

Guiding Nursing Regulation Philosophy

The nursing regulatory body (NRB) develops policy, designs regulation, administers and enforces regulatory law and rules to accomplish its mandate of protecting the safety of the public. To meet this responsibility, the regulatory decisions of the NRB must be evidence-based, clearly defined, consistent, targeted and proportionate to the level of risk determination. As part of its responsibility to the public, the NRB's regulatory decisions must also be made in a timely, efficient, effective, and transparent manner while allowing for consistent and comprehensive evaluation of regulatory process and performance.

Principle 1. Risk Analysis

NRB integrates the analysis of risk and continuous monitoring and evaluation into each step of the regulatory cycle.

Resources for operations

- NCSBN Nursing Education Approval Guidelines
- Canadian Entry-level Competencies for Practice of Registered Nurses & for Licensed Practical Nurses
- NCSBN's Outcomes of Substance Use Disorder Monitoring Programs for Nurses

Principle 2. Proportionate and appropriately balanced regulatory processes

NRB develops regulatory processes that balance interdependent factors leading to regulatory processes that are purposeful, proportionate and appropriately balanced.

Resources for regulatory processes

- NCSBN Model Act & Rules
- NCSBN Uniform Licensure Requirements
- NCSBN Disciplinary Decision Pathway

Principle 3. Evaluating regulatory process and performance

NRB develops measures to evaluate process and performance that are evidence-based, proportionate to the level of risk, clearly defined, transparent, triangulated, meaningful, available in real time, reliable, valid, objective, economically feasible to collect, and comprehensive.

Resources for NRB evaluation

- Sunrise provisions
- Sunset review
- NCSBN Regulatory Excellence Accreditation System