Pathology Act, 1991* states, Section 8, paragraph 1: Restricted titles 8 (1) No person other than a member shall use the titles "audiologist", "speech-language pathologist" or "speech therapist", a variation or abbreviation or an equivalent in another language. 1991, c. 19, s. 8 (1).	Use of Titles, Credentials, Certification Designations, and Use of The Title "Doctor" AUD Ex: Jane Doe, Registered Audiologist (Restricted Purpose); or Jane Doe, R. Aud. (Restricted Purpose). SLP Ex: John Doe, Registered Speech – Language Pathologist (Restricted Purpose); or John Doe, RSLP (Restricted Purpose)	Refer to the *Act Incorporating the New Brunswick Association of Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists* regarding the use of protected professional titles Master ACT ENG May2000PROOFEDMAY2002 (nbaslpa.ca) **Act 2(2) -** speech-language pathology **Act 2(3)** -audiology	Titles allowed for Temporary Member: "Audiologist, Temporary Registered SK Lic#T0000" "Speech-Language Pathologist, Temporary Registered SK Lic#T0000"

Practice Guidance	Alberta	Ontario	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan
Using the Doctor Title	Use of the Protected Title "Doctor" When Providing a Health Service Authorization Criteria and Application for Use of the Protected Title 'Dr' Audiologists Speech-Language Pathologists Using Your Protected Professional Designation the Right Way "…only regulated speech-language pathologists (SLPs) and audiologists with doctoral degrees from programs approved by ACSLPA Council, may use the protected title "Doctor" or "Dr." alone or in combination…"	Position Statement on Use of the Doctor Title SLPs and audiologists are not "…entitled to use the title "Doctor", a variation or abbreviation or an equivalent in another language in the course of providing or offering to provide in Ontario health care to individuals…"	Use of Titles, Credentials, Certification Designations, and Use of The Title "Doctor" Registrants must **not** refer to themselves as "Doctor" in the course of providing health care in Manitoba. Registrants with doctoral degrees may use the title "doctor" in combination with other words in connection with teaching, research, or administration. Ex: "Doctor of Audiology" or "Doctor of Speech-Language Pathology"	There is no legislation by NBASLPA, the NB Medical Act, or the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick prohibiting the use of the title "doctor" to refer to a PhD or a doctorate of audiology as long as it is not used to imply a medical license.	https://saslpa.mystagingwebsite.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Use-of-the-Title-Doctor-Approved.pdf There is no legislation by SASLPA however the use of the title "Doctor" is restricted as set out in *The Medical Profession Act 1981.* *"80(1) A person who is not registered under this Act and who: (c) assumes, uses or employs the term "doctor", "surgeon", "physician" or "podiatric surgeon" or any affix or prefix indicative of any such title as an occupational designation that relates to the treatment of human ailments, or advertises or hold himself out as such; is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction, …"*
Restricted, Reserved or Controlled Activities	Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists Regulation (pg. 14 to 17) Standards of Practice: Restricted Activities https://www.acslpa.ca/members-applicants/key-college-documents/restricted-activities-competency-profiles/ Please note: ACSLPA's Standard of Practice on Restricted Activities is currently undergoing revision in conjunction with amendments to the HPA. These changes will be communicated once finalized.	The Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991 P27(2) specifies 14 specific controlled acts. SLPs do not have the authority to perform any. Audiologists have the authority to perform the controlled act of prescribing a hearing aid.	AUD Reserved Acts SLP Reserved Acts **The Advanced Certificate Competency** is outlined in Part 4 of the General Regulation. Certain specialized health care services may be performed only if a member holds an advanced competency certificate. AUD: see section 4.2(1) SLP: see section 4.2(2)	NBASLPA does not have any legislation at this time regarding restricted, reserved or controlled activities. Registrants must practice according to the NBASLPA code of ethics and *"engage only in the provision of services that fall within their professional competence, considering their level of education, training, and experience"*. 2016_sac_Code_of_Ethics_en.pdf (sac-oac.ca)	SASLPA does not have any legislation at this time regarding restricted, reserved or controlled activities. Registrants must practice according to their code of ethics and "*engage only in the provision of services that fall within their professional competence, considering their level of education, training and experience*."
Virtual/telehealth Practice Standards	Standards of Practice: Virtual Care Guidelines for Virtual Care	Standards For Virtual Care for Audiologists and SLPs in Ontario	CASLPM Guidance on Telepractice	Standards of Practice are under development. Please contact registrar@nbaslpa.ca with any questions.	https://saslpa.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Virtual-Care-Guidelines-May-2021.pdf

Practice Guidance	Alberta	Ontario	Manitoba	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan
Professional Liability Insurance	https://www.acslpa.ca/professional-liability-insurance-requirements/	By-law #6 "An applicant must have proof of having professional liability insurance of at least $2,000,000.00 per claim."	Professional Liability Insurance A regulated member who holds a certificate of practice must be covered by liability insurance of an approved type to a minimum of $2 million for each occurrence or claim	**Rule 14.6.2 (f) -** SECTION 1 (nbaslpa.ca) All applicants must provide proof of current personal professional liability insurance (PLI) with a minimum amount of $2,000,000 per claim, with an extended discovery and reporting period of a minimum of two years; Proof of PLI must contain the applicant's name, profession, dates of coverage, and a statement verifying that it is valid in the province of New Brunswick for in-person and/or virtual professional practice unless the insurance provider has been pre-approved by NBASLPA. Please contact registrar@nbaslpa.ca for further information.	Bylaw IV Section 6 (63.c) Policy D15 Liability Insurance All registrants must provide evidence of holding a minimum of $2,000,000.00 per claim per year. All new applicants must provide proof of holding the minimum required PLI prior to the activation of their registration.
Contacts	Contact ACSLPA	Practice Advice Team	Contact Us	Contact Us - NBASLPA	https://saslpa.ca/about-us/contact-us/

Approved date: July 4, 2022