Initial Licensure Examination Requirements	**American Board of Dental Examiners (ADEX, CDCA-WREB-CITA), CRDTS+SRTA** An applicant for licensure as a dentist shall pass the periodontics, endodontics, operative, class 2 restoration, class 3 restoration, and prosthodontics sections. Source: Utah Department of Occupational and Professional Licensing - Dentistry Web Site
General Licensure Requirements	**Utah Code, Title 58, Chapter 69 Part 3 Licensing** **§58-69-302. Qualifications -- Licensure as a dentist -- Licensure as a dental hygienist.** (1) An applicant for licensure as a dentist, except as provided in Subsection (2), shall: (a) submit an application in a form as prescribed by the division; (b) pay a fee as determined by the department under Section 63J-1-504; (c) provide satisfactory documentation of having successfully completed a program of professional education preparing an individual as a dentist as evidenced by having received an earned doctor's degree in dentistry from a dental school accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; (d) pass the National Board Dental Examinations as administered by the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations of the American Dental Association; (e) pass any regional dental clinical licensure examination approved by division rule made in collaboration with the board and in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; (f) pass any other examinations regarding applicable law, rules, or ethics as established by division rule made in collaboration with the board and in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; (g) be able to read, write, speak, understand, and be understood in the English language and demonstrate proficiency to the satisfaction of the board if requested by the board; and (h) meet with the board if requested by the board or division for the purpose of examining the applicant's qualifications for licensure. (2) An applicant for licensure as a dentist qualifying under the endorsement provision of Section 58-1-302 shall: (a) be currently licensed in good standing with an unrestricted license in another jurisdiction described in Section 58-1-302; (b) document having met all requirements for licensure under Subsection (1) except Subsection (1)(c); and (c) document having been successfully engaged in clinical practice as a dentist for not less than 6,000 hours in the five years immediately preceding the date of application for licensure. (3) An applicant for licensure as a dental hygienist, except as set forth in Subsection (4), shall: (a) submit an application in a form as prescribed by the division; (b) pay a fee as determined by the department pursuant to Section 63J-1-504; (c) be a graduate holding a certificate or degree in dental hygiene from a school accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; (d) pass the National Board Dental Hygiene Examination as administered by the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations of the American Dental Association; (e) pass an examination consisting of practical demonstrations in the practice of dental hygiene and written or oral examination in the theory and practice of dental hygiene as established by division rule made in collaboration with the board;

The ADA attempts to keep this information current based on information from state dental boards, clinical testing agencies and state dental associations. Individuals seeking dental licensure should consult with the state board of dentistry and their professional advisors for the complete and most recent dental licensure information, application requirements, forms and fees.

	(f) pass any other examinations regarding applicable law, rules, and ethics as established by rule by division rule made in collaboration with the board; (g) be able to read, write, speak, understand, and be understood in the English language and demonstrate proficiency to the satisfaction of the board if requested by the board; and (h) meet with the board if requested by the board or division for the purpose of examining the applicant's qualifications for licensure. (4) An applicant for licensure as a dental hygienist qualifying under the endorsement provision of Section 58-1-302 shall: (a) be currently licensed in another jurisdiction set forth in Section 58-1-302; (b) (i) document having met all requirements for licensure under Subsection (3) except, an applicant having received licensure in another state or jurisdiction prior to 1962, the year when the National Board Dental Hygiene Examinations were first administered, shall document having passed a state administered examination acceptable to the division in collaboration with the board; or (ii) document having obtained licensure in another state or jurisdiction upon which licensure by endorsement is based by meeting requirements which were equal to licensure requirements in Utah at the time the applicant obtained licensure in the other state or jurisdiction; and (c) document having been successfully engaged in practice as a dental hygienist for not less than 2,000 hours in the two years immediately preceding the date of application for licensure. (1) An applicant for licensure as a dentist, except as provided in Subsection (2), shall: (a) submit an application in a form as prescribed by the division; (b) pay a fee as determined by the department under Section 63J-1-504; (c) provide satisfactory documentation of having successfully completed a program of professional education preparing an individual as a dentist as evidenced by having received an earned doctor's degree in dentistry from a dental school accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; (d) pass the National Board Dental Examinations as administered by the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations of the American Dental Association; (e) pass any regional dental clinical licensure examination approved by division rule made in collaboration with the board and in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; (f) pass any other examinations regarding applicable law, rules, or ethics as established by division rule made in collaboration with the board and in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; (g) be able to read, write, speak, understand, and be understood in the English language and demonstrate proficiency to the satisfaction of the board if requested by the board; and (h) meet with the board if requested by the board or division for the purpose of examining the applicant's qualifications for licensure. **Utah Administrative Code R156-69. Dentist and Dental Hygienist Practice Act Rule** **R156-69-302b. Qualifications for Licensure - Examination Requirements - Dentist.** Under Subsections 58-69-302(1)(e) and (f), an applicant for licensure as a dentist shall pass the periodontics, endodontics, operative, class 2 restoration, class 3 restoration, and prosthodontics sections of any of the following regional dental clinical licensure examinations:

	(1) the WREB examination, with a passing score as established by the WREB; (2) the CDCA examination, with a passing score as established by the CDCA; (3) the SRTA examination, with a passing score as established by the SRTA; (4) the CRDTS examination, with a passing score as established by the CRDTS; or (5) the CITA examination, with a passing score as established by the CITA
License by Credential/ Endorsement Requirements	Utah Code, Title 58, Chapter 69 Part 3 Licensing **§58-69-302. Qualifications -- Licensure as a dentist -- Licensure as a dental hygienist.** (2) An applicant for licensure as a dentist qualifying under the endorsement provision of Section 58-1-302 shall: (a) be currently licensed in good standing with an unrestricted license in another jurisdiction described in Section 58-1-302; (b) document having met all requirements for licensure under Subsection (1) except Subsection (1)(c); and (c) document having been successfully engaged in clinical practice as a dentist for not less than 6,000 hours in the five years immediately preceding the date of application for licensure. **§58-69-306. Exemptions from licensure.** In addition to the exemptions from licensure in Section 58-1-307: (1) an individual performing mechanical work on inert matter in a laboratory pursuant to a written prescription from a licensed dentist may engage in acts and practices included in the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene without being licensed under this chapter; (2) an individual licensed in good standing as a dentist in another state, with no licensing action pending and no less than two years of professional experience, may engage in the practice of dentistry without being licensed under this chapter if: (a) the services are rendered as a public service and for a noncommercial purpose; (b) no fee or other consideration of value is charged, received, expected, or contemplated for the services rendered beyond an amount necessary to cover the proportionate cost of malpractice insurance; and (c) the individual does not otherwise engage in unlawful or unprofessional conduct; and (3) an individual who is appointed to a faculty position at an accredited dental school may practice dentistry within the scope of the individual's employment at the accredited dental school or at a hospital or clinic affiliated with the accredited dental school if the individual: (a) holds a license to practice dentistry in another jurisdiction; (b) is permitted to the work in the United States under federal immigration law; and (c) (i) (A) successfully completes Part I and Part II of the National Board Dental Examination; and (B) holds a degree in a dental specialty area, as defined by the division by rule made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act; (ii) (A) holds a certificate, master's degree, or doctorate degree from an accredited higher education or dental education institution in an area that supports dental education; and (B) practices only under the supervision of an individual licensed as a dentist under this chapter; or (iii) (A) has established expertise in an area of dentistry that is recognized by a United States higher education or dental education institution or by a national professional board or association; and

The ADA attempts to keep this information current based on information from state dental boards, clinical testing agencies and state dental associations. Individuals seeking dental licensure should consult with the state board of dentistry and their professional advisors for the complete and most recent dental licensure information, application requirements, forms and fees.

	(B) practices only under the supervision of an individual licensed as a dentist under this chapter.
Specialty Practice	Utah Code 58-69-502. Unprofessional conduct. (1) "Unprofessional conduct" includes, in addition to the definition in Section 58-1-501: (a) sharing professional fees with an unlicensed person or paying any person for sending or referring a patient; (b) making an unsubstantiated claim of superiority in training or skill as a dentist or dental hygienist or in the performance of professional services; (c) refusing authorized agents of the division or state or local health authorities access to the facilities related to the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene during normal business hours for the purpose of inspection; (d) failing to maintain facilities, instruments, equipment, supplies, appliances, or other property or conditions related to the practice of dentistry in a sanitary condition consistent with the standards and ethics of the professions of dentistry or dental hygiene; or (e) falsely making an entry in, or altering, a medical record with the intent to conceal: (i) a wrongful or negligent act or omission of an individual licensed under this chapter or an individual under the direction or control of an individual licensed under this chapter; or (ii) conduct described in Subsections (1)(a) through (d) or Subsection 58-1-501(1). **(2) For purposes of Subsection (1)(b), an unsubstantiated claim of superiority:** **(a) includes for the practice of dentistry:** **(i) advertising or otherwise holding oneself out to the public as practicing a dental specialty in which the dentist has not successfully completed the education specified for the dental specialty as defined by the American Dental Association; and** **(ii) using the following words in advertising "Endodontist," "Orthodontist," "Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon," "Specialist," "Board Certified," "Diplomat," "Practice Limited to," "Pediatric Dentist," "Periodontist," or "Limited to Specialty of" when the dentist has not successfully completed the education specified for the dental specialty as defined by the American Dental Association; and** **(b) does not include a dentist who advertises as being qualified in a recognized specialty area of dental practice so long as each such advertisement, regardless of form, contains a prominent disclaimer that the dentist is licensed as a general dentist or that the specialty services will be provided by a general dentist.** Utah Administrative Code R156-69. Dentist and Dental Hygienist Practice Act Rule **§R156-69-102. Definitions.** (32) "Specialty area" means an area of dentistry in which the dentist has completed a specialty post-doctoral program in a specialty area of dentistry consisting of at least two full time years and which is accredited by an accreditation agency that is recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. **§R156-69-502. Unprofessional Conduct.** "Unprofessional Conduct" includes the following: (1) for any patient under any level of sedation, including nitrous oxide:(a) failing to provide continuous in-operatory observation by a trained dental patient care staff member until the patient continuously and independently maintains their airway and

	may be safely discharged; or(b) failing to record the discharge time and the person discharging the patient in the patient's records; (2) advertising or otherwise holding oneself out to the public as a dentist or dental group that practices in a specialty area unless: (a) each dentist has successfully completed an advanced educational program accredited by the ADA's Commission on Dental Accreditation (or its equivalent if completed prior to 1967) of two or more years in length, as specified by the Council on Dental Education and Licensure; (b) as specified in Subsection 58-69-502(2)(b), the advertisement or other method of holding oneself out to the public as a dentist or dental group includes a prominent disclaimer that the dentist or dentists performing services are licensed as general dentists or that the specialty services will be provided by a general dentist; (c) the advertisement or other method of holding oneself out to the public as a dentist or dental group that practices in a specialty area includes a prominent disclaimer that the dentist or dentists performing services is a specialist, but not qualified as a specialist in the specialty area being advertised; or (d) otherwise advertising in a specialty area by representing that a dentist has attained any education, training or certification in the specialty area when the dentist has not met the criteria; (3) advertising in any form that is misleading, deceptive, or false; including the display of any credential, education, or training that is inaccurate, or the making of any unsubstantiated claim of superiority in training, skill, experience, or any other quantifiable aspect; (4) prescribing treatments and medications outside the scope of dentistry; (5) prescribing for oneself any Schedule II or III controlled substance; (6) engaging in practice as a dentist or dental hygienist without prominently displaying a copy of the current Utah license; (7)(a) failing to personally maintain current CPR, BCLS/BLS, ACLS, or PALS certification as required by the licensee's anesthesia permit; or (b) employing patient care staff who fail to maintain current CPR or BCLS/BLS certification; (8) providing consulting or other dental services under anonymity; (9) engaging in unethical or illegal billing practices or fraud, including: (a) reporting an incorrect treatment date for the purpose of obtaining payment; (b) reporting charges for services not rendered; (c) incorrectly reporting services rendered for the purpose of obtaining payment; (d) generally representing a charge to a third party that is different from that charged to the patient; (10) failing to establish and maintain appropriate dental records; (11) failing to maintain patient records for a period of seven years; (12) failing to provide copies of x-rays, reports or records to a patient or the patient's designee upon written request and payment of a nominal fee for copies regardless of the payment status of the services reflected in the record; and (13) failing to submit a complete report to the Division within 30 calendar days concerning an incident, in which any anesthetic or sedative drug was administered to any patient, which resulted in, either directly or indirectly, the death or adverse event resulting in patient admission to a hospital; and (14) failing to discuss the risks of using an opiate with a patient or the patient's guardian before issuing an initial opiate prescription in accordance with Section 58-37-19.

The ADA attempts to keep this information current based on information from state dental boards, clinical testing agencies and state dental associations. Individuals seeking dental licensure should consult with the state board of dentistry and their professional advisors for the complete and most recent dental licensure information, application requirements, forms and fees.

Continuing Education	**Utah Code, Title 58, Chapter 69 Part 3 Licensing** **§58-69-303. Term of license -- Expiration -- Renewal.** (1) (a) The division shall issue each license and permit under this chapter in accordance with a two-year renewal cycle established by division rule. (b) The division may by rule extend or shorten a renewal period by as much as one year to stagger the renewal cycles it administers. (2) At the time of renewal, the licensee shall show compliance with continuing education renewal requirements. (3) Each license expires on the expiration date shown on the license unless renewed in accordance with Section 58-1-308. **§58-69-304. Continuing education.** During each two-year licensure cycle or other cycle defined by rule, a licensee under this chapter shall complete qualified continuing professional education requirements established by division rule made in collaboration with the board. **Utah Administrative Code R156-69. Dentist and Dental Hygienist Practice Act Rule** **R156-69-303. Renewal Cycle - Procedures.** (1) Under Subsection 58-1-308(1), the renewal date for the two-year renewal cycle for licensees under Title 58, Chapter 69, Dentist and Dental Hygienist Practice Act is established in Section R156-1-308a. (2) Renewal procedures shall be in accordance with Sections R156-1-308b through R156-1-308l. **R156-69-304a. Continuing Education and Certification - Dentist and Dental Hygienist.** (1) Under Section 58-69-304, each licensed dentist and dental hygienist shall complete at least 30 hours of qualified continuing professional education during each two-year licensure period, to include: (a) for a minimal sedation permit holder, at least two hours specific to the administration of enteral anesthesia-pharmacology and minimal sedation; (b) for a moderate sedation permit holder: (i) at least four didactic hours specific to moderate sedation and anesthesia; and (ii) attestation of successful completion of at least ten sedation cases; and (c) for a deep sedation permit holder: (i) at least eight didactic hours specific to general anesthesia; and (ii) attestation of successful completion of at least 30 sedation cases. (2) Under Subsections 58-1-203(1)(g) and 58-69-301(4), an applicant for renewal or reinstatement of licensure shall hold current CPR-BLS, ACLS, or PALS certification as required by the license and permit classification to qualify for reinstatement or renewal, but the applicant's recertification hours do not count toward the applicant's 30 required hours of continuing professional education. (3)CPR/BLS/ACLS/PALS- hours do not count towards total credit hours. (4) Two (2) credit hours of controlled substance management (5) Two (2) credit hours in the topic of Ethics. (3) Qualified continuing professional education hours for licensees who have not been licensed for the entire two-year period shall be prorated from the date of licensure. (4) Continuing education under this section shall: (a) be relevant to the licensee's professional practice; (b) be prepared and presented by individuals who are qualified by education, training, and experience to provide dental and dental hygiene continuing education; and (c) have a method of verification of attendance and completion. (5) Credit for continuing education shall be recognized as follows:

The ADA attempts to keep this information current based on information from state dental boards, clinical testing agencies and state dental associations. Individuals seeking dental licensure should consult with the state board of dentistry and their professional advisors for the complete and most recent dental licensure information, application requirements, forms and fees.

	(a) unlimited hours for continuing education completed in blocks of time of not less than 50 minutes in formally established classroom courses, seminars, lectures, conferences, or training sessions that comply with Subsection (4) and are approved by, conducted by or under sponsorship of: (i) a government agency, including the Division of Professional Licensing; (ii) recognized universities and colleges, or an accredited dental, dental hygiene, or dental postgraduate program; (iii) professional associations, societies, and organizations representing a licensed profession whose program objectives relate to the practice of dentistry and dental hygiene; or (iv) the ADA or any subgroup, the ADHA or any subgroup, a recognized health care professional association or a peer study club; (b) a maximum of ten hours per two-year period may be recognized for teaching continuing education relevant to dentistry and dental hygiene; (c) a maximum of 15 hours per two-year period may be recognized for continuing education that is provided online or through home study with an examination and a completion certificate; and (d) a maximum of three hours per two-year period may be recognized for continuing education in practice and office management. (6) A licensee may fulfill up to 15% of the licensee's continuing professional education requirement by providing direct patient care volunteer services at a qualified location under Section 58-13-3. For every four documented hours of volunteer services, the licensee may earn one hour of continuing education. (7) A licensee shall maintain documentation sufficient to prove compliance with this section for two years after the end of the renewal cycle for which the continuing professional education is due. (8) The Division may defer or waive continuing professional education requirements for a licensee under Section R156-1-308d.

The ADA attempts to keep this information current based on information from state dental boards, clinical testing agencies and state dental associations. Individuals seeking dental licensure should consult with the state board of dentistry and their professional advisors for the complete and most recent dental licensure information, application requirements, forms and fees.