ARTICLE 20-03 DENTAL ASSISTANTS

Chapter

20-03-01 Duties

CHAPTER 20-03-01 DUTIES

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20-03-01-01. Duties.

Duties are delegated to nonregistered and registered dental assistants under prescribed levels of supervision as follows:

- A dental assistant who is not registered with the board and who is employed by a
 dentist may perform the following basic supportive dental duties under direct supervision:
 - a. Perform Take and record pulse, blood pressure, and temperature the following duties under direct supervision:
 - (1) Take and record pulse, blood pressure, and temperature.
 - (2) Take and record preliminary dental and medical history for the interpretation by the dentist.
 - (3) Apply topical medications and drugs to oral tissues, including topical anesthetic, topical fluoride, fluoride varnish, and desensitizing agents, but not including caustic agents.
 - (4) Receive removable dental prosthesis for cleaning or repair.
 - (5) Take impressions for study casts.
 - (6) Hold impression trays in the mouth (e.g., reversible hydrocolloids, rubber base).
 - (7) Retract patient's cheek, tongue, or other tissue parts during a dental procedure.
 - (8) Remove such debris as is normally created in the course of treatment during or after dental procedures by vacuum devices, compressed air, mouthwashes, and water.
 - (9) Isolate the operative field, not to include rubber dams.
 - (10) Hold a curing light for any dental procedure. Curing lights may not include a laser capable of cutting, burning, or damaging hard or soft tissue or for electrosurgery for tissue retraction.
 - (11) Produce on a patient of record, a final scan by digital capture for review by the

Commented [DS1]: The Board is proposing modifications to duties that all levels of Assistants may carry out. In arriving at these proposed changes, it balanced its obligation to ensure public protection and prevent irreparable patient harm with the need to allow dental offices to operate effectively and efficiently and allow qualified staff to perform duties they're qualified to carry out—and the degree of supervision appropriate for each duty.

Commented [DS2]: While little risk exists as to the taking of vital signs, this is being placed under direct supervision because unregistered assistant wouldn't seem to need to do it if the dentist was not present and evaluating the patient.

As for the other duties, risks to the patient exists but are minimized by the following:

-Under Direct supervision the Dentist is present in the facility, diagnoses the patient, authorizes the duty, and evaluates the results before the patient is dismissed.
-For the latter two duties the proposed Rule requires the dentist to ensure appropriate training and education are provided and documented. The training can be readily provided by the dentist in an office setting.

authorizing dentist for a prescriptive fixed or removable appliance.

- (12) A dentist may delegate the taking of dental radiographs to an unregistered dental assistant after confirming that the dental assistant completed, after January 1, 2024, the dental assisting national board's radiation health and safety course or another course approved by the board. The dentist must maintain documentation of the course completion for the duration of the delegation and provide it to the board upon request.
- (13) A dentist may delegate the monitoring of a patient that has been inducted into nitrous oxide analgesia to an unregistered dental assistant after providing sufficient training to the dental assistant completed after January 1, 2024. The dentist must maintain documentation of the training during the duration of the delegation and must provide documentation of the training to the board upon request.
- b. b. Perform the following duties under general supervision:
 - (1) 1. Provide oral hygiene instructions and education
 - (2) 2. Remove periodontal dressings.
- 2. A qualified dental assistant may perform the following duties:
 - a. Duties set forth in subsection 1 under Under the direct supervision of a dentist.
 - (1) Duties set forth in subsection 1.
 - (2) Acid etch enamel surfaces as directed by the dentist.
 - (3) Dry root canal with paper points.
 - (4) Apply resin infiltration.
 - (5) Orally transmit a prescription that has been authorized by the supervising dentist.
 - (6) Remove band and bracket adhesives with a slow speed handpiece.
 - (7) Place and remove matrix bands and wedges.
 - b. Under the general supervision of a dentist.
 - (1) Produce on a patient of record, a final scan by digital capture for review by the authorizing dentist for a prescriptive fixed or removable appliance.
 - (2) Take and record pulse, blood pressure, and temperature.
 - (3) Take and record preliminary dental and medical history for the interpretation by the dentist.
 - (4) Apply topical medications and drugs to oral tissues, including topical anesthetic and anticariogenic agents, and desensitizing agents.
 - (5) Place and remove arch wires or appliances that have been activated by the dentist.
 - (6) Cut and remove arch wires or replace loose bands, loose brackets or other orthodontic appliances for palliative care.
 - (7) Remove sutures.
 - (8) Place, tie, and remove ligature wires and elastic ties, and select and place orthodontic separators.

Commented [DS3]: For these duties the risks to the patients are minimal so they seem appropriate for General Supervision. While they must be carried out pursuant to the dentist's direction and supervision, the dentist need not be present in the facility while these duties are carried out.

Commented [DS4]: Patient risk exists for these duties, but the risks to the patients are minimized by placing these duties under Direct supervision. This ensures the Dentist is present in the facility, diagnoses the patient, authorizes the the duty, and evaluates the results before the patient is dismissed.

Commented [DS5]: Some risks to the patient exists but because of the level of education and training required for Qualified Dental Assistants, General Supervision seems appropriate. While the duties must be carried out pursuant to the dentist's direction and supervision, the dentist need not be present in the facility while a QDA carries out these duties.

- (9) Preselect and prefit orthodontic bands.
- (10) Repack dry socket medication and packing for palliative care.
- (11) Take dental radiographs.
- c. Under the indirect supervision of a dentist.
 - (1) Polish coronal surfaces of teeth with a rubber cup or brush after the dentist provides the dental assistant with sufficient training. The dentist must maintain documentation of the training completion during the duration of the delegation and provide it to the board upon request.
 - (2) Place orthodontic brackets using an indirect bonding technique by seating the transfer tray loaded with brackets previously positioned in the dental laboratory by a licensed dentist.

Commented [DS6]: Some patient risk exists for these duties, but the risks to the patients are minimized by the following:

- -Under Indirect supervision the Dentist is present in the facility, diagnoses the patient, and authorizes the assistant to carry out the duty.
- -The proposed Rule requires the dentist to ensure appropriate training and education are provided and documented. The training can be readily provided by the dentist in an office setting.

- A registered dental assistant may perform the duties set forth in subsection 2 and the following duties under the direct supervision of a dentist:
 - Acid etch enamel surfaces prior to direct bonding of orthodontic brackets or composite restorations.
 - b. Take face bow transfers.
 - c. Place and remove matrix bands and wedges.
 - d. Adjust permanent crowns outside of the mouth.
 - e. Orally transmit a prescription that has been authorized by the supervising dentist.
 - f. Administer emergency medications to a patient in order to assist the dentist in an emergency.
 - g. Hold impression trays in the mouth (e.g., reversible hydrocolloids, rubber base).
 - h. Apply resin infiltration.
 - g.i. Dry root canal with paper points.
- 4. A registered dental assistant may perform the following duties on a patient of record under the indirect supervision of a dentist:
 - a. Dry root canal with paper points.
 - b.a. Place and remove rubber dams.
 - c.b. Place retraction cord in the gingival sulcus of a prepared tooth prior to the dentist taking an impression of the tooth.
 - d.c. Remove excess cement from inlays, crowns, bridges, and orthodontic appliances with hand instruments or a slow-speed handpiece.
 - e.d. Place and remove periodontal dressings.
 - f.e. Monitor a patient who has been inducted by a dentist into nitrous oxide inhalation analgesia.
 - g.f. Apply bleaching solution, activate light source, and monitor and remove bleaching materials.
 - h.g. Place orthodontic brackets using an indirect bonding technique by seating the transfer tray loaded with brackets previously positioned in the dental laboratory by a licensed dentist.
- A registered dental assistant may perform the following duties under the general supervision of a dentist:
 - a. Take and record pulse, blood pressure, and temperature.
 - b. Take and record preliminary dental and medical history for the interpretation by the dentist.
 - c. Apply topical medications and drugs to oral tissues, including topical anesthetic, and topical fluoride, fluoride varnish, silver diamine fluoride, hemostatic agents, and desensitizing agents but not including caustic agents.
 - d. Receive removable dental prosthesis for cleaning or repair.
 - e. Take impressions or occlusal bite registrations for study casts.

Commented [DS7]: Risks exist in relationship to applying resin, but the risks to patients are minimized by placing these duties under Direct supervision. This ensures the Dentist is present in the facility, diagnoses the patient, authorizes the assistant to carry out the duty, and evaluates the results before the patient is dismissed.

While not a great deal of risks exists as to the use of paper points to dry root canals, it is a step taken during an overall treatment that the dentist is present for.

Commented [DS8]: The existing rule seems to both allow and prohibit RDAs from applying caustic agents. Because the Rule already allows RDAs to apply topical caustic agents (e.g., silver diamine), the proposal is to remove the phrase prohibiting the application of caustic agents.

- f. Fabricate, adjust, place, recement, or remove a temporary crown, bridge, or onlay or temporary restorative material. This applies only to dentitions actively under treatment for which a permanent restoration is being fabricated.
- g. Remove sutures.
- Cut and remove arch wires or replace loose bands, loose brackets, or other orthodontic appliances for palliative treatment.
- i. Place, tie, and remove ligature wires and elastic ties, and place orthodontic separators.
- j. Provide oral hygiene education and instruction.
- k. Provide an oral assessment for interpretation by the dentist.
- I. Repack dry socket medication and packing for palliative treatment.
- m. Apply pit and fissure sealants if the registered dental assistant has provided documentation of a board-approved sealant course or training, and has received an endorsement from the board. Adjust sealants with slow-speed handpiece.
- n. Polish the coronal surfaces of the teeth with a rubber cup or brush.
- o. Polish restorations with a slow-speed handpiece.
- p. Take dental radiographs.
- q. Take impressions for fixed or removable orthodontic appliances, athletic mouth guards, bleaching trays, bite splints, flippers, and removable prosthetic repairs.
- r. Preselect and prefit orthodontic bands.
- Perform nonsurgical clinical and laboratory diagnosis tests, including pulp testing, for interpretation by the dentist.
- t. Place and remove arch wires or appliances that have been activated by a dentist.
- u. Provide screenings as defined by subsection 44 of section 20-01-02-01.
- v. Adjust a temporary denture or partial for dentitions actively under treatment for which permanent dentures or partial dentures are being fabricated.

History: Effective September 1, 1980; amended effective February 1, 1992; October 1, 1993; May 1, 1996; August 1, 1998; April 1, 2000; June 1, 2002; July 1, 2004; April 1, 2006; January 1, 2011; April 1, 2015; July 1, 2017; July 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-20-10

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-20-01.1, 43-20-08, 43-20-10, 43-20-13

20-03-01-01.1. Expanded duties of registered dental assistants.

A registered dental assistant shall apply for a permit to perform the following duties:

- A registered dental assistant authorized by permit and under the direct supervision of a dentist may perform the following restorative functions:
 - Place, carve, and adjust class I, II, and class V amalgam, or glass ionomer, or composite
 restorations with hand instruments or a slow-speed handpiece;
 - b. Adapt and cement stainless steel crowns; and

Commented [DS9]: Some risk to the patient exists with regard to this duty. To account for this risk, the existing Rule requires board approval before an RDA can carry it out. The Board provides this approval through a process called an endorsement. The modification simply explains this process more clearly and removes potential ambiguity in the process.

- c. Place, contour, and adjust class I, II, and class V composite restorations where the margins are entirely within the enamel with hand instruments or a slow-speed handpiece.
- A registered dental assistant or a dental sedation assistant authorized by permit and under the contiguous supervision of a dentist authorized by permit to provide moderate sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia may:
 - a. Initiate and discontinue an intravenous line for a patient being prepared to receive intravenous medications, sedation or general anesthesia;
 - Adjust the rate of intravenous fluids infusion only to maintain or keep the line patent or open.
 - c. Prepare anesthesia equipment and perform patient monitoring; and
 - d. Assist with emergency treatment and protocols.
- A registered dental assistant or a dental sedation assistant authorized by permit and under the direct visual supervision of a dentist authorized by permit to provide moderate sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia may:
 - a. Draw up and prepare medications;
 - b. Follow instructions to deliver medication into an intravenous line upon verbal command of the supervising dentist;
 - Adjust the rate of intravenous fluids infusion beyond a keep-open rate upon verbal command of the supervising dentist; and
 - Adjust an electronic device to provide medications, such as an infusion pump upon verbal command of the supervising dentist.
- 4. A registered dental assistant authorized by permit and under the indirect supervision of a dentist may administer nitrous oxide analgesia to a patient who has not taken sedative medications before treatment in accordance with subsection 2 of section 20-03-01-05.

History: Effective April 1, 2015; amended effective July 1, 2017; July 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-20-10

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-20-01.1, 43-20-08, 43-20-10, 43-20-13

20-03-01-01.2. Requirements of permit for expanded duties.

The board may grant a permit to a registered dental assistant or a dental sedation assistant for the following:

- The board may issue or renew a class I dental anesthesia assistant permit authorizing a
 registered dental assistant or dental sedation assistant to provide anesthesia assistance under
 the supervision of a dentist authorized by permit to provide general anesthesia, deep sedation,
 or moderate sedation, upon successful completion of the following:
 - a. The applicant submits evidence of a board-approved dental anesthesia assistant education and training course.
 - Submits proof of current certification status from the American association of oral and maxillofacial surgeon's dental anesthesia assistant national certification or a boardapproved competency examination.

- The applicant holds current and valid certification for health care provider basic life support, advanced cardiac life support, or pediatric advanced life support; and
- d. The applicant provides a copy of a valid North Dakota general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation permit of the dentist where the registered dental assistant will be performing anesthesia assistant services.
- The board may issue or renew a class II dental anesthesia assistant permit authorizing a
 registered dental assistant or dental sedation assistant to provide anesthesia assistance under
 the supervision of a dentist authorized by permit to provide general anesthesia, deep sedation,
 or moderate sedation, upon successful completion of the following:
 - a. The applicant submits evidence of a board-approved dental anesthesia assistant education and training course.
 - Submits proof of current dental anesthesia assistant national certification or a boardapproved competency examination;
 - The applicant has successfully completed hands-on training in intravenous access or phlebotomy that includes live experience starting and maintaining intravenous lines;
 - d. The applicant holds current and valid certification for health care provider basic life support, advanced cardiac life support, or pediatric advanced life support; and
 - e. The applicant provides a copy of a valid North Dakota general anesthesia, deep sedation, or moderate sedation permit of the dentist where the registered or qualified dental assistant will be performing anesthesia assistant services.
- 3. The board may issue or renew a permit on forms prescribed by the board authorizing a registered dental assistant under the direct supervision of a dentist to provide restorative functions under the following conditions:
 - a. The applicant meets any of the following requirements:
 - (1) The applicant has successfully completed a board-approved curriculum from a program accredited by the commission on dental accreditation of the American dental association or other board-approved course and successfully passed the a_western regional examining board's restorativenational dental testing agency examination approved by the board or other equivalent examinations approved by the board within the last five years. The board may require successful completion of the restorative function component of the dental assisting national board's certified restorative functions dental assistant certification examination; or
 - (2) The applicant has successfully passed the a western regional examining board's restorative national dental testing agency examination approved by the board or other board approved examination over five years from the date of application and successfully completed the restorative function component of the dental assisting national board's certified restorative functions dental assistant certification examination or other board-approved examination and provides evidence from another state or jurisdiction where the applicant legally is or was authorized to perform restorative functions and certification from the supervising dentist of successful completion of at least twenty-five restorative procedures within the immediate five years from the date of application.
 - b. A registered dental assistant may perform the placement and finishing of direct alloy or direct composite restorations, under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist, after the supervising dentist has prepared the dentition for restoration.

- c. The restorative functions only may be performed after the patient has given informed consent for the placement of the restoration by a restorative functions dental assistant.
- d. Before the patient is released, the final restorations must be checked and documented by the supervising dentist.

History: Effective July 1, 2022. General Authority: NDCC 43-20-10 Law Implemented: NDCC 43-20-13.2

20-03-01-02. Prohibited services.

A dental assistant, qualified dental assistant, or registered dental assistant may not perform the following services:

- 1. Diagnosis and treatment planning.
- 2. Surgery on hard or soft tissue.
- Administer local anesthetics, sedation or general anesthesia drugs or titrate local anesthetics, sedation or general anesthesia drugs without a board authorized permit.
- Any irreversible dental procedure or procedures which require the professional judgment and skill of a licensed dentist.
- 5. Adjust a crown which has been cemented by a dentist.
- Activate any type of orthodontic appliance or fabricate orthodontic impressions for an individual who is not a patient of record.
- 7. Cement or bond orthodontic bands or brackets that have not been previously placed by a dentist.
- 8. Place bases or cavity liners.
- 9. Scaling, root planing, or gingival curettage.
- 10. Measure the gingival sulcus with a periodontal probe.
- 11. Use a high-speed handpiece inside the mouth.
- 12. Unless authorized by permit in accordance with section 20-03-01-05.1, monitor a patient who has been induced to a level of moderate sedation, deep sedation, or general anesthesia until the dentist authorized by permit to administer sedation or anesthesia determines the patient may be discharged for recovery.

History: Effective February 1, 1992; amended effective October 1, 1993; April 1, 2000; June 1, 2002; July 1, 2004; January 1, 2011; April 1, 2015; July 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-20-10

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-20-01.1, 43-20-08, 43-20-10, 43-20-13

20-03-01-03. Annual registration of dental assistants performing expanded duties.

Repealed effective January 1, 2011.

20-03-01-04. Criteria for dental assistants placing sealants.

Repealed effective January 1, 2011.

20-03-01-05. Registration of registered and qualified dental assistants.

An individual seeking registration as a registered or qualified dental assistant shall apply on forms prescribed by the board. The application must be notarized and include the application fee.

- 1. The board may grant registration as a registered dental assistant to an applicant meeting all the following requirements:
 - a. The applicant meets any of the following requirements:
 - (1) The applicant successfully completed a dental assisting program, accredited by the commission on dental accreditation of the American dental association or approved by the board, within one year of application.
 - (2) The applicant was certified by the dental assisting national board either:
 - A. W within one year of application, or,-
 - B. More than one year prior to application, and within two years before
 application earned sixteen hours of continuing education in accordance
 with section 20-03-01-06, and provides evidence the applicant was
 gainfully and relevantly employed in the time prior to application. Proof of
 gainful and relevant employment may include letters of recommendation,
 payroll documentation, and other materials requested by the board.
 - (2)(3) The applicant successfully completed a dental assisting program, accredited by the commission on dental accreditation of the American dental association or approved by the board, and completed, within two years before application, sixteen hours of continuing education in accordance with section 20-03-01-06.
 - (3)(4) The applicant was certified by the dental assisting national board, and completed, within two years before application, sixteen hours of continuing education in accordance with section 20-03-01-06.
 - (5) The applicant successfully completed the examination administered by the joint commission on national dental examinations or the dental hygiene certification board of Canada and completed within two years of application sixteen hours of continuing education in accordance with section 20-03-01-06.
 - (4)(6) The applicant is licensed in good standing under the laws of another jurisdiction and possesses qualifications, education, and experience substantially similar to the requirements for licensure set forth in this section. Applicants must submit evidence of gainful and relevant employment in the practice prior to application. Proof of gainful and relevant employment may include letters of recommendation, payroll documentation, and other materials requested by the board.
 - b. The applicant passed a written examination on the laws and rules governing the practice of dentistry in North Dakota within one year of application.
 - The applicant successfully completed a cardiopulmonary resuscitation course within two years of application.
 - d. Grounds for denial of the application under North Dakota Century Code section 43-20-05 do not exist.
- The board may grant registration as a qualified dental assistant to an applicant meeting all the following requirements:
 - a. The applicant meets any of the following requirements:

Commented [DS10]: This change opens up a new path to RDA. It allows registration of those who obtained DANB certification more than a year prior to application to demonstrate that they have stayed up-to-date in the practice since obtaining certification. They may demonstrate their competency by submitting the appropriate documentation.

Commented [DS11]: Delete because this Rule is being replaced by the new/proposed, and more expansive, (1)((a)(1(2)(B) above.

Commented [DS12]: This change opens up a new path to RDA. It recognizes that some applicants may be qualified to become RDAs even though they do not fully and completely meet every aspect of the requirements above. With this new Rule, the Board can review such applicant's education and work history and conclude that their background overcomes a minor shortfall in the applicant's ability to meet one of the above requirements.

- (1) The applicant passed the national entry level dental assistant certification administered by the dental assisting national board and completed three hundred hours of on-the-job clinical training within one year of application.
- (2) The applicant passed the national entry level dental assistant certification administered by the dental assisting national board, three hundred hours of on-the-job clinical training, and completed, within two years before application, sixteen hours of continuing education in accordance with section 20-03-01-06.
- (3) The applicant successfully completed the national entry level dental assistant certification administered by the dental assisting national board and successfully completed the North Dakota department of career and technical education dental assisting education program association.
- (3)(4) The applicant is licensed in good standing under the laws of another jurisdiction and possesses qualifications, education, and experience substantially similar to the requirements for licensure set forth in this section. Applicants must submit evidence of gainful and relevant employment in the practice prior to application. Proof of gainful and relevant employment may include letters of recommendation, payroll documentation, and other materials requested by the board.

Commented [DS13]: This change opens up a new path to QDA. It recognizes that some applicants may be qualified to become QDAs even though they do not fully and completely meet every aspect of the requirements above. With this new Rule, the Board can review such applicant's education and work history and conclude that their background overcomes a minor shortfall in the applicant's ability to meet one of the above requirements.

(4)(5) The applicant successfully completed a board-approved equivalent course within one year of application.

- b. The applicant passed a written examination on the laws and rules governing the practice of dentistry in North Dakota within one year of application.
- The applicant successfully completed a cardiopulmonary resuscitation course within two years of application.
- d. Grounds for denial of the application under North Dakota Century Code section 43-20-05 do not exist.

History: Effective January 1, 2011; amended effective July 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-20-10 Law Implemented: NDCC 43-20-13.2

20-03-01-05.1. Additional expanded duties of registered dental assistants.

Repealed effective July 1, 2022.

20-03-01-06. Continuing dental education for qualified and registered dental assistants.

Each qualified or registered dental assistant shall provide evidence of attendance or participation in continuing clinical dental education in accordance with the following conditions:

- Continuing education activities include publications, seminars, symposiums, lectures, college courses, and online education.
- The continuing education hours will accumulate on the basis of one hour of credit for each hour spent in education. Subject matter directly related to clinical dentistry will be accepted by the board without limit.
- 3. The minimum number of hours required within a two-year cycle is sixteen. Of these hours, a qualified or registered dental assistant may earn no more than eight hours from self-study. Self-study is an educational process designed to permit a participant to learn a given subject without involvement of a proctor. A qualified professional may act as a proctor who oversees a clinical continuing education course which may be used for classroom style continuing education credits. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation courses must provide hands-on training. All other continuing education requirements may be satisfied from webinars or classroom style learning. The continuing education must include:
 - a. Two-At least two hours of ethics or jurisprudence. Passing the laws and rules examination is the equivalent of two hours of ethics or jurisprudence.
 - b. Two At least two hours of infection control.
 - c. A cardiopulmonary resuscitation course.
 - for registered dental anesthesia assistant permitholders, <u>at least</u> two hours related to sedation or anesthesia.
 - For registered dental restorative assistant permitholders, at least two hours related to restorative dentistry.
 - e.f. No more than one hour related to practice management and administration.
- 4. Mere registration at a dental convention without specific attendance at continuing education presentations will not be creditable toward the continuing dental education requirement. Certificates awarded for continuing education must indicate the name of the continuing

Commented [DS14]: Adding language to clarify that the quantities of hours are minimums. More sessions can be attended in each category, and those hours may also be counted toward the clinical CE requirements.

Commented [DS15]: Clarifying that while administrative and management courses have clinical aspects as required by Rule and so may be counted toward the 16 required hours, only a maximum of one administrative or management hour may be counted.

education provider, date, and number of hours of continuing education. Certificates obtained from webinar courses must indicate the course was a webinar. For continuing education courses utilizing a proctor, the certificate of attendance must be signed by the proctor.

- All qualified or registered dental assistants must hold a current cardiopulmonary resuscitation certificate.
- 6. The board may audit continuing education credits of a registered dental assistant. Proof of continuing education shall be maintained from the previous renewal cycle. Upon receiving notice of an audit from the board, a registered dental assistant shall provide satisfactory documentation of attendance at, or participation in, the continuing education activities. Failure to comply with the audit is grounds for nonrenewal of or disciplinary action against the registration.

History: Effective January 1, 2011; amended effective April 1, 2015; July 1, 2017; July 1, 2022.

General Authority: NDCC 43-20-10 Law Implemented: NDCC 43-20-13.1

