



State Policy Fact Sheet: New Hampshire

Nurse Practice Act: NH ST § 326-B

Regulatory Structure: Full Practice

New Hampshire practice and licensure laws authorize nurse practitioners (NPs) to evaluate patients, diagnose and prescribe medications and therapeutic measures.

N.H. Rev. Stat. 326-B:11

Regulatory Agency

NP licensure is regulated exclusively by the [Board of Nursing \(BON\)](#).

N.H. Rev. Stat. § 326-B:4

Licensure Requirements

Requirements include a registered nurse (RN) license, a graduate degree in an NP role and national certification.

N.H. Rev. Stat. § 326-B:18

Continuing Education (CE)*

In addition to completing RN CE requirements, 30 CE hours are required every two years. See the BON for details.

N.H. Rev. Stat. § 326-B:31 & N.H. Rev. Stat. § 318-B:41

Primary Care Providers

NPs are defined in law as primary care providers.

N.H. ADC R. Ins 2701.05

Signature Recognition on Items of Patient Care

- Signature Recognition: New Hampshire grants NPs signature recognition.
N.H. Rev. Stat. § 326-B:47
- Physical Therapy: NPs are authorized to refer to physical therapy.
N.H. Rev. Stat. § 326-B:11
- Parking Permits: NPs are authorized to provide proof of disability for disabled parking permits.
N.H. Rev. Stat. § 261:88
- DNR: NPs are authorized to sign Do Not Resuscitate orders.
N.H. Rev. Stat. § 137-J:26
- Death Certificates: NPs are authorized to sign death certificates.
N.H. Rev. Stat. § 5-C:64
- New Hampshire Provider Orders for Life Sustaining Treatment ([POLST](#)): NPs may sign the POLST form.
N.H. Rev. Stat. § 137-L:2

*Contact hours in specific topics may be required. Please contact your state Board of Nursing for current information.

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