

Midwifery Business Consultation



MIDWIFERY
BUSINESS CONSULTATION

Midwifery State Regulations
(as of April 13, 2021)

MIDWIFERY SCOPE AND REGULATIONS

STATES	MIDWIFERY SCOPE AND REGULATIONS				
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
	<p>CM's credential denotes a master's-prepared healthcare professional trained in the discipline of midwifery. Like CNMs, CMs receive representation through the American College of Nurse-Midwives and must therefore meet the same standards for certification. The CM is a relatively new credential developed in 1997 for individuals seeking a pathway to midwifery that does not require a nursing background. CM credential is currently recognized in Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Virginia. Several other states are currently pursuing licensure of CMs.</p>	<p>CNM's offer full range of primary health care services for women from adolescence beyond menopause. These services include the independent provision of primary care, gynecologic and family planning services, preconception care, care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, care of the normal newborn during the first 28 days of life, and treatment of male partners for sexually transmitted infections. These services are provided in partnership with women and families in diverse settings such as ambulatory care clinics, private offices, community and public health systems, homes, hospitals and birth centers. Educated in two disciplines: nursing and midwifery (licensure available in all 50 states)</p>	<p>The Certified Professional Midwife (CPM) credential is available through the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM). The CPM credential is the only midwifery credential that requires the holder to demonstrate knowledge and have experience in providing midwifery services in out-of-hospital settings. Most CPMs work in their clients' homes and in private birthing centers, providing care to women throughout their childbearing cycle. CPMs legally practice in about 33 other states, delivering babies in out-of-hospital settings. They receive certification through a testing and apprenticeship process accredited through the North American Registry of Midwives.</p>	<p>Although direct-entry midwives still practice in the U.S. today, they comprise a small fraction of practicing midwives when compared to other midwifery credentials. This is likely because direct-entry midwives are limited according to the legal stipulations set forth by their state and because no nationally recognized credential existed for these midwives until about 20 years ago.</p>	<p>Varies with each state greatly scope and certification process. Licensed Midwife means that person can practice scope of midwifery within that state based on the specific scope deemed applicable. Board of Midwifery typically regulates this licensure process.</p>

	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Alabama	No Regulations	<p>The certified nurse midwife (CNM) may work in any setting consistent with the collaborating physician's areas of practice and function within the CNM's population-focused scope of practice. The CNM's scope of practice shall be defined as those functions and procedures for which the CNM is qualified by formal education, clinical training, area of certification, and experience to perform.</p> <p>Certified Nurse-Midwives are licensed as advanced practice registered nurses. CNMs are required to submit a collaborative practice agreement with a qualified physician, and may request prescribing authority for non-controlled drugs.</p> <p>https://www.abn.alabama.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Certified-Nurse-Midwife-Standard-Protocol.pdf</p>	<p>The certified professional midwife credential is a requirement for being licensed in Alabama.</p> <p>Alabama's Certified Professional Midwives can only attend low-risk births and are required by law to transfer care of a mother over to an obstetrician if complications arise. Alabama does not have any birth centers, but they would be able to practice in a birth center should one open.</p> <p>https://www.al.com/news/2019/01/midwives-can-legally-deliver-alabama-babies-for-first-time-in-decades-as-state-issues-licenses.html#:~:text=Alabama%20last%20issued%20a%20midwifery,a%20midwife%20or%20other%20professional.</p>	<p>DEMs are trained to provide the Midwives Model of Care to healthy women and newborns primarily in out-of-hospital settings. They do not have nursing education as a prerequisite for midwifery education.</p> <p>Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in the state of Alabama.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>2006 Alabama Code - Section 34-19-3 — License for practice of midwifery required; continuation of practice of lay midwifery.(a) It shall be unlawful for any person other than a licensed professional nurse who has received a license from the State Board of Nursing and the Board of Medical Examiners to practice nurse midwifery in this state. Any person violating this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.(b) Nothing in subsection (a) of this section shall be construed as to prevent lay midwives holding valid health department permits from engaging in the practice of lay midwifery as heretofore provided until such time as said permit may be revoked by the county board of health.https://law.justia.com/codes/alabama/2006/24046/34-19-3.html</p> <p>Hence, Alabama issued midwifery licenses on Jan. 18, 2019, after a 2017 state law legalized the practice of lay midwifery with a license.</p> <p>https://www.al.com/news/2019/01/midwives-can-legally-deliver-alabama-babies-for-first-time-in-decades-as-state-issues-licenses.html</p>
		CNM's in the State of Alaska are part of the group of nurses	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly	A certified direct-entry midwife shall consult with a physician,	

Alaska	No Regulations	<p>designated as "Advanced Nurse Practitioners." Advanced Nurse Practitioner means a registered nurse authorized to practice in the state who, because of specialized education and experience, is certified to perform acts of medical diagnosis and the prescription and dispensing of medical, therapeutic, or corrective measures under regulations adopted by the Board of Nursing (AS 08.68.410).</p> <p>https://alaska.providence.org/~media/Files/Providence%20AK/PDFs/CertifiedNurseMidwife%20inOBGYNDepartment.pdf</p>	<p>through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Alaska.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>advanced practice registered nurse, or certified nurse midwife, who is licensed in this state AS 08.65 and regulations 12 AAC 14 specifically govern the practice of direct-entry midwifery. AS 08.01-08.03 and regulations 12 AAC 02 apply to all professions regulated by the division. Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in the state of Alaska. Both may bill Medicaid, https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/portals/5/pub/MidwivesStatutes.pdf</p> <p>Also Visit: http://www.touchngo.com/lglcntr/akstats/Statutes/Title08/Chapter65/Section140.htm</p>	Refer to CPM and DEM regulations
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Arizona	No Regulations	<p>According to A.R.S. 32-1601 (5. (a)-(d)) (https://www.azleg.gov/viewdocument/?docName=http://www.azleg.gov/ars/32/01601.htm)</p> <p>Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNM) are Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRN) who have acquired the formal education, extended knowledge base and clinical skills beyond the registered nurse level to practice in an advanced role as direct health care providers.</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Arizona.</p>	<p>Direct-entry midwives are trained to provide the Midwives Model of Care to healthy women and newborns primarily in out-of-hospital settings. They do not have nursing education as a prerequisite for midwifery education. Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in the state of Arizona.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>To qualify for a midwife license, an applicant shall be currently certified by the American Heart Association in adult basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation; be currently certified by the American Academy of Pediatrics in neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation; take a three-part examination consisting of a written examination designed to test the applicant's knowledge of the theory of pregnancy, childbirth, and the core subjects, an oral examination designed to test clinical</p>

		https://www.azbn.gov/sites/default/files/2020-11/FAQ%20Final%20question%20CNM%206.1.20%20%281%29.pdf	https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/		judgment in the practice of licensed midwifery, and a practical examination designed to demonstrate the applicant's mastery of skills necessary for the practice of midwifery; and each Department of Health Services (A.R.S. § 36-753). Regulating Board Medication Administration applicant shall complete an apprenticeship under the supervision and direction of a preceptor that includes: 1. 60 prenatal care visits to a minimum of 15 women; 2. Attendance at the labor and delivery of at least 25 live births; 3. Supervised management of labor and delivery of the newborn and placenta for at least 25 births; 4. 25 newborn examinations; 5. 25 postpartum evaluations of mother and newborn within 72 hours and again at six weeks; and 6. Observation of one complete set of at least six prepared childbirth classes offered by a nationally certified childbirth educator or organization. (Ariz. Admin. Code R9-16-102; R9-16-103; R9-16-104) Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) https://www.azdhs.gov/licensing/special/midwives/index.php
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
		To become a CNM in Arkansas, RN must meet the requirements	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly	DEMs are trained to provide Midwives Model of Care to	PROMULGATED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF ARKANSAS CODE ANN. §§ 17-85-101 ET SEQ. AND

Arkansas	No Regulations	<p>for Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN) licensure through the Arkansas State Board of Nursing by earning a master's degree at minimum and gaining national certification through the American Midwifery Certification Board (AMCB)</p> <p>https://www.midwifeschooling.com/arkansas/#:~:text=An%20Overview%20of%20the%20Nurse%20Midwife%20Profession%20in%20Arkansas&text=In%202014%2C%20there%20were%2034,American%20College%20of%20Nurse%20Midwives.</p>	<p>through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Arkansas.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>healthy women and newborns primarily in out-of-hospital settings. They do not have nursing education as a pre requisite for midwifery education. Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in the state of Arkansas.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>ARKANSAS CODE ANN. §§20-7-109 Effective December 5, 2020</p> <p>Act 838 of 1983 provided for the lawful practice of Licensed Lay Midwifery in counties having 32.5% or more of their population below the poverty level. Act 481 of 1987 superseded Act 838 of 1983, and expanded the lay midwifery licensure statewide. These Rules govern the practice of Licensed Lay Midwives (LLMs). LLMs are regulated by the Arkansas Department of Health. Current rules require mothers to prove they are medically fit to endure a midwife-assisted birth by undergoing two medical assessments with a qualified medical provider or public health clinician. Midwives must relinquish care of any client found to be at risk, or risk losing their license.</p> <p>https://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/images/uploads/pdf/Licensed_Lay_Midwifery_Effective_12.5.20.pdf</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
California	No Regulations	<p>The Legislature, in granting the CNM a scope of practice, recognized that nurse- midwifery practice is the independent management “of women during the antepartal, intrapartal, postpartal, interconceptional periods,” including family planning needs, and caring for the newborn and the infant.</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020,</p>	<p>In some states, such as California, Florida and Washington, direct-entry midwives are licensed by the state with strict requirements for state-approved formal education or approved equivalency options.</p>	<p>A "licensed midwife" is an individual who has been issued a license to practice midwifery by the Medical Board of California. Practice of midwifery authorizes the licensee to attend cases of normal pregnancy and childbirth, and to provide prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum care, including family-planning care, for the mother, and immediate care for the newborn. Practice of midwifery</p>

		<p>CNMs are licensed by the California Board of Registered Nursing. CNMs are registered nurses who acquired additional training in the field of obstetrics and are certified by the American College of Nurse Midwives (ACNM). They commonly work in hospitals and birthing centers that also are licensed by the state.</p> <p>https://www.rn.ca.gov/pdfs/regulations/npr-b-32.pdf</p>	<p>CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including California.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>https://www.nizhoniinstitute.edu/about-nizhoni/pathways-to-midwifery/</p>	<p>constitutes the furthering or undertaking by any licensed midwife to assist a woman in childbirth as long as progress meets criteria accepted as normal.</p> <p>Licensed midwives, who have achieved the required educational and clinical experience in midwifery or met the challenge requirements, must pass the North American Registry of Midwives' (NARM) comprehensive examination. The NARM examination is administered twice a year. After successful completion of this examination, prospective applicants are designated as a "Certified Professional Midwife."</p> <p>www.mbc.ca.gov/Applicants/Midwives/</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Colorado	No Regulations	<p>CNMs practice under 12-38 C.R.S., Colorado Nurse Practice Act 1999. Section 12-38-111.5 C.R.S., "Requirements for advanced practice nurse registration – legislative declaration – definition – advanced practice registry," specifically addresses nurse-midwifery. In addition, the Colorado State Medical Practice Act Section 2, 12-36-106 C.R.S. reads: Practice of medicine</p>	<p>CPMs are recognized by the state of Colorado as independent providers of care during pregnancy, labor, birth, and the postpartum period at home. The CPM is the only midwifery credential that requires knowledge about and experience in out-of-hospital settings, making them uniquely qualified to work in birth centers.¹ It is common for CPMs to</p>	<p>A direct-entry midwife shall not aid or knowingly permit any registered or unregistered direct-entry midwife to violate any law or rule governing the practice of direct-entry midwifery care</p> <p>https://www.sos.state.co.us/CCR/GenerateRulePdf.do?ruleVersionId=9175&fileName=4%20CCR%20739-1&fbclid=IwAR2z7i6XmoT</p>	<p>Colorado Office of Direct-Entry Midwifery Registration (Office) regulates individual registered direct-entry midwives in the State of Colorado. The Office's mission is to maintain the profession's integrity and protect its consumers. The Office works in conjunction with the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM) and the Colorado Midwives Association (CMA).</p>

		<p>defined-exemptions from licensing requirements. (f) (l) “The practice of midwifery except services rendered by certified nurse-midwives properly licensed and practicing in accordance with the provisions of article 38 of Nurse Practice Act</p> <p>https://www.bch.org/documents/Allied-Health-Professional-Application-Materials/CNM-Practice-Guidelines.pdf</p>	<p>work in birth centers and they do in many other states.</p> <p>https://static1.squarespace.com/static/57126eff60b5e92c3a226a53/t/595bf5a3414fb51e2863e6b7/1499198885206/CPMs+one+page+FINAL+with+logo.pdf</p>	<p>hZLsW1WhSuSy7uYDLelPTSJJGkl23bOQJm6z-2JDgytK-uTs</p>	<p>https://dpo.colorado.gov/Midwives</p>
Connecticut	No Regulations	<p>In Connecticut, you can be licensed as a Certified Nurse-Midwife if you are eligible for registered nurse licensure by the State, are certified by the American College of Nurse-Midwives, and have completed additional hours in pharmacology.</p> <p>https://ctworkingmoms.com/2012/11/30/homebirth-in-connecticut-part-ii/#:~:text=The%20State%20of%20Connecticut%20does,the%20practice%20of%20nurse%2Dmidwifery.</p> <p>Also Visit: https://www.cga.ct.gov/2013/rpt/2013-R-0149.htm</p>	<p>The State of Connecticut does not license CPMs, but it does define and regulate the practice of nurse-midwifery.</p> <p>https://ctworkingmoms.com/2012/11/30/homebirth-in-connecticut-part-ii/#:~:text=The%20State%20of%20Connecticut%20does,the%20practice%20of%20nurse%2Dmidwifery.</p>	<p>Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of Connecticut; there is no licensure available.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state#Connecticut</p>	No Regulations
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)

Delaware	<p>The Certified Midwife (CM) credential was developed in 1994 in order to expand access to midwifery through multiple educational pathways. CM's differ from CNMs only that they are not licensed as Nurses. CMs and CNMs meet the same core competencies, sit for the same board exam, and have identical scopes of practice including prescriptive privileges. CM credential is currently recognized in Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Several other states are currently pursuing licensure of CMs.</p> <p>https://www.midwife.org/certified-midwife-credential</p>	<p>As per 8.0 Rules and Regulations Governing the Practice of Nursing as an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse in the State of Delaware, the CNM designation is received after completing an accredited post-basic nursing program in midwifery at schools of medicine, nursing or public health and passing a certification examination administered by the American Midwifery Certification Board (AMCB) or other nationally recognized, Board of Nursing approved certifying organization.</p> <p>https://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title24/1900.shtml</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Delaware.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Direct Entry/ non-nurse Midwifery” A midwife that has entered the profession directly through midwifery education and training and not through a prerequisite program of nursing and has met the qualifications and received a permit from the Delaware Division of Public health to practice midwifery on DE.</p> <p>https://regulations.delaware.gov/AdminCode/title16/Department%20of%20Health%20and%20Social%20Services/Division%20of%20Public%20Health/Family%20Health%20Services/4106.shtml#:~:text=%E2%80%9CDirect%20Entry%20%2Fnon%E2%80%91nurse%20practice%20midwifery%20in%20DE.</p>	<p>TITLE 24 Professions and Occupations CHAPTER 17. Medical Practice Act Subchapter XIII. Midwifery Practitioners https://delcode.delaware.gov/title24/c017/sc13/index.html</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
		<p>In accordance with § 608(b) of the Act, D.C. Official Code § 3-1206.08(b), A certified nurse-midwife is a registered nurse prepared in a formal educational program to assume</p>	<p>To amend the District of Columbia Health Occupations Revision Act of 1985 to provide for the licensure and regulation of certified professional midwives and certified nurse-midwives, and to provide</p>	<p>Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the District of Columbia; there is no licensure available.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	

<p>District of Columbia</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>an expanded role in providing health care in the area of nurse midwifery services. Certified nurse-midwives, when functioning within the authorized scope of practice, are qualified to assume primary responsibility for the care of their patients. This practice incorporates the use of independent judgment as well as collaborative interaction with physicians or osteopaths. https://doh.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/doh/publication/attachments/Nursing_Certified_Nurse_Midwives.pdf</p>	<p>requirements for maternity centers and Medicaid reimbursement; to amend Part B of the Department of Health Functions Clarification Act of 2001 to establish and provide duties for a 7-member Advisory Committee on Certified Professional Midwives; and to amend the District of Columbia Health Professional Recruitment Program Act of 2005 to include certified professional midwives in the definition of other health professionals. https://code.dccouncil.us/dc/council/laws/23-97.html</p>		<p>Only CNMs Regulations</p>
<p>Florida</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>A Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM) is an individual educated in the two disciplines of nursing and midwifery, who possesses evidence of certification according to the requirements of the American College of Nurse-Midwives (ACNM). Licensure as an Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioner (ARNP) is required in the state of Florida. https://www.thehealthlawfirm.com/uploads/Ch-27%20Scope%20of%20Prof%20Nursing%20Practice%20and%20Protocols%20App%2027-3.pdf</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Florida https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both direct-entry and nurse midwives can be licensed in the state of Florida. In some states, such as California, Florida, and Washington, direct-entry midwives are licensed by the state with strict requirements for state-approved format education or approved equivalency options. https://www.nizhoniinstitute.edu/about-nizhoni/pathways-to-midwifery/</p>	<p>The Council of Licensed Midwifery was created within the Department of Health to assist the Department in all aspects of regulating the practice of midwifery in the state of Florida, to protect the health and welfare of mothers and infants. As authorized by 467, Florida Statutes, the Department issues licenses to Midwives. A license is required to practice midwifery. The Council of Licensed Midwifery does not license Certified Nurse Midwives. Certified Nurse Midwives are Advanced Practice Registered Nurses, and are licensed by the Board of Nursing. http://www.floridahealth.gov/licensing-and-regulation/midwifery/index.html</p>

	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Georgia	No Regulations	<p>The certified nurse-midwife (CNM) provides independent management of women's health care, focusing particularly on pregnancy, childbirth, the postpartum period, care of the newborn, and the family planning and gynecological needs of women. The certified nurse-midwife practices within a health care system that provides for consultation, collaborative management, or referral as indicated by the health status of the client. The certified nurse-midwife must practice in accordance with the Board-approved American College of Nurse-Midwives' current Standards for the Practice of Nurse-Midwifery.</p> <p>https://rules.sos.ga.gov/gac/410-11</p>	<p>The CPM credential was established in 1994 and is accredited by the National Commission for Certifying Agencies (NCCA), the same agency that accredits the Certified Nurse-Midwife (CNM) credential. The NCCA is the accrediting body of the Institute for Credentialing Excellence (ICE), formerly the National Organization for Competency Assurance (NOCA). (Retrieved from Georgia Moms Deserve Midwives).</p> <p>https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c86c16090f9046a61eee58a/t/5d9a938f11d49566eb7fc04e/1570411408957/CPM-FAQ.pdf</p>	<p>Access to safe home birth in Georgia is continually threatened. This is because Georgia does not currently license or regulate direct-entry midwives. Direct-entry midwives are midwives who undertake an apprenticeship and other training to attend homebirths. They have practiced midwifery for millennia.</p> <p>https://georgiabirth.org/midwife-licensure</p>	Only currently licensure for CNMs
Hawaii	<p>The Certified Midwife (CM) credential was developed in 1994 in order to expand access to midwifery through multiple educational pathways. CM's differ from CNMs only that they are not licensed as Nurses. CMs and CNMs meet the same core competencies, sit for the</p>	<p>CNMs are licensed in Hawaii as APRNs (which also include nurse practitioners, certified registered nurse anesthetists, and clinical nurse specialists). CNMs are allowed to prescribe drugs and order and dispense medical devices and equipment, among other privileges.</p> <p>https://files.hawaii.gov/auditor/Rereports/2017/17-01.pdf</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020,</p>	<p>The task force finds that DEM in Hawai'i can be classified into two groups: (1) those who hold certification and are best regulated through licensure, and (2) traditional midwives who can be best regulated through exemption. DEM is defined by Midwives Alliance of North America (MANA) as an independent practitioner educated in the discipline of midwifery through self-study,</p>	<p>Lay midwifery or traditional midwifery is also commonly practiced in Hawaii, although it usually takes place in homes. Lay midwives may be trained in midwifery with some medical basis and may not have a nursing degree. Often unwelcome in the medical field, this practice continues to exist without regulation.</p>

	<p>same board exam, and have identical scopes of practice including prescriptive privileges. The CM credential is currently recognized in Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Several other states are currently pursuing licensure of CMs.</p> <p>https://www.midwife.org/certified-midwife-credential</p>		<p>CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Hawaii.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>apprenticeship, a midwifery school, a college, or university-based program distinct from the discipline of nursing. A direct-entry midwife is trained to provide the 7 Midwives Model of Care to healthy women and newborns throughout the childbearing cycle primarily in out-of-hospital settings.</p> <p>https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/FINAL-12.10.19-HHBTf-Report-12.11.19.pdf</p>	<p>https://www.bizjournals.com/pacific/stories/2001/04/09/focus1.html</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Idaho	No Regulations	<p>A licensed RN who has graduated from a nurse midwifery education program accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education (ACME), passed a qualifying examination recognized by the BON and holds current certification from a BON recognized national organization, is qualified to be licensed by the BON as a “Certified Nurse-Midwife” (CNM). A CNM is educated at the BSN level or higher in the disciplines of both nursing and midwifery. A CNM provides primary healthcare to women of childbearing age and beyond, including before, during and after pregnancy and birth. A CNM’s</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Idaho.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in the state of ID.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>Starting July 1, 2010, Idaho law requires all midwives to be licensed. Applicants for licensure must submit a completed application and the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proof of current certification as a CPM by NARM or a successor organization 2. Documentation of successful completion of board approved MEAC accredited courses in pharmacology, the treatment of shock/IV therapy and suturing specific to midwives <p>https://www.idahomidwives.org/for-midwives#:~:text=Starting%20July%201%2C%202010%2C%20Idaho.all%20midwives%20to%20be%20licensed.&text=Applicants%20for%20licensure%20must%20submit%20a%20completed%20application%20and%20the%20followi</p>

		practice includes the authority to diagnose and prescribe. https://ibn.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/IBN/publications/Midwifery-Interpretive-Statement.pdf			ng%3A&text=Documentation%20of%20successful%20completion%20of.and%20suturing%20specific%20to%20midwives
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Illinois	No Regulations	Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs) have been practicing in Illinois since 1971. Most CNMs in Illinois are in full-scope practices, providing care throughout the maternity cycle in addition to gynecology and family-planning services. CNMs in Illinois practice in a variety of settings including hospitals, clinics, health maintenance organizations, private practices, private homes, public health departments, and colleges of nursing. http://illinois.midwife.org/index.asp?sid=2	While CNMs can practice throughout the United States, CPMs are regulated on a state-by-state basis. The state of Illinois does not yet recognize the CPM credential. Such laws can also encourage practicing midwives to leave the state to practice in a state where they are better integrated into the maternity care system. http://illinoismidwives.org/	While CNMs can practice throughout the United States, CPMs are regulated on a state-by-state basis. The state of Illinois does not recognize Direct-Entry Midwives even if they have earned a CPM credential. http://www.illinoismidwifery.org/ Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of Illinois; there is no licensure available https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state	Only midwifery regulations for CNMs at this time. http://illinoismidwives.org/
Indiana	No Regulations	According to 848 IAC 3-1-1, Certified Nurse Midwife means a registered nurse who has graduated from a nationally accredited school of midwifery, has passed the National Certifying Examination given by the American College of Nurse-Midwives, and is licensed by the board to practice as a nurse-midwife.	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Indiana.	Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in the state of Indiana. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state	An applicant for certification as a certified direct entry midwife shall file an application on a form supplied by the board and submit the fees required by section 4 of this rule. (b) In addition to the requirements of IC 25-23.4-3-1, the applicant for certification shall provide the following: (1) A notarized or certified copy of the applicant's Certified Professional Midwife credentials conferred by the North

		https://www.in.gov/pla/professions/indiana-certified-direct-entry-midwifery-committee/midwifery-statutes-and-rules/	https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/		American Registry of Midwives or its successor organization. http://iac.iga.in.gov/iac/iac_title?iact=844
Iowa	No Regulations	Iowa's nurse-midwives enjoy a broad scope of practice, with authorization to manage antepartum, intrapartum, post-partum and gynecologic care. Nurse-midwives in Iowa practice independently without collaborative agreement. https://www.midwifeschooling.com/iowa/	No Regulations	Direct Entry Midwives are not regulated by the state of Iowa; there is no licensure available. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state	No Regulations
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Kansas	No Regulations	Nurse midwives are registered nurses who have graduated from an accredited midwifery education program at an institution of higher learning and passed a national certification exam given by the American Midwifery Certification Board (AMCB). These certified nurse-midwives (CNMs) have hospital privileges, are able to prescribe medications, be reimbursed through medical insurance, and work in private practices with Kansas Journal of Medicine 2012 Problematic Internet Use 171 obstetricians. In case of emergencies, they also have physician support. They are required to complete	"Certified Professional Midwife" (CPM). CPMs have legal status in Kansas but, as yet, there is (a) no designated regulatory agency, (b) no state law governing their relationship with physicians, nor (c) any requirement for their continuing education. https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/ede2c/2a354f2ad1a22113d2a64c88463b663bc85d.pdf	Non-nurse midwives in Kansas. Midwives who are not nurses frequently are referred to as "direct-entry midwives (DEMs)," or "lay," or "traditional" midwives. They are not required to have a college degree or prior nursing experience to start a career in midwifery. Some of these midwives gain practical experience through completing general education and apprenticeship-training requirements, and pass written skills tests prior to receiving a certificate credential from the Midwives Alliance of North America (MANA) and its credentialing unit, the North	No Regulations

		regular Continuing Education Units (CEUs) to maintain their certification status. https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/ecec/2a354f2ad1a22113d2a64c88463b663bc85d.pdf		American Registry of Midwives (NARM) https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/ecec/2a354f2ad1a22113d2a64c88463b663bc85d.pdf	
Kentucky	No Regulations	Kentucky Certified Nurse Midwives (CNMs) are one of a category of Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) and are recognized as licensed independent providers. CNMs are not - and never have been - required to work under the supervision of a physician. https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.kcnpnm.org/resource/dynamic/blogs/20150105_194032_16324.pdf	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Kentucky. https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/	No Regulations	A person shall not engage or attempt to engage in the practice of lay-midwifery within the state, unless he holds a valid and effective permit issued as herein provided. New applications to practice lay-midwifery in the State of Kentucky shall not be accepted after April 9, 1975 https://www.ama-assn.org/sites/ama-assn.org
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Louisiana		Certified Nurse-Midwives are licensed as advanced practice registered nurses. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020,	Both direct entry midwives and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in LA. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state	To qualify for licensure, midwives must: pass a two-part examination—a written examination to test the applicant's knowledge of basic sciences, theory regarding pregnancy and childbirth, and clinical judgment in licensed midwifery management, and a practical examination to test the applicant's mastery of skills necessary for the practice of licensed midwifery; demonstrate cognitive competence in the basic sciences of human anatomy,

Louisiana	No Regulations		CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Louisiana. https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/		human physiology, biology, psychology, and nutrition by evidencing successful completion of either one college-level course in each of such subjects in an accredited college or university; or such other educational instruction, courses, or programs in such subjects as may be approved by the board; and gain clinical experience that includes at least the following types of numbers of experiences (with out-of-hospital births making up at least one-half of the clinical experience): 1. 100 prenatal visits on at least 25 different women; 2. attendance at the labor and delivery of at least 15 live births as an observer or assistant attendant; 3. management of the labor and delivery of newborn and placenta for at least 15 births as the primary birth attendant; 4. 25 newborn examinations; 5. 25 postpartum evaluations of mother and baby in home or hospital within 36 hours of delivery; 6. five repairs of lacerations in addition to any practice on non-human subjects; 7. five observations of in-house births involving high-risk obstetric care, provided, however, that this requirement may be waived by the board upon demonstration and documentation by the applicant that opportunity for such observations was not reasonably available to the applicant notwithstanding the applicant's diligent, good faith efforts to obtain opportunity for such
-----------	----------------	--	--	--	--

					Observations; and 8. observation of one complete series of at least six prepared childbirth classes offered by an approved provider. (La. Admin. Code 46: XLV §§ 2317, 2353, 2357).
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Maine	The Certified Midwife (CM) credential was developed in 1994 in order to expand access to midwifery through multiple educational pathways. The CM pathway includes a graduate degree in midwifery from a program accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education (ACME) and board certification through the American Midwifery Certification Board (AMCB). CM's differ from CNMs only that they are not licensed as Nurses. CMs and CNMs meet the same core competencies, sit for the same board exam,	The certified nurse-midwife may provide only those health care services for which the certified nurse-midwife is educationally and clinically prepared and for which competency has been maintained. The certified nurse-midwife is authorized to function to the full extent of the midwife education, training and competency within the population focus and scope of practice. Such health care services for which the certified nurse-midwife is independently responsible and accountable. https://silo.tips/download/certified-nurse-midwifery-practice-in-maine	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Maine. https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/ Also Visit: http://www.midwivesofmaine.org/faq.php	Direct entry midwives will be licensed by the state of Maine in 2020 when legislation passed in 2016 takes effect. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state	Licensure required for certified professional midwives (CPM) starting January 1, 2020. (32 MRSA 12532) §12533. Qualifications for licensure as a CPM An applicant for a license to practice midwifery as a CPM shall submit to the board in a format as prescribed by the board the following: 1. Fee. A completed application together with the fee established under section 12538; 2. Certification. Proof of a current and valid national certification as a CPM from the national registry of midwives; and 3. Education. Proof of successful completion of a formal midwifery education and training program as follows: A. An educational program or institution accredited by the midwifery education accreditation council; B. For an applicant certified as a CPM who is certified before January 1, 2020 and who has completed a midwifery education and training program from an educational program or institution that is not accredited by the midwifery education accreditation council, a midwifery bridge certificate; or C. For an applicant who has maintained an authorization to practice midwifery as a licensed CPM in a state that does not require completion of a midwifery education and training program from an educational program or institution that is accredited by the midwifery education accreditation council, regardless of the
Maine					

	<p>and have identical scopes of practice including prescriptive privileges.</p> <p>The CM credential is currently recognized in Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Several other states are currently pursuing licensure of CMs.</p> <p>https://www.midwife.org/certified-midwife-credential</p>				<p>date of that authorization, a midwifery bridge certificate. License exception for traditional birth attendants if the traditional birth attendant has cultural or religious traditions that have historically included the attendance of traditional birth attendants at births and that birth attendant serves only the women and families in that distinct cultural religious group. (32 MRSA 12532(3).)</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
<p>Maryland</p> <p>Maryland</p>	No Regulations	<p>Certified Nurse Midwife (CNM) is a registered nurse who has graduated from a nurse-midwifery education program accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education (ACME) and has passed a national certification examination to receive the professional designation of nurse-midwife. All 50 states provide CNM licensure. CNMs may qualify for the CPM credential by documenting out-of-hospital experience and passing the NARM Written</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Maryland.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>In the State of Maryland, the term “Direct-Entry Midwife” is used to refer to all midwives other than Certified Nurse Midwives, for the purpose of licensure by the State Board of Nursing. Thus in Maryland, licensed DEMs include CPMs as well.</p> <p>https://marylandfamiliesforsafebirth.org/what-is-a-midwife/</p>	<p>A Licensed Midwife is an individual who has been issued a license to practice midwifery by a licensing board in the state where they practice. This is a legal designation conferring certain rights, restrictions, and legal status as a practitioner and is not the same as certification or credentialing by a midwifery education or accreditation board.</p> <p>Licensing requirements and standards vary from state to state. Currently 28 states have a licensing process for non-CNM midwives. Some states allow non-licensed midwives to practice</p>

		Exam.” (<i>National Midwifery Institute</i>) https://marylandfamiliesforsafebirth.org/what-is-a-midwife/			openly, while others designate the practice of midwifery without a license as a Class C felony. Legislative approval of state licensing for non-CNM midwives in Maryland was achieved in 2015, with the first licenses issued in January 2017. https://marylandfamiliesforsafebirth.org/what-is-a-midwife/
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Massachusetts	No Regulations	Currently, Massachusetts regulates only Certified Nurse Midwives (CNMs), who do not attend homebirths. In addition to Massachusetts, CNM’s are licensed to practice in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and American Somoa. They are defined as primary care providers in federal law and Medicaid reimbursement for services of Certified Nurse-Midwives and Certified Midwives is mandatory in all states. For more information about Certified Nurse-Midwives and to learn more about Certified Midwives, an equivalent designation of midwives not yet licensed in Massachusetts, visit the website for the American College of Nurse-Midwives at www.midwife.org .	An independent practitioner who has met the national standards for certification set by the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM), has passed a certification exam and is qualified to provide the midwifery model of care. The NARM certification process recognizes multiple routes of entry into midwifery and includes verification of knowledge and skills and the successful completion of both a written examination and a skills assessment. The CPM certification requires training in out-of-hospital births. The MMA encourages its members to become CPMs, but it is not required for membership or for inclusion on the referral list. CPM credentials meet or exceed licensure requirements in over half of the United States. State licensure status of Certified Professional Midwives varies by state.	A direct-entry midwife is trained to provide the midwifery model of care to healthy women and newborns throughout the childbearing cycle, primarily in community settings, eg: home and birth centers. ... Currently in Massachusetts, direct-entry midwives are not state regulated nor state licensed. http://massmidwives.org/for-parents/what-is-a-midwife Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of Massachusetts; there is no licensure available.	No Regulations

		https://mana.org/blog/Update-State-s-Massachusetts	Currently in Massachusetts, CPMs are not state regulated nor state license http://massmidwives.org/for-parents/what-is-a-midwife		
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Michigan	No Regulations	To become certified as a certified nurse midwife (CNM), the Michigan Board of Nursing specifies that an RN must do the following: • Hold a current and valid license to practice nursing in Michigan • Submit an application for certification in a specialty area of nursing and pay the required fee • Meet the standards set by the American College of Nurse Midwives (ACNM), which include the following: – Possession of a bachelor’s degree or higher in nursing or a closely associated area – Graduation from a nurse midwife educational program accredited by the ACNM (may result in a master’s degree) – Completion of the certification examination administered by the ACNM – Compliance with criteria for continuing competency assessment, including evidence of (1) active practice as a CNM and (2)	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Michigan. https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/ A new law recently signed by Governor Rick Snyder means home birth midwives in Michigan will need to be licensed. The new law requires CPM's, or home birth midwives, to be licensed in the state of Michigan, which among other things, improves the process of transferring women to a hospital when unexpected complications arise. https://www.michiganradio.org/post/home-birth-midwives-are-now-regul	Refer to Midwifery Licensing Regulations	An individual from performing activities that are within the practice of <u>midwifery</u> if those activities are performed under the direct and immediate supervision of an appropriate health professional while engaged in any of the following: (i) Completing a portfolio evaluation process of the North American Registry of Midwives or an organization that the board determines is a successor organization. (ii) Participating as a student attending a <u>midwifery</u> education program that is accredited by the <u>Midwifery</u> Education and Accreditation Council or another accrediting organization approved by the board. (d) Self-care by a patient or uncompensated care by a friend or family member who does not represent or hold himself or herself out to be a midwife. (e) Services provided by a religious practitioner if that religious practitioner does not hold himself or herself out to the public as a midwife who is licensed to engage in the practice of <u>midwifery</u> in this state and does not use any of the titles protected under section 17103. (f) Services provided by a member of a bona fide church or religious denomination if all of the following are met: (i) The services are provided to another member of that church or denomination and that other member is an adherent of the established tenets or teachings of that church or denomination and relies on
Michigan					

		appropriate continuing education https://www.msms.org/portals/0/documents/scopepracbook.pdf	ated-michigan-what-does-mean-mom		treatment by prayer or spiritual means only, in accordance with the creed or tenets of that church or denomination. (ii) The individual providing the services does not receive a fee for those services. For purposes of this subparagraph, a voluntary contribution is not considered a fee for the services provided by that individual. Michigan Legislature - 368-1978-15-171.
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Minnesota	No Regulations	<p>Certified nurse-midwives have been practicing in Minnesota since 1971 with the first midwifery practice established at Hennepin County Medical Center in 1975. CNMs must complete a graduate level education program that is nationally accredited, must pass a rigorous national certification exam, and in Minnesota, CNMs must maintain licensure as an advanced practice registered nurse (APRN).</p> <p>Nurse-midwives practice in public clinics, hospitals, birth centers, homes, and private practices. The heart of midwifery care is the philosophy that pregnancy, birth, and transitions through life's stages are normal events. Midwifery care focuses on safe, personalized, and evidence-based care with an emphasis on the woman as an active partner in her own health.</p> <p>https://www.nursemidwivesmn.org/what-is-a-certified-nurse-midwife-cnm/#:~:text=They%20provide%20primary%20healthcare%20to</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Minnesota.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both direct entry midwives and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in MN.</p> <p>Some direct entry midwives earn the national credential of Certified Professional Midwife (CPM). In Minnesota, CPMs also have the option of becoming licensed by the state, which also gives them the title of Licensed Midwife (LM).</p> <p>https://twincitiesmidwifery.com/</p>	<p>Some direct entry midwives earn the national credential of Certified Professional Midwife (CPM). In Minnesota, CPMs also have the option of becoming licensed by the state, which also gives them the title of Licensed Midwife (LM).</p> <p>https://twincitiesmidwifery.com/</p>

		health%20maintenance%20and%20disease%20prevention			
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Mississippi	<p>CMs are midwives who have a bachelor's degree in any field and who then went on to successfully complete an advanced degree from any of the American College of Nurse Midwifery schools. This is a relatively new specialty, therefore not all states recognize the CM credential, and as far as I know, none of the states in our local area do.</p> <p>https://www.msmidwife.com/?p=953</p>	<p>Under Mississippi law, the practice of midwifery is generally unregulated, prompting many expectant mothers to seek the services of certified nurse-midwives (CNM), trained in the science of evidence based healthcare and skilled in the minimally invasive practice of midwifery.</p> <p>Licensed through the Mississippi Board of Nursing as advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), Mississippi's certified nurse-midwives are granted prescriptive authority and the ability to provide comprehensive care within their scope of practice under a collaborative agreement with a physician.</p> <p>https://www.midwifeschooling.com/mississippi</p>	<p>CPMs are midwives who are primarily focused on attending home birth, but can work in offices, birth centers or hospitals, as their area dictates. Some states do not recognize NARM as a certifying agency, though the National Association of Certified Professional Midwives has been working on that for years and is hoping to have a coast to coast recognition of the CPM credential by the year 2020.</p> <p>Locally, the state of Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas recognize this credential and use it for the basis of their licensure requirements. At this time, Mississippi, do not recognize the CPM credential. Missouri, Maine, and Mississippi have statutes protecting the unregulated practice of CPMs, and Florida is the only state that requires CPMs to carry malpractice insurance.</p> <p>https://www.msmidwife.com/?p=953</p>	<p>Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of MS; there is no licensure available.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state#Mississippi</p>	<p>Mississippi does not license direct-entry midwives, but the practice of medicine is defined so that it specifically does not encompass females engaged solely in the practice of midwifery. (Miss. Code § 73-25-33).</p>
Missouri	<p>A CM has a degree in a health field and completed an accredited midwifery program and passed the certification exam. CMs are certified to practice in Missouri.</p>	<p>Certified Nurse-Midwives are licensed as advanced practice nurse midwives. A CNM can also assist in a hospital if there is a difficulty with the birth. The state of Missouri credentials CNMs as Advance Practice Nurses in the same category as</p>	<p>Missouri, Maine, and Mississippi have statutes protecting the unregulated practice of CPMs, and Florida is the only state that requires CPMs to carry malpractice insurance.</p>	<p>Both certified nurse midwives and direct entry midwives may practice in MO; only CNMs are eligible for licensure.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state#Mississippi</p>	<p>Missouri does not license direct-entry midwives, but within the state, any person who holds current ministerial or tocological certification by an organization accredited by the National Organization for Competency Assurance (NOCA) may provide services as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1396 r-6(b)(4)(E)(ii)(I) ("services related to</p>

	https://www.missourimidwifery.com/about-missourimidwifery/certified-nurse-midwife	Nurse Practitioners and Nurse Anesthetists. https://www.missourimidwifery.com/about-missourimidwifery/certified-nurse-midwife			pregnancy (including prenatal, delivery, and postpartum services)"). (§ 376.1753 R.S. Mo.).
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Montana	No Regulations	Credentialed as certified nurse-midwives (CNM) through the American Midwifery Certification Board (AMCB) and licensed as advanced practice registered nurses (APRN) through the Montana Board of Nursing, nurse-midwives in the state work independently and have prescriptive authority without the need to maintain a collaborative agreement with a physician. https://www.midwifeschooling.com/montana/ Montana's certified nurse-midwives have full practice authority allowing them to practice to the full extent of their education and training. https://www.midwifeschooling.com/montana/#:~:text=Montana's%20certified%20nurse%2Dmidwives%20have.%2C%20not%20school%2Dspecific%20information.	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Montana https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/	Refer to Midwifery Licensing Regulations Listed	To be eligible for a license as a direct-entry midwife, an applicant: shall satisfactorily complete educational requirements in pregnancy and natural childbirth, approved by the board; shall acquire practical experience, which may be attained in a home, clinic, or hospital setting that includes the following types and numbers of experiences acquired through an apprenticeship or other supervisory setting: (a) provision of 100 prenatal examinations, (b) observation of 40 births, and (c) participation as the primary birth attendant at 25 births, 15 of which included continuous care; shall be certified by the American heart association or American red cross to perform adult and infant cardiopulmonary resuscitation; shall file documentation with the board that the applicant has been certified by the American academy of pediatrics or the American heart association to perform neonatal resuscitation; and shall take the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM) examination as endorsed by the board, or any other examination to be prescribed or endorsed by the board. (Mont. Code

					§§ 37-27-201, 37-27-202; Mont. Admin. Regs. 24.111.604 (2)).
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Nebraska	No Regulations	<p>At this time a felony for Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs) to attend home births in Nebraska. Despite the fact that the American College of Nurse Midwives supports the right of women who meet selection criteria to choose home birth, and the fact that the attendance of home birth is within the scope of practice of a CNM, Nebraska and Alabama are the only two states to outlaw the practice of CNMs in this prospective location. The Nebraska Revised Statute 38-613 (3) states:</p> <p><i>A certified nurse midwife may perform authorized medical functions only in the following settings:</i></p> <p><i>(a) In a licensed or certified health care facility as an employee or as a person granted privileges by the facility;</i></p> <p><i>(b) In the primary office of a licensed practitioner or in any setting authorized by the collaborating licensed practitioner, except that a certified nurse midwife shall not attend a home delivery; or</i></p> <p><i>(c) Within an organized public health agency.</i></p>	<p>At this time it is a felony for Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs) to attend home births in Nebraska. There is NO mention of Certified Professional Midwives, Traditional Midwives, Birth Attendants, or Doulas attending home births. ... Some occur with the help of non-nurse midwives who are not licensed by the state.</p> <p>https://www.nebraskabirthkeeper.com/homebirthinnebraska</p>	<p>Direct Entry Midwives are not regulated by the State of Nebraska; there is no licensure available.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state#:~:text=Return%20to%20top-,Idaho,in%20the%20state%20of%20ID.</p>	No Regulations

<p>Nevada</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>http://nefriendsofmidwives.weebly.com/home-birth-in-nebraska.html</p> <p>Nevada currently only regulates certified nurse-midwives (CNM). No other type of midwife is regulated. This has both risks and benefits for consumers. Anyone can legally call themselves a midwife and practice in Nevada and they wouldn't be breaking any state law in doing so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In Nevada CNM's are licensed through the Nevada state board of Nursing and required to maintain continuing education in their specialty. •Can deliver in all settings (home, birth center or hospital) •Can provide care from "menarche through menopause" (menarche being the first menstrual cycle). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Does not require any physician oversight in the state of Nevada •Can write prescriptions and legally carry prescription medication to births <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Many insurance companies require a midwife to be a CNM for reimbursement. Teacher's Health Trust, TriCare, and Culinary are just a few of the insurances that only recognize the CNM license. <p>https://www.babys1stday.com/midwifery/</p>	<p>They can practice in most states, but some states will not license CPMs. Nevada does NOT license CPM's</p> <p>https://www.babys1stday.com/midwifery/</p>	<p>Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of Nevada; there is no licensure available.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state#Nevada</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>
	<p>CM (Certified Midwife)</p>	<p>CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)</p>	<p>CPM (certified professional midwife)</p>	<p>DEM (direct entry midwife)</p>	<p>LM (licensed midwife)</p>

<p>New Hampshire</p>	<p>A NHCM (New Hampshire Certified Midwives) offers prenatal care, attendance at childbirth, postpartum care as well as support for a woman and her family during the normal child-bearing cycle. She shares with trained midwives all over the world these basic philosophies: https://www.nhmidwives.org/what-is-a-nhcm</p>	<p>New Hampshire's certified nurse-midwives are recognized as advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) who provide well-woman gynecological care, as well as antepartum, intrapartum and postpartum care in the state's 14 state hospitals, four licensed free standing birthing centers, as well as the many OB/GYN physician practices and women's clinics found throughout the state.</p> <p>New Hampshire is one of 22 states that allow CNMs and other advanced practice nurses to diagnose and treat patients to the full extent of their training without the need to maintain a collaborative agreement with a physician. This gives New Hampshire's CNMs the freedom to pursue independent practice and a wider range of employment options.</p> <p>https://www.midwifeschooling.com/new-hampshire/</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including New Hampshire. https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in NH. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>To qualify for initial certification an applicant who is not a practicing midwife as defined in Mid 301.01(m) shall: have completed one college-level course in human anatomy and physiology, or received equivalent college-level credit through examination in anatomy and physiology; hold a current certificate in adult and infant and child CPR issued by either the American Heart Association or the American Red Cross; hold a current certificate as a provider of neonatal resuscitation; have achieved the following under a preceptorship: (1) Performed at least 100 prenatal visits on at least 15 different clients, including at least 5 prenatal visits and postpartum follow-up on each of 10 clients, (2) Attended at least 25 live out-of-hospital births as an observer or person assisting the midwife, (3) Attended at least 25 live out-of-hospital births at which the applicant was the primary birth attendant, (4) Observed at least 5 in-hospital births, which may include births of clients who were transferred by the midwife preceptor from a home or freestanding birthing center location to a hospital facility during labor, (5) Performed at least 25 newborn examinations, (6) Performed at least 5 repairs of lacerations, and (7) Performed at least 30 postpartum home or office visits; pass the NARM written examination for certification as a CPM; pass a written examination which shall test the applicant's knowledge of RSA 326-D and these rules; and pass an oral</p>
<p>New Hampshire</p>					

					examination. (N.H. Admin. R. Mid. 303.01 (m); 303.03 (a); 304.01 (a)).
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
New Jersey	<p>The Certified Midwife (CM) credential was developed in 1994 in order to expand access to midwifery through multiple educational pathways. The first CM was licensed in 1997.</p> <p>The CM pathway includes a graduate degree in midwifery from a program accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education (ACME) and board certification through the American Midwifery Certification Board (AMCB). CMs differ from Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs) <i>only</i> in that they are not also licensed as nurses. CMs and CNMs meet the same core competencies, sit for the same board exam, and have identical scopes of practice including prescriptive privileges.</p> <p>The CM credential is currently recognized in Delaware, Hawaii, Maine,</p>	<p>To become licensed as a nurse-midwife through the <u>New Jersey Board of Nursing</u>, RN candidates with licenses in good standing must earn a qualifying graduate degree in nurse-midwifery and the Certified Nurse-Midwife (CNM) credential through the American Midwifery Certification Board (AMCB):</p> <p>https://www.midwifeschooling.com/new-jersey/</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including New Jersey.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both Certified Nurse-Midwives and direct entry midwives (CMs and MEAC graduate CPMs) may practice and be licensed in NJ. All are licensed as licensed midwives.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>Midwives must receive a certificate or diploma from a legally incorporated school of midwifery, or maternity hospital, in good standing in the opinion of the board at the time of issuing the certificate or diploma, granted after at least 1800 hours' instruction within a period of not less than 9 months in a midwifery program accredited by the ACNM, ACC or the Midwifery Education Accreditation Council (MEAC), or their successors; be certified by either ACNM, ACC, NARM, or their successors; and pass an examination. (N.J. Stat. § 45:10-3; N.J. Admin. Code § 13:35-2A.4 (a)).</p>

	<p>New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Several other states are currently pursuing licensure of CMs.</p> <p>https://www.midwife.org/certified-midwife-credential</p>				
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
<p>New Mexico</p> <p>No Regulations</p>	<p>A CNM licensed in New Mexico shall hold a license that meets the New Mexico board of nursing's requirement to practice as a registered nurse in New Mexico and shall hold current certification by ACNM or its designee. The department may deny licensure to a CNM whose midwifery or nursing license has been subject to disciplinary action in any jurisdiction. A CNM license is not transferable.</p> <p>Practice by CNMs encompasses independently providing a full range of primary health care services for women from adolescence to beyond menopause. These services include primary care, gynecologic and family planning services, pre-conception care, care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, care of the normal newborn, and treatment of male partners for sexually transmitted infections. Midwives provide initial and ongoing</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including New Mexico</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>There are two ways to certify as a midwife in New Mexico. The first being a direct-entry midwife. Prospective midwives must follow a licensed direct-entry midwife as an apprentice and mentor until ready to test and license. As a direct-entry midwife you can only practice as a homebirth midwife and keep statistics of your patients. To certify as a nurse midwife you must complete a nurse midwifery master's program and apprentice within the clinical and hospital setting</p> <p>https://lovelace.com/news/blog/history-midwifery-new-mexico</p>	<p>An applicant for midwifery licensure must meet the following requirements: successfully complete the following: a minimum of 12 months of theoretical and clinical education; complete a midwifery education program licensed by the New Mexico Commission for Higher Education or accredited by the Midwifery Education Accreditation Council or other United States Department of Education-recognized accrediting agency; complete an apprenticeship that provides the following clinical experience: (1) Complete well-woman health assessment: 25, (2) Prenatal visits of at least 15 different women: 100, (3) Labor observations and managements: 40, (4) Start an IV successfully: 1, (5) Delivery of newborn and placenta: 25, (6) Newborn examinations: 30, (7) Use of prophylactic eye medications: 15, (8) Postpartum visits to mother and baby within 36 hours of delivery: 30, (9) Blood collection for Newborn Metabolic Screening: 15, (10) Six week postpartum and/or yearly physical exams and pap smears: 15, (11) Family planning visits, consultations, and/or</p>	

<p>New Mexico</p>		<p>comprehensive assessment, diagnosis and treatment. They conduct physical examinations; independently prescribe, distribute and administer dangerous drugs, devices and contraceptive methods, and controlled substances in Schedules II-V of the Controlled Substances Act (NMSA 1978, Section 30- 31-1); admit, manage and discharge patients; order and interpret laboratory and diagnostic tests; and order the use of medical devices. Midwifery care also includes health promotion, disease prevention, and individualized wellness education and counseling. These services are provided in partnership with women and families in diverse settings such as ambulatory care clinics, private offices, community and public health systems, homes, hospitals and birth centers. A CNM practices within a health care system that provides for consultation, collaborative management or referral as indicated by the health status of the client. A CNM practices in accordance with the ACNM "standards for the practice of midwifery". A CNM who expands beyond the ACNM "core competencies" to incorporate new procedures that improve care for women and their families shall comply with the guidelines set out</p>			<p>referrals: 30, (12) Neonatal intensive care nursery observation at UNM Hospital or equivalent high risk medical facility nursery experience: After at least 6 months of apprenticeship, (13) High risk obstetric care observation at UNM Hospital special OB clinic or equivalent medical facility experience: After at least 6 months of apprenticeship, (14) Provision of one complete series of prepared childbirth classes: After at least 6 months of apprenticeship, and (15) Observation of one complete breast feeding information series: After at least 6 months of apprenticeship; complete the Division approved examination with a passing score no more than one year before applying for licensure, or submit proof of CPM certification and complete an abbreviated Division-approved examination with a passing score; and submit to the Division evidence of current certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation of the adult and IV therapy and current recognition by the Neonatal Resuscitation Program of the American Academy of Pediatrics. (N.M.A.C. §§ 16.11.3.8 (B)(3), 16.11.3.8 (C)(1), 16.11.3.10 (B))</p>
--------------------------	--	---	--	--	--

		<p>in the ACNM "standards for the practice of midwifery", standard VIII. Practice guidelines for home births should be informed by the "ACNM home birth practice handbook."</p> <p>http://164.64.110.239/nmregister/xxiv/xxiv16/16.11.2.pdf</p>			
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
New York	<p>CMs are licensed in NY, NJ, DE, RI and ME. Certified Midwives are able to practice independently to the full extent of their education and training, including prescriptive authority, in NY, RI and ME. In response to the need for more maternity care providers and better access to high quality, high value women's healthcare, additional states are pursuing CM licensure.</p>	<p>The scope of practice for midwives varies depending on the state(s) they work in. In New York, midwives are authorized to prescribe and administer medications, immunizing agents, diagnostic tests and devices, and order laboratory tests.</p> <p>In New York State both CMs and CNMs are independent providers and do not work "under" a physician, though all midwives work within a close network of obstetrical and primary care providers and have a collaborative relationship with a licensed obstetrician.</p> <p>Both CMs and CNMs have the identical ACNM defined scope of practice and follow American College of Nurse Midwives (ACNM) standards and code of ethics for midwifery.</p>	<p>As of October 1, 2019, CPMs are legally authorized to practice in 35 states which includes New York, in which CPMs are qualified for licensure by statute, however have been excluded from implementation of the law, leaving CPMs unable to be licensed in New York</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/legal-status-of-us-midwife</p>	No Regulations	<p>To meet the professional education requirement for licensure as a midwife in this State, the applicant shall present satisfactory evidence of either: (i) completion of a degree or diploma program in registered professional nursing that contains the educational preparation for the practice of nursing, or an equivalent program as determined by the department and completion of a program in midwifery; or (ii) completion of a program in midwifery which is either: (a) registered by the department pursuant to section 52.20(b)(2) of this Title; or (b) determined by the department to be the equivalent of such a registered program. (NY ADC 79-5.2 (a)). Each candidate for licensure as a midwife shall also pass an examination that is determined by the department to measure the applicants knowledge of and judgment concerning curricular</p>
New York	<p>In New York State both CMs and CNMs are independent providers and do not work "under" a physician, though all midwives work within a close network of obstetrical and primary care providers and have</p>				

	<p>a collaborative relationship with a licensed obstetrician. Both CMs and CNMs have the identical ACNM defined scope of practice and follow American College of Nurse Midwives (ACNM) standards and code of ethics for midwifery.</p> <p>https://www.nycmidwives.org/blog/Whats-the-difference-between-a-Certified-Midwife-and-a-Certified-Nurse-Midwife.html</p>				<p>areas as defined in section 52.20 (b) of this Title and other matters of law, ethics, or practice as may be deemed appropriate by the department. (NY ADC 79-5.3 (a)).</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
<p>North Carolina</p> <p>North Carolina</p>	No Regulations	<p>Certified nurse-midwives have been practicing in North Carolina since 1976. The first nurse-midwifery practice in the state was established in a private hospital in Lumberton. The only Nurse-Midwifery education program in the state started in 1992 at East Carolina University. Almost 300 certified nurse-midwives practice in a variety of settings from the Outer Banks to Asheville. CNMs work in hospitals, university medical centers, private practices, birth centers, military hospitals, family planning clinics, health departments and home birth practices. In 2015, CNMs attended 14,892 births, over 12% of all births in North Carolina.</p> <p>https://www.ncmidwives.org/who-we-are</p>	<p>In North Carolina, only nurse midwives are eligible for approval to practice midwifery in the state. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 90-178.3, 90-178.5).</p> <p>https://www.ama-assn.org/sites/ama-assn.org/files/corp/media-browser/specialty%20group/arc/direct-entry-midwife-state-chart-practice-information-2016.pdf</p>	<p>Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of North Carolina; there is no licensure available.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state#NC</p>	<p>In North Carolina, only nurse midwives are eligible for approval to practice midwifery in the state. (N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 90-178.3, 90-178.5).</p>

	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
North Dakota	<p>In North Dakota, only nurse-midwifery is allowed and licensed by the state. This practice is largely hospital-based. Certified midwives and professional midwives, which are not allowed in the state, typically work in private homes and freestanding birth centers. They are the only U.S. birth attendants whose education and clinical training focuses exclusively on out-of-hospital birth settings. Currently, there are 28 states that allow at-home midwifery.</p> <p>https://dakotastudent.com/8486/arts-comm/increasing-popularity-of-midwives-in-north-dakota/</p>	<p>North Dakota's certified nurse-midwives (CNMs) enjoy the freedom to practice independently without needing to establish a collaborative or supervisory agreement with a physician.</p> <p>CNMs enjoy a broad scope of practice and work in a wide array of settings, including hospitals, private OB/GYN or midwifery practices, women's health clinics and birthing centers, among others.</p> <p>https://www.midwifeschooling.com/north-dakota/</p>	<p>In North Dakota, only nurse-midwifery is allowed and licensed by the state. This practice is largely hospital-based. Certified midwives and professional midwives, which are not allowed in the state, typically work in private homes and freestanding birth centers. They are the only U.S. birth attendants whose education and clinical training focuses exclusively on out-of-hospital birth settings. Currently, there are 28 states that allow at-home midwifery.</p> <p>https://dakotastudent.com/8486/arts-comm/increasing-popularity-of-midwives-in-north-dakota/</p>	<p>Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of North Dakota; there is no licensure available</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>A BILL for an Act to create and enact a new chapter to title 43 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to licensing and regulating direct entry or lay midwifery services and to preserve the right of women and families to home delivery of infants; to amend and reenact section 43-12.1-05 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to members of the state board of nursing; and to provide a penalty.</p> <p>https://www.legis.nd.gov/assembly/62-2011/documents/11-8245-02000.pdf</p> <p>f</p>
Ohio	No Regulations	<p>CNMs are licensed by the Ohio Board of Nursing as APRNs. They must practice in collaboration with a physician when providing direct patient care, and have a Standard Care Arrangement. ... Medicare covers all CNM services and pays them at 100% of the physician payment amounts. CNM services are a mandated Medicaid benefit.</p> <p>http://www.ohioaprn.com/cnm.html#:~:text=CNMs%20are%20licensed%20by%20the,have%20a%20Stan</p>	No Regulations	<p>Direct Entry Midwives are not regulated by the state of Ohio; there is no licensure available. Ohio does not license or otherwise regulate direct-entry midwives, but it does expressly allow direct-entry midwives to practice in "freestanding birthing centers." (OAC 3701-83-56, et. seq.)</p> <p>https://www.ama-assn.org/sites/ama-assn.org/files/corp/media-browser/specialty%20group/arc/dire</p>	No Regulations (early planning stages of getting state licensure)
Ohio					

		dard%20Care%20Arrangement.&te xt=Medicare%20covers%20all%20 CNM%20services,are%20a%20ma ndated%20Medicaid%20benefit		ct-entry-midwife-state-chart-pract ice-information-2016.pdf	
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Oklahoma	No Regulations	<p>"Nurse-midwife" means a qualified registered nurse who has received a certificate of recognition from the Oklahoma Board of Nursing who possesses evidence of certification according to the requirements of the American College of Nurse-Midwives, and has the right to use the title "Certified Nurse-Midwife" and the abbreviation "CNM". No other person shall assume such title or use such abbreviation or any other words, letters, signs, or figures to indicate that the person using the same is a certified nurse midwife.</p> <p>The certified nurse-midwife accepts responsibility, accountability, and obligation to practice in accordance with usual and customary advanced practice nursing standards and functions as defined by the scope of practice/role definition statements for the certified nurse-midwife;</p> <p>In Oklahoma, certified nurse midwives are recognized as advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) and licensed by the <u>Oklahoma Board of Nursing</u> to work independently without a collaborative practice agreement in place with a physician.</p> <p>http://www.oklegislature.gov/cf_pdf/2001-02%20COMMITTEE%20SUBS/hcss/SB377%20hcs.pdf</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Oklahoma.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Direct Entry Midwives are not regulated by the State of Oklahoma; there is no licensure available.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	No Regulations

	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Oregon	<p>In the state of Oregon, a midwife certified through the ACNM is educated and trained at the Master's Degree level to provide health care services to women of all ages. Many CNMs also provide care to newborns in Oregon. CNMs are licensed both as Registered Nurses and Nurse Practitioners.</p> <p>https://www.oregonmidwives.org/midwife#:~:text=In%20the%20state%20of%20Oregon,Registered%20Nurses%20and%20Nurse%20Practitioners.</p>	<p>The scope of the NMNP or Certified Nurse-Midwife includes caring for low to moderate risk patients from pre-conception, through pregnancy, birth, and the postpartum period. 95% of CNM births in Oregon are in the hospital setting as a part of an inter professional collaborative team.</p> <p>Certified Nurse-Midwives care for pregnant women both in the prenatal period as well as during labor and birth. In the state of Oregon 14% of all births are attended by CNMs. Most CNM-attended births occur in hospitals, although some CNMs attend births in the home and in out-of-hospital birthing centers.</p> <p>https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019r1/Downloads/CommitteeMeetingDocument/156241#:~:text=The%20scope%20of%20the%20NMNP.of%20an%20interprofessional%20collaborative%20team.</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Oregon.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>A licensed direct entry midwife (LDM) supervises the conduct and labor of childbirth, advises the parent as to the progress of childbirth, and renders prenatal, intrapartum and postpartum care as defined in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 687.405.</p> <p>Licensed direct entry midwives provide care in the home, in birthing centers, clinics, and as teachers at midwifery schools. They are educated through self-study, apprenticeship, a midwifery school or college-based program distinct from the discipline of nursing.</p> <p>Oregon law requires persons performing midwifery duties in Oregon to be licensed by the State of Oregon unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The person is already licensed as a health care professional with midwifery duties within the scope of the license; or •The person is a traditional midwife <p>LDMs are legally authorized to administer certain legend drugs and devices under ORS 687.493 and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 332-025-0030, 0040 and 0050, including anti-hemorrhagics, oxygen, I.V. drip sets and catheters, and sutures.https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/HLO/Pages/Board-Direct-Entry-Midwifery-Information.aspx</p>	<p>They also are licensed to buy and administer authorized drugs such as vitamin K, oxygen and local anesthetics. Oregon also allows the practice of “traditional midwives,” also known by those in the field as “lay midwives,” though they are not licensed.</p> <p>https://www.oklahoman.com/article/2016283/profession-loosely-regulated-lay-midwifery-has-risks#:~:text=The%20only%20reference%20to%20lay,Registration%20and%20Nursing%20Education%20said.&text=%22The%20certified%20nurse%2Fmidwife%20is,said%20lay%20midwife%20Linda%20Witten.</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)

<p>Pennsylvania</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>Certified nurse-midwives are licensed, independent health care providers. Under federal law, certified nurse-midwives are defined as primary care providers. Certified nurse-midwives and certified midwives are educated and certified the same way. https://www.midwivespa.org/for-women-families/birth-options/#:~:text=Certified%20midwives%20are%20not%20currently,health%20and%20primary%20care%20services</p>	<p>There are no laws in Pennsylvania to license or state-certify Certified Professional Midwives. Only Certified Nurse Midwives are permitted licenses by Pennsylvania. Therefore, it is important while interviewing midwives to know the level of education, training, skill, and experience she brings to you as a care provider. I practice as a Certified Professional Midwife and am also a Registered Preceptor with the North American Registry of Midwives. https://www.intuitivemothermidwifery.com/midwifery-services</p>	<p>Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of PA; there is no licensure available. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>It is unlawful for any person, except a duly licensed physician or osteopath, to practice midwifery in this Commonwealth, before receiving a certificate from the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (63 P.S. § 171), but only nurse midwives may be licensed/certified. (Pa. Code § 18.2)</p>
<p>Rhode Island</p>	<p>The Certified Midwife (CM) credential was developed in 1994 in order to expand access to midwifery through multiple educational pathways. The first CM was licensed in 1997. The CM pathway includes a graduate degree in midwifery from a program accredited by the Accreditation Commission for Midwifery Education (ACME) and board certification through the American Midwifery Certification Board (AMCB). CMs differ from Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs) <i>only</i> in that they are not also licensed as nurses. CMs and CNMs</p>	<p>The Rhode Island Department of Health licenses qualified certified nurse-midwives, allowing them to legally provide nurse-midwifery care in the state. https://www.midwifeschooling.com/oklahoma/#:~:text=In%20Oklahoma%2C%20certified%20nurse%20midwives,in%20place%20with%20a%20physician.</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Rhode Island https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>

	<p>meet the same core competencies, sit for the same board exam, and have identical scopes of practice including prescriptive privileges.</p> <p>The CM credential is currently recognized in Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. Several other states are currently pursuing licensure of CMs.</p> <p>https://www.midwife.org/certified-midwife-credential</p>				
	<p>CM (Certified Midwife)</p>	<p>CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)</p>	<p>CPM (certified professional midwife)</p>	<p>DEM (direct entry midwife)</p>	<p>LM (licensed midwife)</p>

<p>South Carolina</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>"Certified Nurse-Midwife" or "CNM" means an advanced practice registered nurse who holds a master's degree in the specialty area, maintains an American Midwifery Certification Board certificate, and is trained to provide management of women's health care from adolescence beyond menopause, focusing on gynecologic and family planning services, preconception care, pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, care of the normal newborn during the first twenty-eight days of life, and the notification and treatment of partners for sexually transmitted infections. 2018 South Carolina Code of Laws Title 40 - Professions and Occupations CHAPTER 33 - NURSES Section 40-33-20</p> <p>https://law.justia.com/codes/south-carolina/2018/title-40/chapter-33/section-40-33-20/</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including South Carolina</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in SC.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>A lay midwife shall practice only under the supervision of a physician who is actively and directly engaged in the clinical practice of medicine and meets the definition of being a supervising obstetrician. An obstetrician may not supervise more than two lay midwives at any one time.</p> <p>https://www.scstatehouse.gov/sess120_2013-2014/bills/3731.htm</p>
	<p>CM (Certified Midwife)</p>	<p>CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)</p>	<p>CPM (certified professional midwife)</p>	<p>DEM (direct entry midwife)</p>	<p>LM (licensed midwife)</p>
<p>South Dakota</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>CNMs practicing in South Dakota must undergo a more academically rigorous program than CPMs before certification. CNMs are also registered nurses and typically study</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to</p>	<p>Both direct entry midwives and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in South Dakota.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>The 2017 CPM law was passed in South Dakota after more than a decade of effort by midwifery supporters and lobbyists to legitimize the practice of home births assisted by lay midwives, which they argued was occurring regardless</p>

		<p>nursing for four years in an undergraduate setting before obtaining their master's degree in nursing after two or three years of further study.</p> <p>https://www.sdnewswatch.org/stories/new-midwife-certification-in-s-d-allows-more-home-births-with-less-clinical-training/</p> <p>Also Visit: https://sdlegislature.gov/Statutes/Codified_Laws/2059829</p>	<p>practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including South Dakota.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p> <p>Legislation passed in 2017 in South Dakota opened the door to licensing of a new classification of “professional midwives,” who can become certified to perform home births with far less training and education than “nurse midwives” who have been regulated in South Dakota for 40 years.</p>		<p>of the law and thus should be brought under state control to ensure safety.</p> <p>https://www.sdnewswatch.org/stories/new-midwife-certification-in-s-d-allows-more-home-births-with-less-clinical-training/#:~:text=The%202017%20CPM%20law%20was.state%20control%20to%20ensure%20safety.</p>
Tennessee	No Regulations	<p>Nurse-midwives in Tennessee must be licensed as registered nurses, while all midwives must complete an educational program accredited by the American College of Nurse-Midwives (ACNM), and receive certification from the North American Registry of Midwives.</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Tennessee.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in TN.</p> <p>Prior to the year 2000, direct-entry midwives could legally practice in Tennessee because a judge had ruled that midwifery was not the practice of medicine. In 2000, the state passed a law saying midwives would have to be credentialed and licensed by the state in order to practice.</p> <p>https://www.tn.gov/health/health-program-areas/health-professional-boards/midwifery-board/midwifery-board/statutes-and-rules.html</p>	<p>In order to receive certification as a Certified Professional Midwife, an applicant shall: obtain certification from NARM and currently hold the title of CPM; and be CPR certified including infant or neonatal resuscitation. (Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-29-108 (b)).</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)

<p>Texas</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>CNMs independently manage women's health care services relating to pregnancy, childbirth, the postpartum period, family planning, and routine gynecological needs. They may also provide normal newborn care and primary health care for women. They consult, collaborate, or refer to other health professionals for patient care issues outside of their area of competency. CNMs may have prescriptive authority delegated by a collaborating physician if the CNM meets the requirements of the BNE.</p> <p>https://www.texasmidwives.com/texasmidwives_thetwotypesofmidwives.asp</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Texas.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both certified nurse midwives and direct entry midwives may practice and are eligible for licensure in TX.</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>A person qualifies to become a licensed midwife if she submits evidence of: either (A) satisfactory completion of a mandatory basic midwifery education course approved by the Midwifery Board and the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM) exam or any other comprehensive exam approved by the Midwifery Board, (B) certified professional midwife (CPM) certification by NARM and satisfactory completion of a continuing education course covering the current Texas Midwifery Basic Information and Instructors Manual, or (C) satisfactory completion of a basic midwifery education course accredited by the Midwifery Education Accreditation Council (MEAC); a continuing education course covering the current Texas Midwifery Basic Information and Instructors Manual; and the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM) exam or any other comprehensive exam approved by the Midwifery Board; current cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification; current certification for neonatal resuscitation, §§1 - 4, from the American Academy of Pediatrics; satisfactory completion of training in the collection of newborn screening specimens or an established relationship with another qualified and appropriately credentialed health care provider who has agreed to collect newborn screening specimens on</p>
<p>Texas</p>					

					behalf of the applicant; and proof of passing the jurisprudence examination approved by the Midwifery Board. (22 Tex. Admin. Code § 831.13 (a)).
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Utah	No Regulations	<p>CNMs in Utah are licensed to attend hospital and birth center births. The vast majority of CNMs in Utah attend hospital births. In Utah, CNMs have been practicing since 1965. The Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing under the Nurse-Midwifery Practice Act regulate nurse-midwifery practice. Utah CNMs have had prescription writing authority since 1982.</p> <p>CNMs can practice in various settings with most choosing to work in hospitals and others choosing to work with mothers in a birthing center or at home. As advanced nurses, CNMs have full prescriptive privileges and therefore care for women throughout their lifetime including acute illnesses (like strep throat) and chronic diseases (like Hypothyroid).</p> <p>http://www.utahbirthcenter.com/new-page</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Utah.</p> <p>Certified Professional Midwives (CPM) are midwives who have chosen to meet requirements by the North American Registry of Midwives. These requirements include passing certifying written exams and assessments of hands-on skills. CPM's have the right to apply for licensure in the State of Utah. However, there are also CPMs who choose not to be licensed.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>A Direct-Entry Midwife (DEM), or a traditional midwife, is an unlicensed midwife who practices midwifery. In the State of Utah, the law guarantees women the right to birth where and with whom they desire without restrictions. DEM's train in multiple ways such as: apprenticeship, self-study and/or formal classes. They are not required to have a background in nursing or a college degree. Some Utah midwives prefer to practice without licensure or certification for various reasons unique to each midwife. These reasons might include the desire to avoid restrictions on the types of clients they can work with (i.e. mothers birthing twins or breech babies).</p> <p>http://www.utahbirthcenter.com/new-page</p>	<p>Many midwives in Utah today are CNMs, others are Direct Entry Midwives (DEMs) and some practice with no official state licensure (often called Lay Midwives).</p> <p>http://www.utahbirthcenter.com/new-page</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
	Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs) are advanced	Certified nurse midwives authorized under the Board of	CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly	DEMs utilize a variety of educational pathways, including	In Vermont, the OB and midwife communities (both lay

<p>Vermont</p>	<p>practice registered nurses who hold a graduate degree (Masters or higher), which may be in Nursing and/or in Midwifery. Certified Midwives (CMs) have an equivalent level of training and a graduate degree, but CMs are not nurses. Typical nurse-midwifery graduate programs take 24 months to complete (after completion of a basic RN program and undergraduate degree), however, there are accelerated education programs that combine the RN training and midwifery specialization, awarding a graduate degree. The majority of CNMs/CMs practice in hospitals and birth centers. CNMs are licensed in all states; CMs are licensed in 3 states. In most states CNMs are regulated by various regulatory bodies, including the Board of Nursing. In Vermont CNMs can work in a hospital birth center or have a homebirth practice. https://www.vermontmidwifesassociation.org/prospective-midwives</p>	<p>Nursing to practice in Vermont, unless they have chosen to become licensed midwives. Notwithstanding this subsection, certified nurse midwives who choose to become licensed midwives remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Nursing as well as to the provisions of this chapter. https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/fullchapter/26/085</p>	<p>through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Vermont. https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>apprenticeships, accredited and unaccredited midwifery schools and programs, and self-study. DEMs work primarily out of the hospital, in a home birth setting. Each state has different rules and regulations for DEMs. DEM's are not legal at this time in Vermont. https://www.vermontmidwifesassociation.org/prospective-midwives</p>	<p>midwives and certified nurse midwives) typically work together very well. Some midwifery practices in the state see a nurse midwife and a professional midwife working together, which is rather unique. http://ruralhealthquarterly.com/home/2018/09/06/what-works-a-peek-in-to-vermonts-model-of-maternity-care/#:~:text=In%20Vermont%2C%20the%20OB%20and,together%2C%20which%20is%20rather%20unique</p>
<p>Vermont</p>	<p>• CM (Certified Midwife)</p>	<p>CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)</p>	<p>CPM (certified professional midwife)</p>	<p>DEM (direct entry midwife)</p>	<p>LM (licensed midwife)</p>
	<p>Certified midwives have at least two years of graduate education (master or doctorate) in</p>	<p>A certified nurse-midwife (CNM) is an advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) with</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The</p>	<p>Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in Virginia.</p>	<p>The Board may license an applicant as a midwife after</p>

Virginia	<p>midwifery at accredited schools. Core competencies of midwifery practice must be met prior to taking a national certification exam by the American Midwifery Certification Board. As of 2020, CMs are not currently licensed to practice in Virginia.</p> <p>https://www.virginianursemidwives.com/about-virginia-acnm</p>	<p>specialty training in midwifery. A certified midwife has the same specialty training in midwifery, without nursing education or practice. CNMs have prescriptive authority in all 50 states and the District of Columbia and are defined as primary care providers under federal law. CNMs have been licensed in Virginia since 1975 jointly under the Boards of Nursing and Medicine.</p> <p>https://www.virginianursemidwives.com/about-virginia-acnm</p>	<p>scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Virginia.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>such applicant has submitted evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has obtained the Certified Professional Midwife (CPM) credential. (Va. Code § 54.1-2957.8 (A)).</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)
Washington	No Regulations	<p>Certified Nurse Midwives (CNMs) are independent health care providers. In Washington state they are one of the three main subgroups of advanced registered nurse practitioners. CNMs provide health care services for women, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Primary care •Gynecology and family planning services •Pre-conception, pregnancy, childbirth and after childbirth •Newborn care for the first 28 days of life 	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Washington.</p> <p>https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>In some states, such as California, Florida and Washington, direct-entry midwives are licensed by the state with strict requirements for state-approved formal education or approved equivalency options.</p> <p>https://www.nizhoniinstitute.edu/about-nizhoni/pathways-to-midwifery/</p>	<p>Washington State recognizes Licensed Midwives (LMs) and Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs). Unlicensed midwives in WA can only provide “gratuitous services” as part of the “practice of religion” (as the law “shall not be construed to interfere in any way with the practice of religion, nor be held to apply to or regulate any kind of treatment by prayer.” Thus, unlicensed midwives may not collect “a fee or compensation” for their work or advertise their services. (RCW 18.50.010 and RCW 18.50.030)</p>

		https://www.swedish.org/service/primary-care/types-of-providers/what-is-a-cnm			http://www.washingtonmidwives.org/uploads/1/1/3/8/113879963/orientationmanual-forlms2011.pdf
West Virginia	<p>Certified Midwives (CMs) have an equivalent level of training and a graduate degree, but CMs are not nurses. Typical nurse-midwifery graduate programs take 24 months to complete (after completion of a basic RN program and undergraduate degree), however, there are accelerated education programs that combine the RN training and midwifery specialization, awarding a graduate degree. The majority of CNMs/CMs practice in hospitals and birth centers. CNMs are licensed in all states; CMs are licensed in fewer than 10 states. In most states CNMs are regulated by the Board of Nursing, as is the case in West Virginia.</p> <p>https://www.midwivesallianceofwv.com/prospective-midwives</p>	<p>Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs) are advanced practice registered nurses who hold a graduate degree (Masters or higher), which may be in Nursing and/or in Midwifery. Typical nurse-midwifery graduate programs take 24 months to complete (after completion of a basic RN program and undergraduate degree), however, there are accelerated education programs that combine the RN training and midwifery specialization, awarding a graduate degree. The majority of CNMs/CMs practice in hospitals and birth centers. CNMs are licensed in all states; CMs are licensed in fewer than 10 states. In most states CNMs are regulated by the Board of Nursing, as is the case in West Virginia.</p> <p>https://www.midwivesallianceofwv.com/prospective-midwives</p>	<p>The licensure of CPMs in the state would not appreciably enhance public safety. A legal review of court cases in the state did not show any incidents of lawsuits against CPMs, and a study published in the British Medical Journal showed that births attended by CPMs had similar intrapartum and neonatal mortality rates as low risk births at hospitals. Consequently, there is no evidence that suggests births attended by CPMs carry a higher risk that warrants additional regulations.</p> <p>https://www.wvlegislature.gov/Joint/PERD/perdrep/Midwives_11_2008.pdf</p>	<p>Direct entry midwives are not regulated by the state of West Virginia; there is no licensure available</p> <p>https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>There are currently about five lay midwives practicing in West Virginia. The State currently licenses only nurse midwives; however, lay midwives are able to gain voluntary certification through the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM).</p> <p>https://www.wvlegislature.gov/Joint/PERD/perdrep/Midwives_11_2008.pdf</p>
	CM (Certified Midwife)	CNM (certified Nurse Midwife)	CPM (certified professional midwife)	DEM (direct entry midwife)	LM (licensed midwife)

<p>Wisconsin</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>In Wisconsin, CNMs have the opportunity to work in 150 hospitals throughout the state as well as numerous physician's offices, independent birth centers, and women's wellness centers. CNMs are required to complete traditional nurse training as well as extensive clinical hours working with mothers in all stages of pregnancy. CNMs in Wisconsin are required to obtain written collaborative agreements with supervising physicians and file them with the state board, although they do not have to obtain on-site supervision. https://www.midwifeschooling.com/wisconsin/</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Wisconsin. https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in WI. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>The department may grant a license to a person under this subchapter if: the person submits evidence satisfactory to the department of one of the following: 1. The person holds a valid certified professional midwife credential granted by the North American Registry of Midwives or a successor organization, or 2. The person holds a valid certified nurse-midwife credential granted by the American College of Nurse-Midwives or a successor organization; and the person has current proficiency in the use of an automated external defibrillator. (Wis. Stat. Ann. § 440.982 (1m)).</p>
<p>Wyoming</p>	<p>No Regulations</p>	<p>Certified nurse midwives are licensed as advanced practice registered nurses (APRN), and in Wyoming, are allowed to diagnose and treat patients without physician oversight. This gives CNMs in the state the opportunity to practice independently. Nurse-midwives may also find employment in the 14 hospitals in the state, numerous physician's private practices, and freestanding birth centers and women's health clinics.</p>	<p>CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 34 states including Wyoming. https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/</p>	<p>Both direct entry and nurse midwives may practice and be licensed in WY. https://mana.org/about-midwives/state-by-state</p>	<p>The board shall license as a midwife any person who: has graduated from a midwifery education program accredited by the midwifery education accreditation council, or a similar Board of Midwifery, successor organization, or has 5 years' experience practicing as a licensed certified midwife in another state; provides proof of current certification as a certified professional midwife by the North American registry of midwives or its successor organization; has completed a practicum or course of practical experience; and has provided the board with evidence of successful</p>

		https://www.midwifeschooling.com/wyoming/			completion of board approved courses in the treatment of respiratory distress in newborns, pharmacology, the treatment of shock, intravenous therapy and suturing specific to midwives. (Wyo. Code § 33-46-103 (b)).
--	--	---	--	--	--

CPMs are nationally credentialed and enter the profession directly through midwifery training. The scope of practice includes care for women in pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, and care of the newborn. CPMs are qualified to practice in all settings, with specific training and expertise in providing services in homes and free-standing birth centers. As of May 15, 2020, CPMs are legally recognized in 43 states including Alabama.

Legal Recognition of CPMs

Legal Recognition of CPMs Updated May 15, 2020

As of May 15, 2020, CPMs have a path to licensure in 34 states and the District of Columbia: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

<https://nacpm.org/about-cpms/who-are-cpms/legal-recognition-of-cpms/>