

How to Start Practicing as an APRN in Hawai'i



National Certification

Through Act 46, SLH 2014, Hawai'i became the 8th state in the nation to adopt the national best practices for APRN regulation, the APRN Consensus Model. Whether you are an NP, CNM, CRNA or CNS, all APRNs need to maintain national certification. You can also add on certifications, but be sure to always keep a primary certification in good standing. See the [Four APRN Roles](#) and [APRN Consensus Model](#) for more information.



Licenses

All APRNs need an RN and APRN license issued by the [Hawaii Board of Nursing \(BON\)](#). If you plan to prescribe, ensure you select "prescriptive authority" on your application.



National Provider Identifier (NPI)

The NPI is a unique identifier that is used for insurance credentialing and other purposes. Every APRN needs one.



Hawaii Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED) & Federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)

All APRNs who prescribe need an oral code from NED. You need to email NED to request an oral code to call in prescriptions in Hawaii. APRNs who prescribe controlled substances also need to register with the [DEA](#) and Hawaii NED. You may need to register and use the Hawaii Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (HI-PDMP), visit [NED](#) for more information.



Liability Insurance

Protecting yourself is an important part of practice. Ensure you are covered by your employer or purchase a plan yourself.