

States that license Certified Professional Midwives 2012

| Program Began | State *Medicaid | Licensed Midwives | Agency | Annual Fees | Annual Cost of Program |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 2010 | WY | All out of state | Board of Midwifery under Dept of Prof Licensing | \$600 | \$13,742 |
| 2009 | ID | 33 | Board of Midwifery under Board of Occupational Licenses | \$550 | \$12,164 |
| 2006 | WI | 38 | Dept. of Regulation & Licensing | \$54 | \$23,788 |
| 2005 | VA | 33 | Board of Medicine | \$156 | |
| 2005 | UT | 17 | Dept. of Professional Licensure | \$45 | \$6,200 |
| 2003 | TN | 31 | Dept of Health | \$500 | \$7,179 (revenue \$6,165) |
| 2002 | NJ | 6 | Board of Medical Examiners | \$135 | |
| 2001 | *VT | 25 | Dept of Professional Regulation | \$100 | |
| 2000 | *NH | 20 | Dept. of Health | \$100 | |
| 1999 | TX | 180 | Dept of Health | \$275 | \$45,820 (revenue \$50,935) |
| 1999 | MN | 14 | Board of Medicine | \$25 | |
| 1999 | *AK | 30 | Dept of Commerce | \$252 | |
| 1993 | *OR | 55 | Health Licensing Agency | \$950 | |
| 1993 | CO | 53 | Dept of Regulatory Agencies | \$900 | |
| 1993 | *CA | 172 | Board of Medicine | \$100 | |
| 1992 | *FL | 111 | Dept of Health | \$250 | |
| 1991 | MT | 21 | Board of Alternative Healthcare | \$250 | |
| 1985 | LA | 10 | Board of Medicine | \$100 | |
| 1983 | AR | 30 | Dept of Health | No fee | Not itemized |
| 1981 | *WA | 100 | Dept of Health | \$450 | \$138,731 |
| 1978 | *NM | 78 | Dept of Health | \$25 | |
| 1978 | DE | 1 | Dept of Health & Social Services | | |
| 1977 | *AZ | 52 | Dept of Health | \$12.50 | |
| 1976 | *SC | 22` | Dept of Health | \$75 | Not itemized |

States that accept a direct-entry route through ACNM: New York and Rhode Island
 Missouri, Maine and Mississippi have statutes protecting the unregulated practice of CPMs
 Florida is the only state that requires licensed midwives to carry malpractice insurance.
 Updated fees 3/2012 NM, TN, CA, UT

List of states that license direct-entry midwifery as of 2012

Twenty-six states license or allow direct-entry midwives specifically to attend out-of-hospital births. All of these states required the NARM Written Exam for licensure; some require the full CPM credential, and some require additional schooling. Two states have a mechanism for licensing direct-entry midwives but require the ACNM-sponsored Certified Midwife credential, available only to graduates of formal nurse-midwifery programs (New York and Rhode Island).

These states require the full CPM credential prior to application for licensure.

Delaware
Idaho
Minnesota
New Hampshire
Oregon
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Utah
Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

These states have an application process that verifies training through apprenticeship and use the NARM Written Examination as the licensure exam. The experience requirements of the NARM PEP program are closely equivalent and therefore CPMs who move into the state are eligible for licensure. There may be some additional requirements for licensure, such as additional births, state regs exams, or specific state-sanctioned classes which were set before the development of the CPM.

Alaska
Arkansas
Arizona
California
Colorado
Florida
Louisiana
Montana
New Jersey
New Mexico
Washington

These states accept the NARM Exam for licensure, but also require some additional formal midwifery education in a state-approved school; all of these additional requirements were set before the development of the CPM.

California
Florida
New Jersey
Washington

These states allow CPMs to practice with legal status but do not have licensure requirements:

Missouri
Maine

These states have AG opinions or other judicial interpretations that indicate midwifery does not violate the medical practices act and therefore does not need to be licensed: Kansas, Nevada, Mississippi