



**SUMMARY OF STATE STATUTES GOVERNING THE
PROVISION OF NUTRITIONAL EDUCATION
AND ADVICE**

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Many people are surprised to learn that there is no nationwide law regarding who is (and who is not) permitted to provide nutritional advice and counseling. Instead, it is left to each state to decide whether, and to what extent, it will regulate nutrition counseling services. Some states impose stringent licensing requirements, while other states allow anyone to practice without review or oversight.

This booklet summarizes the statutes governing nutrition counseling in each state and the District of Columbia. In addition to these laws, the judicial record of each state may include cases that give additional color or nuance to the statutory language. This booklet does not attempt to summarize those cases. Instead, we hope that this booklet will provide a useful starting point for understanding what your state says about who may and who may not provide advice and education about nutrition.

A related area of regulation is the label used by individuals providing nutritional advice. Many states have strict rules regarding the use of terms like “nutritionist” or “nutrition counseling.”

If you work in a state that restricts nutrition-related services, it is important that you carefully review your state’s governing law. You should also consider consulting with a lawyer if you have any doubts or questions.

Finally, please remember that states can change their laws at any time. To address this possibility, we have included a URL for each state’s key dietary statute. Please take the time to confirm that the statutes described in the summary have not been amended or replaced.

We do not intend this booklet to scare you away from providing the nutritional education permitted by your state’s laws. Instead, we hope that this resource will help you tailor your efforts so that you are best able to help your clients while staying within the bounds of the law. In some states, that might mean creating a relationship with a registered dietician who can provide the nutritional advice and education. In other states, however, you may be permitted free reign to advise and recommend.

Best wishes as you develop the nutritional side of your business.

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ALABAMA

Law: Dietetics/Nutrition Practice Act, available at:
<http://boed.alabama.gov/pages/regulations.htm>

Summary: Alabama licenses dietitians/nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed practitioners can provide therapeutic nutrition care, which includes:

- (1) Assessing the nutritional needs of individuals and groups, and determining resources and constraints in the practice setting;
- (2) Establishing priorities, goals, and objectives that meet nutritional needs and are consistent with available resources and constraints;
- (3) Providing nutrition counseling in health and disease;
- (4) Developing, implementing, and managing nutrition care systems;
and
- (5) Evaluating, making changes in, and maintaining appropriate standards of quality in food and nutrition services.

Further, providing nutrition care for any medical condition may only be done with a referral from a physician, even if licensed.

Unlicensed persons who do not hold themselves out to be dietitians or nutritionists may provide general nutritional information on food or dietary supplements and explain those products to customers in connection with marketing and distribution. The law does not apply to physicians or licensed health professionals who provide nutrition counseling incidental to their primary practice, however, such professionals may not market themselves as a licensed dietitian/nutritionist or market any nutrition services.

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Title Restrictions: Only licensed persons may use the title “Dietitian/Nutritionist,” the words “dietitian” or “nutritionist” alone or in combination, or the letters “L.D.,” “L.N.,” or any variation thereof.



ALASKA

Law: Alaska Title 8, Ch. 38, available at:

<http://www.touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title08/Chapter38.htm>

Summary: Alaska has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but does license nutritionists and dietitians. To qualify for a license, a practitioner must hold one of the identified national nutrition credentials outlined in the law (which have their own corresponding education, experience, and exam requirements) or fulfill the law's education and experience requirements.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners have the right to use the titles "Nutritionist," "Licensed Nutritionist," "Dietitian," "Licensed Dietitian," or any title using the word "nutritionist" or "dietitian."

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ARIZONA

There is currently no licensure law in Arizona outlining restrictions and/or regulations for the field of nutrition. The Arizona AND is planning to introduce a licensure bill in January, 2014. Visit <http://nutritionadvocacy.org/arizona-0> for updates on changes to the law in 2014.



ARKANSAS

Law: Arkansas Dietetics Practice Act, available at:
<http://www.ardieteticslicbrd.net/docs/pdf/rules.pdf>

Summary: While licensure is required to use Restricted Titles and hold oneself out as a Dietitian, there is no licensure requirement for providing nutrition counseling or advice.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian,” “Licensed Dietitian,” or “Provisional Dietitian.”



CALIFORNIA

Law: Business and Professions Code §§ 2585-2586.8, available at:

<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=bpc&group=02001-03000&file=2585-2586.8>

Summary: California has no licensure or registration requirement for providing nutrition care. Anyone may legally perform nutritional counseling.

Title Restrictions: Only state registered practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian” or “Dietician,” “Registered Dietitian” or “Registered Dietician,” the initials “RD,” or any other terms or initials that imply they are registered.

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COLORADO

Law: CO SB 215, Colorado Natural Health Consumer Protection Act, “Health Freedom Act,” available here: <http://www.naturalgrocers.com/nutrition/colorado-natural-health-consumer-protection-act-health-freedom-act>

Summary: There is currently no licensure law in Colorado or restrictions or regulations for the nutrition field. Instead, the law protects the rights of all natural health practitioners to practice, requiring that they disclose to clients and patients that they are not registered, certified, or licensed by the state. There are certain prohibitions, however, such as practicing medicine, puncturing the skin, or practicing massage therapy, which are subject to separate regulation.

Label Restrictions: Nutrition practitioners may not hold themselves out as registered, certified, or licensed by the state.



CONNECTICUT

Law: Connecticut's nutrition law is available at:

http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/practitioner_licensing_and_investigations/plis/diet/diet_stats.pdf

Summary: Connecticut has no licensure requirement for engaging in dietetics or nutrition practice, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. Connecticut certifies dietitians and nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only state-certified practitioners may use the titles "Connecticut Certified Dietitian-Nutritionist," "Connecticut Certified Dietitian," "Connecticut Certified Nutritionist," or the letters "C.D.N.," "C.D.," "C.N.," or any other letters, words, or insignia implying that they are a certified dietitian-nutritionist in the state.



DELAWARE

Law: Dietitian/Nutritionist Licensure Act, available at:
<http://delcode.delaware.gov/title24/c038/index.shtml>

Summary: Delaware licenses dietitians and nutritionists. Only licensed practitioners can provide dietetic and nutrition therapy, which includes the following Scope of Practice:

- (1) Nutrition assessment to include the establishment of nutritional care plans, including the development of nutritional related priorities, goals and objectives;
- (2) Provision of nutrition counseling or education as components of preventive and restorative health care;
- (3) Evaluation and maintenance of appropriate standards of quality in food and nutrition;
- (4) Evaluation and education of nutrient-drug interactions;
- (5) Interpreting and recommending interventions to meet nutrient needs relative to individual health status, including but not limited to medically prescribed diets, tube feedings and specialized intravenous solutions;
- (6) Development, administration, evaluation and consultation regarding nutritional care standards;
- (7) Conduct independent research or collaborate in research areas including, but not limited to food and pharmaceutical companies, universities and hospitals by directing or conducting experiments to answer critical nutrition and food science questions and develop nutrition recommendations for the public; and
- (8) Direct supervision of registered dietetic technicians.

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There is a broad exemption for lifestyle coaching – subject to Title Restrictions:

This chapter does not prohibit or restrict: . . . A . . . person who does not hold himself or herself out to be a dietitian or nutritionist by using 1 or more of the titles restricted by this chapter, who makes recommendations regarding lifestyle, or who markets, distributes, sells, or who recommends, advises, or furnishes nonfraudulent information about, herbs, vitamins, minerals, amino acids, carbohydrates, sugars, enzymes, food concentrates, foods, other food supplements, or dietary supplements. For purposes of this paragraph, "fraud" shall be defined as an intentional misrepresentation for financial gain. Legitimate disagreement about the role of the above-listed nutrients and foods as they apply to human nutrition shall not, in and of itself, constitute fraud.

Persons providing instruction for weight control need not be licensed so long as the general program is approved in writing by either an RD or a licensed physician. Practitioners may also provide therapeutic nutrition care if that care is part of a religious or spiritual practice. Protected titles may not be used.

Title Restrictions: "Licensed Dietitian," "Licensed Nutritionist," "Nutritionist," "Dietitian," or the initials "L.D.N." or any combination of above terms and/or abbreviations.



FLORIDA

Law: Ch. 64B8-42, Licensure of Dietitians/Nutritionists, available at:
<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=64B8-42> and
http://www.leg.state.fl.us/Statutes/index.cfm?App_mode=Display_Statute&URL=0400-0499/0468/0468PartXContentsIndex.html&StatuteYear=2010&Title=%2D%3E2010%2D%3ECapter%20468%2D%3EPart%20X

Summary: Florida licenses dietitians and nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians or licensed nutritionists can engage in dietetics and nutrition practice, which includes:

- (1) Assessing nutrition needs and status using appropriate data;
- (2) Recommending appropriate dietary regimens, nutrition support, and nutrient intake;
- (3) Improving health status through nutrition research, counseling, and education; and
- (4) Developing, implementing, and managing nutrition care systems, which includes but is not limited to, evaluating, modifying, and maintaining appropriate standards of high quality in food and nutrition care services.

There is an exemption for those with Florida licenses for another healing art. For the exemption to apply, dietetics or nutritional counseling must be within the scope of the practitioner's license, and the advice must be provided in the course of their profession. Restricted titles may not be used. Additional exceptions apply to Cooperative Extension Home Economists and individuals marketing foods or dietary supplements, who may explain the use of those products to customers.

The law does not prohibit the dissemination of information, instruction of a class or seminar, or giving of a speech related to general nutrition.

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Practitioners providing weight-control services or related weight-control products fall within an exception if their program has been reviewed by, consultation is available from, and no program change can be initiated without prior approval by a licensed dietitian/nutritionist, a dietitian or nutritionist licensed in “another state that has licensure requirements considered by the council to be at least as stringent as the requirements for licensure under this part,” or an RD.

Note, Florida’s law is scheduled to expire in 2014 and will need to be renewed.

Title Restrictions: “Dietitian,” “Nutritionist,” any variant thereof, or corresponding abbreviations.

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GEORGIA

Law: Dietetics Practice Act (§ 43-11A-1), available at: <http://sos.georgia.gov/cgi-bin/PLBLaws.asp?Board=40>

Summary: Georgia licenses dietitians only (no license for nutritionists), and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians can practice dietetics, which includes:

- (1) Assessing the nutritional needs of individuals and groups based upon appropriate biochemical, anthropometric, physical, and dietary data to determine nutrient needs and recommend appropriate intake including enteral and parenteral nutrition;
- (2) Establishing priorities, goals, and objectives which meet nutritional needs and are consistent with available resources;
- (3) Providing dietetic nutrition counseling by advising and assisting individuals or groups on appropriate nutritional intake by integrating information from the nutritional assessment with information on food and other sources of nutrients and meal preparation consistent with cultural background and socioeconomic status;
- (4) Developing, implementing, and managing nutrition care delivery systems; and
- (5) Evaluating, making changes in, and maintaining standards of quality in food and nutrition care services.

There are exemptions, including for practitioners who have at least a masters degree in human nutrition, food and nutrition, dietetics, food systems management, or nutrition education, or a doctorate in nutritional biochemistry, are exempt and may provide nutrition services even though not licensed. Practitioners who are licensed in dentistry, medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, nursing, or pharmacy may provide nutrition services incidental to their primary profession. Restricted titles may not be used unless licensed.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian,” or “LD.”



HAWAII

Law: Hawaii's dietitian law is available at:

http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol10_Ch0436-0474/HRS0448B/HRS_0448B-.HTM

Summary: Hawaii has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. Hawaii certifies dietitians only—not nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian” or “Licensed Dietician,” or use the letters “L.D.,” or any other words or symbols suggesting they are licensed.

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IDAHO

Law: Idaho's Dietitian's Law (IDAHO CODE, tit. 54, Ch. 35), available at:
http://www.lawserver.com/law/state/idaho/id-code/idaho_code_title_54_chapter_35

Summary: Idaho has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. Idaho certifies dietitians only—not nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian,” “Certified Dietitian,” “Registered Dietitian,” or any other combination of terms that include the title, “Dietitian.” All persons may use the terms “dietetic” and “diet” as descriptive of their occupation or employment.

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ILLINOIS

Law: The Dietitian Nutritionist Practice Act, available at:
<http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/ilcs/ilcs3.asp?ActID=1297&ChapterID=24>

Summary: Illinois licenses dietitians and nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed practitioners can provide dietetics and nutrition services, which include but are not limited to:

- (1) Nutrition counseling, which means advising and assisting individuals or groups on appropriate nutrition intake by integrating information from the nutrition assessment;
- (2) Nutrition assessment, which means the evaluation of the nutrition needs of individuals or groups using appropriate data to determine nutrient needs or status and make appropriate nutrition recommendations;
- (3) Medically prescribed diets, which are one form of medical nutrition therapy and means a diet prescribed when specific food or nutrient levels need to be monitored, altered, or both as a component of a treatment program for an individual whose health status is impaired or at risk due to disease, injury, or surgery and may only be performed as initiated by or in consultation with a physician licensed under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 acting within the scope of his or her practice, except that a medically prescribed diet for a resident of a nursing home shall only be performed as initiated by or in consultation with a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its branches;
- (4) Medical nutrition therapy, which means the component of nutrition care that deals with the systematic use of food and oral supplementation based on the nutrition assessment and individual health status and need to manage health conditions;

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- (5) Nutrition services for individuals and groups, which includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:
 - a. Providing nutrition assessments relative to preventive maintenance or restorative care;
 - b. Providing nutrition education and nutrition counseling as components of preventive maintenance or restorative care; and
 - c. Developing and managing systems whose chief function is nutrition care;
- (6) “Restorative,” which means the component of nutrition care that deals with oral dietary needs for individuals and groups; activities shall relate to the metabolism of food and the requirements for nutrients, including dietary supplements for growth, development, maintenance, or attainment of optimal health.

There are some limited exemptions, including for providing general nutrition information or encouragement of general healthy eating choices that does not include the development of a customized nutrition regimen for a particular client or individual. Practitioners may also conduct a class or seminar or give a speech related to nutrition if they do not hold themselves out as a licensed dietitian nutritionist. Certain advanced degrees in nutrition may waive the licensing requirement. Additional exceptions, including for licensed acupuncturists and employees of health food stores/retail businesses should be evaluated in light of practitioners’ circumstances.

The law also has an exception for weight control services, provided the nutrition program has been reviewed by, consultation is available from, and no program change can be initiated without prior approval by an Illinois-licensed practitioner, an individual licensed to practice dietetics or nutrition services in another state that has licensure requirements considered to be at least as stringent as the requirements in Illinois, or an RD.

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Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian Nutritionist,” “Dietitian,” “Licensed Nutritionist,” or “Nutrition Counselor,” or the letters, “L.D.N.” in connection with their name or practice.



INDIANA

Law: Indiana's certification law is available at:
http://www.in.gov/pla/files/IDCB_2013_Edition.pdf

Summary: Indiana has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care. Qualifying practitioners can obtain a state certificate.

Dietician licensure has been a topic of recent debate in the Indiana legislature, and Gov. Pence recently vetoed legislation that would have imposed additional restrictions on the practice. State Representatives have indicated that a bill for licensure of nutritionists will be introduced in the 2014 session. Visit <http://www.in.gov/pla/2415.htm> for the latest rules and regulations.

Title Restrictions: Only certified practitioners may claim or imply that they are certified, or use the title, "Certified Dietitian," or the abbreviation "CD."



IOWA

Law: Dietetics, 152A.3, available at:

<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/ACO/IC/LINC/Chapter.152A.pdf>; and
<https://www.legis.iowa.gov/DOCS/ACO/IAC/LINC/Chapter.645.81.pdf>

Summary: Iowa licenses dietitians only (no license for nutritionists), and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians can provide nutrition care services, which include:

- (1) Assessing the nutrition needs of individuals and groups and determining resources and constraints in the practice setting;
- (2) Establishing priorities, goals, and objectives that meet nutrition needs and are consistent with available resources and constraints;
- (3) Providing nutrition counseling concerning health and disease;
- (4) Developing, implementing, and managing nutrition care systems;
and
- (5) Evaluating, making changes in, and maintaining appropriate standards of quality in food and nutrition services.

There is an exception for licensed physicians, nurses, chiropractors, dentists, dental hygienists, pharmacists, or physical therapists that make dietetic or nutritional assessments or give dietetic or nutritional advice in the normal practice of their profession. “Consultation” is permitted provided that the practice is limited to “consultation” only.

There are additional limited exemptions, including for those who do not use restricted titles but routinely market or sell weight-loss programs or nutritional products and provide explanations to customers regarding use relative to normal nutritional needs. These should be evaluated in light of a practitioner’s circumstances.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Licensed Dietitian” or “Dietitian.”



KANSAS

Law: Dietitians Licensing Act, available at:
http://kansasstatutes.lesterama.org/Chapter_65/Article_59/

Summary: Kansas licenses dietitians only (no license for nutritionists), and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians can provide nutrition care, including:

- (1) Assessing the nutritional needs of clients;
- (2) Establishing priorities, goals and objectives that meet nutritional needs of clients; and
- (3) Advising and assisting individuals or groups on appropriate nutritional intake by integrating information from a nutritional assessment with information on food and other sources of nutrients and meal preparation.

There is an exception for providing therapeutic nutrition care if the practitioner is licensed as a dentist, dental hygienist, professional nurse, practical nurse, psychologist, masters-level psychologist, pharmacist or an employee thereof, physician assistant, professional counselor, or physical therapist. Another exception covers weight-control service providers who operate as a part of a “franchised or recognized weight-control program” or a weight-control program that operates under the general direction of a licensed dietitian or person licensed to practice the healing arts. Nutrition care may also be provided if that care is part of a religious or spiritual practice.

The Act does not prohibit health food store workers from providing nutrition information regarding the use of food or dietary supplements, nor does it ban the dissemination of information or literature so long as individuals engaged in such practices do not hold themselves out as being licensed.

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Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Licensed Dietitian,” or “Dietitian,” the letters, “L.D.,” or any other words or letters to indicate that they are a licensed dietitian.

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KENTUCKY

Law: Kentucky's dietician law is available at:

<http://bdn.ky.gov/Laws%20and%20Regulations/Laws%20and%20Regulations%20Booklet.pdf>

Summary: Kentucky has no licensure requirement for providing nutritional or dietary advice, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. A two-tier regulation system provides for licensure for dietitians and certification (title protection) for nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles "Dietitian" or "Licensed Dietitian," or "Certified Nutritionist," as appropriate.



LOUISIANA

Law: Dietitian/Nutritionist Practice Act, available at:
http://lbedn.org/LBEDNrules_AdminCode46v69.pdf

Summary: Louisiana licenses dietitians, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians may engage in the practice of dietetics/nutrition, which includes:

- (1) *Nutritional Assessment*—the evaluation of the nutritional needs of individuals and groups based upon appropriate biochemical, anthropometric, physical and dietary data to determine nutrient needs and recommend to the primary health care provider appropriate nutritional intake including enteral and parenteral nutrition regardless of setting, including but not limited to ambulatory settings, hospitals, nursing homes and other extended care facilities;
- (2) *Nutrition Counseling*—the provision of individualized guidance on appropriate food and nutrient intake for those with special needs, taking into consideration health, cultural, socioeconomic, functional and psychological facts from the nutrition assessment. Nutrition counseling may include advice to increase or decrease nutrients in the diet; to change the timing, size or composition of meals; to modify food textures; and in extreme instances, to change the route of administration; and
- (3) *Nutrition Education*—imparts information about food and nutrients, diet lifestyle factors, community nutrition resources and services to people to improve their nutrition.

There is an exemption for those licensed in Louisiana for another healing art who provide nutrition services incidental to their primary profession (but may not use restricted titles).

GRIPPO & ELDEN



Title Restrictions: Only licensed dietitians may use the titles “Dietitian,” “Dietician,” or “Nutritionist.”



MAINE

Law: Maine Revised Statutes, Title 32, Ch. 104 (Dietitians), available at: <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/32/title32ch104sec0.html>

Summary: Maine licenses dietitians only (no license for nutritionists), and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Maine uses a two-tier model and licenses dietitians and dietetic technicians. Only licensed practitioners can practice dietetics, which means:

- (1) Assessing the nutritional needs of an individual, including recognition of the effects of the individual's physical condition and economic circumstances, and
- (2) Applying scientific principles of nutrition to prescribing means to ensure the individual's proper nourishment and care.

There are several exceptions, however, including for providing general nutrition-related information, marketing food or dietary supplements, and weight-loss control programs that meet specific requirements (including providing for physician referrals and licensed dietitian supervision). Check the statute for further details of these requirements.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed dietitians may use the titles "Licensed Dietetic Technician" or "Licensed Dietitian."



MARYLAND

Law: Maryland Dietitians and Licensed Nutritionists Act, available at:
http://www.dsd.state.md.us/comar/SubtitleSearch.aspx?search=10.56.01.*

Summary: Maryland licenses dietitians and nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed practitioners can practice dietetics, which includes:

- (1) Assessing individual and community food practices, and nutritional status for clinical, research, and program planning purposes using:
 - a. Anthropometric data;
 - b. Biochemical data;
 - c. Clinical data;
 - d. Dietary data; and
 - e. Demographic data.
- (2) Developing, establishing, and evaluating nutritional care plans that establish priorities, goals, and objectives for meeting nutrient needs for individuals or groups;
- (3) Conducting nutrition counseling and education as a part of preventive or restorative health care throughout the life cycle;
- (4) Determining, applying, and evaluating standards for food and nutrition services; and
- (5) Applying scientific research to the role of food for the maintenance of health and the treatment of disease.

There is an exception, however, for providing general, nonmedical nutrition services and information while (1) employed by a health, weight loss, or fitness program; (2) employed by a

GRIPPO & ELDEN



health food store; (3) employed by a business that sells health products, dietary supplements, or foods, or provides nonmedical nutritional information; or (4) conducting classes or providing information related to nonmedical nutrition.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Licensed Dietitian,” or “Licensed Nutritionist,” or the letters “LD,” or “LN.”



MASSACHUSETTS

Law: 268 CMR 1.00 – 6.00, available at: <http://www.mass.gov/ocabr/licensee/dpl-boards/nu/regulations/rules-and-regs/>

Summary: Massachusetts has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Licensed Dietitian-Nutritionist,” or “LDN.”



MICHIGAN

Although in 2006 Michigan passed a licensure law that outlines specific activities that constitute “practicing” and the individuals who may legally provide those services, the law has not been implemented. Before related rules could be approved, Michigan convened an advisory panel to review occupational licensing laws, and earlier this year the panel recommended that the Dietetics/Nutrition licensing law be rescinded.

House Bill 4688 to repeal the Dietetics/Nutrition Licensing Law has since been introduced. Visit <http://nutritionadvocacy.org/michigan> for updates on any changes to the law in 2014.



MINNESOTA

Law: Minnesota Statute, Ch. 148, Public Health Occupations, available at: <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/?id=148>

Summary: Minnesota licenses dietitians and nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed practitioners can provide nutrition care services, which means:

- (1) Assessment of the nutritional needs of individuals or groups;
- (2) Establishment of priorities, goals, and objectives to meet nutritional needs;
- (3) Provision of nutrition counseling for both normal and therapeutic needs, which means advising and assisting individuals or groups on appropriate nutritional intake by integrating information from the nutritional assessment with information on food and other sources of nutrients and meal preparation consistent with cultural background and socioeconomic status;
- (4) Development, implementation, and management of nutrition care services; or
- (5) Evaluation, adjustment, and maintenance of appropriate standards of quality in nutrition care.

However, there are exceptions for persons who do not hold themselves out as dietitians or nutritionists, including those:

- (1) Licensed to practice medicine, nursing, optometry, psychology, pharmacy, dentistry, or chiropractic, when nutrition practice is incidental to the practice of the person's profession;

GRIPPO & ELDEN



- (2) Recognized in the community as a provider of nutritional advice, including a curandero or medicine man or woman, and who advise people according to or based on traditional practices;
- (3) Providing weight-control services, provided the nutrition program has been reviewed by, consultation is available from, and no program change can be initiated without prior approval by a licensed practitioner, a dietitian licensed in another state that has licensure requirements considered by the board to be at least as stringent as the requirements for licensure in Minnesota, or a registered dietitian;
- (4) Providing nutrition information on food, or dietary supplements or engages in the explanation to customers about foods or food products in connection with the marketing and distribution of those products provided that the person does not hold out as a dietitian or nutritionist unless so licensed; or
- (5) Providing free nutrition services to family members.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Licensed Dietitian,” “Licensed Nutritionist,” “Dietitian,” or “Nutritionist.”



MISSISSIPPI

Law: Mississippi Dietetics Practice Act, available at:
<http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/msdhsite/static/resources/135.pdf>

Summary: Mississippi licenses dietitians only (no license for nutritionists), and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians can provide nutrition care including all aspects of medical nutrition therapy.

“Medical nutrition therapy” is a nutritional diagnostic therapy and counseling services for the purpose of disease management. It means the assessment of the nutritional status of patients with a condition, illness, or injury that appropriately requires medical nutrition therapy as part of the treatment. The assessment includes review and analysis of medical and diet history, blood chemistry lab values, and anthropometric measurements to determine nutritional status and treatment modalities.

Therapy can range from diet modification and nutrition counseling to administration of specialized nutrition therapies such as intravenous medical nutritional products as determined necessary to manage a condition or treat illness or injury.

Restricted dietetic practice includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Providing medical nutrition therapy;
- (2) Development, administration, evaluation, and consultation regarding nutritional care standards of quality in food services and medical nutrition therapy;
- (3) Providing nutrition counseling in health and disease (including assisting individuals or groups in the development of personal diet plans to achieve appropriate nutritional intake);
- (4) Developing, implementing, and managing nutrition care systems;
and

GRIPPO & ELDEN



(5) Providing case-management services.

There is an exemption for providing general nutrition information and for those licensed in a health profession whose scope of practice covers nutrition care. Individuals selling food and dietary supplements may “engage in the explanation and education of customers regarding the use of such products.” Restricted titles may not be used in any of these situations. Other exceptions are narrow and rare.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed dietitians may use the titles “Dietitian,” or “Nutritionist,” or use the letters “LD,” “LN,” or any variant thereof.



MISSOURI

Law: Dietitian Practice Act, available at:

<http://pr.mo.gov/boards/dietitians/Dietitian%20practice%20act.pdf>

Summary: Missouri licenses dietitians and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians can practice dietetics, which includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Assessing the nutrition needs of individuals and groups and determining resources and constraints in the practice setting;
- (2) Establishing priorities, goals, and objectives that meet nutrition needs and are consistent with available resources and constraints;
- (3) Providing nutrition counseling or education in health and disease;
- (4) Developing, implementing, and managing nutrition care systems;
- (5) Evaluating, making changes in, and maintaining appropriate standards of quality and safety in food and nutrition services; and
- (6) Engaged in medical nutrition therapy, which includes nutritional diagnostic, therapy, and counseling services which are furnished by an RD.

There are exceptions—subject to restricted titles—for providing general nutritional information, free care for a friend or family member, individuals marketing or distributing food or dietary supplements from explaining the use of such products to customers, and for those licensed in as a health profession whose scope of practice covers nutrition care.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed dietitians may use the titles “Dietitian,” or “Nutritionist,” or the letters “L.D.”



MONTANA

Law: The Dietetics-Nutrition Practice Act, MONT. CODE ANN. § 37-25-301 *et seq.*, available at: http://leg.mt.gov/bills/mca_toc/37_25_3.htm

Summary: Montana licenses nutritionists as defined in the statute (must have baccalaureate and masters or a doctoral degree in the field of dietetics, food and nutrition, or public health nutrition). Only a nutritionist can provide the following services:

- (1) Assessing the nutrition needs of individuals and groups and determining resources and constraints in the practice setting;
- (2) Establishing priorities and objectives that meet nutritive needs and are consistent with available resources and constraints;
- (3) Providing nutrition counseling for any individual;
- (4) Developing, implementing, and managing nutrition care systems; and
- (5) Evaluating, adjusting, and maintaining appropriate standards of quality in food and nutrition services.

Montana law does not prevent persons from furnishing general nutrition information or literature if the person does not represent to the public that they are a dietitian or a nutritionist. General nutrition information means:

- (1) Principles of good nutrition;
- (2) Foods to be included in a daily diet;
- (3) The essential nutrients needed by the body;
- (4) Recommended amounts of these nutrients;
- (5) The action of these nutrients on the body;

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- (6) The effects of deficiencies in these nutrients; or
- (7) Foods and supplements that are good sources of essential nutrients.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Nutritionist” or “Dietician,” alone or with “licensed” or “registered.”



NEBRASKA

Law: Medical Nutrition Therapy Practice Act, NEB. REV. STAT. § 38-1801 to 38-1816, available at <http://nebraskalegislature.gov/laws/browse-chapters.php?chapter=38>. See also Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Licensure of Medical Nutrition Therapists, 172 Neb. Admin. Code § 61, available at: http://www.sos.state.ne.us/rules-and-regs/regsearch/Rules/Health_and_Human_Services_System/Title-172/Chapter-061.pdf

Summary: Nebraska licenses nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide *medical* nutrition services without a license. Even once licensed, nutritionists must practice under the consultation of a Nebraska state licensed physician. Only licensed Medical Nutrition Therapist can provide medical nutrition therapy, which means:

- (1) Assessment of nutritional status;
- (2) Treatment, ranging from diet modification to specialized nutrition support; and
- (3) Monitoring to evaluate patient response.

However, anyone can provide general nutrition services without a license. General nutrition services include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Identifying the nutritional needs of individuals and groups in relation to normal nutritional requirements.
- (2) Planning, implementing, and evaluating nutrition education programs for individuals and groups in the selection of food to meet normal nutritional needs throughout the life cycle.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the title “Medical Nutrition Therapist.”

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NEVADA

Law: Title 54 – Professions, Occupations and Businesses, Chapter 640E – Dietetics, 54 NEV. REV. STAT. § 640E.010 *et seq.*, available at: <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-640E.html#NRS640ESec010>

Summary: Nevada law licenses dietitians only—not nutritionists. Only licensed dietitians may practice dietetics or medical nutrition therapy. The practice of dietetics means the performance of any act in the nutrition care process, including, without limitation, assessment, evaluation, diagnosis, counseling, intervention, monitoring and treatment. Medical nutrition therapy means the use of nutrition services by a licensed dietitian to manage, treat or rehabilitate a disease, illness, injury or medical condition of a patient.

Exemptions allow for practitioners to provide certain nutrition advice so long as they do not use restricted titles. The exemptions allow for:

- (1) Persons who provide nutrition information, or recommendations and advice concerning nutrition;
- (2) Licensed physicians, dentists, nurses, dispensing opticians, optometrists, occupational therapists, practitioners of respiratory care, physical therapists, podiatric physicians, psychologists, marriage and family therapists, chiropractors, athletic trainers, massage therapists, perfusionists, doctors of Oriental medicine in any form, medical laboratory directors or technicians, or pharmacists, practicing within the scope of their licenses, providing nutrition information incidental to their primary profession; and
- (3) Persons who provide weight loss services through programs reviewed by and in consultation with licensed dietitians or physicians.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles, “Licensed Dietician” or “Registered Dietician.”



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Law: Dieticians Licensure Act, N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 326-H, available at:
<http://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/rsa/html/XXX/326-H/326-H-mrg.htm>

Summary: New Hampshire has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The law licenses dietitians only – not nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietician,” “Licensed Dietician,” or the abbreviation, “LD.”



NEW JERSEY

There is currently no licensure law that restricts or regulates the field of nutrition. However, the New Jersey Dietetics Association, with support from the AND, is lobbying for licensure.



NEW MEXICO

Law: Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 61-7A, available at: <http://statutes.laws.com/new-mexico/chapter-61/article-7a>. See also http://www.rld.state.nm.us/boards/Nutrition_and_Dietetics.aspx. This law expires on account of repeal effective July 1, 2016.

Summary: New Mexico licenses dietitians and nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians, nutritionists, and nutrition associates can provide nutrition care services, which means:

- (1) Assessment of the nutritional needs of individuals and groups and determining resources and constraints in the practice setting;
- (2) Establishment of priorities, goals and objectives that meet nutritional needs in a manner consistent with available resources and constraints;
- (3) Provision of nutrition counseling in health and disease;
- (4) Development, implementation and management of nutrition care systems; and
- (5) Evaluation, adjustment and maintenance of appropriate standards of quality in food and nutrition care;

New Mexico's law has several exemptions that allow—subject to title restrictions:

- (1) Other licensed health care professionals to engage in nutrition and dietetics within their licensure;
- (2) Individuals to provide nutritional information on food and dietary supplements; or

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- (3) Persons to provide weight-control services, provided that the program has been reviewed by, consultation is available from, and no changes can be made without approval by a licensed dietitian or licensed nutritionist.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian,” “Nutritionist,” or “Nutrition Associate.”



NEW YORK

Law: New York Professions Law, Article 157 – Dietetics and Nutrition, available at: <http://www.op.nysed.gov/prof/diet/article157.htm>

Summary: New York has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. New York certifies dietitians and nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only certified practitioners may use the titles, “Certified Dietitian,” “Certified Dietician,” or “Certified Nutritionist.”



NORTH CAROLINA

Law: The Dietetics/Nutrition Practice Act, N.C. GEN. STAT. § 90-350, available at: http://www.ncbdn.org/laws_rules/statute/. See also 21 N.C. ADMIN. CODE 17, available at http://www.ncbdn.org/laws_rules/rules/.

Summary: North Carolina licenses dietitians and nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians/nutritionists can provide nutrition care services, which means any, part or all of the following:

- (1) Assessing the nutritional needs of individuals and groups, and determining resources and constraints in the practice setting;
- (2) Establishing priorities, goals, and objectives that meet nutritional needs and are consistent with available resources and constraints;
- (3) Providing nutrition counseling in health and disease;
- (4) Developing, implementing, and managing nutrition care systems; or
- (5) Evaluating, making changes in, and maintaining appropriate standards of quality in food and nutrition services.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian” or “Nutritionist.” Both terms mean one engaged in the dietetics/nutrition practice and require a license.



NORTH DAKOTA

Law: Laws Governing Dietetic Practice, N.D. CENT. CODE § 43-44-01, available at: http://www.ndbodp.com/docs/law/Chapter_43-44.pdf. See also <http://www.ndbodp.com/>.

Summary: North Dakota's law requires a license to provide nutrition care. The law licenses dietitians and nutritionists in a two-tier system.

Licensed Dietitians alone may provide full therapeutic nutrition care services including:

- (1) Providing nutrition assessment;
- (2) Planning or providing of food appropriate for physical and medical needs;
- (3) Providing nutrition counseling to meet both normal and therapeutic needs; and
- (4) Providing general nutrition services and related nutrition activities.

Licensed Nutritionists can provide "general nutrition services," which means the counseling of individuals or groups in the selection of food to meet normal nutritional needs, and the assessment of nutritional needs of individuals or groups by planning, organizing, coordinating, and evaluating the nutritional components of community health services. General nutrition services exclude therapeutic nutrition care.

This law does not apply to those licensed in medicine, nursing, pharmacy, or dentistry following the standards of their profession, but they may not use the titles "licensed registered dietitian" or "licensed nutritionist" unless they are also licensed as such.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles "Licensed Dietitian," "Licensed Registered Dietitian," "Licensed Nutritionist," "Dietitian," or "Nutritionist," or corresponding abbreviations.

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OHIO

Law: Ohio Professions Law, OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 4759, available at: <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc/4759>

Summary: Ohio licenses dietitians and only licensed dietitians can practice dietetics, which means any of the following:

- (1) Nutritional assessment to determine nutritional needs and to recommend appropriate nutritional intake, including enteral and parenteral nutrition;
- (2) Nutritional counseling or education as components of preventive, curative, and restorative health care; or the
- (3) Development, administration, evaluation, and consultation regarding nutritional care standards.

This law does not apply to Ohio licensed professionals practicing within their own scope of practice in which nutrition care is specified. Additional exemptions are outlined in Section 4759.10.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the title “Dietitian” or any title, designation, words, or abbreviation that tends to indicate a person is practicing dietetics.



OKLAHOMA

Law: Licensed Dietitian Act, OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 59, § 1721-1739, available at: <http://www.okmedicalboard.org/dietitians#laws-rules>

Summary: Oklahoma licenses dietitians and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians can practice dietetics, which includes:

- (1) Development;
- (2) Management; and
- (3) Provision of nutritional services.

There are no exemptions.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Licensed Dietitian,” “Provisional Licensed Dietitian,” “Registered Dietitian,” or corresponding abbreviations.



OREGON

Law: Oregon Occupations and Professions – Chapter 691 – Dietitians, available at:
<http://www.leg.state.or.us/ors/691.html>

Summary: Oregon has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the state provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The law licenses dietitians only.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietician,” “Licensed Dietician,” or the abbreviation, “LD.”



PENNSYLVANIA

Law: Pennsylvania Professional Nursing Law – Dietitian-Nutritionists, 049 PA. CODE § 21.701 *et seq.*, available at: <http://www.pacode.com/secure/data/049/chapter21/subchapgtoc.html>

Summary: Pennsylvania has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The Act licenses both dietitians and nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles, “Registered Dietitian,” “Licensed Dietitian-Nutritionist,” or corresponding abbreviations.



RHODE ISLAND

Law: Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Licensing of Dietitians/Nutritionists, R.I. GEN. LAWS § R5-64-D/N, available at:

<http://sos.ri.gov/documents/archives/regdocs/released/pdf/DOH/4862.pdf>

Summary: Rhode Island licenses dietitians/nutritionists only (under the title “Licensed Dietitian/Nutritionist” or “LDN”), and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians/nutritionists can practice dietetics.

Exemptions provide that:

- (1) Persons may furnish nutritional information to customers or any consumer as to the use of foods, food products, or dietary supplements in connection with the marketing and distribution of those products; or to the general public for educational purposes and provide a weight-loss program and/or health-maintenance counseling as long as the persons do not engage in nutrition counseling for the management of disease and do not hold themselves out to be dietitians/nutritionists; and
- (2) The law does not bar anyone licensed or certified in the state from practicing the occupation for which they are licensed as long as they do not use restricted titles.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian,” “Nutritionist,” “Licensed Dietitian/Nutritionist,” “Registered Dietitian,” or corresponding abbreviations.



SOUTH CAROLINA

Law: South Carolina Dietetics Licensure Act, S.C. CODE ANN. §40-20, available at: <http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t40c020.php>

Summary: South Carolina has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the state provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The law licenses dietitians only – not nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Registered Dietitian,” “Dietitian,” “Licensed Dietitian,” or any combination thereof, or corresponding abbreviations.



SOUTH DAKOTA

Law: S.D. CODIFIED LAWS § 36-10B, Dietetics and Nutrition, available at:

<http://legis.state.sd.us/statutes/DisplayStatute.aspx?Statute=36-10B&Type=StatuteChapter>

Summary: South Dakota licenses dietitians and nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed practitioners can provide nutrition care services, which means any of the following:

- (1) Assessment of the nutritional needs of individuals or groups;
- (2) Establishment of priorities, goals, and objectives to meet nutritional needs;
- (3) Provision of nutrition counseling for both normal and therapeutic needs;
- (4) Development, implementation, and management of nutrition care services; or
- (5) Evaluation, adjustment, and maintenance of appropriate standards of quality in nutrition care.

The law does not apply to those licensed to practice medicine, nursing, pharmacy, dentistry, or chiropractic whose scope of practice covers nutrition care, when nutrition care is incidental to their primary profession, but they may not use the titles “dietitian” or “nutritionist” unless they are also licensed as such.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Registered Dietitian,” “Licensed Nutritionist,” “Dietitian,” “Nutritionist,” or corresponding abbreviations.

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TENNESSEE

Law: TENN. CODE ANN. § 63-25 – Dietetics and Nutrition, available at:
<http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/0470/0470-01.pdf>

Summary: Tennessee licenses dietitians/nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians/nutritionists can practice dietetics/nutrition. Methods of practice include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Nutritional assessment;
- (2) Development, implementation, and evaluation of nutrition care plans;
- (3) Nutritional counseling and education; and
- (4) Development and administration of nutrition care standards and systems.

The law does not prevent other licensed health professionals who are authorized to practice nutrition in their scope of practice from engaging in the practice of dietetics/nutrition in accordance with their scope of practice of their professions as long as they avoid restricted titles.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian,” “Nutritionist,” “Dietitian/Nutritionist,” “Licensed Dietitian,” “Licensed Nutritionist,” “Registered Dietitian,” or corresponding abbreviations.



TEXAS

Law: TEX. OCC. CODE ANN. § 701 – Dietitians, available at:
<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/OC/htm/OC.701.htm>

Summary: Texas has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the state provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The law licenses dietitians only – not nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles, “Licensed Dietitian,” “Provisional Licensed Dietitian,” or corresponding abbreviations.

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UTAH

Law: Dietitian Certification Act, UTAH CODE ANN. § 58-49, available at:
<http://www.dopl.utah.gov/laws/58-49.pdf>

Summary: Utah has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the state provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The law licenses dietitians only – not nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles, “Dietitian,” “Certified Dietitian,” or corresponding abbreviations.



VERMONT

Law: VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 26, § 3381 *et seq.*, Professions and Occupations – Dietitians, available at: <http://www.leg.state.vt.us/statutes/fullchapter.cfm?title=26&chapter=073>

Summary: Vermont has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the state provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The law licenses dietitians only – not nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles, “Dietitian,” “Certified Dietitian,” or corresponding abbreviations.



VIRGINIA

Law: VA. CODE ANN. § 54.1-2731, Professions and Occupations – Dietitians and Nutritionists, available at: <http://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+54.1-2731>

Summary: Virginia has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The Act licenses both dietitians and nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Licensed practitioners may use the titles, “Dietitian” and “Nutritionist” alone or in combination with the terms “registered,” “certified,” or “licensed.”



WASHINGTON

Law: WASH. REV. CODE. ANN. § 18.138, Businesses and Professions – Dietitians and Nutritionists, available at:

<http://apps.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=18.138&full=true#18.138.010>

Summary: Washington has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the Act provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The Act licenses both dietitians and nutritionists.

Title Restrictions: Licensed practitioners may use the titles, “Certified Dietitian,” “Certified Dietician,” “Certified Nutritionist,” or corresponding abbreviations.

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WASHINGTON, DC

Law: Municipal Regulations for Dietetics and Nutrition, D.C. MUN. REGS. tit. 17, §§ 4400 & 4500 *et seq.*, available at

<http://doh.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/dietitica.pdf> and
<http://doh.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/nutrition.pdf>

Summary: D.C. licenses dietitians and nutritionists, and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed practitioners can practice dietetics or provide nutrition care.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietician,” or “Nutritionist,” alone or with “registered,” “licensed,” or corresponding abbreviations.

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WEST VIRGINIA

Law: W.V. CODE ANN. § 30-35-1, Professions and Occupations – Board of Dietitians, available at: <http://www.legis.state.wv.us/wvcode/ChapterEntire.cfm?chap=30&art=35>

Summary: West Virginia licenses dietitians only—not nutritionists. An individual must be licensed as a dietitian within the state to practice dietetics or provide medical nutrition therapy, which means nutritional diagnostic assessment and nutrition therapy services for the purpose of disease management. The primary scope of practice of licensed dietitians is the provision of medical nutrition therapy. Licensed dietitians may also perform other nutrition-related services to promote general health and well-being. There is no licensure requirement for providing general nutrition information.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian,” “Licensed Dietitian,” or any other title intended to convey the impression that the person is a licensed practitioner.



WISCONSIN

Law: WISC. STAT. ANN. §448.70 *et seq.*, Dietitians Affiliated Credentialing Board, available at: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/448/V/78>

Summary: Wisconsin has no licensure requirement for providing nutrition care, but the state provides for the use of certain titles with licensing. The law licenses dietitians only – not nutritionists. While certification is not required, practitioners who are not certified may not use the restricted titles, claim to provide dietetic services, or represent they are certified or licensed in a nutrition-related field.

NOTE: The AND has been lobbying in WI for laws that would increase the level of restriction on nutrition practice. Visit <http://nutritionadvocacy.org/wisconsin> for updates.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietitian,” or any title or initials that represent or may tend to represent the person as certified or licensed as a dietitian or as certified or licensed in a nutrition-related field.



WYOMING

Law: Dietetics Licensure Act, WYO. STAT. ANN. § 33-47, available at: <http://law.justia.com/codes/wyoming/2012/title33/chapter47>. See also <http://plboards.state.wy.us/dietetics/index.asp>.

Summary: Wyoming licenses dietitians and it is illegal to provide nutrition services without a license. Only licensed dietitians can provide nutrition care, which includes:

- (1) Nutrition assessments;
- (2) Nutrition care processes;
- (3) Nutrition diagnosis;
- (4) Nutrition intervention;
- (5) Nutrition monitoring and evaluation, or
- (6) Medical nutrition therapy and medically prescribed diets.

The law does not prevent other WY-licensed or certified professionals from performing services consistent with their license or certification, provided they do not purport to be practicing dietetics or claim to be a dietitian.

There are also exemptions for persons providing weight control services or offering “general nonmedical nutritional information,” which means any one or more of the following:

- (1) Principles of good nutrition and food preparation;
- (2) Food to be included in the normal daily diet;
- (3) The essential nutrients needed by the body;
- (4) Recommended amounts of the essential nutrients, based on established standards;

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- (5) The actions of nutrients on the body;
- (6) The effects of deficiencies or excesses of nutrients, and
- (7) Food and supplements that are good sources of essential nutrients.

Title Restrictions: Only licensed practitioners may use the titles “Dietician,” “Licensed Dietitian,” or “Registered Dietitian.”

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Grippe & Elden LLC is a premier litigation boutique based in Chicago, Illinois. We focus on complex commercial disputes throughout the United States, and our clients range from family businesses to Fortune 500 companies. For more information on our practice, please visit www.grippeelden.com. Laura McNally can be reached at 312-704-7719 and lmcnally@grippeelden.com

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