

Alternative Workforce Models Chart

State	Alternative Workforce Model Type	Brief Description
Alabama	Expanded duty dental assistants.	Currently, under the Alabama Dental Practice Act, dental hygienists and expanded duty dental assistants shall work only under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist practicing in Alabama. The Alabama Board of Dental Examiners is currently drafting rules for the expanded duty dental assistant role.
Alaska	Dental health aide therapists (DHAT) practice in the state. State allows collaborative dental hygiene practice.	The training sites for the DHAT Educational Program are located in Anchorage and Bethel, Alaska. The DHAT program is 2 years (certificate upon graduation). Collaborative Dental Hygienists may provide services according to terms of the collaborative agreement. A dentist's presence, diagnosis or treatment plan is not required unless specified by agreement. Care under the agreement can be provided in settings outside of a dentists "usual place of practice".
Arizona	Community dental health coordinator (CDHC) education and training program. Also state allows Affiliated Dental Hygiene Practice.	Training was provided at the Rio Salado College (Arizona) and A.T. Still University Arizona School of Dentistry and Oral Health (ASDOH) in Mesa, Arizona. The ADA's CDHC pilot project, as of 2013, resulted in the deployment of 34 CDHCs providing care in remote rural communities, inner cities and American Indian lands across 7 states. Currently, the ADA is reviewing the pilot project and looking to increase funding for future cohorts of CDHCs. A dental hygienist with a written affiliated practice agreement may perform dental hygiene services on patients who meet certain financial criteria and are enrolled in a federal, state, county or local healthcare program. Hygienists must refer patients for additional treatment by a dentist within 12 months of first treatment.
Arkansas	State allows collaborative dental hygiene practice.	The Dental Hygiene Collaborative Care Program requires a written plan that identifies a dentist licensed by the Arkansas State Board of Dental Examiners who agrees to collaborate with a dental hygienist licensed by the Arkansas State Board of Dental Examiners in the joint provision of dental hygiene services to patients and outlines procedures for consultation with or referral to the collaborating dentist or other dentists as indicated by a patient's dental care needs. Under a collaborative agreement, the dental hygienist may provide any services within the current scope of practice of a dental hygienist to children, senior citizens, and persons with developmental disabilities in a public setting without the presence of the dentist and without a prior examination of the patient by the dentist. In Arkansas, before a dental Act can become active, it must go through the rules and regulations process. In this instance, with respect to SB 42 (Act 89) passed in 2012, both the Board of Dental Examiners and the Board of Health were required to write and approve rules and regulations governing the new law. Both boards have now formulated rules and regulations governing their respective responsibilities with regard to the Act, which will go into effect June 1, 2014.

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California	New provider models are under discussion; community dental health coordinator (CDHC) education and training program. Also state allows a registered dental hygienist in an alternative practice (RDHAP) setting.	A state bill (SB 694, Reg. LS 2012) would establish the Statewide Office of Oral Health and allow California to study the benefits of new providers. The bill failed in 2012. The training site for the CDHC was the University of California at Los Angeles. RDHAPs in California may practice unsupervised in schools, jails, serve homebound elderly, etc. A dental hygienist licensed in California with a baccalaureate degree (or the equivalent) can, after completing a board-approved continuing education course and passing a state licensure examination, practice independently in underserved settings. These settings are defined as Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas, residences of the homebound, nursing homes, hospitals, residential care facilities, and other public health settings.
Colorado	The state allows independent practice by a dental hygienist.	A dental hygienist may also own a dental hygiene practice and practice independently. The scope of practice for an independent practice dental hygienist includes such functions as: performing dental hygiene assessment, dental hygiene diagnosis, and dental hygiene treatment planning for dental hygiene services; and identifying dental abnormalities for immediate referral to a dentist; and application of fluoride and sealants.
Connecticut	New provider models, including the advanced dental hygiene practitioner are under discussion. State allows public health dental hygienists.	Several bills were proposed and failed during 2011 and 2012. The bills would have created an advanced dental hygiene practitioner. In addition the Expanded Function Dental Auxiliary (EFDA) and the Interim Therapeutic Restoration (ITR) for dental hygienists are also being discussed at the state level. Existing law does allow dental hygienists with two years of experience to work without the supervision of a dentist in public health facilities, such as a community health center, group home, school, or head start program.
Delaware	A dental hygienist may practice in a public health setting with general supervision.	A licensed dental hygienist may practice under the general supervision of the State Dental Director, or the State Dental Director's designee, who shall be a licensed Delaware dentist, in schools and state institutions. A licensed dental hygienist may also practice under the general supervision of the State Dental Director, or the State Dental Director's designee, who shall be a Delaware licensed dentist, in federally qualified health centers, nonprofit organizations and other locations as designated by the Delaware Health Care Commission in consultation with the Delaware Institute for Dental Education and Research (DIDER). The protocols under which hygienists practice in these settings will be established by the State Dental Director and shall be subject to the approval of the Delaware State Board of Dentistry and Dental Hygiene.
District of Columbia	A dental hygienist may practice in a public health setting with general supervision.	A dental hygienist may perform the following functions under the general supervision of a licensed dentist, in his or her office or any public school or institution rendering dental services: charting of cavities during preliminary examination, prophylaxis, or polishing; taking of a dental X-ray; application of pit and fissure sealants; and a complete prophylaxis, including the removal of any deposits, diseased crevicular tissue, accretion, or stain from the surface of a tooth or a restoration; the polishing of a tooth or a restoration.

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Florida	Expanded scope of practice for dental hygienists.	Dental hygienists may provide services without the physical presence, prior examination, or authorization of a dentist, provided that a dentist or physician give medical clearance prior to performance of a prophylaxis in “health access settings” such as Head Start Centers and jails. A dentist must examine a patient within 13 months following a prophylaxis and an exam must take place before additional oral services may be performed.
Georgia	The state allows expanded duty dental assistants.	Expanded Duty Dental Assistants may perform such tasks as placing periodontal dressing; redressing (not initial placement of dressing) and removing dressing from alveolar sockets in post-operative osteitis when the patient is uncomfortable due to the loss of dressing from the alveolar socket in a diagnosed case of post-operative osteitis; and making impressions to be used to fabricate a night guard.
Hawaii	The state offers a community service dental hygiene license. Also, dental hygienists may practice in public health settings with general supervision.	The board of dental examiners may issue, without examination, a community service license to practice dental hygiene in the employment of a federally qualified health center, Native Hawaiian health care system, or post-secondary dental auxiliary training program accredited by the American Dental Association Commission on Dental Accreditation. A licensed dental hygienist may operate under the general or direct supervision of any licensed dentist providing dental services in a public health setting.
Idaho	The state allows extended access endorsements and extended access restorative endorsements for dental hygienists.	Effective July 1, 2004, the Idaho Legislature authorized the Idaho State Board of Dentistry to issue extended access dental hygiene endorsements to qualified dental hygienists who are licensed in active status by the Board of Dentistry. Effective April of 2007, the Idaho Legislature authorized the Idaho State Board of Dentistry to issue extended access restorative endorsements to qualified dental hygienists who are licensed in active status by the Board of Dentistry.
Illinois	New provider models are under discussion, including community dental health coordinators.	HB 2259 provides that a dental hygienist under remote supervision with a collaborative agreement with a licensed dentist shall provide a dental hygiene examination and dental screening and determine which services are necessary to be performed with a referral to a dentist within 12 months. HB 2259 was introduced for consideration during the 2013 legislative session and failed.
Indiana	Expands scope of practice for dental hygienists.	HB 1172, passed in 2008, provided that a dental hygienist may practice under the prescriptive supervision of a dentist in a public health setting, correctional institution, or fixed charitable dental care clinic. Prescriptive supervision means that a dentist is not required to be physically present in the facility when patient care is being provided by the dental hygienist. However, HB 1061, signed into law by the governor in March 2014, expands this to include private dental offices if certain requirements are met, such as the patient has been examined by a dentist in the previous seven months.

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Iowa	Public health dental hygienists.	In 2003, the Iowa Dental Board approved a rule change allowing "public health supervision" of a dental hygienist. A dental hygienist may enter into a collaborative agreement with a dentist, allowing the hygienist to provide services to a patient in a public health setting, prior to the patient seeing a dentist for an exam.
Kansas	New provider models - under discussion. Also, the state allows an extended care permit (ECP) I, II, and III for dental hygienists.	The W.K. Kellogg Foundation is in support of efforts to pursue a dental therapy model in this state. HB 2280 and SB 192 of 2012 failed, both bills created a registered dental practitioner. The Kansas Dental Association and the Kansas Dental Project have entered formal mediation (in October 2013) in their debate over the licensing of new dental providers, with the goal of finding compromise legislation that would allow advanced hygienists to perform some procedures in the state. Under the ECPs dental hygienists may practice without the prior authorization of a dentist if the dental hygienist has an agreement with the dentist.
Kentucky	Public health dental hygienists.	A public health registered dental hygienist shall perform dental hygiene services only under the supervision of the governing board of health, and these services shall be limited to preventative services.
Louisiana	Expands scope of practice for dental hygienists. The state allows expanded duty dental assistants.	Under the Louisiana Administrative Code, a person licensed to practice dentistry in Louisiana may delegate to any dental hygienist any chairside dental act which said dentist deems reasonable, using sound professional judgment. Such act must be performed properly and safely on the patient. Furthermore, the act must be under the direct on-premises supervision of the treating dentist. However, dental hygienists who perform authorized duties in any public institution or school may perform authorized duties (which shall not include the administration of nitrous oxide inhalation or local anesthesia, and root planing, which must be under direct supervision) under the general supervision of a licensed dentist.
Maine	State has approved dental hygiene therapists. The state also allows for expanded function dental assistants; public health dental hygienists (PHDH); and independent practice dental hygienists (IPDH).	On April 28, Gov. Paul LePage (R-ME) signed into law L.D. 1230, "An Act to Improve Access to Oral Health Care," thereby creating the role of dental hygiene therapist in the State of Maine. The bill passed with bipartisan support. The new law authorizes dental hygiene therapists to perform both preventive and routine restorative dental care under the supervision of a licensed dentist in the State of Maine. The IPDHs may practice without supervision by a dentist in all settings. A PHDH may practice in certain settings under a public health supervision status granted by the dental board.

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Maryland	HB 1280 - Maryland Public Health Dental Hygiene Act passes in 2008. Expands scope of practice for dental hygienists.	SB 459 authorizes a licensed dental hygienist, without the supervision of a dentist, to provide the following services in any setting: (1) oral health and wellness assessments; (2) dental hygiene education; (3) a referral to a dental home; and (4) fluoride varnish treatments. SB 459 was introduced for the 2013 session and passed and was signed by the governor in May 2013. HB 1280, enacted in 2008 - The law authorizes dental hygienists who are permanent or contractual employees of the federal government, a State or local government, or a federally qualified health center, and working in specified facilities, to apply fluoride and sealants under the general supervision of a licensed dentist. The bill also expands the types of facilities that such a dental hygienist may practice in under general supervision, specifies that these facilities are not required to obtain a general supervision waiver, and repeals the requirement that a dentist or physician evaluate or diagnose a patient before a dental hygienist can treat the patient in these facilities.
Massachusetts	Public health dental hygienist. New provider models are under discussion, including the advanced dental hygiene practitioner.	In January 2009, the Governor signed into law the role of "public health dental hygienist", a new category of dental professional, to provide preventive dental services in a public health setting, such as schools, long-term nursing facilities, clinics, medical facilities, hospitals, and shelters without the supervision of a dentist.
Michigan	PA 161 dental hygiene program.	The Michigan Department of Community Health Oral Health Program (MDCH-OHP) administers the PA 161: Public Dental Prevention Program (PA 161 Program). This program allows a collaborative practice between dental hygienists and dentists to allow preventive oral health services on unassigned and underserved populations in the state of Michigan. Through approved applications, non profit agencies can use dental hygienist service providers to administer preventive services to those in the state most in need of oral health care.
Minnesota	Dental therapists (DT) and advanced dental therapists (ADT). Also, the state allows a collaborative practice.	Licenses may be granted in Dental Therapy, permitting a prescribed scope of practice to be performed under either the general or indirect supervision of a licensed dentist. With additional education and testing, a DT may be eligible for certification as an ADT, permitting many functions to be delegated under general supervision. The delegation of duties is governed under a Collaborative Management Agreement, essentially a contract between the supervising dentist and the DT or ADT. This agreement may further limit the procedures that an individual DT or ADT may perform. A dental hygienist must enter into a written agreement with a dentist which designates authorization for certain services to be performed by a dental hygienist in a health care facility or nonprofit organization.
Mississippi	N/A	

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Missouri	New provider models including dental therapists and advanced practice dental hygienist are under discussion. Also, state allows public health dental hygienists in certain settings.	In May 2011, the Missouri Dental Board became the first dental board in the U.S. to endorse a proposal for new providers. The proposal, submitted to the board by the Greater Springfield Dental Society, calls for the creation of licensed dental therapists and advanced practice dental hygienists, both of whom would be allowed to perform surgical and irreversible procedures, including some extractions and restorations. State policymakers have not approved the proposal. A duly registered and currently licensed dental hygienist who has been in practice at least 3 years and who is practicing in a public health setting may provide fluoride treatments, teeth cleaning and sealants, if appropriate, to children who are eligible for medical assistance, without the supervision of a dentist.
Montana	Community dental health coordinator (CDHC) education and training program. The state also allows public health dental hygienists and limited access permits.	The CDHC training site: Salish Kootenai College in Montana. The ADA's CDHC pilot project, as of 2013, resulted in the deployment of 34 CDHCs providing care in remote rural communities, inner cities and American Indian lands across 7 states. Currently, the ADA is reviewing the pilot project and looking to increase funding for future cohorts of CDHCs. A licensed dental hygienist practicing under public health supervision may provide dental hygiene preventative services that include removal of deposits and stains from the surfaces of teeth, the application of topical fluoride, polishing restorations, root planing, placing of sealants, oral cancer screening, exposing radiographs, and charting of services provided. The limited access permit dental hygienist may provide dental hygiene preventative services to a patient without prior physician or dentist authorization unless the patient has serious health issues such as uncontrolled diabetes.
Nebraska	Public health dental hygienists.	The Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health in the conduct of public health-related services may authorize a licensed dental hygienist to conduct preliminary charting and screening examinations, provide oral health education for patients, including the teaching of appropriate plaque control techniques, and perform or provide all of the duties that any dental assistant is authorized to perform. In March 2013, the governor approved Legislative Bill (LB) #484. The new law clarifies the types of procedures public health dental hygienists may perform on children and adults as well as the additional clinical experience required.
Nevada	Public health dental hygiene endorsement.	The public health dental hygiene endorsement allows dental hygienists to provide preventive services in designated facilities without the supervision or authorization of a dentist.
New Hampshire	Public health dental hygienists. Study bill SB 193 passed in 2014.	The New Hampshire Legislature passed a bill (SB 284, Reg. LS 2012) to allow public health dental hygienists who receive additional training to apply sealants and provide other basic services that only dentists previously could provide. SB 193 as originally drafted authorized licensure of dental therapists who may perform dental services under the supervision of a licensed dentist. However, during the 2014 legislative session, SB 193 was amended to instead require a commission to study barriers to and coverage for dental care for the underserved in the state. The study report is due by November 2015. The bill has passed both chambers.

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New Jersey	A dental hygienist may practice by written order.	Subject to the supervision of a dentist (ie., acts performed under written order of a dentist), a dental hygienist may practice dental hygiene in an office in which general dentistry or any special area of dentistry recognized by the board is regularly practiced, or in any appropriately equipped school, dental clinic, or institution, except that a New Jersey licensed dentist may, in his sole discretion, require direct supervision in his dental office.
New Mexico	New provider models, including dental therapists (DT) are under discussion. Also, the state allows expanded function dental auxilliary; community dental health coordinators (CDHC); and collaborative practice dental hygiene.	Each year since 2011 a dental therapy or dental therapist-hygienist bill has been introduced and failed. However, during LS 2011, HB 187 passed. HB 187 provided for an Expanded Function Dental Auxilliary and a CDHC. Under the law a CDHC is a dental assistant, hygienist or other trained personnel certified by the board to provide educational, preventive and limited palliative care and assessment services working collaboratively under the general supervision of a dentist in community settings, dental offices and clinics. The W.K. Kellogg Foundation is in support of efforts to pursue a DT model in this state. The rules for the following roles are very specific and are too detailed to be outlined in this brief matrix: Expanded Function Dental Auxilliary; CDHC; and Collaborative Practice Dental Hygiene (can practice without the supervision of a dentist in certain instances). In 2014 HM 12 passed. The memorial requests that the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center convene a task force to study the potential for using community health specialists to meet the unmet health needs, including oral health, in the state.
New York	Collaborative practice agreements between dentists and dental hygienists.	AB7866 was approved by the governor in 2013. The law expands the scope of practice for dental hygienists. Under the new law registered dental hygienists working in facilities licensed under Article 28 of the New York State Public Health Law may work under collaborative agreements with dentists having a formal relationship with the same Article 28 facility. Article 28 facilities are primarily hospitals but also include nursing homes and certain clinics.
North Carolina	Public health dental hygienists.	In 1999, the North Carolina Dental Practice Act was amended to allow trained public health dental hygienists to work without the direct supervision of a licensed dentist in certain settings. Generally, the public health dental hygienists serve 79 of 100 counties in North Carolina, however, due to state budget issues a number of public health dental hygiene positions have been lost.
North Dakota	New provider models - under discussion.	HB 1454 introduced during the 2013 session was approved by the governor in April 2013. HB 1454 provides that during the 2013-14 interim session, the legislative management shall consider studying how to improve access to dental services and ways to address dental service provider shortages, including the feasibility of utilizing new providers, whether the use of incentives for dental service providers to locate in underserved areas in the state may improve access, and whether the state's medical assistance reimbursement rates impact access to dental services. The Health Services Interim Committee has been meeting during 2014 to hear invited testimony on alternative workforce models and will make a recommendation to the legislature before the 2015 regular session begins.

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Ohio	New provider models - under discussion. Also, the state allows for an expanded function dental auxiliary role and an oral health access supervision permit.	Universal Health Care Action Network (UHCAN) Ohio continues to actively engage the community about the benefits of adding new dental providers to the dental team. Specifically, UHCAN Ohio is advocating for an advanced registered dental practitioner. The W.K. Kellogg Foundation is in support of efforts to pursue a dental therapy model in this state. A dentist who holds a current, valid oral health access supervision permit may authorize a dental hygienist who holds a current, valid permit issued to perform dental hygiene services at a facility when no dentist is physically present if certain conditions are met.
Oklahoma	Community dental health coordinator (CDHC) education and training program. Expanded duty dental assistants are allowed in the state.	Training was provided at the University of Oklahoma. The ADA's CDHC pilot project, as of 2013, resulted in the deployment of 34 CDHCs providing care in remote rural communities, inner cities and American Indian lands across 7 states. Currently, the ADA is reviewing the pilot project and looking to increase funding for future cohorts of CDHCs. The expanded duty dental assistant may perform the following: coronal polishing/topical fluoride; and sealants.
Oregon	Alternative dental providers - pilot program. Also state has an expanded practice dental hygienist.	Oregon passed a bill (SB 738, Reg. LS 2011) that allows for a pilot program, for 3-5 years, to encourage the development of innovative practices in oral health care delivery systems with a focus on providing care to populations that evidence-based studies have shown have the highest disease rates and the least access to dental care. An expanded practice dental hygienist in Oregon may render all services within the scope of practice of dental hygiene without the supervision of a dentist in certain settings, such as nursing homes. Also, upon successful completion of an appropriate course of instruction, and submission of the appropriate documentation to the Board, a dental hygienist under the indirect supervision of a licensed dentist in Oregon may place and finish a direct alloy or direct composite restoration.
Pennsylvania	Community dental health coordinator (CDHC) education and training program. Also, the state has a public health dental hygiene practitioner.	Training was provided at Temple University (Pennsylvania). The ADA's CDHC pilot project, as of 2013, resulted in the deployment of 34 CDHCs providing care in remote rural communities, inner cities and American Indian lands across 7 states. Currently, the ADA is reviewing the pilot project and looking to increase funding for future cohorts of CDHCs. A public health dental hygiene practitioner in Pennsylvania may perform dental hygiene services without the supervision of a dentist in certain practice settings, such as nursing homes, schools, and prisons.
Puerto Rico	N/A	
Rhode Island	Public health dental hygienists under discussion. Dental hygienists may perform certain functions under general supervision.	Dentists may supervise and delegate to any dental hygienist working under the dentist's general supervision and who is employed on a regular basis by such dentists any procedures which he or she may deem advisable; including initial oral health screening assessments. Additionally, any such dental hygienists may engage in the practice of dental hygiene under the responsibility of the supervising dentists outside of such dentists' office in order to render to residents of nursing facilities.

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South Carolina	Current law expands scope of practice for dental hygienists and in some cases dental assistants (sealants and fluoride varnish). See South Carolina Code (Title 40, Chapter 15).	In school settings, dental hygienists may apply topical fluoride and may perform the application of sealants and oral prophylaxis under general supervision, with written permission of the student's parent or guardian. In hospitals, nursing homes, long term care facilities, rural and community clinics, health facilities operated by federal, state, county, or local governments, hospices, education institutions accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation that give instruction in dental hygiene, and in bona fide charitable institutions, dental hygienists may apply topical fluoride and perform the application of sealants and oral prophylaxis under general supervision. Treatment may not occur in these settings unless medical emergency care is available within the facility.
South Dakota	The state allows expanded function dental assistants. Collaborative practice agreements between dentists and dental hygienists are pending regulatory approval.	Collaborative practice agreements were approved and enacted in 2011, but the rules required to implement the new policy are pending.
Tennessee	Expands scope of practice for dental hygienists.	A bill was approved by the governor in 2012 (SB 3269, Reg. LS 2012). The law expands the places where dental hygienists may practice by authorizing dental hygienists to engage in the provision of preventive dental care under the general supervision of a dentist through written protocol include nursing homes, skilled care facilities, nonprofit clinics and public health programs. No dentist will be permitted to enter into a written protocol with more than three dental hygienists at any one time. In 2013, SB 171 was passed. The bill expands the scope of dental hygienists and provides that dental sealants and topical fluoride may be applied to the teeth of individuals in a setting under the direction of a state or local health department by licensed hygienists without requiring an evaluation by a dentist prior to such application, under a protocol established by the state or a metropolitan health department.
Texas	Extended functions for dental assistants and dental hygienists.	A dentist may delegate to a dental assistant the authority to perform only acts or procedures that are reversible. A dental hygienist may perform certain services and procedures in the dental office of his/her supervising dentist or dentists who are legally engaged in the practice of dentistry in the state or under the supervision of a supervising dentist in an alternate setting. A dentist may delegate to a Texas dental hygienist authorization to perform a service, task or procedure for patients whom the dentist has not seen within the past twelve months when conditions are met.
Utah	Dental hygienists may perform certain functions under general supervision.	A dental hygienist may practice under the general supervision of a dentist and outside of the office of the supervising dentist, if the dental hygiene work performed is authorized by the supervising dentist as a part of and in accordance with the supervising dentist's current treatment plan for the patient. This type of practice usually occurs in nursing homes.

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Vermont	New provider models are under discussion. State allows for general supervision agreements for supervising dentists and dental hygienists practicing in public or private schools or public or private institutions.	Several bills have been introduced over the last few sessions that would establish the role of community dental health coordinator or dental practitioner. Under a proposed bill, the dental practitioner may provide services such as restoring primary and permanent teeth and extractions of primary teeth. The W.K. Kellogg Foundation is in support of efforts to pursue a dental therapy model in this state. The Vermont Oral Health Care for All is supporting the new dental practitioner, modeled after a combination of the dental therapist and dental hygienist models.
Virginia	A dental hygienist may perform under general supervision or remote supervision.	A dental hygienist may, under the direction or general supervision of a licensed dentist and subject to the regulations of the Board of Dentistry, perform services that are educational, diagnostic, therapeutic, or preventive. SB 146 was approved by the governor in 2012. The law provides that a dental hygienist employed by the Virginia Department of Health who holds a license issued by the Board of Dentistry may provide educational and preventative dental care in the Commonwealth under the remote supervision of a dentist employed by the Department of Health. A dental hygienist providing such services shall practice pursuant to a protocol adopted by the Commissioner of Health.
Washington	New provider models, including dental therapists, are under discussion. Also, the state allows for expanded function dental assistants and off-site supervision, unsupervised practice, and public health dental hygiene in certain instances.	Since 2012 bills have been introduced which would establish a dental health aide therapist role - all failed. Since 2012 bills have been introduced which would establish the roles of dental practitioners and dental hygiene practitioners - all failed. In 2012, the Washington State Dental Association (see HD-13-2012 at http://www.wsda.org/storage/hod-restricted/HD13.pdf) voted to lobby a new model that creates a new dental extender (called an Advanced Function Dental Auxiliary or AFDA) who will work under the supervision of a dentist. As a result, in 2013 HB 1514 was introduced, the bill would have regulated an advanced function dental auxiliary, but failed. The W.K. Kellogg Foundation is in support of efforts to pursue a dental therapy model in this state. The Washington Children's Alliance is supporting a licensed dental practitioner role to expand access to dental care.
West Virginia	The state allows for a collaborative agreement between a dentist and dental hygienist and provides for a public health dental hygienist.	HB 4077 was passed in 2012, and allows a dental hygienist to place dental sealants on a patient's teeth without first having to have a dental examination by a licensed dentist: provided, that the dental hygienist has a Public Health Practice permit issued by the Board of Dental Examiners, and subject to a collaborative agreement with a supervising dentist and the patient is referred for a dental examination within six months of sealant application.
Wisconsin	Public health dental hygienists.	Allows dental hygienists to practice in a school or facility owned by a local health department without the presence or supervision of a dentist.
Wyoming	A dental hygienist may perform under general supervision and the state allows for expanded functions in certain cases. Community oral health coordinators in select counties.	Under general supervision a dental hygienist may perform such services as place pit and fissure sealants and apply subgingival anesthetic if the dental hygienist holds a local anesthetic expanded duty certificate. Expanded dental duties are to be performed by a dental hygienist under the direct supervision of a qualified Wyoming licensed dentist. The Wyoming Department of Health has contracted with seven dental hygienists to offer dental screenings and educational presentations in preschools, head start programs and elementary schools in select counties.

N/A - indicates that detailed information regarding alternative workforce models was not available at the time this chart was published.