

CREDENTIALING TIPS: CDR Certification vs State Licensure: What is the Difference?

While the Commission on Dietetic Registration (CDR) certification and state licensure both help consumers identify practitioners who have the required knowledge, skills, and competencies to provide nutrition-related care, it is important to know that they are unique processes that have different eligibility requirements and purposes. This credentialing tip will explain the nuances between CDR's Registered Dietitian (RD) certification and state licensure.

Relevant Terms and Abbreviations

- RD; RDN: Registered Dietitian; Registered Dietitian Nutritionist
- DTR; NDTR: Dietetic Technician Registered; Nutrition and Dietetics Technician, Registered
- CDR Exam: Commission on Dietetic Registration Credentialing Exam for the RD or DTR
- ACEND: Accreditation Council for Education in Nutrition and Dietetics
- Academy: Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics

Definitions

CDR Certification: A professional certification awarded to individuals who have successfully completed specific academic and supervised practice requirements and passed the CDR Registration Examination for the RD or DTR credential.

State Licensure: Most states require dietetics practitioners (RDs or others) to hold a state license or certification to legally practice or utilize a protected title within that state. Requirements vary from state to state.

Eligibility Requirements

CDR Certification: There are multiple "paths" to becoming an RD, all of which require one to complete specific academic and supervised practice requirements and then pass the registration exam for RDs validated by CDR. Use below information on becoming an RD.

- [CDR exam eligibility requirements](#)
- [Types of ACEND accredited programs](#)
- [ACEND programs FAQs](#)

State Licensure: Each state that regulates the practice of dietetics has its own [state statute and regulations](#) that outline the specific procedures and requirements for obtaining a state license or certification or meeting the state title use requirements. Some states offer accelerated pathways and/or exemptions for unique situations.

Accelerated Pathways to Licensure (*application, fees, maintenance requirements, etc. required*)

- **Endorsement of RD Credential:** Use your RD credential to reduce the amount of paperwork needed when applying for a state license or certification. This is usually the easiest route if a state provides for it.
- **Reciprocity or Endorsement of Licensure or Certification:** Use a current state license or certification to reduce the amount of paperwork needed when applying for a state license or certification in another state. *Most states with this option require that the education, experience, and exam requirements are substantially similar among/between states.*

Other Exemptions/Pathways

- **License waivers:** Some states waive the requirement for a license or certification to practice, generally for a limited time. If available, this type of waiver is most often found in the [exemptions or exceptions](#) to licensing or certifying requirements within the state's statutes. However, in recent years states are increasingly working to address the expansion of telehealth and in doing so, some states have passed [telehealth-specific laws](#) (applicable to all licensed or certified health professions, not only RDs) that may allow practice in the state so long as the practitioner is licensed or certified in another state. For more information, see the section below on "Practicing in Multiple States".
- **Temporary or Provisional Licenses:** If you are eligible to take the CDR exam (i.e., you have completed the academic and supervised practice requirements), you may be able to practice for a limited time, usually under the supervision of a licensed practitioner, using a temporary or provisional license. This option allows you time to pass the CDR exam while being able to lawfully practice.

Use [contact information](#) for reviewing state licensing boards/agencies, state-specific exemptions and exceptions, eligibility requirements, application procedures, pathway options.

Categories/Types

CDR Certification: CDR administers two primary credentials, the RD and the DTR, and [nine specialist](#) or [advanced practice](#) certifications.

State Licensure: Each state regulates the profession of dietetics differently and these variations are often described in the state's regulations. For example, some states specify that only licensed practitioners may provide medical nutrition therapy (MNT), but general nutrition education can be provided by those without a state license or certification. While other states specify that only licensed practitioners may provide any type of nutrition and dietetics services. Only one state (Maine) offers DTR state licensure. Review the [state-specific statutes and regulations](#) or contact the state licensing boards/agency.

Practicing in Multiple States

CDR Certification: The RD credential is nationally recognized.

State Licensure and Telehealth-Specific Regulations: States may require practitioners to hold a state license or certification to practice or to use regulated titles. In addition, several states have enacted separate telehealth-specific laws that may require additional action to maintain compliance with state licensure laws and regulations. CDR, in partnership with the Academy, The Council of State Governments, and the Department of Defense are working to support the formation of a [Dietitian Licensure Compact](#), which would support lawful practice across multiple states.

Review additional guidance on telehealth-specific regulations - [Center for Connected Health Policy](#) --- Select “State” from the dropdown menu, choose “Professional Requirements,” and then select the relevant subtopic on the left. Note that some laws and regulations listed on this website may only apply to specific health care practitioners.

NOTE: Credentialed dietetic practitioners delivering in-person and/or telehealth services to patients/clients in other states must obtain, maintain, and comply with all applicable licensure and telehealth-specific laws and regulations of the states in which the patients/clients are physically located at the time of service - unless exemptions apply or a state does not regulate the dietetics profession through licensure or certification.

Maintenance Requirements

CDR Certification: RDs must pay an annual registration maintenance fee to CDR, and complete and submit at least 75 CDR-approved continuing professional education units (CPEUs) every 5 years (one CPEU must be ethics or health equity related).

State Licensure: CPE maintenance requirements differ by [state practice acts – licensure](#).

Benefits of Credentialing

- **Recognition:** RDs are recognized as professional experts in food and nutrition business and dietetics practice, and their credential is nationally recognized. The requirements to obtain the RD credential qualify one for licensure or certification in all states that regulate the practice of dietetics and nutrition.
- **Expanded job options:** many positions require the RD credential, especially those that provide complex nutrition services like MNT.
- **Opportunities for career specialization:** CDR specialist and advanced practice certifications or other professional certifications may require the RD credential for eligibility.
- **Insurance reimbursement:** some insurance providers require the RD credential to identify a qualified provider who is eligible to receive reimbursement for providing nutrition services.

Benefits of State Licensure

- Licensure laws aim to protect the public by setting standards for entry to a profession, identifying competent practitioners, qualified to deliver services, and regulating practice of a profession.
- Practice at level of competence: licensure or certification laws allow dietitians to practice medical nutrition therapy, a carve out of the practice of medicine. Without such laws, RDs may not have legal authority to practice at their level of competence, hindering access to qualified, timely nutrition care.
- Payer recognition: some government programs (e.g. Medicaid) or private insurance providers may require state licensure or certification to identify qualified providers eligible to receive reimbursement for providing nutrition services.

Both the CDR Certification and State Licensure:

- help consumers identify qualified practitioners who have the required knowledge, skill, and competency to provide safe and ethical dietetics-related care for consumers to receive safe accurate medical nutrition therapy, nutrition interventions for best health outcomes.
- offer mechanisms to report fraudulent, unethical, or harmful activity and to impose penalties when necessary.