Dear Senators MARTIN, Souza, Jordan, and
Representatives WOOD, Wagoner, Chew:

The Legislative Services Office, Research and Legislation, has received the enclosed rules of the
Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses - Idaho Board of Midwifery:
IDAPA 24.26.01 - Notice of Omnibus Rulemaking (Fee Rule) - Proposed Rule (Docket No.
24-2601-2000F).

Pursuant to Section 67-454, Idaho Code, a meeting on the enclosed rules may be called by the
cochairmen or by two (2) or more members of the subcommittee giving oral or written notice to Research
and Legislation no later than fourteen (14) days after receipt of the rules' analysis from Legislative
Services. The final date to call a meeting on the enclosed rules is no later than 11/04/2020. If a meeting is
called, the subcommittee must hold the meeting within forty-two (42) days of receipt of the rules' analysis
from Legislative Services. The final date to hold a meeting on the enclosed rules is 12/02/2020.

The germane joint subcommittee may request a statement of economic impact with respect to a
proposed rule by notifying Research and Legislation. There is no time limit on requesting this statement,
and it may be requested whether or not a meeting on the proposed rule is called or after a meeting has
been held.

To notify Research and Legislation, call 334-4854, or send a written request to the address on the
memorandum attached below.
MEMORANDUM

TO: Rules Review Subcommittee of the Senate Health & Welfare Committee and the House Health & Welfare Committee

FROM: Legislative Drafting Attorney - Matt Drake

DATE: October 16, 2020

SUBJECT: Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses - Idaho Board of Midwifery

IDAPA 24.26.01 - Notice of Omnibus Rulemaking (Fee Rule) - Proposed Rule (Docket No. 24-2601-2000F)

Summary and Stated Reasons for the Rule

The Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses submits notice of proposed fee rule. According to the Division, the rulemaking republishes the temporary rule chapter that was previously submitted under IDAPA 24.26.01, Rules of the Idaho Board of Midwifery. The Division states that the fee rules do not impose a fee or charge, or increase a fee or charge, beyond what was previously submitted to and reviewed by the Legislature in the prior rules.

Negotiated Rulemaking/Fiscal Impact

The Division notes that negotiated rulemaking was not conducted because engaging in negotiated rulemaking for all previously existing rules would inhibit the Division’s ability to serve the citizens of Idaho and to protect their health, safety, and welfare. The Division also confirms that the rulemaking is not anticipated to have any fiscal impact on the general fund.

Statutory Authority

The rulemaking appears to be authorized pursuant to Section 54-5504, Idaho Code.

cc: Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses - Idaho Board of Midwifery
Russ Barron

*** PLEASE NOTE ***

Per the Idaho Constitution, all administrative rules may be reviewed by the Legislature during the next legislative session. The Legislature has 3 options with this rulemaking docket: 1) Approve the docket in its entirety; 2) Reject the docket in its entirety; or 3) Reject the docket in part.
AUTHORITY: In compliance with Section 67-5221(1), Idaho Code, notice is hereby given that this agency has initiated proposed rulemaking procedures. The action is authorized pursuant to Section 54-5504, Idaho Code.

PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE: Opportunity for presentation of oral comments concerning this rulemaking will be scheduled in accordance with Section 67-5222, Idaho Code.

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The following is the required finding and concise statement of the purpose of the proposed rulemaking:

This proposed rulemaking re-publishes the following existing temporary rule chapter previously submitted to and reviewed by the Idaho Legislature under IDAPA 24.26.01, rules of the Rules of the Idaho Board of Midwifery:

IDAPA 24.26
• 24.26.01, Rules of the Idaho Board of Midwifery.

FEE SUMMARY: This rulemaking does not impose a fee or charge, or increase a fee or charge, beyond what was previously submitted to and reviewed by the Idaho Legislature in the prior rules. Fees are established in accordance with Section 54-5509, Idaho Code, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>FEE (Not to Exceed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Application</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial License</td>
<td>$800 (amount will be refunded if license not issued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal</td>
<td>$850 (amount will be refunded if license not renewed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstatement</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FISCAL IMPACT: The following is a specific description, if applicable, of any negative fiscal impact on the state general fund greater than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) during the fiscal year: This rulemaking is not anticipated to have any fiscal impact on the state general fund because the FY2021 budget has already been set by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, anticipating the existence of the rules and fees being reauthorized by this rulemaking.

NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING: Pursuant to Section 67-5220(2), Idaho Code, negotiated rulemaking was not feasible because engaging in negotiated rulemaking for all previously existing rules will inhibit the agency from carrying out its ability to serve the citizens of Idaho and to protect their health, safety, and welfare.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE: Pursuant to Section 67-5229(2)(a), Idaho Code, incorporated material may be obtained or electronically accessed as provided in the text of the proposed rules attached hereto.

ASSISTANCE ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS, SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN COMMENTS: For assistance on technical questions concerning the proposed rule, contact Rob McQuade at (208) 334-3233. Anyone may submit written comments regarding the proposed rulemaking. All written comments must be directed to the undersigned and must be delivered within twenty-one (21) days after publication of this Notice in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin. Oral presentation of comments may be requested pursuant to Section 67-5222(2), Idaho Code, and must be delivered to the undersigned within fourteen (14) days of the date of publication of this Notice in the Idaho Administrative Bulletin.
Dated this 1st day of September, 2020.

Russell Barron  
Administrator  
Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses  
700 W. State Street  
P.O. Box 83720  
Boise, ID 83720-0063  
Phone: (208) 334-3233  
ibol@ibol.idaho.gov
24.26.01 – RULES OF THE IDAHO BOARD OF MIDWIFERY

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.
In accordance with Section 54-5504, Idaho Code, the Idaho Board of Midwifery has promulgated rules that implement the provisions of Chapter 55, Title 54, Idaho Code.

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.
01. Title. These rules are titled IDAPA 24.26.01, “Rules of the Idaho Board of Midwifery.”
02. Scope. These rules establish the framework for licensure of midwives and the provisions for what midwives are allowed to do, what they may not do, when they must advise their clients to seek other medical advice and when to transport a client.

002. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE.
The following documents are incorporated by reference into these rules, and are available at the Board’s office and through the Board’s website:
01. Prevention of Perinatal Group B Streptococcal Disease. Published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MMWR 2010;59 (No. RR 10), dated November 19, 2010, referenced in Paragraph 350.01.d.
02. Essential Documents of the National Association of Certified Professional Midwives. Copyright date 2004, referenced in Subsection 356.01.
03. 2016 Job Analysis Survey. Published by the North American Registry of Midwives (NARM).

003. -- 019. (RESERVED)

020. ORGANIZATION.
At the first meeting of each fiscal year, the Board elects from its members a Chairman, who assumes the duty of the office immediately upon such selection.

021. -- 099. (RESERVED)

100. QUALIFICATIONS FOR LICENSURE.
01. Applications. Applications for licensure must be submitted on Board-approved forms.
02. Qualifications. Applicants for licensure must submit a completed application, required application and licensing fees, and documentation, acceptable to the Board, establishing that the applicant:
a. Currently is certified as a CPM by NARM or a successor organization.
b. Has successfully completed Board-approved, MEAC-accredited courses in pharmacology, the treatment of shock/IV therapy, and suturing specific to midwives.
03. Incomplete or Stalled Applications. The applicant must provide or facilitate the provision of any supplemental third party documents that may be required by the Board. If an applicant fails to respond to a Board request or an application has lacked activity for twelve (12) consecutive months, the application on file with the Board is deemed denied and it will be terminated upon thirty (30) days written notice, unless good cause is established to the Board.

101. -- 174. (RESERVED)

175. FEES.
Unless otherwise provided for, all fees are non-refundable.
176. -- 199. (RESERVED)

200. RENEWAL OF LICENSE.

  01. Complete Practice Data. The information submitted by the licensed midwife must include complete practice data for the calendar year preceding the date of the renewal application. Such information includes:

  a. The number of clients to whom the licensed midwife has provided care;

  b. The number of deliveries, including:

     i. The number of cesareans;

     ii. The number of vaginal births after cesarean (VBACs);

  c. The average, oldest, and youngest maternal ages;

  d. The number of primiparae;

  e. All APGAR scores below five (5) at five (5) minutes;

  f. The number of prenatal transfers and transfers during labor, delivery and immediately following birth, including:

     i. Transfers of mothers;

     ii. Transfers of babies;

     iii. Reasons for transfers;

     iv. Transfers of all newborns being admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) for more than twenty four (24) hours.

  g. Any perinatal deaths occurring up to six weeks post-delivery, broken out by:

     i. Weight;

     ii. Gestational Age;

     iii. Age of the baby;

     iv. Stillbirths, if any;
h. Any significant neonatal or perinatal problem, not listed above, during the six (6) weeks following birth.

02. **Current Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation Certification.** A licensed midwife to renew their license must certify on their renewal application that they possess a current certification in adult, infant, and child cardiopulmonary resuscitation and in neonatal resuscitation obtained through completion of American Heart Association or the Health and Safety Institute approved cardiopulmonary resuscitation courses and American Academy of Pediatrics approved neonatal resuscitation courses.

03. **Continuing Education Verification.** When a licensed midwife submits a renewal application, the licensed midwife must certify by signed affidavit that the annual continuing education requirements set by the Board have been met. The Board may conduct such continuing education audits and require verification of attendance as deemed necessary to ensure compliance with continuing education requirements.

201. -- 299. (RESERVED)

300. **CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENT.**

01. **Annual Continuing Education Requirement.** A licensed midwife must successfully complete a minimum of ten (10) continuing education hours per year for the year preceding renewal. Two (2) of these hours must be in peer review participation as described in Subsection 300.06. One (1) continuing education hour equals one (1) clock hour. A licensed midwife is considered to have satisfied the annual continuing education requirement for the first renewal of the initial license.

02. **Subject Material.** The subject material of the continuing education must be germane to the practice of midwifery and either acceptable to NARM as counting towards recertification of a licensed midwife as a CPM or otherwise approved by the Board.

03. **Verification of Attendance.** Each licensed midwife must maintain verification of attendance by securing authorized signatures or other documentation from the course instructors or sponsoring institution substantiating any hours attended. This verification must be maintained by the licensed midwife for no less than seven (7) years and provided to the Board upon request by the Board or its agent.

04. **Distance Learning and Independent Study.** The Board may approve a course of study for continuing education credit that does not include the actual physical attendance of the licensed midwife in a face-to-face setting with the course instructor. Distance Learning or Independent Study courses will be eligible for continuing education credits if approved by NARM or upon approval of the Board.

05. **Requests for Board Approval.** All requests for Board approval of educational programs must be made to the Board in writing at least sixty (60) days before the program is scheduled to occur. Requests must be accompanied by a statement that includes:

a. The name of the instructor or instructors;

b. The date and time and location of the course;

c. The specific agenda for the course;

d. The number of continuing education credit hours requested; and

e. A statement of how the course is believed to be germane to the practice of midwifery.

06. **Peer Review System.** As part of the Board’s annual continuing education requirement, each licensed midwife must participate in peer review activities for a minimum of two (2) hours per year.

a. The purpose of peer review is to enable licensed midwives to retrospectively present and review cases in an effort to further educate themselves about the appropriateness, quality, utilization, and ethical performance
of midwifery care.

b. Licensed midwives are responsible for organizing their own peer review sessions. At least three (3) licensed midwives or CPMs must participate in a peer review session in order for the session to count towards a licensed midwife’s annual two-hour peer review activity requirement.

c. Each licensed midwife must make a presentation that must include, without limitation, the following information:

i. Total number of clients currently in the licensed midwife’s care;

ii. The number of upcoming due dates for clients in the licensed midwife’s practice;

iii. The number of women in the licensed midwife’s practice that are postpartum;

iv. The number of births the licensed midwife has been involved with since the last peer review session; and

v. One (1) or more specific cases arising since the licensed midwife’s last peer review session. The licensed midwife must present any cases involving serious complications or the transport of a mother or baby to the hospital.

d. The information presented in a peer review session is confidential. The identities of the client, other health care providers, and other persons involved in a case may not be divulged during the peer review session.

07. Carryover Hours. A licensed midwife may carryover a maximum of five (5) hours of continuing education to meet the next year’s continuing education requirement.

08. Hardship Waiver. The Board may waive the continuing education requirement for good cause. The licensed midwife must request the waiver and provide the Board with any information requested to assist the Board in substantiating the claimed hardship.

325. INFORMED CONSENT.

01. Informed Consent Required. A licensed midwife must obtain and document informed consent from a client before caring for that client. The informed consent must be documented on an informed consent form, signed and dated by the client, in which the client acknowledges, at a minimum, the provisions listed in Section 54-5511, Idaho Code and the following:

a. Instructions for obtaining a copy of the Essential Documents of the NACPM and 2016 Job Analysis Survey, published by NARM;

b. Instructions for filing complaints with the Board;

02. Record of Informed Consent. All licensed midwives must maintain a record of all signed informed consent forms for each client for a minimum of nine (9) years after the last day of care for such client.

326. -- 349. (RESERVED)

350. FORMULARY.

01. Midwifery Formulary. A licensed midwife may obtain and administer, during the practice of midwifery, the following:
a. Oxygen;

b. Oxytocin, misoprostol, and methylergonovine as postpartum antihemorrhagic agents;

c. Injectable local anesthetic for the repair of lacerations that are no more extensive than second degree;

d. Antibiotics to the mother for group b streptococcus prophylaxis consistent with the guidelines set forth in Prevention of Perinatal Group B Streptococcal Disease, published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

e. Epinephrine to the mother administered for anaphylactic shock;

f. Intravenous fluids for stabilization of the woman;

g. Rho (d) immune globulin;

h. Phytonadione; and

i. Eye prophylactics to the baby.

02. Other Legend Drugs. During the practice of midwifery a licensed midwife may not obtain or administer legend drugs that are not listed in the midwifery formulary. Drugs of a similar nature and character may be used if determined by the Board to be consistent with the practice of midwifery and provided that at least one hundred twenty (120) days' advance notice of the proposal to allow the use of such drugs is given to the Board of Pharmacy and the Board of Medicine and neither Board objects to the addition of such drugs to the midwifery formulary.

351. USE OF FORMULARY DRUGS. A licensed midwife may use the drugs described in the midwifery formulary according to the following protocol describing the indication for use, dosage, route of administration and duration of treatment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Route of Administration</th>
<th>Duration of Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>Maternal/Fetal Distress</td>
<td>10-12 L/min.</td>
<td>Bag and mask Mask</td>
<td>Until maternal/fetal stabilization is achieved or transfer to hospital is complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neonatal Resuscitation</td>
<td>10 L/min.</td>
<td>Bag and mask Mask</td>
<td>Until stabilization is achieved or transfer to a hospital is complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxytocin (Pitocin)</td>
<td>Postpartum hemorrhage only</td>
<td>10 Units/ml</td>
<td>Intramuscularly only</td>
<td>1-2 doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transport to hospital required if more than two doses are administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lidocaine HCl 2%</td>
<td>Local anesthetic for use during postpartum repair of lacerations or episiotomy</td>
<td>Maximum 50 ml</td>
<td>Percutaneous infiltration only</td>
<td>Completion of repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>Indication</td>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>Route of Administration</td>
<td>Duration of Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penicillin G (Recommended)</td>
<td>Group B Strep Prophylaxis</td>
<td>5 million units initial dose, then 2.5 million units every 4 hours until birth</td>
<td>IV in ≥ 100 ml LR, NS or D₅LR</td>
<td>Birth of baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampicillin Sodium (Alternative)</td>
<td>Group B Strep Prophylaxis</td>
<td>2 grams initial dose, then 1 gram every 4 hours until birth</td>
<td>IV in ≥100 ml NS or LR</td>
<td>Birth of baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cefazolin Sodium (drug of choice for penicillin allergy with low risk for anaphylaxis)</td>
<td>Group B Strep Prophylaxis</td>
<td>2 grams initial dose, then 1 gram every 8 hours</td>
<td>IV in ≥100 ml LR, NS or D₅LR</td>
<td>Birth of baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clindamycin Phosphate (drug of choice for penicillin allergy with high risk for anaphylaxis)</td>
<td>Group B Strep Prophylaxis</td>
<td>900 mg every 8 hours</td>
<td>IV in ≥100 ml NS (not LR)</td>
<td>Birth of baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epinephrine HCl 1:1000</td>
<td>Treatment or post-exposure prevention of severe allergic reactions</td>
<td>0.3 ml</td>
<td>Subcutaneously or intramuscularly</td>
<td>Every 20 minutes or until emergency medical services arrive Administer first dose then immediately request emergency services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactated Ringer’s (LR) 5% Dextrose in Lactated Ringer’s solution (D₅LR)</td>
<td>To achieve maternal stabilization</td>
<td>1 - 2 liter bags</td>
<td>Intravenously with ≥18 gauge catheter</td>
<td>Until maternal stabilization is achieved or transfer to a hospital is complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterile Water</td>
<td>Reconstitution of antibiotic powder</td>
<td>As directed</td>
<td>As directed</td>
<td>Birth of Baby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cytotec (Misoprostol)</td>
<td>Postpartum hemorrhage only</td>
<td>800 mcg</td>
<td>Rectally is the preferred method Orally is allowed</td>
<td>1-2 doses Transport to hospital required if more than one dose is administered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
352. OBTAINING, STORING, AND DISPOSING OF FORMULARY DRUGS.
A licensed midwife must adhere to the following protocol for obtaining, storing, and disposing of formulary drugs during the practice of midwifery.

01. Obtaining Formulary Drugs. A licensed midwife may obtain formulary drugs as allowed by law, including, without limitation, from:

   a. A person or entity that is licensed as a Wholesale Distributor by the Idaho State Board of Pharmacy; and

   b. A retail pharmacy, in minimal quantities for office use.

02. Storing Formulary Drugs. A licensed midwife must store all formulary drugs in secure areas suitable for preventing unauthorized access and for ensuring a proper environment for the preservation of the drugs. However, licensed midwives may carry formulary drugs to the home setting while providing care within the course and scope of the practice of midwifery.

03. Disposing of Formulary Drugs. A licensed midwife must dispose of formulary drugs using means that are reasonably calculated to guard against unauthorized access by persons and harmful excretion of the drugs into the environment. The means that may be used include, without limitation:

   a. Transferring the drugs to a reverse distributor who is registered to destroy drugs with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency;

   b. Removing the drugs from their original containers, mixing them with an undesirable substance such as coffee grounds or kitty litter, putting them in impermeable, non-descript containers such as empty cans or sealable bags, and throwing the containers in the trash; or
c. Flushing the drugs down the toilet if the accompanying patient information instructs that it is safe to do so.

353. -- 354. (RESERVED)

355. MEDICAL WASTE. A licensed midwife must dispose of medical waste during the practice of midwifery according to the following protocol:

01. Containers for Non-Sharp, Medical Waste. Medical waste, except for sharps, must be placed in disposable containers/bags which are impervious to moisture and strong enough to preclude ripping, tearing or bursting under normal conditions of use. The bags must be securely tied so as to prevent leakage or expulsion of solid or liquid waste during storage, handling or transport. The containment system must have a tight-fitting cover and be kept clean and in good repair. All bags used for containment of medical waste must be clearly identified by label or color, or both.

02. Containers for Sharps. Sharps must be placed in impervious, rigid, puncture-resistant containers immediately after use. Needles must not be bent, clipped or broken by hand. Rigid containers of discarded sharps must either be labeled or colored like the disposable bags used for other medical waste, or placed in such labeled or colored bags.

03. Storage Duration. Medical waste may not be stored for more than seven (7) days, unless the storage temperature is below thirty-two (32) degrees Fahrenheit. Medical waste must never be stored for more than ninety (90) days.

04. Waste Disposal. Medical waste must be disposed of by persons knowledgeable in handling of medical waste.

356. SCOPE AND PRACTICE STANDARDS. A licensed midwife must adhere to the following scope and practice standards when providing antepartum, intrapartum, postpartum, and newborn care.

01. NACPM Scope and Practice Standards. The Board adopts the Essential Documents of the National Association of Certified Professional Midwives as scope and practice standards for licensed midwives. All licensed midwives must adhere to these scope and practice standards during the practice of midwifery to the extent such scope and practice standards are consistent with the Board’s enabling law, Chapter 55, Title 54, Idaho Code.

02. Conditions for Which a Licensed Midwife May Not Provide Care. A licensed midwife may not provide care for a client with conditions listed in Section 54-5505(1)(e)(i), Idaho Code.

03. Conditions for Which a Licensed Midwife May Not Provide Care Without Health Care Provider Involvement. A licensed midwife may not provide care for a client with a history of the disorders, diagnoses, conditions, or symptoms listed in Section 54-5505(1)(e)(ii), Idaho Code, unless such disorders, diagnoses, conditions or symptoms are being treated, monitored or managed by a licensed health care provider. For purposes of this Paragraph, in Section 54-5505(1)(e)(ii), Idaho Code, “history” means a “current history” and “illegal drug use” means “illegal drug abuse or addiction.” Before providing care to such a client, the licensed midwife must notify the client in writing that the client must obtain the described physician care as a condition to the client’s eligibility to obtain maternity care from the licensed midwife. The licensed midwife must, additionally, obtain the client’s signed acknowledgment that the client has received the written notice.

04. Conditions for Which a Licensed Midwife Must Recommend Physician Involvement. Before providing care for a client with a history of any of the disorders, diagnoses, conditions or symptoms listed in Section 54-5505(1)(e)(iii), Idaho Code, a licensed midwife must provide written notice to the client that the client is advised to see a physician licensed under Chapter 18, Title 54, Idaho Code, or under an equivalent provision of the law of a state bordering Idaho, during the client’s pregnancy. Additionally, the licensed midwife must obtain the client’s
signed acknowledgment that the client has received the written notice.

05. **Conditions for which a Licensed Midwife must Facilitate Hospital Transfer.**

   a. Conditions. A licensed midwife must facilitate the immediate transfer of a client to a hospital for
      emergency care if the client has any of the disorders, diagnoses, conditions or symptoms listed in Section 54-
      5505(1)(c)(iv), Idaho Code, and the following:

      i. Maternal fever in labor of more than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit, in the absence of environmental
         factors;

      ii. Suggestion of fetal jeopardy, such as frank bleeding before delivery, any abnormal bleeding (with
          or without abdominal pain), evidence of placental abruption, meconium with non-reassuring fetal heart tone patterns
          where birth is not imminent, or abnormal fetal heart tones with non-reassuring patterns where birth is not imminent;

   b. Plan for Emergency Transfer and Transport. When facilitating a transfer under Subsection 356.05,
      the licensed midwife must notify the hospital when the transfer is initiated, accompany the client to the hospital, if
      feasible, or communicate by telephone with the hospital if the licensed midwife is unable to be present personally.
      The licensed midwife must also ensure that the transfer of care is accompanied by the client’s medical record, which
      must include items defined in Section 54-5505(1)(c)(v), Idaho Code, and if feasible, the licensed midwife’s
      assessment of the client’s current medical condition and description of the care provided by the licensed midwife
      before transfer.

   c. Transfer or Termination of Care. A midwife who deems it necessary to transfer or terminate care
      pursuant to the laws and rules of the Board or for any other reason must transfer or terminate care and will not be
      regarded as having abandoned care or wrongfully terminated services.

357. -- 359. (RESERVED)

360. **NEWBORN TRANSFER OF CARE OR CONSULTATION.**

   01. **Newborn Transfer of Care.** Conditions for which a licensed midwife must facilitate the
       immediate transfer of a newborn to a hospital for emergency care:

   a. Respiratory distress defined as respiratory rate greater than eighty (80) or grunting, flaring, or
      retracting for more than one (1) hour.

   b. Any respiratory distress following delivery with moderate to thick meconium stained fluid.

   c. Central cyanosis or pallor for more than ten (10) minutes.

   d. Apgar score of six (6) or less at five (5) minutes of age.

   e. Abnormal bleeding.

   f. Any condition requiring more than six (6) hours of continuous, immediate postpartum evaluation.

   g. Any vesicular skin lesions.

   h. Seizure-like activity.

   i. Any bright green emesis.

   j. Poor feeding effort due to lethargy or disinterest in nursing for more than two (2) hours
02. **Newborn Consultation Required.** Conditions for which a licensed midwife must consult a Pediatric Provider (Neonatologist, Pediatrician, Family Practice Physician, Advanced Practice Registered Nurse, or Physician Assistant):

a. Temperature instability, defined as a rectal temperature less than ninety-six point eight (96.8) degrees Fahrenheit or greater than one hundred point four (100.4) degrees Fahrenheit documented two (2) times more than fifteen (15) minutes apart.

b. Murmur lasting more than twenty-four (24) hours immediately following birth.

c. Cardiac arrhythmia.

d. Congenital anomalies.

e. Birth injury.

f. Clinical evidence of prematurity, including but not limited to, low birth weight of less than two thousand five hundred (2,500) grams, smooth soles of feet, or immature genitalia.

g. Any jaundice in the first twenty-four (24) hours after birth or significant jaundice at any time.

h. No stool for more than twenty-four (24) hours immediately following birth.

i. No urine output for more than twenty-four (24) hours.

j. Development of persistent poor feeding effort at any time.

361. -- 449. (RESERVED)

450. **UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.**

01. **Standards of Conduct.** If a licensed midwife or an applicant for licensure, renewal, or reinstatement has engaged in unprofessional conduct, the Board may refuse to issue, renew, or reinstate the applicant’s license and may discipline the licensee. Unprofessional conduct includes, without limitation, those actions defined in Section 54-5510, Idaho Code, and any of the following:

a. Having a license suspended, revoked, or otherwise disciplined in this or any other state or jurisdiction;

b. Having been convicted of any felony, or of a lesser crime that reflects adversely on the person’s fitness to be a licensed midwife. Such lesser crimes include, but are not limited to, any crime involving the delivery of health care services, dishonesty, misrepresentation, theft, or an attempt, conspiracy or solicitation of another to commit a felony or such lesser crimes.

c. Violating any standards of conduct set forth in these rules, whether or not specifically labeled as such, and including without limitation any scope and practice standards, record-keeping requirements, notice requirements, or requirements for documenting informed consent.

02. **Discipline.** If the Board determines that a licensed midwife has engaged in unprofessional conduct, it may impose discipline against the licensed midwife that includes, without limitation, the following:

a. Require that a licensed midwife practice midwifery under the supervision of another health care provider. The Board may specify the nature and extent of the supervision and may require the licensed midwife to enter into a consultation, collaboration, proctoring, or supervisory agreement, written or otherwise, with the other
health care provider;

b. Suspend or revoke a license;

c. Impose a civil fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each violation of the Board’s laws and rules; and

d. Order payment of the costs and fees incurred by the Board for the investigation and prosecution of the violation of the Board’s laws and rules.

451. -- 999. (RESERVED)
Section 67-5223(3), Idaho Code, requires the preparation of an economic impact statement for all proposed rules imposing or increasing fees or charges. This cost/benefit analysis, which must be filed with the proposed rule, must include the reasonably estimated costs to the agency to implement the rule and the reasonably estimated costs to be borne by citizens, or the private sector, or both.

**Department or Agency:** Division of Occupational and Professional Licenses

**Agency Contact:** Rob McQuade  
**Phone:** 208-334-3233

**Date:** August 19, 2020

**IDAPA, Chapter and Title Number and Chapter Name:**

24.26.01, Rules of the Idaho Board of Midwifery

**Fee Rule Status:** X Proposed  
Temporary

**Rulemaking Docket Number:** 24-2601-2000F

**STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC IMPACT:** The fees are unchanged from the previous year’s temporary fee rule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>FEE (Not to Exceed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Application</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial License</td>
<td>$800 (amount will be refunded if license not issued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal</td>
<td>$850 (amount will be refunded if license not renewed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reinstatement</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>