Nurse practitioners play a critical role in delivering health care services in the United States. State laws govern the level of autonomy nurse practitioners are provided to treat patients without collaboration or supervision with another health care provider. This dataset is longitudinal, displaying laws from May 1, 2015 through April 1, 2016. Additional maps and tables are available by visiting www.lawatlas.org.

**Full Practice Authority**

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia provide nurse practitioners with full practice authority under the law.

Jurisdictions: 22 (AK, AZ, CO, CT, DC, HI, IA, ID, MD, ME, MN, MT, ND, NE, NH, NM, NV, OR, RI, VT, WA, WY)

**Transition-to-Practice Requirements**

Eight states allow full practice authority only after a nurse practitioner satisfies a transition-to-practice requirement.

Jurisdictions: 8 (CO, CT, MD, ME, MN, NE, NV, VT)

**Collaboration or Supervision Required for Prescriptive Authority**

Twenty-nine states require nurse practitioners to collaborate or be under the supervision of another health care provider in order to prescribe medication.

Jurisdictions: 29 (AL, AR, CA, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MA, MI, MO, MS, NC, NJ, NY, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WI, WV)