



**Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City, Metro Manila**

**Nineteenth Congress
First Regular Session**

HOUSE BILL NO. 7258



Introduced by Representative Rudys Caesar G. Fariñas I

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This proposed measure seeks to develop competent, productive, and well-rounded nurses through education, training, licensure examinations, regulatory measures, programs, and activities. Among the salient provisions of the bill are the following items, among others:

- Education and training requirements to become a licensed nurse. These requirements include completing the necessary degree program in nursing, passing the national licensure exam, and completing ongoing continuing education requirements to maintain licensure.
- Licensure or Certification Processes for obtaining and renewing a license or certification to practice nursing. Including demonstrating a certain level of competency and maintaining continuing education requirements.
- The bill also establishes standards of professional conduct for nursing, outlining the ethical principles and behaviors of individuals practicing in this profession. These standards include guidelines on handling professional misconduct.

Overall, the purpose of the bill is to regulate the profession of nursing to ensure that patients receive safe and effective care from qualified professionals who adhere to established standards of practice and conduct.

Hence, this representation seeks the passage of this measure.


RUDYS CAESAR G. FARIÑAS I



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**AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NURSING LAW,
PROMOTING A MORE RESPONSIVE AND EFFECTIVE HEALTH
CARE SYSTEM, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
Philippines in Congress assembled:*

**ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

SEC. 1. Title. This Act shall be known as the " New Philippine Nursing Practice Act".

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. In pursuit of the constitutional precept that Health is a right of every Filipino, it is hereby declared the policy of the State to uphold the welfare of healthcare workers as an important objective towards achieving the goals of universal health care in the country. It is likewise declared as the policy of the State to uphold the dignity of nurses, to accord them the respect befitting the service they render to the nation, and to improve the practice of the nursing profession by instituting measures to ensure their professional growth, promote comprehensive and relevant nursing practice standards, and provide just and humane working conditions in every health facility, institution, or establishment in order to ensure their well-being and the health and safety of the public.. Nurses comprise a great majority of the healthcare workers both in the institutional and community levels. Thus, the State recognizes nurses as prime movers of national development and contributors to international cooperation and understanding.

The State furthermore, recognizes the necessity of implementing an adequate and comprehensive Nursing Human Resource for Health

1 Management System (NHRHMS) throughout the country in order to adequately
2 deliver accessible, affordable, and quality health care.

3
4 **SEC. 3. Definition of Terms.** As used in this Act:

5 a) *Accredited Professional Organization* (APO) refers to the national
6 professional organization of nurses duly accredited by the Professional
7 Regulation Commission (PRC);

8 b) *Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN)* refers to the baccalaureate program
9 that provides sound and liberal education that equips graduates with
10 competencies for registration as a professional and is the sole required academic
11 standard for entry into nursing practice in the Philippines, in accordance with
12 the appropriate qualification framework. The BSN program is effectively
13 promulgated under Memorandum Order No. 15, series of 2017, on the Policies,
14 Standards and Guidelines for the Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) Program
15 prescribed and issued by the Commission on Higher Education (CHED);

16 c) *Career Progression and Specialization Council for Nursing* (CPSCN) refers
17 to the body deputized by the Professional Regulation Commission to develop
18 standards of practice for each nursing-level standards, establish mechanisms
19 and criteria for credentialing of specialty organizations and interest groups,
20 certification of individuals at different levels of Post Baccalaureate nursing and
21 advanced practice, for recommendation to the Board;

22 d) *Career Progression and Specialization Program for Nurses* (CPSPN) refers
23 to the Program recognized by the PRC and the Board involving the progressive
24 transfer of knowledge and skill for the various levels of the nursing, practice the
25 system of credentialing specialty organizations and interest groups, and the
26 certification of individuals at different levels of practice;

27 e) *Certification* refers to the process of validating achievements through a
28 variety of measures and assessment strategies to confirm or attest to the
29 competency of an Advance Practice Nurse (APN) upon completion of a specialty
30 program or Continuing Professional Development (CPD) program, or both. The
31 certification is issued by the Board and the PRC upon the endorsement of the
32 specified recognized and credentialed specialty organization in accordance with
33 the PSG;

34 f) *Chief Nursing Officer (CNO)* refers to the highest nursing administrative
35 and clinical official in healthcare facilities. The CNO is responsible for leading
36 and coordinating an organization's nursing services and its daily operation. The
37 CNO is the primary spokesperson for nurses in the facility and must be a
38 registered nurse;

39 g) *Clinical Practice* refers to professional practice rendered in any healthcare
40 setting whether in the private or public sector;

41 h) *Credentialing* refers to the formal recognition of a specialty organization
42 or interest group conferred by the PRC and the Board, upon the
43 recommendation of the CPSPN, after complying with the policies, standards and
44 guidelines issued by the Board;

45 i) *Decent Work* refers to aspirations by people in their working lives. It
46 involves opportunities for productive work that delivers a fair income, affords
47 security in the workplace, social protection for families, better prospects for
48 personal development, psychological well-being, opportunities for social
49 integration, including the freedom for people to express their concerns and
50 organize and participate in decisions that affect their lives, and promotes
51 equality of opportunity or treatment regardless of ethnicity, gender, position, or
52 religion;

53 j) *Expanded Role* refers to the broadening of the roles of an APN by virtue
54 of the nurse's expertise and the scope of nursing practice. An APN has a
55 recognized autonomous role within a specialized field of practice;

1 k) *Geographically-Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs)* refer to
2 barangays specifically disadvantaged due to the presence of both physical
3 and socio-economic factors;

4 l) *Healthcare Facility* refers to a public or private institution,
5 establishment or clinic devoted primarily to the provision of services that include
6 the following: nursing, health promotion, prevention of illness, diagnosis,
7 treatment, rehabilitation, and palliation of individuals suffering from illness,
8 disease, injury or disability, or deformity, or in need of obstetrical, psychiatric
9 or other medical and nursing care, and includes hospitals, barangay health
10 centers, and other clinics;

11 m) *Individual-based Health Services* refer to services which can be accessed
12 remotely or within a health facility that focuses primarily on treating individuals;

13 n) *National Chief Nursing Officer (NCNO)* refers to the highest-ranking
14 nursing official of the Department of Health (DOH) whose main function is to
15 promote safe nursing and quality standards and implement nursing policies for
16 both the public and private sectors. The responsibility of the NCNO is to assist
17 the government to achieve the health goals of the country through expert advice
18 based on timely accurate local data and national and international evidence,
19 and by promoting quality nursing standards in the nursing profession and the
20 healthcare industry;

21 o) *Nurse* refers to a person duly registered and licensed to practice the
22 nursing profession, with all the rights and privileges appurtenant thereto;

23 p) *Nursing care* refers to the physiological, psychological, spiritual, social
24 and emotional care, essential health care, safety and comfort measures, and
25 health teachings; execution of health care techniques and procedures and
26 traditional and innovative approaches to individuals, families, population
27 groups and communities, from conception to death;

28 q) *Nursing Human Resource for Health Management System (NHRHMS)*
29 refers to an organized human resource management and development
30 information system based in the DOH and directed by the NCNO, that provides
31 meaningful data used to support policies affecting nurses and nursing;

32 r) *Nursing practice* refers to various stages of development towards the
33 promotion of health, prevention of illness, health care techniques and
34 procedures, restoration of health, alleviation of suffering, and end-of-life care. It
35 encompasses the care of clients in various stages of human growth and
36 development from conception, labor, delivery, infancy, childhood, toddler, pre-
37 school, school age, adolescence, adulthood to old age, be it performed
38 independently or collaboratively with other professions.

39 s) *Nursing Service* refers to an office within a public or private healthcare
40 institution, responsible for administrative and clinical supervision of nurses and
41 nursing personnel, headed by a CNO;

42 t) *Patient Acuity* refers to the intensity of care provided to a patient by a
43 registered nurse, or the use of patient classification systems that can forecast
44 patient care requirements for nursing care and are therefore vital in the
45 management of nursing personnel;

46 u) *Philippine Professional Nursing Practice Standards (PPNPS)* refers to the
47 authoritative statements of the core competencies and duties that all registered
48 nurses, regardless of role, designation, or specialty, are expected to perform.
49 The PNPSP promotes, guides, and directs professional practice;

50 v) *Philippine Professional Nursing Roadmap (PPNR)* refers to a program
51 towards good governance of the nursing profession, the goal of which is to
52 develop and promote a culture of excellence and dynamic leadership in
53 Philippine nursing. The PPNR is anchored on five initiatives: collaborative
54 partnership, competency enhancement, linkages, social impact, embedding the
55 core values and positive qualities of the Filipino nurse;

1 w) *Population-based Health Services* refer to interventions such as health
2 promotion, disease surveillance, and vector control, which have population
3 groups as recipients;

4 x) *Positive practice environment* refers to a practice setting that promotes
5 economic welfare, professional autonomy, job satisfaction and retention of
6 nurses by ensuring safe staffing, managerial support, professional
7 development, occupational safety and psychological health and prevention of
8 workplace violence to promote patient and nurse safety;

9 y) *Precarious work* refers to working conditions which are contingent,
10 atypical or non-standard. It is usually characterized by characterized by
11 uncertainty and instability in one's employment status, such as when there is
12 a threat of change or diminution in one's rank or position, or when there is
13 ambiguity in the employee-employer relationship, lack of access to social
14 protection benefits usually associated with employment, low pay and
15 substantial legal and practical obstacles to joining a trade union in order to avail
16 of the right to bargain collectively;

17 z) *Primary Care* refers to initial-contact, continuous, comprehensive and
18 coordinated, and culturally appropriate care that is accessible at the time of
19 need, including a range of services for all presenting conditions, and the ability
20 to coordinate referrals to other health care providers in the health care delivery
21 system, when necessary;

22 aa) *Public Health Institution (PHI)* refers to any government-led, owned,
23 or controlled institution which pursues and realizes the lofty goals and
24 objectives of providing and managing safe, efficient, effective, and quality public
25 health programs and services and advocacies for health in all levels of the
26 national to local Health Care Delivery System (HCDS), which include rural
27 health units (RHUs) and barangay healthcare centers; research facilities such
28 as the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine, and the like; training resource
29 facilities such as the University of the Philippines College of Public Health and
30 State or Local Colleges or Universities offering health-related programs; the DOH
31 and all retained healthcare facilities, and the like;

32 bb) *Return Service Agreement* refers to an agreement whereby graduates
33 of the nursing course who are recipients of government-funded scholarship
34 programs are required to serve in priority areas in the public sector, subject to
35 the conditions prescribed by R.A. No. 11223, otherwise known as "The Universal
36 Health Care Act";

37 cc) *Special Temporary Permit (STP)* refers to the authority to engage in
38 limited nursing practice granted to foreign registered or licensed nurses and
39 Filipino nursing graduates under the conditions set forth in this Act.

40 **ARTICLE II**

41 **BOARD OF NURSING**

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43 **SEC. 4. Creation and Composition of the Board.** There shall be
44 created, under the administrative supervision of the PRC, the Professional
45 Regulatory Board of Nursing which shall be composed of seven (7) Members
46 who shall elect from among themselves a Chairperson to serve for one (1) year
47 only but may be re-elected as Chairperson on a year-to-year basis. The
48 President of the Republic of the Philippines shall appoint the members of the
49 Board from among those recommended and ranked from a list of at least three
50 (3) nominees per vacancy as provided by the APO. Preferably, the membership
51 of the Board shall be distributed to proportionately represent both nursing
52 service and nursing academe, and that the members' areas of expertise cover
53 all the areas of the licensure examination.

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55 **SEC. 5. Mission of the Professional Regulatory Board of Nurses.** The
56 mission of the Board is to protect and promote the welfare of the people of the

Philippines by ensuring that each person holding a license as a nurse in the Philippines is competent to practice the nursing profession safely. Pursuant thereto, the Board shall regulate the practice of nursing and in collaboration with the CHED, review and approve nursing education programs to be offered by authorized higher education institutions.

The Board, acting in accordance with the highest standards of ethics, accountability, efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency, shall approach its mission with a deep sense of purpose and responsibility and affirms that the regulation of nursing is a public trust.

SEC. 6. Qualifications of the Chairperson and Members of the Board.

The Chairperson and Members must be natural-born citizens of the Philippines and have resided therein for at least five (5) consecutive years immediately preceding the date of their respective appointments. Furthermore, at the time of their appointment, they must possess the following:

- a) A valid and current certificate of registration and professional identification card;
- b) A Master's Degree in nursing, and preferably, with relevant Doctorate Degree conferred by a duly recognized HEI;
- c) At least ten (10) continuous years nursing practice prior to appointment: *Provided:* That the last five (5) years of such practice must have been served in the Philippines;
- d) Good moral character as evidenced for not having convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude; and
- e) Physical and mental fitness.

SEC. 7. Prohibition as Members of the Board. The Members of the Board shall not, at the time of their appointments and during their incumbency, hold any position nor have pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any HEI offering BSN, or in any review or training center for the PNLE, training hospital or healthcare facility with nursing affiliates, and is not an officer of the APO.

SEC. 8. Term of Office. The Members of the Board shall hold office for a term of three (3) years. Any Member of the Board may serve for a maximum of two (2) terms or a total of six (6) years, or until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified.

SEC. 9. Vacancy. Any vacancy in the Board must be filled in the manner prescribed in this Act and only for the unexpired portion of the term. Each member of the Board shall take the proper oath of office prior to the performance of duties.

SEC. 10. Compensation. The Members of the Board shall receive compensation and allowances comparable to those received by the Members of other regulatory boards under the PRC.

SEC. 11. Limited Practice of the Profession. During their incumbency, the Members of the Board may be allowed to practice their profession or maintain employment or affiliation in the public or private sector subject to the conditions and limitations prescribed by law and upon proper and timely disclosure of possible or actual conflict of interest.

SEC. 12. Administrative Supervision of the Board, Custodian of its Records, Secretariat and Support Services. The Board shall be under the administrative supervision of the PRC. All records of the Board, including applications for examinations, administrative and other investigative cases conducted by the Board must be under the custody of the PRC. The PRC shall designate the Secretary of the Board and shall provide the secretariat and other support services to implement the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. Powers and Duties of the Board. The Board shall supervise and regulate the practice of the nursing profession and shall have the following powers, duties and functions:

a) Ensure the proper conduct of the PNLE, including the evaluation of examination applications, test development, administration of the examination, and the correction and release of the results thereof. The use of appropriate technologies and modalities on the conduct of the PNLE is encouraged to enhance efficiency while upholding integrity;

b) Enforce and monitor safe and quality standards of nursing practice, study the conditions affecting nursing practice in the Philippines, and exercise the powers necessary to ensure the maintenance of efficient, ethico-moral technical and professional standards in the practice of nursing towards optimal health and the common good;

c) Ensure quality nursing in coordination with the CHED through the monitoring of HEI offerings, The continuing review of the nursing curriculum and the timely application for authority to offer new nursing education programs in order to ensure that the standards of nursing education are properly complied with and systematically updated in accordance with the latest development in health care;

d) Within one (1) year from the effectivity of this Act, promulgate a Code of Ethics and Ethical Standards that is responsive to the needs of the nursing profession, in coordination with the APO for nurses;

e) Prescribe and operationalize a Career Progression and Specialization Program for Nursing (CPSPN) which shall include the recognition and credentialing of organized nursing groups and the certification of advanced practice nurses to ensure the continuing professional development of nurses;

f) Work in partnership with the appropriate agencies to identify and utilize resources earmarked for national nursing development;

g) Prescribe, adopt, issue and promulgate guidelines, regulations, measures and to submit recommendations to authorities and agencies to aid in policy formulation and decision-making as may be necessary for the improvement of nursing practice, advancement of the profession, and for the proper and full enforcement of this Act, subject to the review and approval of the PRC;

h) Spearhead and oversee the Philippine Profession Nursing Roadmap;

i) Conduct hearings and investigations to resolve complaints against nurses for unethical or unprofessional conduct or any violation of this Act, or its rules and regulations, and in connection therewith, issue *subpoena ad testificandum* or *subpoena duces tecum*, or both, to require the appearance of respondents and witnesses or the production of documents, or both and to penalize for contempt persons obstructing, impeding or otherwise interfering with the conduct of such proceedings, upon application with the regular courts;

j) Issue, suspend, revoke, or reinstate certificate of registration and special temporary permits for the practice of nursing; and

k) Ensure performance of mandated duties and functions.

SEC. 14. Annual Report. The Board shall, at the close of every calendar year, submit an annual report to the President and Congress of the Philippines, through the PRC, giving a detailed account of its proceedings and the

1 accomplishments during the year and recommending the adoption of measures
2 that will upgrade and improve the conditions affecting the practice of the
3 nursing profession.
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5 **SEC. 15. Removal or Suspension of Board Members.** The President
6 may remove or suspend any member of the Board, after due process, upon
7 recommendation of the PRC on any of the following grounds:

- 8 a) Continued neglect of duty or incompetence;
9 b) Commission or toleration of irregularities in the conduct of the
10 PNLE;
11 c) Unprofessional, immoral, or dishonorable conduct; or
12 d) Non-disclosure of conflict of interest.

13 **ARTICLE III**
14 **EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION**
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16 **SEC. 16. Philippine Nurse Licensure Examination (PNLE).** In order to
17 obtain a certificate of registration and professional identification card, all
18 nursing graduates must take and pass the PNLE. The Board shall administer
19 the PNLE in such places and dates as may be designated by the PRC.
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21 **SEC. 17. Scope of Examination.** The Board shall determine the scope
22 of the PNLE, taking into consideration the nursing core competencies, the
23 nursing curriculum, the scope and areas of nursing practice, and other related
24 disciplines.
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26 **SEC. 18. Qualifications for Admission to the PNLE.** At the time of the
27 filing of application for the PNLE, an applicant must be:

- 28 a) A holder of a BSN degree from an HEI that is compliant with the
29 standards of nursing education recognized by the government;
30 b) Of good moral character and has not been convicted by final
31 judgment of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude or found guilty of
32 immoral or dishonorable conduct or judicially declared to be of unsound mind;
33 and
34 c) A citizen of the Philippines, or of a foreign country or State which
35 permits Filipino nurses to practice within its territorial limits on the same basis
36 as the subject or citizen of such country or State: *Provided*, That the
37 requirements for the registration or licensing of nurses in said country or State
38 are substantially the same as those prescribed in this Act.
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40 **SEC. 19. Professional Nurse Licensure Examination and**
41 **Registration Fees.** Applicants for the PNLE and registration must pay the
42 prescribed fees set by the PRC.
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44 **SEC. 20. Professional Nurse Licensure Examination Ratings.** To be
45 considered as having passed the PNLE, an examinee must pass at least
46 seventy-five percent (75%) of the tested areas of all the nursing competencies.
47 An examinee who has failed the PNLE three times (3x) shall not be allowed to
48 take it any further without first undertaking a refresher program in a duly
49 accredited institution. The Board shall issue the guidelines on the refresher
50 program requirement.
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52 **SEC. 21. Issuance of Certificate of Registration and Professional**
53 **Identification Card.** The certificate of registration and professional
54 identification card shall be issued to all successful examinees, upon compliance

1 with all the requirements for registration. The certificate of registration shall
2 show the full name of the registrant, certificate of registration number, and date
3 of initial registration. The same must be duly signed by the Chairperson and
4 Members of the Board and the Chairperson of the PRC, with their
5 corresponding seals.

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7 The professional identification card shall bear the full name of the
8 registrant, the certificate of registration number, date of initial registration, and
9 date of the expiration, and which must be duly signed by the Chairperson of
10 the PRC. The professional identification card shall be renewed every three (3)
11 years upon satisfaction by the applicant of the requirements set by the PRC,
12 including the payment of the required fees and compliance with the Continuing
13 Professional Development (CPD) requirement.

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15 **SEC. 22. Oath of Profession.** All successful examinees must take the
16 Oath of Profession before any member of the Board or government official
17 authorized to administer oaths prior to practicing their profession.

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19 **SEC. 23. Registry of Nurses.** The PRC shall maintain a roster of nurses
20 which shall serve as the centralized database of nurses for purposes of
21 documentation, verification of registrants, statistics, research, and
22 development.

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24 **SEC. 24. Accredited Professional Organization (APO).** All nurses
25 whose names appear in the Registry of Nurses of the PRC may become members
26 preferably of the APO for nurses, and shall receive all the benefits and privileges
27 therefrom upon payment of membership fees and duties. Membership in other
28 organizations of nurses shall not be barred.

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30 **SEC. 25. Foreign Reciprocity.** No foreign nurse shall be given a
31 certificate of registration and professional identification card or be entitled to
32 any of the privileges under this Act unless the country or State of which such
33 foreign nurse is a subject or citizen permits Filipino nurses to practice within
34 its territorial limits on the same basis as the subjects or citizens of said country
35 or State.

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37 **SEC. 26. Limited Practice Through Special Temporary Permit.** The
38 Board may issue special temporary permits based on qualifications, and
39 professional and moral standards as approved by the Board and the PRC to the
40 following persons:

41 a) Registered or Licensed Nurses of foreign citizenship: (i) whose
42 services are either for a fee or free if they are internationally well known
43 specialists or outstanding experts in any branch or specialty in nursing; (ii) who
44 are on medical mission whose services shall be free in a particular hospital,
45 center or clinic; (iii) who are engaged by HEIs offering the BSN program as
46 exchange professors in a branch or specialty of nursing; or (iv) who come to
47 provide aid during declared disasters and calamities.

48 b) Nursing graduates with Philippine citizenship who may render
49 nursing service during epidemics or national emergencies under the supervision
50 of a registered and licensed nurse: *Provided*, That they have graduated within
51 the last five (5) years prior to the occurrence of the epidemic or national
52 emergency in which they shall serve.

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54 The special temporary permit issued to registered and licensed nurses of
55 foreign citizenship shall be effective only for the duration of the project, health
56 mission, or engagement, but which in no case shall exceed one (1) year, subject
57 to renewal. The special temporary permit issued to nursing graduates with

Philippine citizenship shall automatically cease upon the lifting or termination of the epidemic or national emergency.

A completion report shall be submitted to the Board and the PRC after the conduct of such project, medical mission, engagement or contract. In the case of nurses of Philippine citizenship who rendered services during an epidemic or national emergency, the completion report shall be submitted by the registered nurse authorized to supervise them.

The Board shall issue the corresponding guidelines in the issuance of the special temporary permit pursuant to this Section.

SEC. 27. Non-Registration and Non-issuance of Certificate of Registration, Professional Identification Card, Special Temporary Permit. Any person who has been convicted by final judgment of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude or found guilty of immoral or dishonorable conduct or judicially declared to be of unsound mind shall not be registered and issued a certificate of registration, professional identification card, or a special temporary permit.

The Board shall furnish the applicant a written statement setting forth the reasons for such action, which shall be incorporated in the records of the Board.

SEC. 28. Revocation and Suspension of Certificate of Registration, Professional Identification Card and Cancellation of Special Temporary Permit. The Board shall have the power to reprimand a nurse or revoke or suspend the certificate of registration, professional identification card, or special temporary permit, after due notice and hearing, on any of the following grounds:

a) Conviction by final judgment of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude or of immoral or dishonorable conduct or having been judicially declared to be of unsound mind;

b) Violation of this Act, the Code of Ethics and Ethical Standards for nurses, and other policies, rules and regulations of the Board and the PRC;

c) Negligence, misconduct, or incompetence in the nursing practice resulting to injury, harm, disability or death;

d) Commission of fraud, non-disclosure of disqualification, or misrepresentation in obtaining a certificate of registration, professional identification card, or special temporary permit;

e) Practicing the nursing profession during the period of suspension of license;

f) Breach of ethical practice in research in accordance with prevailing national and international guidelines; or

g) Other grounds analogous to the foregoing.

If the penalty imposed is suspension or revocation of a nurse's license, the certificate of registration and professional identification card issued to the respondent shall be surrendered to the PRC.

SEC. 29. Reinstatement and Re-issuance of Revoked Certificate of Registration and Professional Identification Card. The Board may, upon proper application therefor and payment of the required fees, reinstate or reissue a revoked certificate of registration after two (2) years from the effectivity of the period for revocation, for reasons of equity and justice, and when the cause for revocation has disappeared or has been cured or corrected.

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ARTICLE IV
NURSING PRACTICE

SEC. 30. Scope of Nursing Practice. The scope of nursing practice is the range of roles, functions, responsibilities, and activities on which a registered nurse is educated, competent, and has authority to perform. It includes nursing service, education, research, leadership, and governance as defined in this Act. A person shall be deemed practicing the nursing profession when singly or in collaboration with other professionals, with or without fee or compensation, the person assumes any or all of the four (4) roles: (1) provider of direct client care, (2) educator, (3) researcher, and (4) manager and leader. The nurse's clients shall include individuals, families, population groups, and communities, with varying age groups, gender, health-illness status, in any health care, industrial or community setting. Additionally, nurses shall utilize the full extent of their education, training and experience and shall perform work that requires their highest skill set.

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Nurses are primarily responsible for the promotion of health and prevention of illness. Nurses shall collaborate with other health care providers for the promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of care, restoration of health, alleviation of suffering and, when recovery is not possible, in the provision of palliative and end-of-life care.

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In performing independent and collaborative functions, it shall be the duty of the nurse to:

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a) Provide nursing care through the conscientious observance of the nursing process and established protocols. Basic nursing care is holistic care which includes, the provision of physiological, psycho-social, emotional and spiritual care. This shall comprise any or combination of essential primary health care, the application of traditional, complementary, and innovative approaches, the therapeutic use of self-rendering health care procedures and interventions; safety and comfort measures, health education, health counselling and administration of written prescription for treatment, therapies, oral topical and parenteral medications, performance of peripartum care covering pre-intra-postpartum care including the performance of internal examination during labor in the absence of antenatal bleeding, management of normal delivery and suturing of perineum; laceration and immediate care of the newborn; performance of perioperative care covering before and after surgery; provision of life-saving interventions during emergency and disasters; palliative and end-of-life care;

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b) Provide advanced nursing care based on the Career Progression Specialization Program for Nursing (CPSPN) and the Philippine Qualifications Framework (PQF), a quality assured national system for the development, recognition and award of qualifications at defined levels based on standards of knowledge, skills and values acquired in different ways and methods by professionals, learners and workers. The PQF is competency-based, labor-market driven and an assessment-based qualification recognition;

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c) Establish linkages with community resources and coordination with the healthcare workers in any health care, industrial or community setting;

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d) Provide health education and health counselling to empower individuals, families, population groups and communities towards the promotion of health, prevention of illness, and caring towards people living with a serious illness by providing relief from the symptoms of pain and stress of illness;

- e) Guide and supervise students in nursing education programs, including the administration of nursing services in varied settings such as hospitals, clinics and other health, industrial or community settings where practice of the nursing profession exists;
- f) Provide duly compensated professional nursing services, such as consultation services and private nursing practice;
- g) Supervise nursing and ancillary nursing personnel in the delivery of safe and quality healthcare services in varied settings;
- h) Maintain competence by adhering to the CPSP standards and the PPNPS as well as engage in CPD and lifelong learning within the context of the CPSP;
- i) Observe, at all times, the Code of Ethics and Ethical Standards for nurses promulgated by the Board, uphold the standards of safe and quality nursing practice, and demonstrate cultural and gender sensitivity and social responsibility;
- j) Undertake nursing and health human resource development training and research for continuous quality improvement and evidence-based practice; and
- k) Exercise the core competencies in the performance of their respective roles and responsibilities, in accordance with the PPNPS.

SEC. 31. Qualifications of a Registered Nurse. A nurse shall have a broad and coherent knowledge and skills in the field of nursing to provide safe and quality care to an individual, family, population group or community, independently or as part of a team. A nurse must be able to assess, plan, implement, and evaluate the care provided to clients based on evidence derived from practice and research. A nurse may practice in special areas, such as a high dependency unit, critical care unit, disaster areas, or in a special procedure or interventional area: *Provided*, That the nurse has acquired relevant competencies.

a) General Practice Nursing refers to the role of a newly licensed nurse in the provision of safe, holistic and to advocate quality care to individuals, families, population groups, or communities, which include the assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation of evidence-based care to the clients. A general practice nurse must have the following minimum qualifications:

1. Must be a BSN graduate from an HEI recognized by the government;
2. Must have a valid certificate of registration and current professional identification card as a nurse issued by the PRC;
3. Must be physically, mentally and psychologically fit to practice nursing; and
4. Must not be convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.

b) Specialty Practice Nursing refers to the practice of a nurse in a specialty area for which the nurse needs to obtain specialty recognition after having undergone specialty training. Specialties can be differentiated in categories, according to function, disease, pathology, systems, age, sex, acuity, setting, technology, and therapies. Nurses who practice within this field are referred to as "Specialists".

A Specialty Practice Nurse or Specialist must have the following minimum qualifications:

1. Must be a BSN graduate from an HEI recognized by the government;
2. Must have a valid certificate of registration and current professional identification card as a nurse issued by the PRC;
3. At least three (3) years of clinical experience in the area of specialization;

4. Must have received a CPD Council-Accredited specialty training from a Career Progression and Specialization Council for Nurses credentialed organization;
5. Must be physically, mentally, and psychologically fit to practice nursing;
6. Must not be convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; and
7. Preferably a member of the appropriate Board-credentialed specialty organization.

c) *Advanced Practice Nursing* refers to the specialized and expanded role of an Advanced Practice Nurse (APN). It involves certification of nurses with higher degree of qualifications by the Board and the PRC, thereby providing opportunities for role recognition within the human resource for health framework and expanded professional scope of practice. It maximizes the use of graduate education in nursing and the nurse's expertise to ensure safe, holistic, and quality care to individuals, families, population groups or communities towards achieving quality, accessible, and affordable health care for all Filipinos. It also refers to a navigator, coordinator, and initial and continuing point of contact of the patient to ensure care continuity during transitions of care. An APN must have at least a master's degree in nursing and must possess substantial specialty experience. An APN must be endorsed by a specialty organization based on the recommendation of the Career Progression and Specialization Council for Nurses (CPSCN), and certified by the Professional Regulatory Board for nurses and the PRC.

The scope of practice is Individual-based health services as defined in Republic Act No. 11223, otherwise known as "The Universal Health Care Act."

The APN is eligible to receive performance-driven, close-end, prospective payments from the PhilHealth based on disease or diagnosis related groupings and validated costing methodologies as described in R.A. No. 11223.

An APN must have acquired substantial theoretical knowledge and decision-making skills reflecting specialized and expanded competencies over and above the General Practice Nurse requirements.

An APN must have the following minimum qualifications:

1. A graduate with relevant master's degree from a government recognized HEI, with substantial specialty experience as may be determined by the Board;
2. Must have satisfied the requirements for certification as promulgated by the Board; and
3. Preferably be a member of the appropriate Board-credentialed specialty organization

An APN shall have following responsibilities in collaboration with, and under the terms specified in a Collaborative Agreement, with a Collaborating Physician.

1. Initiate patient admission to a primary, secondary, or tertiary healthcare facility;
2. Provide direct primary-care services to patients of all ages;
3. Diagnose diseases and injuries,
4. Provide continuum of care of disease conditions;
5. Provide promotive, preventive, rehabilitative and end-of-life care;
6. Exercise prescriptive authority;
7. Order and interpret laboratory and diagnostic tests;
8. Provide anesthetic care;
9. Refer patients to specialists, other health professionals, and institutions for appropriate care; and
10. Initiate patient discharge.

SEC. 32. Continuing Professional Development (CPD). - All nurses shall abide by the requirements, rules and regulations on the CPD to be promulgated by the PRC, in coordination with the APO for nurses, and the duly authorized representative of the organization of deans of HEIs offering the BSN program. For this purpose, a CPD Council shall be created to accredit CPD providers and programs for nurses.

SEC. 33. Requirement for Inactive Nurses Returning to Practice. Inactive nurses intending to return to practice must undergo a refresher course as prescribed by the Board. Nurses are considered to be inactive under any of the following circumstances:

- a) They have not utilized nursing competencies as defined in the scope of nursing practice for at least five (5) consecutive years;
- b) They have not renewed their professional identification card for five (5) years; or
- c) They do not have proof of five (5) years of continuous nursing practice;

SEC. 34. Salary and Compensation. Nurses shall, at all times, receive compensation that is just and due them and commensurate to the level of education, training, experience and complexity of nursing skill required for the services rendered. Nurses providing nursing services in both government and private sectors, and who are integral to the functioning of hospitals and healthcare institutions, must be classified as regular staff after a reasonable probationary period, as mandated by law.

The minimum base pay of all nurses, whether they are working in the public sector, in private healthcare facilities, in industrial or community settings shall not, upon entry, be lower than the rate assigned to Salary Grade 15 (SG 15) in the government service.

The pay for nurses working in Nursing Education, both in government and non-government schools and universities, shall be in accordance with academic rank.

Non-government or private healthcare facilities, or both, institutions and industrial establishments shall comply with the salary rate requirement in tranches within three (3) years from the effectivity of this Act.

Subject to existing labor laws, outsourcing nursing work is acceptable under certain circumstances to be provided in the rules and regulations to be issued to implement this Act.

SEC. 35. Incentives and Benefits. The Board shall, in coordination with the DOH, other concerned government and non-government institutions, association of hospitals and the APO for nurses, establish an incentive and benefit system in the form of free hospital care, scholarship grants and other non-cash benefits for nurses and their dependents subject to existing regulations.

SEC. 36. Non-Diminution of Benefits and Incentives. The implementation of Sections 34 and 35 of this Act shall not result in the diminution of existing grants of salaries, benefits and incentives for nurses.

ARTICLE V
NURSING EDUCATION

SEC. 37. Basic Nursing Education. Nursing education refers to the formal learning and training in the science and art of nursing provided by HEIs duly recognized by the CHED. There shall be a standard Baccalaureate and a Graduate Program for Nursing Education pursuant to Republic Act No. No. 7722, otherwise known as the “Higher Education Act of 1994”.

SEC 38. Baccalaureate Program for Nursing Education. The Baccalaureate Program for Nursing Education refers to the basic nursing education program which is envisioned as a sound and liberal professional education that will adequately equip nursing students with the necessary competencies for entry level nursing practice.

Admission to the Bachelor of Science in Nursing Program requires passing the National Nursing Admission Test (NNAT).

The curriculum and the Related Learning Experiences (RLE) of the Baccalaureate Program for Nursing Education must be in accordance with the Policies, Standards and Guidelines.

SEC. 39. Graduate Program for Nursing Education. The Graduate Program for nursing education refers to the post baccalaureate nursing program which builds on the experiences and skills of a nurse towards mastery, expertise, and leadership in practice, education, and research. This includes the Master's Degree and Doctorate Degree in Nursing.

The Graduate Program for Nursing Education shall be offered only through accredited HEIs in accordance with the prevailing policies, standards and guidelines of the CHED on the graduate program for nursing education.

SEC. 40. Qualifications of the Dean.

a) The Dean of the College of Nursing of a BSN program shall formulate policies and plans, in collaboration with the school officials and stakeholders and must adhere to the prescribed curriculum for the advancement of nursing education. The Dean must have the following qualifications:

1. Be a Filipino citizen, physically and mentally fit, and with good moral character;
2. Be a holder of a valid certificate of registration and a current professional identification card issued by the PRC;
3. Be a holder of a Master's Degree in Nursing conferred by an HEI duly recognized by the government.
4. Have at least a total of five (5) years of experience in teaching, administration, and supervision in nursing education;
5. Preferably be a member of the organization of Deans duly recognized by the Board;

6. Not hold a concurrent Dean position in another HEI and no other teaching assignments or administrative functions in other public/private institution or higher education institution; and
 7. Have a duly notarized employment contract as dean of the nursing program of at least one (1) academic year with corresponding academic rank renewable annually.
- b) The Dean or administrator of the academic unit shall be a holder of a doctorate degree in the discipline or allied field and has published works in refereed journals in one of the disciplines under the academic unit.

SEC. 41. Qualifications of the Faculty.

a) *For the Baccalaureate Program in Nursing Education.* A member of the faculty teaching in an undergraduate program must possess the following qualifications:

1. Be a Filipino citizen, physically and mentally fit, and with good moral character;
2. Be a BSN degree holder;
3. Be a holder of a master's degree in nursing for teaching professional nursing subjects or a master's degree in health-related programs for teaching non-professional nursing subjects conferred by a duly recognized HEI;
4. Be a holder of a valid certificate of registration and a current professional identification card as a nurse issued by the PRC;
5. Have at least three (3) years clinical experience in any nursing practice setting; and
6. Preferably be a member of an accredited professional nursing organization of good standing and of a specialty nursing organization.

b) *For the Graduate In-Nursing Education.* A member of the faculty teaching in a post-graduate program must possess the following qualifications:

1. Be a Filipino citizen, physically and mentally fit, and with good moral character;
2. Be a BSN degree holder;
3. Be a holder preferably of a Doctorate Degree in Nursing or allied field conferred by a duly recognized HEI;
4. Be a holder of a valid and current certificate of registration and professional identification card as a nurse issued by the PRC;
5. Have at least three (3) years clinical experience in any nursing practice setting;
6. Have published works in refereed Nursing or health-related journals; and
7. Preferably be a member of an accredited integrated professional nursing organization of good standing and of a specialty nursing organization.

SEC. 42. Faculty-to-Student-Ratio. The faculty-to-student ratio must be in accordance with the standards to be determined and prescribed by the CHED.

1 **ARTICLE VI**
2 **NURSING SERVICE**
3

4 **SEC. 43. Nursing Service.** Nursing service refers to the healthcare
5 services provided by nurses. It includes the provision of general nursing
6 services, specialized, and advanced practice of nursing, including nursing
7 management in various health, industry, or community settings where the
8 competencies of a nurse are required.
9

10 **SEC 44. Public Health Nursing Service.** There shall be adequate
11 provision of essential health services in every local health facility to effectively
12 implement public health programs for community and population groups.
13 These essential services shall include: health information and education;
14 expanded program of immunization against major infectious diseases;
15 maternal and child health care including family planning and counselling;
16 micronutrient and nutritional food supplementation; prevention, treatment and
17 control of communicable and non-communicable diseases including locally
18 endemic diseases; mental health promotion; occupational health and safety;
19 safe water and environmental sanitation; basic drugs supply; and emergency
20 and disaster management.
21

22 **SEC 45. Public Health Nurse (PHN).** Public Health Nurses participate in
23 the delivery of essential health care services as described in Sec. 44. They work
24 with the individuals, families, and population groups that are the nucleus of the
25 community. They collaborate with other members of the service delivery network
26 with the goal of promoting health, preventing disease and disability, and treating
27 common diseases. A PHN may progress to become a Public Health Nurse
28 Specialist (PHNS) after obtaining specialty training focused on public health-
29 based programs and substantial experience in managing public health
30 conditions.
31

32 A PHNS may progress to become an APN in public health after obtaining
33 advanced nursing education either through a master's or doctoral degree with
34 emphasis on public health sciences, or their equivalencies as promulgated by
35 the CHED, and as defined in Section 31 of this Act..
36

37 As Advanced PHN Practitioners, their duties and responsibilities include
38 the following:

39 a) Delivering population-centered services and programs and other public
40 health services such as occupational health; school health; emergency and
41 disaster, and-home and hospice services;

42 b) Providing direct and indirect care to population groups and
43 communities. Direct care consists of assessing and diagnosing population or
44 communities; planning nursing actions; mobilizing community responses;
45 monitoring population health status and evaluating outcomes. Indirect care
46 consists of engaging in policy change, education and training of public health
47 nurse practitioners in interdisciplinary research, and acting as consultants to
48 policy makers; and,

49 c) Exercising collaborative leadership and political skills for
50 successful population outcomes.
51

52 **SEC. 46. The Chief Nursing Officer (CNO) and the National Chief**
53 **Nursing Officer.** There shall be a nursing service office in every healthcare
54 institution and in all levels and classifications of these institutions, whether
55 administrative or clinical, with a complement of at least ten (10) Nurses.

1 Nursing services must be under the control and management of a registered
2 nurse designated as Chief Nursing Officer (CNO) in each health institution.
3

4 Within the framework of health care delivery, nursing services in private
5 and public institutions or community settings must be led and managed by a
6 CNO, or the equivalent of Chief Nurse (CN) or Director of Nursing. The CNO
7 shall be bestowed full administrative responsibility as leader and manager of
8 nursing services within each institution. The CNO shall have the authority and
9 accountability over the planning, organizing, directing, and controlling
10 including monitoring, evaluation, and policy development of nursing resources
11 related to nursing services. The CNO responsibilities include strategic and
12 operational planning, financial and resource allocation, policies and
13 procedures development, professional and organizational involvement to
14 address issues that have relevance for nursing.
15

16 There shall also be a National Chief Nursing Officer (NCNO) in the DOH
17 who shall oversee and coordinate national nursing personnel utilization nurses'
18 welfare, the observance of decent work standards in all healthcare facilities and
19 institutions, and the adaptation of nursing care development trends in nursing
20 education and practice in both the public and private sectors.
21

22 The NCNO, being the highest-ranking nursing official in the DOH, shall
23 be responsible for overseeing and coordinating strategic management, financial
24 and resource allocation, policies and standards development, professional and
25 organizational development to relevantly address national epidemiologic and
26 nursing personnel supply, demand, and distribution trends. The NCNO shall
27 oversee the development of the Nursing Human Resource for Health
28 Management System (NHRHMS), a national nursing information system and
29 utilize statistical data and other nursing outcome metrics in the exercise of
30 good governance and full accountability over nursing personnel systems in
31 both private and public health care and community settings. The NCNO shall
32 also act as the advocate for the rights and welfare of nurses in both public and
33 private institutions. Further, the NCNO shall serve a term of three (3) years,
34 subject to renewal.

35 A CNO and NCNO must possess the qualifications as prescribed under
36 the Policies, Standards and Guidelines to be promulgated by the Board.

37 The CNO must have the following minimum qualifications:

- 38 a) Be a registered nurse in the Philippines;
- 39 b) Be a holder of a Master's degree in Nursing conferred by an HEI
40 duly recognized by the government;
- 41 c) Be a holder of a valid certificate of registration and a current
42 professional identification card as a nurse issued by the PRC; and
- 43 d) Have at least five (5) years of experience in general nursing service
44 administration with experience in policy development;
- 45 e) Preferably be a member of good standing of the APO of nurses; and
- 46 f) Preferably be a member of the organization of nursing service
47 administrators duly recognized by the Board.

48 The NCNO must have the following minimum qualifications:

- 49 a) Be a registered nurse in the Philippines;
- 50 b) Have a degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing;
- 51 c) Be a holder of a Doctorate degree conferred by an HEI duly
52 recognized by the government in a relevant healthcare and business
53 administration field;

- d) Be a holder of a valid certificate of registration and a current professional identification card as a nurse issued by the PRC;
- e) Must have the necessary Career Executive Service Officer (CESO) rank;
- f) Have at least five (5) years of experience in general nursing service administration with experience in policy development;
- g) Preferably be a member of good standing of the APO of nurses; and
- h) Preferably be a member of the organization of nursing service administrators duly recognized by the Board.

ARTICLE VII
NURSING RESEARCH, POLICY DEVELOPMENT, AND PLANNING

SEC.47. Nursing Research and Policy Development. Nursing Research and Policy Development shall involve the study of nurse-related issues, such as:

- a) Professional nursing practice and nursing development such as advancing nursing knowledge, health and nursing governance, to ensure quality nursing care for all and advocacy for sound health policies nationally and globally;
- b) Information and knowledge management and communication technology;
- c) Regulation of nursing standards, competencies and the process of credentialling; and
- d) Socio-economic welfare for nurses like occupational health and safety, human resources planning and policy, remuneration, career development.

ARTICLE VIII

NURSING LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

SEC. 48. *Nursing Leadership and Governance.* - Nursing leadership and governance involve the process of influencing other people through the exercise of authority, direction, control, and regulation in the practice of the nursing profession to achieve desired goals. To accomplish this, nursing services must be managed by competent nursing personnel.

Nursing service management refers to the management and administration of nursing services by nurses who must be equipped with the following necessary competencies on governance and leadership:

- a) A First Level Service Manager is responsible for the management of a nursing unit and supervision of nursing support personnel including, Caregivers, Healthcare Dialysis Technicians, Medication Technicians, Orderlies, Orthopedics Technicians, Patient Care Technicians, Sitters, Surgical Technicians, and Ward Clerks or Secretaries.
 - b) A Middle Level Service Manager is responsible for the leadership and governance of more than one (1) nursing unit, particularly their management of operational systems, financial resources, and human resources.
 - c) An Executive Level Service Manager is responsible for establishing the strategic direction for the entire nursing division, and the development and implementation of policies, standards and guidelines in nursing services.
- Nursing Service Managers shall have the following minimum qualifications:

- 1 a) For a first level managerial position in nursing:
2 1. Completion of at least eighteen (18) units of nursing management
3 and clinical subjects in a Master of Arts Degree Program in
4 Nursing or Master of Science in Nursing Degree Program, with at
5 least three (3) years of clinical work experience, and
6 2. Participation in at least one (1) research project related to the
7 improvement of the quality of care.
- 8 b) For a middle level managerial position in nursing:
9 1. Completion of all the academic requirements of a Master of Arts
10 in Nursing Degree Program or Master of Science in Nursing
11 Degree Program;
12 2. At least three (3) years of clinical work and two (2) years of
13 management experience, and
14 3. Conduct of at least one (1) research project related to the
15 improvement of the quality of care.
- 16 c) For an executive position in nursing:
17 1. A post-graduate degree in nursing or health management-related
18 sciences,
19 2. At least three (3) years of clinical work and three (3) years of
20 management experience,
21 3. Conduct of at least two (2) research projects related to the
22 improvement of quality of health care.
- 23

24 **ARTICLE IX**
25 **NURSING HUMAN RESOURCE FOR HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**
26

27 **SEC. 49. Nursing Human Resource for Health Management System. -**
28 The Nursing Human Resource for Health Management System (NHRHMS) shall
29 cover all nursing human resources in the nursing service of both public and
30 private sectors, and the healthcare, industrial and community settings.
31 Institutions shall be mandated to report their information to ensure accurate
32 nursing human resource and workforce projections and to reconcile these with
33 supply data from CHED and PRC.

34
35 Healthcare facilities and institutions, including industrial establishments
36 that hire nurses, shall implement strategic NHRHMS in all levels of the nursing
37 service, and in this pursuit, shall adopt and define appropriate nursing
38 organizational structures to support competency development, career and
39 professional growth, and promote job delight which is a state of mental and
40 emotional satisfaction over one's productivity, conditions at work, and job
41 fulfilment.

42 It shall be mandatory for each healthcare facility to employ an evidence-
43 based human resources for health (HRH) assessment tool for nursing workload
44 and workload pressure, preferably the World Health Organization Workload
45 Indicators for Staffing Needs, to determine annually minimum safe staffing
46 needs for registered nurses and nursing personnel. These nursing staffing
47 ratios, nursing plantilla, and skill-mix standards are requisites for safe and
48 quality care for patients and must be upheld and practiced for a healthcare
49 facility to be granted continued permission to operate the facility. The facility
50 must use this assessment to plan and provide a budget for regular and plantilla
51 positions to ensure that safe and quality care is provided by the institution.

1 Additionally, a registry of nursing professionals shall be incorporated in
2 the NHRHMS in coordination with DOH, private institutions, and nursing
3 organizations and groups indicating, among others, their current number of
4 practitioners and location of practice.

5
6 **SEC. 50. Nursing Staff Complement.** - The Board shall, in consultation
7 with the DOH and other stakeholders, ensure the provision of a safe nursing
8 workforce for any healthcare setting guided by the following principles:

9 a) Use of evidence-based, reliable, and up-to-date staffing and
10 workforce data;

11 b) Regular review and updating of staffing based on up-to-date
12 evidence and best nursing practices within healthcare facility, and nurse,
13 nurse-sensitive patient, organizational and system outcomes;

14 c) Non-substitution of nurses by other healthcare professionals in
15 performing nursing functions;

16 d) Non-delegation of nurses in management positions to augment staff
17 limitations;

18 e) Respect for nurses' professional judgment in determining the
19 required safe workforce staffing;

20 f) Active involvement of direct care nursing staff and nursing
21 management in all stages and aspects of the institution's HRH design, policy
22 development, and decision making.

23 g) Timely adjustments to nurse staffing based on changes in patients and
24 population healthcare needs.

25 h) The nursing workforce complement is designed to ensure patient safety,
26 quality service delivery, and the maintenance of a positive practice environment
27 that promotes economic welfare, professional autonomy, job satisfaction and
28 retention, and ensures safe staffing, managerial support, professional
29 development, occupational safety and psychological health and patient and
30 nurse safety.

31
32 The appropriate number of nurses must be available at all times across
33 the continuum of care, and a suitable mix of education, skills, and experiences
34 must be maintained to ensure that patient care needs are met and the working
35 environment is kept safe and conducive to optimal performance of support staff.

36
37 The maximum number of patients cared for by each nurse assigned in a
38 healthcare facility, setting, or unit shall be determined by the ratio of staff
39 nurse-to-patient in a general nursing service, or in the case of a general ward of
40 a hospital, shall be based on patient acuity, complexity of work, nurse
41 competencies, and nursing modalities to effectuate positive practice
42 environment, safe, and quality nursing care for patients.

43 For general units, the maximum number of patients that a nurse may
44 effectively and safely handle at any given time is ten (10). Thus, the minimum
45 safe staffing ratio standard for general units is 1:10 or one nurse for every ten
46 patients. However, this staff-to-patient ratio may vary based on the assessed
47 Safe Staffing Standard.

48 Failure to comply with the above minimum safe staffing ratios must be
49 justified through the assessment tool findings and analysis as provided in this
50 section. Non-compliance shall be referred to the Board for action.

51 A nurse may invoke the process of *safe harbour* for protection against
52 employer retaliation, suspension, termination, discipline, discrimination,
53 licensure sanction when asked to accept an unsafe assignment in activities

beyond the scope of the nursing practice, or in an unprofessional and illegal act. In this case, the nurse shall submit a written notification to the supervisor who requested the conduct of such unsafe, unprofessional or illegal assignment invoking safe harbor. If a nurse is unable to submit such written notification due to patient care needs, the nurse may orally invoke it, and the supervisor must record the record the request in writing.

The Board shall, from time to time, and in consultation with the DOH and other stakeholders, review and modify the nurse-to-population ratio as may hereinafter be established for the healthcare and industrial settings, and for the community setting taking into consideration the current community characteristics and population needs.

In the community, there shall be a nurse in every barangay health center, primary, secondary, and tertiary school, and industrial establishment, subject to the applicable staffing ratio by the appropriate government agency.

SEC. 51. Return Service Agreement. All nursing graduates who are recipients of government-funded scholarship programs shall be required to serve in priority areas in the public sector for at least three (3) years, with compensation, and under the supervision of the DOH: *Provided*, That those who will serve for an additional two (2) years shall be provided with additional incentives as determined by the DOH. Graduates of nursing from state universities and colleges and private schools shall be encouraged to serve in these areas.

ARTICLE X PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 52. The following acts are prohibited:

a) Practicing the nursing profession without a certificate of registration, professional identification card, special temporary permit or without having declared exempted from taking the licensure examination in accordance with this Act;

b) Using the certificate of registration, professional identification card, or special temporary permit of another registered nurse;

c) Using fraudulent, suspicious, or an expired suspended or revoked certificate of registration, professional identification card, or special temporary permit;

d) Misrepresenting one's self or proffering false evidence to obtain a certificate of registration, professional identification card or special temporary permit;

e) Falsely advertises one's self through any means to convey the impression that one is a nurse;

f) Appending to one's name the abbreviations "B.S.N" "R.N" or "APN" for Bachelor of Science in Nursing, Registered Nurse and Advance Practice Nurse, respectively, without having been conferred the corresponding degree, registration, or certification by the PRC;

g) Abetting or assisting in the illegal practice of the nursing profession through the following acts and entities:

1. An HEI offering the BSN program which shall withhold any requirement or document, or both, of any graduate for the purpose of preventing them to apply for the PNLE without any justifiable reason;

2. Any natural or juridical person or health facility which subscribes to sub-standard quality of nursing care or nursing practice, such as non-compliance with the nurse-patient ratio requirement;

- 1 3. Any natural or juridical person or health facility that abets and
2 promotes precarious working conditions for nurses, such as the following:
- 3 i. Contracting or availing of the services of a nurse but provides
4 compensation below the rate prescribed under this Act, whether or
5 not under the pretext of a training development program,
6 certification, or course, or seminar;
 - 7 ii. Depriving or denying a nurse of the incentives and benefits as
8 provided for under existing laws;
 - 9 iii. Collecting any fee from a nurse or from any person or agent in
10 exchange for a nurse's voluntary services in a health, industrial or
11 similar facility or institution;
 - 12 iv. Requiring or obliging a volunteer nurse to perform regular work
13 functions or work load expected from a regular staff nurse without
14 proper compensation, or to render full time service as a condition for
15 the continued availment of their volunteer services, or to be the sole
16 nurse on duty, except during disasters, calamities, public
17 emergencies and war;
 - 18 v. Contracting or availing of the services of a volunteer nurse, under
19 the pretext of On-The-Job Training, contract of service, or job orders,
20 in order to fill-up a vacant position that requires the hiring of a
21 fulltime regular employed nurse, or for free in exchange for any type
22 of certification to be issued by the health facility or institution or
23 industrial establishment for purposes of the nurse's employment
24 application;
 - 25 vi. Contracting or availing of the services of a nurse, under the pretext
26 of training or certification course, but requiring the nurse to render
27 the tasks and responsibilities expected of a regular staff or public
28 health nurse;
 - 29 vii. Practicing job-splitting or hiring two part-timers in place of one full-
30 time employee and deploying the two nurses on a full-time basis;
 - 31 viii. Making mandatory, as a pre-hiring requirement, training that
32 should have been acquired during the BSN program or which,
33 rightfully should be provided by the hiring institution;
 - 34 ix. Repeatedly subjecting or allowing the nurse to experience prejudice,
35 violence, or discrimination; and
 - 36 x. Imposing mandatory overtime service without valid reason or
37 corresponding compensation, as mandated by law; and
 - 38 xi. Non-compliance with the minimum safe staffing requirement
39 mandated in Sec. 50.
- 40 h) Any violation of the provisions of this Act or any existing laws such
41 as the Labor Code of the Philippines and the civil service laws.
42

43 **SEC. 53. Sanctions.** - A fine of not less than One hundred thousand
44 pesos (Php 100,000.00) nor more than Three hundred thousand pesos
45 (Php300,000.00) or imprisonment of not less than one (1) year nor more than
46 six (6) years, or both, shall be imposed, at the discretion of the court, for the
47 commission of any of the prohibited acts enumerated in Section 52 (a) of this
48 Act.

49 A fine of not less than Three hundred thousand pesos (Php300,000.00)
50 nor more than Five hundred thousand pesos (Php500,000.00) or imprisonment
51 of not less than one (1) year or more than six (6) years, or both, shall be
52 imposed, at the discretion of the court, for the commission of any of the
53 prohibited acts enumerated in Section 52(b), (c), (d) and (e) hereof. In addition,
54 the court may, at its discretion, order the suspension or revocation of the
55 license to operate of the erring healthcare facility, institution, or industrial
56 establishment In case the violation is committed by a partnership, corporation,

1 association, or any other juridical person, the managing partner, president,
2 managing director/s, or officer who has committed or consented to such
3 violation shall be held directly liable and responsible for the acts as principal,
4 or as co-principal with the other participants, if any.

5
6 **SEC. 54. Refund and Compensation.** Any nurse found to have been a
7 victim under Section 53 (e) hereof shall be entitled to a full refund of all fees
8 illegally collected and the payment of unpaid salary, if any, which should not
9 be less than the applicable wage for services rendered without prejudice to
10 other reliefs that may be claimed under applicable laws.
11

12 **ARTICLE XI**
13 **MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**
14

15 **SEC. 55. Implementing Agencies.** - The Department of Budget and
16 Management (DBM), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Labor and
17 Employment (DOLE), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG),
18 Civil Service Commission (CSC), Commission on Higher Education
19 (CHED), shall be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the
20 compliance with the provisions of this Act.
21

22 The DOH, as the lead agency, the DILG, and CSC shall be responsible for
23 monitoring the compliance with and implementation of the provisions of this
24 Act by public health facilities and institutions.
25

26 The DOLE shall be the agency responsible for monitoring the compliance
27 and implementation of the provisions of this Act by private health facilities and
28 institutions and industrial establishments. In addition, the DOLE shall create
29 a separate category for health workers befitting the importance and complexity
30 of the work performed by nurses and other healthcare professionals.
31

32 The PRC and the Board shall be the designated agencies responsible for
33 monitoring the compliance with and implementation of the provisions of this
34 Act by nurses, HEIs, CPD providers, health facilities and institutions, and
35 industrial establishments.
36

37 The CHED shall be the agency responsible for monitoring the compliance
38 with and implementation of the provisions of this Act by HEIs with regard to
39 nursing education programs and curriculum.
40

41 **SEC. 56. Funding for the Advance Practice Nurse (APN) Training.** The
42 participating government hospitals and institutions shall include their budgets
43 the annual financial requirement needed to train at least ten percent (10 %) of
44 their nursing staff: *Provided however,* That non-government hospitals and
45 institutions shall support the training requirements of their nursing staff
46 employed by them. Nothing in this provision shall prevent, diminish or
47 otherwise revoke existing company policies that are more favorable to the
48 employee.
49

1 **SEC. 57. Appropriations.** The Chairperson of the Professional
2 Regulation Commission and the Secretary of the Department of Health shall
3 immediately include in their program the implementation of this Act, the
4 funding of which shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

5
6 **SEC. 58. Implementing Rules and Regulations.** - Within ninety days
7 (90) after the effectivity of this Act, the PRC and the Board shall, in consultation
8 with the APO for nurses, CSC, DBM, DOH and other concerned nursing
9 organizations and government agencies formulate the implementing rules and
10 regulations (IRR) necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

11
12 **SEC. 59. Separability Clause.** - Should any provision of this Act be
13 declared unconstitutional, the remaining parts not affected thereby shall
14 remain valid and operational.

15
16 **SEC. 60. Repealing Clause.** Republic Act No. 9173, otherwise known as
17 the 'Philippine Nursing Act of 2002' is hereby repealed. All other laws, decrees,
18 orders, circulars, issuances, rules and regulations and parts thereof which are
19 inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified
20 accordingly.

21
22 **SEC. 61. Effectivity.** This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
23 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,