Definition of terms. Terms used in this chapter mean:

(1) "Board," the South Dakota State Board of Dentistry;

(2) "Collaborative agreement," a written agreement between a supervising dentist and a dental hygienist authorizing the preventive and therapeutic services that may be performed by the dental hygienist under collaborative supervision;

(3) "Collaborative supervision," the supervision of a dental hygienist requiring a collaborative agreement between a supervising dentist and a dental hygienist;

(4) "Commercial dental laboratory," an enterprise engaged in making, providing, repairing, or altering oral prosthetic appliances and other artificial materials and devices which are returned to a dentist and inserted into the human oral cavity or which come in contact with its adjacent structures and tissues;

(5) "Complete evaluation," a comprehensive examination, review of medical and dental history, the formulation of a diagnosis, and the establishment of a written treatment plan, documented in a written or electronic record to be maintained by the dentist's clinic or other treatment facility or institution;

(6) "Dental," pertaining to dentistry;

(7) "Dental Assistant," a person who, under the supervision of a dentist or dental hygienist, renders assistance as authorized by this chapter and any administrative rule promulgated thereunder.

Comment [MS1]: SDDA: We find the inclusion of definitions at Section 26 on page 15 to be confusing. It is common (and for good reason) to include definitions at the beginning of the chapter and we would urge the Board to consider a draft that moves Section 26 to become Section 1 of the code.

Note: 36-6A-26 moved to first section. All sections will be renumbered if this change is adopted. We did not renumber to keep sections consistent for the discussion on June 20th.
“Dental Corporation,” any entity formed under SDCL 47-12;

“Dental Provider,” Any person, dental corporation or other entity that provides dental services in South Dakota;

“Dental auxiliary,” any person that works under the supervision of a dentist and provides dental services to a patient;

“Dental hygienist,” a person licensed as a dental hygienist pursuant to this chapter, who, under the supervision of a dentist, renders the diagnostic, preventive, or therapeutic dental services, and any educational services provided pursuant thereto, as authorized by this chapter and any administrative rule promulgated thereunder, as well as any related extra-oral procedure required in the practice of those services;

“Dental radiographer,” a person registered as a dental radiographer pursuant to this chapter;

“Dental radiography,” the application of X- radiation to human teeth and supporting structures for diagnostic purposes only;

“Dental specialist,” a dentist in a specialty recognized by the board that has graduated from a postdoctoral specialty program recognized and approved by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation;

“Dental technician,” a person performing acts authorized under this chapter, who, at the authorization of a dentist, makes, provides, repairs, or alters oral prosthetic appliances and other artificial materials and devices which are returned to a dentist and inserted into the human oral cavity or which come in contact with its adjacent structures and tissues;

“Dentist,” a person licensed as a dentist pursuant to this chapter;
"Dentistry" means the examination, evaluation, diagnosis, prevention, or treatment, including surgery and the prescribing of drugs, of diseases, disorders, or conditions of the human oral cavity or its adjacent or associated tissues and structures or of the maxillofacial area, and their impact on the human body;

(18) "Direct supervision," the supervision of a dental hygienist or registered dental assistant requiring that a dentist diagnose the condition to be treated, a dentist authorize the procedure to be performed, a dentist remain in the dental clinic while the procedure is performed, and before dismissal of the patient a dentist approve the work performed by the dental hygienist or registered dental assistant;

(19) "Expanded functions," reversible procedures which require professional proficiency and specific training, performed under the direct supervision of a dentist;

(20) "General supervision," the supervision of a dental hygienist requiring that a dentist authorize the procedures to be carried out, and that the patient to be treated is a patient of record of the supervising dentist, or a dentist practicing within the same entity or clinic as the supervising dentist, and has had a complete evaluation within the previous thirteen months of the delegation of procedures;

(21) "Indirect supervision," the supervision of a dental hygienist or registered dental assistant requiring that a dentist authorize the procedure and a dentist be in the dental clinic while the procedures are performed by the registered dental assistant or dental hygienist;

(22) "Lay member," a person who is not a health professional, and who is not a parent, spouse, sibling or child of a health professional or health professional student.
For purposes of board membership, a person with a significant financial interest in a health service or profession may not be a lay member:

(23) “Licensee,” a dentist or dental hygienist;

(24) "Patient of record," a patient who has undergone a complete evaluation performed by a dentist;

(25) "Personal supervision," a level of supervision whereby the dentist or dental hygienist is personally treating a patient and authorizes the dental assistant to aid the treatment by concurrently performing a supportive procedure;

(26) "Practitioner," a dentist or dental hygienist;

(27) "Registered dental assistant," a person registered as a registered dental assistant pursuant to this chapter who is authorized to perform expanded functions under the direct supervision of a dentist as authorized by this chapter and any administrative rule promulgated thereunder;

(28) “Registrant,” a dental radiographer or registered dental assistant;

(29) “Satellite office,” an office, building, or location used regularly by a dentist for the practice of dentistry other than the clinic listed as the primary clinic;

(30) “Teledentistry,” a combination of telecommunications and dentistry involving the exchange of clinical information and images over remote distances for dental consultation and treatment planning.

86-6A-1. Board of Dentistry--Number of members--Qualifications. The State Board of Dentistry board shall consist of seven members. Five members shall be dentists in active practice in South Dakota for at least five years immediately preceding appointment. One

Comment [MS8]: SDDHA: It seems plausible to maintain continuity within the association to not create confusion with Dental Hygiene which are Nationally recognized as Registered Dental Hygienists.

Comment [MS9]: SDDAA: Supports change from Advanced Dental Assistant to Registered Dental Assistant.

Comment [MS10]: SDDA: We think “teledentistry” might not be the correct word or concept. Could we define “remote practice” as “the use of electronic communications and imaging to practice dentistry when the dentist and patient are not physically at the same location at the same time.”?

Comment [MS11]: SDDHA: Discussion regarding representation of number of licensed Dental Hygienists (701) and number of licensed Dentists(541).
member shall be a lay person and a resident of this state at least five years. One member
shall be a dental hygienist in active practice in South Dakota at least five years.

Appointment and term of lay member. The lay member shall be appointed by
the Governor and shall have the same term of office as other members of the Board of
Dentistry.

Terms of office--Vacancies. No member of the board may serve more than
three consecutive full terms. However, appointment of a person to an unexpired term is
not considered a full term for this purpose. The Governor shall make appointments to the
board for terms of three years. Each member shall hold office until a successor is
appointed and qualified. The Governor shall, by appointment, fill any vacancy for the
balance of the unexpired term. The Governor may stagger terms to enable the board to
have different terms expire each year.

The terms of members shall begin on October thirty-first of the calendar year in which
the Governor appoints the member, unless otherwise designated by the Governor. The
appointee's term shall expire on October thirtieth in the third year of appointment.

Officers of board. The board shall elect annually from its members a president,
vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer. No member may serve as president for more
than three consecutive one year terms.

Comment [MS12]: SDDHA: Would like further information on the process for the selection of the lay member.
36-6A-6. Board continued within Department of Health--Records and reports. The Board of Dentistry board shall continue within the Department of Health, and shall retain all its prescribed functions, including administrative functions. The board shall submit such records, information, and reports in the form and at such times as required by the secretary of health. However, the board shall report at least annually.

36-6A-7. Acceptance of funds by board--Separate fund--Payments from fund--Expense limited by revenue. The board may accept any funds which may be made available to it from any source. All funds received by the board shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer thereof, or his staff assistant, who shall deposit such funds each month, to be kept in a separate fund for the sole use and under the sole control of the board carrying out the provisions of this chapter. Payments out of the fund shall be made only upon authorization by the president of the board or the secretary-treasurer thereof. The board may expend the necessary funds for its offices and furniture, fixtures, and supplies necessary for the board to administer and carry out the provisions of this chapter. No expense may be incurred by the board in excess of the revenue derived from all sources.

36-6A-8. Compensation and expenses of board members--Salary of secretary-treasurer--Payment for services. Out of the funds coming into the possession of the Board of Dentistry board, the board members may receive the compensation and reimbursement of expenses provided by law. The secretary-treasurer shall in addition thereto be paid a salary to be set by resolution of the board. The board may expend funds in accordance with chapter 3-6A for administrative, consultant, secretarial, clerical,
and stenographic services for the board necessary for the board to administer and carry out the provisions of this chapter, the amount of the expenditures to be set by the board. Any member, if serving as a regional or national dental examiner, may receive compensation from the examining agency.

36-6A-9. Affiliation with American Association and Central Regional Dental Testing ServiceRegional or National Dental Testing Agencies--Dues--Delegates to Meetings. The board may affiliate with the American Association of Dental Examiners Boards and any regional or national dental testing agency recognized by the board the Central Regional Dental Testing Service--as active members, pay regular annual dues to such associations, entities, and send members and agents of the board as delegates to the meetings of such associations, entities. Such delegates, members and agents may receive the per diem and reimbursement of expenses provided by law for members of the board.

36-6A-10. Seal of board--Meetings--Examinations. The board shall have a common seal. The board shall hold at least two regular meetings each year annually at times and places to be fixed set by the board. The board may hold other meetings at a time and place set by the president or by a majority of the board. A majority of the board may call a meeting without the call of the president, and shall give examinations to applicants at either a regular meeting, a special meeting, or at such other times as may be necessary and as the board may determine. All regular meetings shall be held at such places within this state as the board shall determine. A quorum of the board may hold special meetings for the purpose of conducting examinations. However, the cost of the examinations shall
be borne entirely by those persons wishing to have the State Board of Dentistry conduct
the examinations.

36-6A-11. Quorum--Majority required for decision--Meeting on call of majority of
members. A majority of board members constitutes a quorum. A majority vote of those
present shall constitute a decision of the entire Board of Dentistry. A majority of the
board may call a meeting without the call of the president.

36-6A-12. Removal of member--Disqualification of member subject to disciplinary
proceedings. A member of the Board of Dentistry may be removed from office for
cause, or if he is physically or mentally unable to carry out his duties as a board
member, or if found guilty of a violation of any provision of this chapter or any
administrative rule promulgated thereunder--§ 36-6A-59. A board member subject to
disciplinary proceedings shall disqualify himself from board business until the charge is
adjudicated.

36-6A-13. Immunity of members from civil liability. Any member of the Board of
Dentistry is immune from individual civil liability while acting within the scope of his
duties as a board member. The board, its members, and its agents are immune from
personal liability for actions taken in good faith in the discharge of the board's duties, and
the state shall hold the board, its members, and its agents harmless from all costs,
damages, and attorney fees arising from claims and suits against them with respect to
matters to which such immunity applies. The attorney general shall represent and appear
for them in any action or proceeding brought by or against the board, its members, and its
agents because of such acts.

36-6A-14. Powers and duties of board. The Board of Dentistry shall have the
following powers and duties:

(1) *Through its policies and activities, and by rules promulgated pursuant to*
chapter 1-26, establish standards for, and promote, the safe and qualified
practice of dentistry;

(2) *Be responsible for Conduct* all disciplinary proceedings under this chapter;

(3) *By rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, establish* educational, training and competency standards governing the examination and practice
of practitioners under this chapter—dentists and dental hygienists—using national
accrediting agencies and accepted nationally established standards *if applicable*;

(4) *Establish minimum educational, training and competency standards*
governing the practice of dental radiographers, registered dental assistants and dental
assistants;

(5) *Establish continuing education and continuing competency requirements*
for dentists, dental hygienists, dental radiographers and registered dental assistants;

(6) Examine, or cause to be examined, for competency, *an eligible*
applicants, eligible by virtue of graduation from an American Dental Association
Commission on Dental Accreditation accredited dental or dental hygiene formal
educational program, for *a license to practice as a dentist or a dental hygienist*.
or dental hygiene or a registration to practice as a dental radiographer or registered dental assistant;

(57) Issue licenses to practice as a dentist or a dental hygienist to an applicant who has met the licensure standards of this chapter and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder and renew the licenses of those practitioners—dentists and dental hygienists who continue to meet the licensure standards of this chapter and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder;

(68) Issue a registration to practice as a dental radiographer or a registered dental assistant to an applicant who meets the registration standards of this chapter and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder and renew the registrations of dental radiographers and registered dental assistants that continue to meet the registration standards of this chapter and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder. Register, pursuant to rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, those applicants who successfully complete the registration requirements for dental radiography;

(7) Register, pursuant to rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, those applicants who successfully complete certain educational, training and competency requirements for a dental assistant;

(89) Establish, pursuant to rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, reasonable requirements governing the reentry into practice of inactive practitioners and reinstatement of previously licensed practitioners;

(910) Establish and collect, pursuant to rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, fees for licensure, registration, examination, continuing education, license renewal,
reinstatement, satellite office, corporations, corporation renewals, limited liability companies, limited liability company renewals, registration renewals and fines, permits and permit renewals as provided for by this chapter and any administrative rule promulgated thereunder; and

(4011) Permit dental hygienists and dental assistants to perform, under the supervision of a dentist, additional procedures established by rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26;:

(12) Establish requirements governing the prescriptive authority of dentists;
(13) Establish minimum educational, training and competency standards governing the administration of sedation and anesthesia;
(14) Establish continuing education and continuing competency requirements for the administration of sedation and anesthesia;
(15) Communicate disciplinary actions and license and registration status to relevant state and federal governing bodies as may be required;
(16) Employ personnel in accordance with the needs and budget of the board;
(17) Enter into contracts as necessary to carry out the board’s responsibilities pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;
(18) Establish standards for teledentistry;
(19) Establish standards and registration requirements governing dental corporations and dental providers;
(20) Promulgate rules pursuant to SDCL 1-26 to effectuate the provisions of this chapter.

Comment [MS14]: We question why the Board needs both 14(18) (now 14(16)) and also Section 17. It seems that one or the other can be dispensed with. Likewise Section 18 seems superfluous.
Pursue legal actions against a person or entity that is not authorized to act by this chapter;

Carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this chapter; and

Perform other duties directly related to the provisions of this chapter and any administrative rule promulgated thereunder.

The board may authorize a hearing examiner to conduct the hearing required to determine a violation of § 36-6A-22 or 36-6A-59.

Restrictions on rule-making power of board. The Board of Dentistry may not promulgate a rule which:

(1) Is not authorized by this chapter or which does not relate to the protection of the public from unsafe dental practices;

(2) Discriminates between licensees or registrants of the same class;

(3) Has as its primary purpose the promotion or protection of the economic interests of practitioners or registrants;

(4) Restricts the number of licensees or registrants for reasons other than their qualifications; or

(5) Discriminates between programs approved under this chapter which train prospective licensees or registrants, whether in or out of the state.

Enforcement of chapter. The duty of the Board of Dentistry shall be to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this chapter.

Comment [MS15]: SDDA: We do not know what sub 7 “Pursue Legal Actions Against a Person or Entity that is Not Authorized to Act by this Chapter” means. If it means that the board is empowered to pursue actions against non-licensees, the language is out of place. The board would have to seek a court to enjoin or punish someone who is outside the reach of the board.

Note: Section 36-6a-23(7) moved and is now 36-6a-14(21)

Comment [MS16]: SDDA: At page 5, Section 14, we find an extensive listing of the proposed powers and duties of the Board. At page 8 we then find the curious provision of Section 16, “the duty of the board shall be to carry out and enforce the provisions of this chapter.” We fail to understand why Section 16 is necessary given the exhaustive list at Section 14.

Note: (22) Moved from 36-6a-16
Employment of assistance in enforcement--Action for injunction--Election of remedies--Legal representation of board. The Board of Dentistryboard may use its own staff or employ or contract with licensed dentists, agents or investigators to assist in the enforcement of this chapter or any administrative rule promulgated by the boardthereunder. If it appears to the board that a person is violating any provision or rule of this chapter, the board may, in its own name or in the name of the state, in the circuit court in any county in which jurisdiction is proper, bring an action to enjoin the act, practice or violation and to enforce compliance with this chapter or any administrative rule promulgated thereunder--bring an action for an injunction--as an alternate alternative to criminal proceedings, and the commencement of one proceeding by the board constitutes an election. Such proceedings shall be prosecuted by the attorney general's office or person designated by the attorney general and retained by the board as provided in § 36-6A-18.

36-6A-18. Assistance in enforcement proceedings--Expenditure of funds--Employment of attorney. The board and its members and officers shall assist any person charged with the enforcement of this chapter, and the board, its members, agents, and officers shall furnish such person with evidence to assist in the prosecution of any violation or enforcement of this chapter, and the board may, for that purpose, make a reasonable expenditure. The board may, if it deems best for the enforcement of this chapter or in the conduct of its duties, employ an attorney designated by the attorney general. The board shall fix and determine the compensation and period of service of such attorney who shall be paid out of the funds of the board.

Comment [MS17]: SDDHA: Equal representation of board professionals not indicated as hygiene is able to sustain a contractual agreement. Justification: As we move forward in the pursuit of modifying the PA, we should remove any restrictive language that inhibits the State Board of Dentistry employment capacity to assist in the enforcement of this chapter or any administrative rule promulgated thereunder. Recommendation is to use "agent."

Note: "Dentist" eliminated. Agent allows for any professional, including dentists and dental hygienists.
36-6A-19. Subpoena power of board--Administration of oaths. In all matters pending before it the board has the powers provided by § 1-26-19.1.

36-6A-20. Depositions. Any deposition may be taken as provided by § 1-26-19.2.

36-6A-21. Dental radiography--Requirements for practice. The Board of Dentistry may, by rule promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, establish minimum educational and training requirements and continuing education requirements to practice dental radiography.

36-6A-22. Complaints filed with board--Records maintained--Investigation--Dismissal--Appeal--Disciplinary procedure. The Board of Dentistry shall receive complaints from its members, dentists, dental groups, third party carriers providing financial reimbursement for dental services, or the public concerning a practitioner's professional practices regarding the enforcement of this chapter or any administrative rule promulgated thereunder. Each complaint received shall be logged by the secretary-treasurer recording the practitioner's, name of the complaining party, date of the complaint, a brief statement of the complaint and its ultimate disposition. Records of each complaint shall be maintained by the board. An investigation shall be conducted by a member, agent or an appointee of the board to determine whether an alleged violation has been committed. The investigator, if a member of the board, may dismiss a complaint if it appears to the member, either with or without the consultation of the board, that no
violation has been committed or the member may transfer the complaint to a peer review
committee duly appointed by a state or local professional society comprised of dentists
licensed to practice their profession in the State of South Dakota, or the member may
request the board to fix a date for a hearing on the complaint. If the investigator is an
agent or appointee of the board, dismissal of the complaint or transfer to peer review
may only be made by the president. Any agreed disposition made between the
investigator and the practitioner, licensee or registrant shall be made known to and
approved by the board. The complaining party shall be notified promptly of the dismissal
or the agreed disposition. The complaining party may appeal the dismissal to the board within thirty days. The decision of the board may be appealed to the circuit court in accordance with chapter 1-26 within thirty days. A license
or registration shall remain in effect during the pendency of an appeal unless suspended
under § 36-6A-24. All disciplinary proceedings held under the authority of this chapter
shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 1-26.

NEW SECTION. Pursuant to a complaint concerning the health or safety of patients or
the public, the board, or any of its members, officers, agents or employees so authorized,
may enter and inspect, during business hours, any place where dentistry is practiced for
the purpose of enforcing this chapter and administrative rules adopted thereunder. The
refusal to allow an inspection is a Class 1 misdemeanor. Such inspection may include any
dental or drug records, and the copying thereof, and inventories relating to drugs and
controlled substances required to be kept under the provisions of chapter 34-20B. The
board, its members, officers, agents and employees shall maintain the confidential nature of any records obtained pursuant to this section.

NEW SECTION. Every facility licensed by the state where medicine or dentistry is practiced which suspends or revokes the privilege of a licensee of the board to practice dentistry therein for incompetence or unprofessional conduct as defined in this chapter shall report it in writing to the board including the factual basis of such revocation or suspension of the practice privilege. Any report made to the board pursuant to this section shall be confidential and subject to the same restrictions set forth in § (statute below). A licensed facility, complying in good faith with this section, may not be held liable for any injury or damage proximately resulting from such compliance.

NEW SECTION. Testimony or documentary evidence of any kind obtained during the investigation of a complaint is not subject to discovery or disclosure under chapter 15-6 or any other provision of law, and is not admissible as evidence in any legal proceeding, until such time as the complaint becomes a contested case as defined in SDCL 1-26-1(2).

No person that has participated in the investigation of a complaint may testify as an expert witness or be compelled to testify for any party in any action for personal injury or wrongful death if the subject matter of the complaint investigated is a basis for the action for personal injury or wrongful death.

Sanctions authorized in disciplinary proceedings. The board may impose any of the following sanctions, singly or in combination, if it finds that a practitioner person,
(1) Revoke a practitioner’s license, registration or permit to practice for an indefinite period;

(2) Suspend a practitioner’s license, registration or permit for a specific or indefinite length of time;

(3) Censure a practitioner;

(4) Issue a censure or a letter of reprimand;

(5) Place a practitioner/licensee or registrant on probationary status and require the practitioner/licensee or registrant to report regularly to the board on the matters which are the basis for probation, limit his the licensee’s or registrant’s practice to areas prescribed by the board and continue to renew require professional education until a satisfactory degree of skill has been attained in those areas which are the basis of the probation. The board may withdraw the probation if it finds the deficiencies which require disciplinary action have been remedied:

(5) Deny an application for a license, registration or permit;

(6) Place on condition or limit a license, registration or permit;

(7) Impose an administrative fine not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for each violation:

(8) Other sanctions which the board finds appropriate; and

(9) Require the practitioner Impose a fee to reimburse the board in an amount equal to all or part of the costs incurred for the investigation and disciplinary hearing proceedings resulting in disciplinary action authorized by this chapter or any
administrative rule promulgated thereunder or the issuance of a cease and desist order.

The costs include the amount paid by the board for services from attorneys, investigators, court reporters, witnesses, expert witnesses, reproduction of records, board members' per diem compensation, board staff time, and expenses incurred by these individuals relating to the investigation and disciplinary proceedings.

The board may withdraw the probation if it finds the deficiencies which require disciplinary action have been remedied.

36-6A-24. Summary suspension of license--Grounds--Hearing--Appeal. The board may summarily suspend a practitioner's license or registration in advance of a final adjudication or during the appeals process if the board finds that a practitioner licensee or registrant would represent a clear and immediate danger to the public health and safety if he were allowed to continue to practice. A practitioner licensee or registrant whose license or registration is suspended under this section is entitled to a hearing before the board within twenty days after the effective date of the suspension. The practitioner licensee or registrant may subsequently appeal the suspension to circuit court in accordance with chapter 1-26.

36-6A-25. Reinstatement of suspended or revoked license or registration. Any practitioner, dental radiographer, or advanced dental assistant licensee or registrant whose license or registration to practice has been suspended or revoked may have a license or registration reinstated or a new license or registration may be issued to him, as the case may be, when in the discretion of the board such action is warranted. The board may
require the applicant to pay all costs of the proceedings resulting in his suspension or revocation of the license or registration and reinstatement or issuance of a new license or registration. In addition, the board may, by rule promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, require a fee for reinstatement.

36-6A-26. Definition of terms. Terms used in this chapter mean:

(1) "Board," the Board of Dentistry;

(1A) "Collaborative agreement," a written agreement between a supervising dentist and a dental hygienist authorizing the preventive and therapeutic services that may be performed by the dental hygienist under collaborative supervision;

(1B) "Collaborative supervision," the supervision of a dental hygienist requiring a collaborative agreement between a supervising dentist and dental hygienist;

(2) "Commercial dental laboratory," an enterprise engaged in making, providing, repairing, or altering oral prosthetic appliances and other artificial materials and devices which are returned to a dentist and inserted into the human oral cavity or which come in contact with its adjacent structures and tissues;

(3) "Complete evaluation," an examination, review of medical and dental history, the formulation of a diagnosis, and the establishment of a written treatment plan, documented in a written record to be maintained in the dentist’s office or other treatment facility or institution;

(4) "Dental," pertaining to dentistry;

(5) "Dental assistant," a person performing acts authorized under this chapter, who, under the supervision of a dentist or dental hygienist, renders assistance to a dentist,
dental hygienist, dental technician, or other dental assistant in the manner described in § 36-6A-41;

(6) "Dental auxiliary," a dental hygienist, a dental assistant or a dental technician, employed by a licensed dentist;

(7) "Dental hygienist," a person licensed pursuant to this chapter, who, under the supervision of a dentist, renders the educational, preventive, and therapeutic dental services authorized by § 36-6A-40, as well as any related extra-oral procedure required in the practice of those services;

(8) "Dental radiographer," a person who has been authorized by the Board of Dentistry board to perform dental radiography;

(9) "Dental radiography," the application of X-radiation to human teeth and supporting structures for diagnostic purposes only;

(10) "Dental specialist," a dentist who has graduated from a postdoctoral specialty program recognized and approved by the American Dental Association Commission on dental accreditation;

(11) "Dental technician," a person performing acts authorized under this chapter, who, at the authorization of a dentist, makes, provides, repairs, or alters oral prosthetic appliances and other artificial materials and devices which are returned to a dentist and inserted into the human oral cavity or which come in contact with its adjacent structures and tissues;

(12) "Dentist," a person licensed pursuant to this chapter, who performs any intra-oral or extra-oral procedure required in the practice of dentistry and to whom is reserved the responsibilities specified in § 36-6A-31;
“Dentistry,” the healing art which is concerned with the examination, diagnosis, treatment, planning, and care of conditions within the human oral cavity and its adjacent tissues and structures, including the use of laser or ionizing radiation as authorized by rule by the board pursuant to chapter 1-26 to operate for any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of the human tooth, teeth, alveolar process, gums, or jaw or adjacent or associated structures;

“Direct supervision,” the supervision of a dental hygienist or dental assistant requiring that a dentist diagnose the condition to be treated, a dentist authorize the procedure to be performed, a dentist remain in the dental office while the procedures are performed, and before dismissal of the patient a dentist has approved the work performed by the dental hygienist or dental assistant;

“General supervision,” the supervision of a dental hygienist requiring that a dentist authorize the procedures to be carried out, and that the patient to be treated is a patient of record of the supervising dentist and has had a complete evaluation within the previous thirteen months of the delegation of procedures;

“Indirect supervision,” the supervision of a dental hygienist or registered dental assistant requiring that a dentist authorize the procedure and a dentist be in the dental office while the procedures are performed by the dental assistant or dental hygienist;

“Lay member,” a person who is not a health professional, and who is not a parent, spouse, sibling or child of a health professional or health professional student. For purposes of board membership, a person with a significant financial interest in a health service or profession may not be a lay member.
(18) "Patient of record," a patient who has undergone a complete evaluation performed by a licensed dentist;

(19) "Personal supervision," a level of supervision indicating that the dentist or dental hygienist is personally treating a patient and authorizes the dental hygienist or dental assistant to aid his treatment by concurrently performing a supportive procedure;

(20) "Practitioner," a licensed dentist or dental hygienist;

(21) "Satellite office," an office, building, or location used at any time by a dentist for the practice of dentistry other than the office listed on his annual registration certificate.

36-6A-27. Immunity from liability for acts of members of professional committees--

Confidentiality of committee communications. There may be no monetary liability on the part of, and no cause of action for damages may arise against, any member of a duly appointed committee of a state or local professional society, comprised of dentists or dental hygienists licensed to practice their profession in the State of South Dakota, for any act or proceeding undertaken or performed within the scope of the functions of any such committee which is formed to maintain the professional standards of the society established by its bylaws, if such committee member acts without malice, has made a reasonable effort to obtain the facts of the matter as to which he--the committee member acts, and acts in reasonable belief that the action taken by him--the committee member is warranted by the facts known to him--the committee member after such reasonable effort to obtain facts. "Professional society" includes dental organizations having as members at least a majority of the eligible licensees in the area served by the particular society. The provisions of this section do not affect the official immunity of an officer or employee of
a public corporation. No communications either to or from any such committee or its
members or its proceedings, if acting as a peer review committee concerning the ethical
or professional practices of any licensed dentist are discoverable for any purpose in any
civil or criminal action. However, such communication is discoverable in an
administrative proceeding as contemplated by chapter 1-26. All such communications
are confidential. The committee shall transfer all documentation material to a complaint
to the State Board of Dentistry upon subpoena by the board or upon filing a
complaint. The confidentiality provided in this section shall cease upon transfer of the
material to the board.

36-6A-28. Unauthorized practice or representation as dentist, dental hygienist, dental
radiographer, or dental specialist as misdemeanor. Every person who practices as, or
attempts to practice as, or purports to be, dentistry, a dentist, dental hygienist, or
dental radiographer, or registered dental assistant or to function as a dental
hygienist, or who purports to be a dentist or dental hygienist in this state without being
licensed or without being registered for that purpose or without being exempted from this
chapter is guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor.

A. Any dentist who implies, purports or leads his patients a patient to believe that he
the dentist is a dental specialist, unless he has met the educational
requirements adopted by the Board of Dentistry before listing or identifying himself to
the public as a dental specialist set forth in this chapter and the administrative rules
promulgated thereunder, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Comment [MS21]: SDDA: At Section 28 we
note that the definition of dentist and dentistry do not tie in with each other under the proposed language. It does not appear to be a requirement from subparts 13 and 14 of Section 26 and 28, it seems necessary to form the basis for a criminal action. Where is the requirement for a person to be licensed in order to perform these functions? We don’t find it in this document. We think the original language is better.

Note: Original statute modified. Prior proposed language was:
No person required to be licensed, registered, or to hold a permit under the provisions of this chapter or any administrative rule promulgated hereunder shall practice the person’s profession in the State of South Dakota without such active license, registration, or permit and renewal pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and any administrative rule promulgated hereunder except those specifically excepted from the provisions of this chapter. A violation of this section is a Class 6 Felony.

Comment [MS22]: SDDA: We object to the inclusion of any felony penalty in this code. We don’t think that is appropriate in a professional act. Furthermore, any criminal act performed by any person which is worthy of a felony is already found in the criminal code. See SDCL 22-18(assault).
No person who is not licensed to practice dentistry in this state may sell, offer, or advertise any dental service including the furnishing, constructing, reproduction, relining, or repair of dentures, bridges, plates, or other appliances to be used or worn as substitutes for natural teeth. However, the mere delivery of products to an ultimate consumer or person acting in his behalf for the purpose of transporting products to the licensed dentist who provided the work order does not violate this section. This section does not apply to mailings, displays, and advertisements, the primary distribution of which is to the dental profession or its ancillary trades.

36-6A-29. Restrictions on advertising — Violation as misdemeanor. No person licensed by this chapter may engage in advertising pertaining to the practice of dentistry which may not be fraudulent or misleading. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.

36-6A-30. Sale, offer, or advertising of dental services by unlicensed person prohibited— Violation as misdemeanor. No person not licensed to practice dentistry in this state may sell, offer, or advertise any dental service including, but not limited to, the furnishing, constructing, reproduction, relining, or repair of dentures, bridges, plates, or other appliances to be used or worn as substitutes for natural teeth and the application of prescription strength bleaching agents to natural teeth unless he or she holds the appropriate license, registration or permit issued by the board. A violation of this section is a Class 1 misdemeanor.
The mere delivery of products to an ultimate consumer or person acting in his behalf for the purpose of transporting products to the licensed dentist who provided the work order is not a violation of this section. This section does not apply to mailings, displays, and advertisements, the primary distribution of which is to the dental profession or its ancillary trades.

Authorization required to practice dentistry—Scope of practice of a dentist

Defined—Exclusive responsibility of dentists. Only a dentist licensed or otherwise permitted to practice under this chapter may carry on the profession of dentistry as a dentist in this state, unless otherwise stated in this chapter. Dentists have the exclusive responsibility for:

1. The diagnosis of conditions within the human oral cavity and its adjacent tissues and structures;
2. The treatment plan of a dental patient;
3. The prescribing of drugs which are administered to patients in the practice of dentistry;
4. The overall quality of patient care which is rendered or performed in the practice of dentistry, regardless of whether the care is rendered personally by a dentist or dental auxiliary;
5. The supervision of dental auxiliaries and authorization of procedures to be performed by dental auxiliaries;
6. The review, reading, and evaluation of dental radiographs;

Comment [MS26]: SDDA: In Section 31, we find the language provided there to be inconsistent with the definition of dentistry. By stating, provided by a dentist” in Section 14, haven’t we given an escape hatch to anyone seeking to perform the unlicensed practice of dentistry? The inclusion of the language and the definition in Section 14 represents a prima facie case of “unless otherwise stated in this chapter as found in this section of the code”. This points out why the discussion of the scope of practice at multiple places in the code is problematic for enforcement purposes.

Note: Prior SDDA recommended definition of dentistry, which included “provided by a dentist” has been removed and replaced with current SDDA recommended definition.

Comment [MS27]: SDDA: We think that Sections 31 and 32 should be combined with the definitions found in the definitions to provide for one singular definition of dentistry. It’s best to call out “dentistry” one time, specify what it is, specify that a person must have a license in order to practice dentistry and then move on, rather than redefine scope of practice as we do in the draft.

Note: Section 31 and 32 combined.
(7) The delegation of procedures to a dental hygienist under general supervision. The dentist shall have completed the last evaluation of the patient within thirteen months of the delegation of procedures. The written treatment plan contained within the patient's record shall accompany any delegation of treatment procedures; and

(8) The use of a dental degree, or designation, or card, device, directory, sign, or other media whereby the person represents himself or herself as being able to diagnose, treat, prescribe, or operate for any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of the human tooth, teeth, alveolar process, gums or jaw, or adjacent or associated structures;

(9) The management, ownership or operation of an entity that provides dental services or that performs dental operations;

(10) The performance of dental operations of any kind gratuitously, or for a fee, gift, compensation or reward, paid or to be paid, either to the person providing the service or to another person or agency;

(11) The use of radiographic imaging for dental diagnostic purposes or treatment;

(12) The extraction of a human tooth or corrections to or attempts to correct malpositions of the human teeth or jaws; or

(13) Offering or undertaking, by any means or method, to diagnose, treat or remove stains or accretions from or change the color or appearance of human teeth or jaws;

Comment [MS28]: SDDA: Section 32, sub. 2 (now section (9)) we find to be an extremely important section of the code for the establishment, maintenance and health of the profession of dentistry. The notions contained in that sentence are important and capable in being stated in a more clear and refined manner for the use of those who depend on the code. Several states have attempted a suitable description of ownership. We are still researching which statues have been most effective.
(14) The taking of impressions of the human teeth or jaws or performing any phase of any operation incident to the replacement of a part of a tooth, a tooth, teeth or associated tissues by means of a filling, a crown, a bridge, a denture, or other appliance;

(15) Furnishing, supplying, constructing, reproducing, repairing, or offering to furnish, supply, construct, reproduce or repair prosthetic dentures or plates, bridges or other substitutes for natural teeth, to the user or prospective user thereof;

(16) Performing any clinical operation included in the curricula of Commission on Dental Accreditation accredited dental schools or colleges;

(17) Performing any irreversible dental procedure; and

(18) Any other specific services within the scope of dental practice.

Scope of dental practice defined. A person shall be deemed to be practicing dentistry within the meaning of this chapter:

(1) Who uses a dental degree, or designation, or card, device, directory, sign, or other media whereby he represents himself as being able to diagnose, treat, prescribe, or operate for any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of the human tooth, teeth, alveolar process, gums or jaw, or adjacent or associated structures; or

(2) Who is a manager, proprietor, operator, or conductor of a place where dental operations are performed; or

(3) Who performs dental operations of any kind gratuitously, or for a fee, gift, compensation or reward, paid or to be paid, either to himself or to another person or agency; or

Comment [MS29]: Moved to section 31 above.
Who uses a roentgen or X-ray machine for dental treatment, or roentgenograms for dental diagnostic purposes; or

Who extracts a human tooth or corrects or attempts to correct malpositions of the human teeth or jaws; or

Who offers and undertakes, by any means or method, to diagnose, treat or remove stains or accretions from human teeth or jaws; or

Who takes impressions of the human teeth or jaws or performs any phase of any operation incident to the replacement of a part of a tooth, a tooth, teeth or associated tissues by means of a filling, a crown, a bridge, a denture, or other appliance; or

Who furnishes, supplies, constructs, reproduces, or repairs, or offers to furnish, supply, construct, reproduce or repair prosthetic dentures or plates, bridges or other substitutes for natural teeth, to the user or prospective user thereof; or

Who performs any clinical operation included in the curricula of recognized dental schools and colleges.

Exemption for certain community-based primary health organizations.

The provisions of subdivision 36-6A-32(2) do not apply to the practice of dentistry by dentists licensed pursuant to this chapter who are providing dental services for patients under the auspices of a community-based primary health care delivery organization, which is operating as a community health center or migrant health center, receiving funding assistance under § 329 or 330 of the United States Public Health Service Act.

Comment [MS30]: SDDA: We appreciate the inclusion of "irreversible" at (10) on page 24. We also appreciate the deletion of the exemptions for community-based prime or health organization in mobile or portable dental units. It is important that locations where dentistry is being practiced are under the purview of the Board or some other regulatory agency of a similar nature.

Note: These exemptions were moved to section 33.
Exemption for mobile or portable dental unit operated by certain nonprofit organizations. The provisions of subdivision 36.6A-32(2) do not apply to the practice of dentistry provided by any mobile or portable dental unit operated by any nonprofit organization affiliated with a nonprofit dental service corporation organized under chapter 58-39.

Acts excluded from practice of dentistry. Section 36.6A-31 does not apply to:

1. Any dentist licensed in another state making a clinical presentation sponsored by a bona fide board approved dental society or association or an accredited dental educational institution;

2. Any individual enrolled in any accredited dental educational program who works under the direct supervision of a licensed instructor, whether within a formal education facility or at a practice site remote from that educational facility;

3. Any dental or dental auxiliary instructor, whether full-time or part-time, while engaged in teaching activities while employed in accredited dental or Commission on Dental Accreditation accredited dental and dental hygiene educational programs and board approved dental auxiliary assisting educational programs institutions;

4. Any dentist licensed in another state who provides emergency care to any person so in need;
(5) Any dental auxiliary who is acting in accordance with this chapter or any administrative rule promulgated thereunder § 36-6A-40, 36-6A-41, or 36-6A-43.

(6) Services, other than service performed directly upon the person of a patient, of constructing, altering, repairing, or duplicating any denture, partial denture, crown, bridge, splint, orthodontic, prosthetic, or other dental appliance, if performed pursuant to an order from a dentist in accordance with § 36-6A-43;

(7) The practice of dentistry by dentists in the discharge of their official duties in any branch of the armed services of the United States, the United States Public Health Service, or the United States Veterans' Administration;

(8) The practice of dentistry by licensed dentists of other states or countries while appearing as clinicians under the auspices of a Commission on Dental Accreditation accredited dental school or college, or a board approved dental society, or a board approved dental study club composed of dentists;

(9) The use of radiographic imaging or similar records of dental or oral tissues in a hospital and under the supervision of a physician or dentist;

(9) The practice of dentistry provided by a community-based primary health care delivery organization, which is operating as a community health center or migrant health center, receiving funding assistance under § 329 or 330 of the United States Public Health Service Act;

(10) The practice of dentistry provided by any mobile or portable dental unit operated by any nonprofit organization affiliated with a nonprofit dental service corporation organized under chapter 58-39;
(11) The practice of dentistry provided by the state of South Dakota in any state owned and operated institution;

(12) The practice of dentistry provided by the federal government in any institution owned and operated by the federal government; and

(13) Any person who ministers or treats the sick or suffering or who treats for the purpose of preventing sickness or suffering by mental or spiritual means exclusively.

36-6A-34. Out-of-state dentist’s acts not considered practice of dentistry. Section 36-6A-32 does not apply to the practice of dentistry by licensed dentists of other states or countries while appearing as clinicians under the auspices of a duly approved dental school or college, or a reputable dental society, or a reputable dental study club composed of dentists.

36-6A-35. Federal officers’ acts not considered practice of dentistry. Section 36-6A-32 does not apply to the practice of dentistry by full-time dentists in the discharge of their official duties in any branch of the armed services of the United States, the United States Public Health Service, or the United States Veterans’ Administration.

36-6A-36. Dental appliance work on dentist’s order not considered practice of dentistry. Section 36-6A-32 does not apply to the service, other than service performed directly upon the person of a patient, of constructing, altering, repairing, or duplicating any denture, partial denture, crown, bridge, splint, orthodontic, prosthetic, or other dental appliance, as directed by a licensed dentist.

Comment [MS33]: SDDA: We would also urge the board to use state and federal institutions for subpart 12.

Note: Federal Government included.
appliance, if performed pursuant to an order from a licensed dentist in accordance with §36-6A-43.

36-6A-37. Use of X-rays not considered practice of dentistry. Section 36-6A-32 does not apply to the use of roentgens or other rays for making roentgenograms or similar records of dental or oral tissues in a hospital or under the supervision of a physician or dentist.

36-6A-38. Religious practitioners’ acts not considered practice of dentistry. Section 36-6A-32 does not apply to any person who ministers or treats the sick or suffering or who treats for the purpose of preventing sickness or suffering by mental or spiritual means exclusively.

36-6A-39. Fee-splitting as misdemeanor—Partnerships and employment excepted. Except as permitted by chapter 47-12, it is a Class 2 misdemeanor for any licensee, registrant, dental provider or dental corporation dentist to divide fees with, or to promise to pay a part of his fee to, or to pay a commission to any dentist or any other person, who calls him in consultation or who sends patients to him for treatment or operation. However, nothing in this section prohibits licensed dentists from forming a bona fide partnership for the practice of dentistry, nor the actual employment of a licensed dentist or a licensed dental hygienist.
Employment of hygienist--Scope of permitted practice--Preventive and therapeutic services. Only a dental hygienist licensed to practice under this chapter may practice dental hygiene unless otherwise stated in this chapter. Any licensed dentist, public institution, or school authority may use the services of a licensed dental hygienist. Such licensed dental hygienist may perform those services which are educational, diagnostic, therapeutic, or preventive in nature and are authorized by the Board of Dentistry, including those educational services provided pursuant thereto. Board of Dentistry, including those additional procedures authorized by subdivision 36-6A-14(10). Such services may not include the establishment of a final diagnosis or treatment plan for a dental patient. Such services shall be performed under the supervision of a licensed dentist.

As an employee of a public institution or school authority, functioning without the supervision of a licensed dentist, a licensed dental hygienist may only provide educational services.

A dental hygienist may perform preventive and therapeutic services under general supervision if all individuals treated are patients of record of a licensed dentist and all care rendered by the dental hygienist is completed under the definition of patient of record. A dental hygienist may perform preventive and therapeutic services under collaborative supervision if the requirements of § 36-6A-40.1 are met. However, no dental hygienist may perform preventive and therapeutic services under collaborative supervision for more than thirteen months for any person who has not had a complete evaluation by a dentist, unless employed by Delta Dental Plan of South Dakota, a nonprofit dental service corporation organized under chapter 58-39, providing services through written agreement with the Indian Health Service or a federally recognized tribe.

Comment [MS35]: SDDA: Referring to Section 40 and 40.1, we don’t think it appropriate for this draft to either expand or diminish the scope of practice for dental hygienists. The careful balance that has been found is one that should be maintained going forward. We do not like the inclusion of “diagnostic” but think that perhaps it could be defined and limited appropriately both here and in Section 8.

Comment [B36]: The following language will become effective July 1, 2014.

Comment [MS37]: SDDHA: Delta Dental’s exemption to the rule suggests that the delivery of dental services to the residents of South Dakota represents discrimination. The 13 month dental examination rule should be deleted if it cannot be enforced. SDDHA suggestion is that RDH’s create referrals for patients who would be seen without regular exams.
in South Dakota. The exemption for a dental hygienist employed by Delta Dental Plan of South Dakota providing services through written agreement with the Indian Health Service or a federally recognized tribe in South Dakota expires on June 30, 2016.

36-6A-40.1. Hygienist requirements for preventative and therapeutic services under collaborative supervision. A dental hygienist may provide preventive and therapeutic services under collaborative supervision of a dentist if the dental hygienist has met the following requirements:

(1) Possesses a license to practice in the state and has been actively engaged in the practice of clinical dental hygiene in two of the previous three years;

(2) Has a written collaborative agreement with a licensed dentist; and

(3) Has satisfactorily demonstrated knowledge of medical and dental emergencies and their management; infection control; pharmacology; disease transmission; management of early childhood caries; and management of special needs populations.

36-6A-40.2. Evidence of hygienist requirements--Fee--Promulgation of rules. A dental hygienist seeking to provide preventive and therapeutic services under collaborative supervision shall submit evidence, as prescribed by the board, of meeting the requirements of § 36-6A-40.1 and a fee not to exceed thirty dollars. The board shall, by rules promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, establish the required fee, the minimum requirements for a collaborative agreement, the preventive and therapeutic services that may be performed, the location or facilities where services may be performed, and the
evidence required to demonstrate the active practice and knowledge required pursuant to § 36-6A-40.1.

36-A-41. Dental auxiliaries—Education and training—Dentist’s responsibility—Unauthorized practice. The Board of Dentistry may set educational and training requirements for dental assistants, including the practice of dental radiography and the monitoring of nitrous oxide administration by dental assistants. Every licensed dentist who uses the services of a dental auxiliary to assist him in the practice of dentistry is responsible for the acts of the dental auxiliary while engaged in such assistance. The dentist shall permit the dental auxiliary to perform only those acts which he is authorized under this chapter to delegate to a dental auxiliary. The acts shall be performed under supervision of a licensed dentist. The board may permit differing levels of dental assistance based upon recognized educational standards, approved by the board, for the training of dental auxiliaries. Any licensed dentist who permits a dental auxiliary to perform any dental or dental hygiene service other than that authorized by the board shall be deemed to be enabling an unlicensed person to be practicing dentistry or dental hygiene, and commission of the act by a dental auxiliary is a violation of this chapter.

Comment [MS38]: This section moved to unprofessional conduct section.

36-A-42. Dental assistants—Education and training. The Board of Dentistry may, by rule promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, establish minimum educational and training requirements and continuing education requirements to perform as a dental assistant. The
board may also require, or substitute, clinical experience in addition to, or in lieu of, educational and training requirements.

36-6A. Dental technicians to work in dental laboratory or under dentist's supervision--Dental appliance work on dentist's order--Intra-oral services. Dental technicians may work either in commercial dental laboratories or under the supervision of a dentist. Technicians, when not working under the supervision of a dentist, may not provide for dental patients' use any prosthetic appliances, materials, or devices which are inserted in the human oral cavity unless ordered by a licensed dentist. Technicians may not provide intra-oral services to patients. A technician or dental laboratory shall maintain a record of work orders for a period of two years.

NEW SECTION A licensee or registrant under this chapter may not perform dental services that are outside the scope of the licensee’s or registrant’s relevant education, training and experience.

36-6A-44. Application for license to practice dentistry as a dentist or dental hygiene--Requirements--Examination. Any person not already a licensed dentist or dental hygienist of this state desiring to practice dentistry as a dentist or dental hygiene that has passed a regional examination approved by the board within five years preceding the date of application may apply to the secretary-treasurer of the Board of Dentistry for licensure. Unless otherwise provided obtain a license to practice dentistry if the applicant satisfies each of the following criteria and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder:

Comment [MS39]: SDDA: Then one could add if necessary: "a dentist licensed under this chapter may not perform dental services that are outside the scope of the dentist’s relevant education training and experience." While an individual dentist’s scope of practice is defined and limited by his education and training, the scope of “dentistry” is larger and we have to be careful not to intermix the two concepts.

Note: Section added that applies to all licensees and registrants.
(1) Each application for a license to practice dentistry or dental hygiene shall be in writing and signed by the applicant;

(2) The applicant has passed a standardized national comprehensive examination approved by the board;

(3) Within five years preceding the date of application, the applicant has passed a regional examination approved by the board or a state examination or examinations that the board deems equivalent to a regional examination approved by the board;

(4) An application for a license without examination shall be made in accordance with the provisions of § 36-6A-47 or 36-6A-48;

(5) The applicant must be a graduate from a dental or dental hygiene school which is accredited by the American dental association commission on dental accreditation of a Commission on Dental Accreditation accredited United States or Canadian dental school, having obtained a Doctor of Dental Medicine or a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree and shall be examined for a license to practice dentistry or dental hygiene;

(6) Foreign trained and other graduates from nonaccredited dental and dental hygiene programs may apply for a dental or dental hygiene license. The board, by rule promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, shall establish requirements to reasonably assure that an applicant's training and education are sufficient for licensure;

(5) The board may require a laboratory or clinical examination as a prerequisite to the clinical examination of an applicant if it has reason to believe the
applicant cannot practice safely on a clinical patient due to a difference in the applicant’s curriculum or any other bona fide reason;

(6) All applicants who are admitted to the examination process shall be evaluated by the same standards in examinations. Skill and performance standards required in the written, laboratory, and clinical examinations shall be the same for all applicants;

(7) All applicants The applicant shall provide satisfactory evidence showing that they are be or she is of good moral character;

(8) No disciplinary proceeding or unresolved disciplinary complaint is pending before a dental board at the time a license is to be issued by the board; and

(8) The applicant passes an examination concerning the laws of the State of South Dakota relating to dentistry and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder.

Foreign-trained and other graduates from dental programs not accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation may apply for a dental license. The board, by rule promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, shall establish requirements to reasonably ensure that an applicant’s training and education are sufficient for licensure.

(8) Every applicant for a license to practice dentistry or dental hygiene, whether by examination or reciprocity, shall produce evidence satisfactory to the board that he is a citizen of the United States or lawfully admitted alien, or he shall file an affidavit with the board indicating his intent to become a citizen of the United States.
However, if citizenship has not been attained within eight years from the filing of such affidavit, he forfeits the right to be licensed under this chapter.

NEW SECTION Application for license to practice as a dental hygienist --

Requirements--Examination. Any person desiring to practice as a dental hygienist that has passed a regional examination approved by the board within five years preceding the date of application may obtain a license to practice dental hygiene if the applicant satisfies each of the following criteria and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder:

(1) Each application for a license to practice as a dental hygienist shall be in writing and signed by the applicant;

(2) The applicant has passed a standardized national comprehensive examination approved by the board;

(3) Within five years preceding the date of application, the applicant has passed a regional examination approved by the board or a state examination or examinations that the board deems equivalent to a regional examination approved by the board;

(4) The applicant must be a graduate of an American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation accredited United States or Canadian dental hygiene school, having obtained a dental hygiene degree;

(5) The board may require a laboratory or clinical examination of an applicant if it has reason to believe the applicant cannot practice safely;

Comment [MS45]: SDDA: With respect to the new section we would leave it for the hygienists to state their own objections. However, we find that a number of the suggestions we have made here apply there as well.

Note: If applicable, any changes adopted for the section 44 would be incorporated in this section as well to maintain consistency.
(6) The applicant shall provide satisfactory evidence showing that he or she is of good moral character;

(7) No disciplinary proceeding or unresolved disciplinary complaint is pending before a dental board at the time a license is to be issued by the board; and

(8) The applicant passes an examination concerning the laws of the State of South Dakota relating to dentistry and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder.

Foreign-trained and other graduates from dental hygiene programs not accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation may apply for a dental hygiene license. The board, by rule promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, shall establish requirements to reasonably ensure that an applicant's training and education are sufficient for licensure.

36-6A-44.1. Criminal background investigation of applicants for licensure as dentist and licensees under disciplinary investigation--Fees. Each applicant for licensure as a dentist in this state shall submit to a state and federal criminal background investigation by means of fingerprint checks by the Division of Criminal Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Upon application, the board shall submit completed fingerprint cards to the Division of Criminal Investigation. Upon completion of the criminal background check, the Division of Criminal Investigation shall forward to the board all information obtained as a result of the criminal background check. This information shall be obtained prior to permanent licensure of the applicant. The board may require a state and federal criminal background check for any licensee who is the subject of a disciplinary investigation by the board. Failure to submit or cooperate with the criminal background investigation or any required disciplinary investigation conducted by the board constitutes prima facie evidence of unfitness for licensure.
background investigation is grounds for denial of an application or may result in revocation of a license. The applicant shall pay for any fees charged for the cost of fingerprinting or the criminal background investigation.

36-6A-45. Examination required—Scope and nature. Every applicant for licensure who does not qualify for an exception to licensure under this chapter, or for exemption from examination under §§ 36-6A-47 and 36-6A-48 is subject to examination by the Board of Dentistry. The examination shall include an examination of the applicant's knowledge of the laws of South Dakota relating to dentistry and the rules of the South Dakota State Board of Dentistry. The board may administer written, laboratory, and clinical examinations to test professional knowledge and skills, or may require the successful completion of a standardized national comprehensive test selected by the board.

36-6A-46. Examination requirements satisfied by results of a national standardized test. All or any part of the written examination for dentists or dental hygienists, required by § 36-6A-45, except that pertaining to the law of South Dakota relating to dentistry and the rules of the Board of Dentistry, may, at the discretion of the board, be satisfied by the results of a national standardized comprehensive test selected by the board.

36-6A-47. Licensing of dentist or hygienist from another state—Proof of character and professional standing—Examination on South Dakota rules. If an applicant for licensure is already licensed in another state to practice dentistry or dental hygiene, the Board of Dentistry may issue the appropriate dental or dental hygienist license to the applicant.
upon evidence that: Any person desiring to practice as a dentist that has completed more than three thousand (3000) dental clinical practice hours within the five years preceding the date of application may obtain a license to practice as a dentist if the applicant satisfies each of the following criteria and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder:

(1) Each application for a license to practice as a dentist shall be in writing and signed by the applicant;

(2) The applicant must be a graduate of a Commission on Dental Accreditation accredited United States or Canadian dental school, having obtained a Doctor of Dental Medicine or a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree;

(3) The applicant is currently an active, competent practitioner, having completed a minimum of three thousand (3000) dental clinical practice hours within the five years immediately preceding the date of application;

(4) The applicant has passed a standardized national comprehensive test selected examination approved by the board, and has practiced at least three years out of the five years immediately preceding his application;

(5) The applicant has passed a regional examination approved by the board or a state examination or examinations that the board deems equivalent to a regional examination approved by the board;

(6) The applicant currently holds a valid license in another state;

(7) No disciplinary proceeding or unresolved disciplinary complaint is pending before a dental board anywhere at the time a license is to be issued by the board this state;
The licensure requirements in the other state are in the judgment of the board the same as or higher than those required by this state;

The applicant is of good moral character. The applicant shall provide satisfactory evidence showing that he or she is of good moral character, and

The applicant successfully passes an examination concerning the laws of the State of South Dakota relating to dentistry and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder.

The board may require a laboratory or clinical examination of an applicant if it has reason to believe the applicant cannot practice safely.

NEW SECTION. Licensing of dental hygienist from another state--Proof of character and professional standing--Examination on South Dakota rules. Any person desiring to practice dental hygiene that has completed more than three thousand (3000) dental hygiene clinical practice hours within the five years preceding the date of application may obtain a license to practice dental hygiene if the applicant satisfies each of the following criteria and the administrative rules promulgated thereunder:

(1) Each application for a license to practice dental hygiene shall be in writing and signed by the applicant;

(2) The applicant must be a graduate of a Commission on Dental Accreditation accredited United States or Canadian dental hygiene school, having obtained a dental hygiene degree;
(3) The applicant is currently an active, competent practitioner, having
completed a minimum of three thousand (3000) dental hygiene clinical practice hours
within the five years immediately preceding the date of application;

(4) The applicant has passed a standardized national comprehensive
examination approved by the board;

(5) The applicant has passed a regional examination approved by the board or
a state examination or examinations that the board deems equivalent to a regional
examination approved by the board;

(6) The applicant currently holds a valid license in another state;

(7) No disciplinary proceeding or unresolved disciplinary complaint is
pending before a dental board at the time a license is to be issued by the board;

(5) The licensure requirements in the other state are in the judgment of the
board the same as or higher than those required by this state;

(6) The applicant shall provide satisfactory evidence showing that he or she is
of good moral character; and

(7) The applicant successfully passes an examination concerning the laws of
the State of South Dakota relating to dentistry and the administrative rules promulgated
thereunder.

The board may require a laboratory or clinical examination of an applicant if it has reason
to believe the applicant cannot practice safely.
NEW SECTION. The board may, in compliance with chapter 1-26, refuse to grant a license or registration under this chapter because of professional incompetence, or unprofessional or dishonorable conduct on the part of the applicant.

36-6A-48. Issuance or renewal of licenses--Inactive practitioners--Fees for licensing and testing. The Board of Dentistry board shall, upon applicant's satisfactory completion of the educational requirements and written, laboratory and clinical examinations authorized under this chapter and upon receipt of the requisite fees, issue or renew the appropriate dental or dental hygiene license.

36-6A-49. Temporary registration—Requirements—Volunteer dentist or dental hygienist. Any dentist or dental hygienist licensed in a state or territory of the United States whose licensure requirements are equivalent or higher than those of this state and who has passed a national comprehensive test selected by the Board of Dentistry within five years or who has been in active practice three years immediately preceding his completion of a minimum of three thousand (3000) clinical practice hours within the five years preceding the date of application, with all licenses in good standing and no disciplinary proceeding or unresolved complaint pending anywhere, may be granted a temporary registration to practice in conjunction with a dentist licensed in this state or entity pursuant to 36-6a-33 (9), (10), (11) or (12) only until a date set by the board and is subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in said registration. The dentist or dental hygienist may receive the temporary registration on presentation of evidence that

Comment [MS47]: SDDA: We object to the new section starting at line 12 on page 50 (now line 1 on p. 45) The reasons for the Board to refuse to license an individual should be contained in the licensing section and be susceptible to being determined by objective criteria.

Note: This statute moved from area of code relating to unprofessional conduct to here, behind licensure.

Comment [MS48]: Note: this now splits apart the two temporary permit processes.

Comment [MS49]: SDDA: We note the provision for temporary registration found in Section 49 and would encourage the Board to consider a temporary license to practice rather than a registration. The language in this section is difficult to comprehend and understand and would urge the Board to consider simplifying it.
he has passed such test or evidence of his active practice for three years immediately preceding his application and payment of a fee to be set by the board.

36-6A-49.1. Temporary registration – Requirements – Dentist or dental hygienist.

Any person that has applied for a license to practice as a dentist or a license to practice as a dental hygienist and has met all of the requirements for said license, as set forth in this chapter and any administrative rules promulgated thereunder, may be granted a temporary registration to practice as a dentist or a temporary registration to practice as a dental hygienist only until a date set by the board and is subject to the requirements and conditions set forth in said registration.

36-6A-49.2. Temporary registration – jurisdiction. Any person practicing under a temporary registration shall be subject to supervision and discipline by the board under this chapter in the same manner as any other licensee under this chapter and practice under a temporary registration is considered to constitute submission to jurisdiction by the board.

NEW SECTION Any person who, while located outside this state, practices dentistry through electronic means and provides the dental services to a patient located in this state, is engaged in the practice of dentistry in this state.
NEW SECTION. Any services provided by a licensee or registrant through electronic means must meet the same standard of care as services provided in person by a licensee or registrant.

NEW SECTION. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to apply to any licensed person practicing dentistry outside of this state when in actual consultation with a dentist in this state.

Fees payable to board. The Board of Dentistry shall promulgate nonrefundable fees, by rule pursuant to chapter 1-26, provided for in this chapter, within the following limits:

(1) Examination fee for dentists, not more than three hundred dollars;

(2) Examination fee for dental hygienists, not more than one hundred fifty dollars;

(3) Annual registration fee for dentists, not more than two hundred dollars;

(4) Annual registration fee for dental hygienists, not more than one hundred dollars;

(5) Duplicate license certificate or duplicate annual registration certificate fee, for dentists or dental hygienists, not less than five dollars nor not more than fifteen dollars;

(6) Reinstatement fee, an amount equal to the examination fee;

Comment [M552]: SDDA Section 50 could be in our view compressed and condensed substantially. We would urge the Board to consider collapsing that into an easier to read statute.
Continuing education program annual fee, not more than twenty dollars;
Registration certificate for satellite offices, not more than ten dollars;
Temporary registration fee, not more than three hundred fifty dollars;
Annual registration fee for persons practicing dental radiography, not more than fifty dollars;
Examination Application fee for dental radiographers, not more than fifty dollars;
Application fee and renewal fee for General anesthesia and parenteral sedation, and nitrous oxide permits, not more than fifty dollars;
Initial registration Application fee for persons practicing dentistry, not more than two hundred dollars;
Initial registration Application fee for persons practicing dental hygiene, not more than two hundred dollars;
Initial registration Application fee for persons practicing expanded duties registered dental assistants, not more than fifty dollars;
Initial registration Application fee for persons practicing dental radiography, not more than fifty dollars;
Annual registration fee for persons practicing expanded duties registered dental assistants, not more than fifty dollars;
Repealed by SL 2003, ch 199, § 1.
Endorsement or credentials fee for dentists and dental hygienists, not more than six hundred dollars.

Fraud in securing license or annual registration as misdemeanor. Any person employing fraud or deception in applying for or securing a license to practice dentistry or dental hygiene or a registration to practice dental radiography or in registering annually under this chapter, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Annual renewal of license or registration--Notice--Information and fee required--Suspension. As a condition of annual renewal of a license or registration, each licensee or registrant shall, on or before the first day of July each year, transmit to the secretary treasurer of the Board of Dentistry, upon a form prescribed by the board, information as determined by rule, reasonably related to the administration of a licensure or registration system in the interest of public health and safety, together with the fee established by the board. Failure of a licensee or registrant to renew a license or registration on or before the first day of July constitutes a suspension of the license or registration held by the licensee. At least thirty days before July first, the board shall cause a written notice stating the amount and due date of the fee and the information to be provided by the licensee or registrant, to be sent to each licensee and registrant. Each licensee and registrant shall report the information as a condition of the license or registration licensure renewal, except a change in home or office address shall be reported in accordance with § 36-6A-58.

Comment [M553]: SDDA: We appreciate the deletion of Section 51 on page 44 as we find it to be duplicative of other efforts elsewhere in the code.

Comment [M554]: SDDA: We think that Sections 52 and 53 are perhaps also duplicative and superfluous.

Note: Section 52 and 53 have been combined.
36A-53. Annual renewal of registration—Notice—Information and fee required—Suspension. As a condition of annual renewal of a registration, each registrant shall, on or before the first day of July, transmit to the secretary-treasurer of the Board of Dentistryboard, upon a form prescribed by the board, information reasonably related to the administration of a registration system in the interest of public health and safety, together with the fee established by the board. Failure of a registrant to renew a registration on or before the first day of July constitutes a suspension of the registration held by the registrant. At least thirty days before the first day of July, the board shall cause a written notice stating the amount and due date of the fee and the information to be provided by the registrant to be sent to each registrant. Each registrant shall report the information as a condition of registration renewal, except change in home or office address shall be reported in accordance with § 36-6A-58.

36A-54. Display of certificates—Names on office-clinic door. Every licensed dentist or dental hygienist and every registered dental radiographerlicensee or registrant shall post and keep conspicuously his or her name, license certificate, and annual registration certificate in every office in which he or she practices, in plain sight of the patients. If there is more than one dentist or dental hygienist or registered dental radiographer practicing or employed in any office the manager or proprietor of the office shall post and display the name, license certificate and registration certificate of each dentist, dental hygienist, or registered dental radiographer practicing or employed therein. In addition there shall be posted or displayed near or upon the entrance door to every office in which dentistry is practiced, the name of each dentist practicing therein and the
names shall be the name of the person inscribed upon the license certificate and annual registration certificate of each dentist.

36-6A-55. Proof of continuing education required. Every five years from original date of licensure or upon becoming registered as an advanced dental assistant of licensure or registration, each person licensed to practice dentistry or dental hygiene or perform duties as an advanced dental assistant licensee or registrant in this state shall provide the State Board of Dentistry board evidence, of a nature suitable to the board that a licensed person or advanced dental assistant licensee or registrant has attended, or participated in an amount of board approved continuing education or continuing competency in dentistry as shall be required by the board. However, for dentists this requirement may not be less than twenty-one hundred hours during the preceding five years of licensure, for dental hygienists this requirement may not be less than ten-seventy five hours during the preceding five years of licensure, and for advanced registered dental assistants this requirement may not be less than ten-sixty hours during the preceding five years of registration as an advanced dental assistant, and for dental radiographers this requirement may not be less than five hours during the preceding five years of registration.

36-6A-56. Acceptable proof of continuing education. The board may accept, for compliance with the requirements of § 36-6A-55, any of the following which, in the opinion of the board, contributes directly to the dental education of the licensee or registrant:

Comment [MSS5]: SDDA: It would be our opinion that statutes (Sections 55 and 56) regarding the continuing education requirements of the Board are perhaps better left to rule and would urge the Board to consider deleting them from the draft and providing for them in rule.
(1) Attendance at lectures, study clubs, college post-graduate courses, or scientific session of conventions;

(2) Research, graduate study, teaching, or service as a clinician; and

(3) Any other evidence of continuing education the board may approve.

36-6A-57. Reexamination on failure to continue education--Suspension of license. Any licensed person licensee or registrant who fails to comply with the requirements of § 36-6A-55 shall, at the discretion of the board, be reexamined to determine his or her competency to continue licensure or registration. If, in the opinion of the board, a licensed person licensee or registrant does not qualify for further licensed practice, the board shall, in compliance with chapter 1-26, suspend the license or registration until the time the dentist or dental hygienist licensee or registrant shall provide acceptable evidence to the board of his or her competency to practice.

36-6A-58. Notice to board of change of address--Replacement of lost or destroyed license. Every dentist, dental hygienist, dental radiographer licensee or registrant, upon changing his or her homeplace of residence, name, or place of employment or place of business shall, within ten days thereafter, furnish the secretary treasurer of the Board of Dentistry board with the new address updated information. In case of a lost or destroyed license, and upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction thereof being furnished to
the board, the latter may issue a duplicate license, charging a fee, not to exceed twenty
dollars, set by the board by rule promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26.

36-6A-59. Grounds for disciplinary action--Hearing--Physical and mental examinations.

Any practitioner—Every licensee and registrant subject to this chapter shall conduct his or
her practice in accordance with the standards established by the Board of Dentistry under
provisions of §§ 36-6A-14 and 36-6A-16, and board. Any licensee or registrant is subject
to the exercise of the disciplinary sanctions enumerated in § 36-6A-23 if, after a hearing
in the manner provided in chapter 1-26, the board finds that: this chapter or any
administrative rule promulgated thereunder upon satisfactory proof by clear and
convincing evidence in compliance with chapter 1-26 of such licensee’s or registrant’s
professional incompetence, or unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, or proof of a
violation of this chapter in any respect.

For the purposes of this section, professional incompetence is a deviation from the
statewide standard of competence, which is that minimum degree of skill and knowledge
necessary for the performance of characteristic tasks of a licensee or registrant in at least
a reasonably safe and effective way. If the services are not commonly provided by a
licensee or registrant in this state, professional incompetence is a deviation from the
national standard of competence, which is that minimum degree of skill and knowledge
necessary for the performance of characteristic tasks of a licensee or registrant in at least
a reasonably safe and effective way.
(1) A practitioner has employed or knowingly cooperated in fraud or material
deception in order to obtain a license to practice the profession, or has engaged in fraud
or material deception in the course of professional services or activities;

(2) A practitioner has been convicted in any court of a felony, or other crime
which affects the practitioner’s ability to continue to practice competently and safely;

(3) A practitioner has engaged in or permitted the performance of
unacceptable patient care by himself or by auxiliaries working under his supervision due
to his deliberate or negligent act or acts or failure to act;

(4) A practitioner has knowingly violated any provision of this chapter or
board rules;

(5) A practitioner has continued to practice although he has become unfit to
practice his profession due to professional incompetence, failure to keep abreast of
current professional theory or practice, physical or mental disability, or addiction or
severe dependency upon or use of alcohol or other drugs which endanger the public by
impairing a practitioner’s ability to practice safely;

(6) A practitioner has engaged in lewd or immoral conduct in connection with
the delivery of dental services to patients;

(7) A practitioner has or is employing, assisting, or enabling in any manner an
unlicensed person to practice dentistry, dental hygiene, or to function as a dental
hygienist;

(8) A practitioner has failed to maintain adequate safety and sanitary
conditions for a dental office in accordance with the standards established by the rules of
the board, promulgated pursuant to chapter L-26.
A practitioner has engaged in false or misleading advertising.
Suspension or revocation may not be based on a judgment as to therapeutic value of any individual drug prescribed or any individual treatment rendered, but only upon a repeated pattern or trend of treatment resulting in unexpected or unacceptable results.

No sanctions may be authorized based solely on monetary concerns or business practices that do not violate any provision of this chapter or any administrative rule promulgated thereunder.

The board may order a practitioner, licensee, or registrant to submit to a reasonable physical or mental examination if his physical or mental capacity to practice safely is at issue in a disciplinary proceeding. Failure to comply with a board order to submit to a physical or mental examination shall render a practitioner, licensee, or registrant liable to the summary revocation procedures described in §§ 36-6A-23 and 36-6A-24.

NEW SECTION If the board is unable to secure an expert due to a conflict of interest it may secure an expert from a surrounding state.

NEW SECTION Acts considered unprofessional conduct. The term, unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, as used in this chapter includes:

_____ (1) Presenting to the board any license, certificate, or diploma which was obtained by fraud or deception practiced in passing a required examination or which was obtained by the giving of false statements or information on applying for the license;

_____ (2) Illegally, fraudulently, or wrongfully obtaining a license or registration or renewal required by this chapter by the use of any means, devices, deceptions, or help in

Comment [MS57]: SDDA: The new section found at line 9 on page 50 (now line 17 on p. 52) is thought to be unnecessary given the other provisions found earlier in the document.
passing any examination or by making false statements or misrepresentations in any
applications or information presented;

(3) Engaging in fraud or deception during the course of the applicant’s
education:

(4) Engaging in fraud or material deception in the course of professional
services or activities;

(5) Conviction of any criminal offense of the grade of felony, any conviction
of a criminal offense arising out of the practice of dentistry, or one in connection with
any criminal offense involving moral turpitude;

(6) Allowing professional incompetence by dental auxiliaries working under
his or her supervision due to a deliberate or negligent act or acts or failure to act;

(7) Violating any provision of this chapter or administrative rule promulgated
thereunder;

(8) Engaging in lewd or immoral conduct in connection with the delivery of
dental services to a patient;

(9) Employing, assisting, or enabling in any manner an unlicensed person to
practice as a dentist or dental hygienist or a person that does not hold a registration to
practice as a registered dental assistant or radiographer;

(10) Assisting, enabling or permitting a dental auxiliary to perform any dental
service other than those authorized by the board;

(11) Performing dental services other than those authorized by the board;
(12) Failure to maintain adequate safety and sanitary conditions for a dental clinic in accordance with the standards established by the rules of the board, promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26;

(13) Engaging in false or misleading advertising or advertising of a dental business or dental services in which untruthful or improbable statements are made or which are calculated to mislead or deceive the public;

(14) Except as permitted by chapter 47-12, dividing fees with, promising to pay a part of a fee to, or to pay a commission to any dentist or any other person who sends patients for treatment or operation. However, this does not prohibit dentists from forming a bona fide partnership for the practice of dentistry, nor the actual employment of a dentist or a dental hygienist;

(15) Habits of intemperance or drug addiction, calculated in the opinion of the board to affect the licensee's practice of the profession;

(16) Prescribing intoxicants, narcotics, barbiturates, or other habit-forming drugs to any person in quantities and under circumstances making it apparent to the board that the prescription was not made for legitimate medicinal purposes related to the practice of dentistry or prescribing in a manner or in amounts calculated in the opinion of the board to endanger the well-being of an individual patient or the public in general;

(17) Sustaining any physical or mental disability which renders the further practice of a licensee's or registrant's profession dangerous;

(18) Failure to comply with state or federal laws on keeping records regarding possessing and dispensing of narcotics, barbiturates, and habit-forming drugs;

(19) Falsifying the dental records of a patient or any official record regarding
possession and dispensing of narcotics, barbiturates, and habit-forming drugs or
regarding any phase of dental treatment of a patient;
(20) The exercise of influence within the dentist-patient relationship for the
purposes of engaging a patient in sexual activity. For the purposes of this subdivision, the
patient is presumed incapable of giving free, full, and informed consent to sexual activity
with the dentist;
(21) Engaging in gross or immoral sexual harassment or sexual contact;
(22) Providing or prescribing dental services or treatments which are
inappropriate or unnecessary;
(23) Any practice or conduct which tends to constitute a danger to the health,
welfare, or safety of the public or patients or engaging in conduct which is unbecoming
of a dentist, dental hygienist, dental radiographer or registered dental assistant;
(24) Discipline by another state, territorial, or provincial licensing board or the
licensing board of the District of Columbia if the violation is also a violation of this
chapter or any administrative rules promulgated thereunder;
(25) Not reporting to the board discipline by another state, territorial, or
provincial licensing board or the licensing board of the District of Columbia; and
(26) Not reporting to the board a conviction of any criminal offense of the
grade of felony, any conviction of a criminal offense arising out of the practice of
dentistry, or one in connection with any criminal offense involving moral turpitude.

NEW SECTION. If any person holding a license or registration by any final order or
adjudication of any court of competent jurisdiction is adjudged to be mentally

Comment [MS61]: SDDA. We find the new section found on line 16 on page 53 to be troubling
in the respect that it cedes the authority of the Board to a court and for no other reason. We think it
extremely appropriate that someone in competent or insane should have his or her license reviewed.
However, to use the word “shall” in that section seems to be taking away from the authority of the
Board and we think the board should well consider whether that is appropriate.

Note: “Shall” now changed to “may.”
incompetent or insane, the license or registration may be suspended by the board after
proceedings in compliance with chapter 1-26.

36-6A-60. Burden of proof as to valid license in prosecution for violations. In the
prosecution of any person for violation of this chapter, it is not necessary to allege or
prove lack of a valid license to practice dentistry or dental hygiene as a dentist or a dental
hygienist or a valid registration of to practice as a dental radiography-radiographer or a
registered dental assistant but such proof of licensure or registration is a matter of defense
to be established by the defendant.

NEW SECTION: A dentist may write prescriptions only in connection with dental related
ailments or conditions.

NEW SECTION: An applicant, licensee or registrant must provide a certified translation
of any document required pursuant to this chapter or any administrative rule promulga
ted thereunder.

NEW SECTION: No contract entered into between a licensee or registrant and any other
party under which the licensee or registrant renders dental services may require the
licensee or registrant to act in a manner which violates the professional standards for
dentistry set forth in this chapter.

NEW SECTION: Citation of chapter. This chapter may be cited as "The Dental Practice
Act."