**23 States with NP Practice Autonomy**

1. Alaska

In Alaska, all NPs have FPA (Full Practice Authority). As Nurse Practitioner Schools explains, this allows them to evaluate and diagnose patients, analyze tests, and manage treatment plans. NPs may also apply for the authority to prescribe Schedule II to V controlled substances, though not all professionals in the field have this ability.

2. Arizona

In Arizona, licensure through the Arizona Board of Nursing includes full prescriptive authority. NPs must submit a Controlled Substance Prescription Monitoring Program (CSPMP) application and register with the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) before prescribing medications to patients.

3. Colorado

NPs who work in Colorado have FPA and the potential to gain full prescriptive authority after completing 1,000 hours of practice with provisional prescriptive authority. Before obtaining full prescriptive authority, NPs require oversight from a physician or a mentoring NP.

4. Connecticut

Like NPs in Colorado, those who work in Connecticut require physician oversight for a time. In Connecticut, NPs must work with a physician for three years before earning FPA.

5. Hawaii

Hawaii has one of the smallest pools of licensed NPs, but earn an annual mean wage of over $117,000.

6. Idaho

NPs in Idaho have FPA, so they can advise, diagnose, and treat patients. In this largely rural state, professionals who earn advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) licensure also have the authority to prescribe medications to patients. They must complete 30 hours of qualifying continuing education (CE) courses to earn prescriptive authority. In Idaho and neighboring Wyoming, advanced practice nurses can practice in both states, due to advance practice nursing (APN) compact legislation.

7. Iowa

In Iowa, NPs can advise, diagnose, and treat patients without physician oversight. Those with advanced registered nurse practitioner (ARNP) licensure may also lead their own independent “specialty” practices. While not all NPs can prescribe medications, professionals with ARNP licensure can do so without oversight.

8. Maine

NPs in Maine have full practice authority. Those with APRN licensure can prescribe medications.

9. Maryland

In Maryland, licensed NPs can treat patients without the oversight of a primary care physician. Professionals with APRN licensure can also prescribe drugs.

10. Minnesota

The Minnesota Board of Nursing gives NPs full practice authority. APRNs also have the authority to prescribe and dispense a variety of medications, including over-the-counter drugs and controlled substances.

11. Montana

Montana NPs do not need physician oversight, but they must complete courses in pharmacology and disease management. In addition, APRNs who submit a successful application to the Prescriptive Authority can prescribe medications.

12. Nebraska

NPs working in Nebraska have FPA, along with the full authority to prescribe medications. They must complete 30 hours in pharmacology before gaining prescriptive authority.

13. Nevada

In Nevada, NPs receive FPA and a Nevada Board of Pharmacy license to prescribe medications. In order to prescribe controlled substances, the DEA requires NPs to register.

14. New Hampshire

Those who earn APRN licensure gain full practice authority in New Hampshire. They may also prescribe a variety of controlled and non-controlled substances.

15. New Mexico

In New Mexico, NPs care for, diagnose, and develop treatment plans for patients and communities. Those who register with the DEA and get state certification can prescribe Schedule II through V controlled substances.

16. North Dakota

North Dakota NPs can treat patients independently, and they can also prescribe medications after completing 30 hours of coursework in pharmacology. Though they are not yet required to join the state’s Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, this may change in the future.

17. Oklahoma

In March 2017, Oklahoma legislators began allowing NPs to prescribe medications without physician oversight.

18. Oregon

Average NP salaries in Oregon are among the highest in the nation, and professionals also have FPA. Professionals with APRN licensure also have full prescriptive authority.

19. Rhode Island

In Rhode Island, NPs must complete a Uniform Controlled Substances Act Registration before gaining full prescriptive authority. They gain global signature authority, so they can issue prescriptions without physician oversight.

20. South Dakota

One of the most recent newcomers to this list, South Dakota, granted nurse practitioners full authority in February 2017.

21. Vermont

NPs who want to gain FPA must complete 1,600 practice hours with a physician’s oversight. With the state’s Prescription Monitoring System registration, they can also prescribe medications.

22. Washington

Washington NPs may diagnose and treat patients without physician oversight. They can also prescribe Schedule V controlled substances and certain other medications.

23. Wyoming

Wyoming NPs have FPA, and the licensure guidelines in this state are among the most lenient in the nation. Both Wyoming and Idaho, two neighboring and largely rural states, have passed (APN) compact legislation. According to the Advance Healthcare Network, this enables NPs with licensure in one state to practice in another.

*online.maryville.edu/blog/is-your-state-one-of-23-granting-nps-full-practice-authority/*