



## Guiding Principles of Nursing Regulation

*Adopted by the 2007 NCSBN Delegate Assembly*

### ***Protection of the public***

- Nursing regulation exists to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public in their receipt of nursing services.
- Involvement of nurses in nursing regulation is critical to public protection.

### ***Competence of all practitioners regulated by the board of nursing***

- Nursing regulation is responsible for upholding licensure requirements for competence of the various levels of nursing practice.
- Competence is assessed at initial licensure/entry and during the career life of all practitioners.

### ***Due process and ethical decision making***

- Nursing regulation ensures due process rights for practitioners.
- Boards of nursing hold practitioners accountable for conduct based on legal, ethical and professional standards.

### ***Shared accountability***

- Nursing regulation requires shared accountability for enhancing safe patient care.

### ***Strategic collaboration***

- Nursing regulation requires collaboration with individuals and agencies in the interest of public protection, patient safety, and the education of nurses.

### ***Evidenced-based regulation***

- Nursing regulation uses evidenced-based standards of practice, advances in technology, and demographic and social research in its mission to protect the public.

### ***Response to the marketplace and health care environment***

- Nursing regulation requires timely and thoughtful responsiveness to the evolving marketplace.
- Scope of practice clarity and congruence with the community needs for nursing care are essential.

### ***Globalization of nursing***

- Nursing regulation occurs at the state level and concurrently works to standardize regulations and access to licensure.
- Nursing regulation requires fair and ethical practices and policies to address the social, political, and fiscal challenges of globalization.