Frequently Asked Questions for Michigan NPs

While every attempt has been made to ensure accurate and up to date information, it is the responsibility of each individual to consult the original source for more in depth coverage of the issue in question.

**Michigan licensing details can be found at:**
http://www.michigan.gov/lara/0,4601,7-154-72600_72603_27529_27542---,00.html

1. Licensure/Certification/Scope of Practice

What department licenses and certifies NPs in Michigan?
The Board of Nursing through the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs abbreviated LARA.

What do I need to do to get “Certified” as a NP in Michigan?

ELIGIBILITY FOR NURSE PRACTITIONER SPECIALTY:
- Hold a current Michigan RN license.
- Hold national certification by an approved certifying organization.
- Submit the Nurse Specialty Certification online application at:
  https://aca3.accela.com/MILARA/

There is a detailed PowerPoint presentation at
http://www.michigan.gov/lara/0,4601,7-154-72600_72603_27529_27542---,00.html, under 'Licensing Information', and then 'Michigan Professional Licensure User System (MiPLUS)'

Contact the: Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Board of Nursing PO Box 30193, Lansing MI 48909; 517-335-0918

If you have specific practice question, please email bplhelp@michigan.gov

What is Michigan’s scope of practice for NPs?
The Occupational Regulation Sections of the Michigan Public Health Code Act 368 of 1978 as amended contains the following definition of nursing in Michigan, which serves as the legal scope of practice statement. Registered Nurses are licensed to practice independently within this scope. When doing medically delegated functions such as prescribing, supervision by the delegating physician is required.

Part 172

333.17201. (a) As used in this part: (a) "Practice of nursing" means the systematic application of substantial specialized knowledge and skills derived from the biological, physical, and behavioral sciences, to the care, treatment, counsel, and health teaching of individuals who are experiencing changes in the normal health processes or who require assistance in the maintenance of health and the prevention or management of illness, injury, or disability.
333.17210 Registered professional nurse; issuance of specialty certification; qualifications.  
Sec. 17210. The Michigan board of nursing may grant a specialty certification to a registered professional nurse who has advanced training beyond that required for initial licensure, who has demonstrated competency through examination or other evaluative processes, and who practices in 1 of the following health profession specialty fields:  
1. Nurse midwifery.  
2. Nurse anesthetist.  

All nurses are responsible and accountable for recognizing the limits of their knowledge and skill. Please refer to your national certifying body for scope of practice statements regarding your specific NP certification.

In Michigan, APRNs practice within a scope of practice defined by their specialty education training and national board certification. The depth of scope of practice is further defined by the knowledge base of the APRNs, the role he/she is in, and the client population within the practice environment. Specialty nursing organizations have also developed scope and standards statements for APRNs. The following are generic functions applicable to many APRN roles:  
- Comprehensive physical examination and health assessment  
- Promotion and maintenance of health  
- Prevention of illness and disability  
- Management of health care during common acute and stable chronic illnesses  
- Assessment of clients that includes analysis, synthesis, and application of nursing theories and modalities  
- Health counseling and guidance  
- Admission of clients to hospitals/long term facilities with management within these facilities  
- Consultation and/or collaboration with other health care providers or community resources  
- Referral to other health care providers and community resources  
- Diagnosis of health/illness status  
- Application of evidenced-based practice and research skills  
- Prescription and/or administration of medications, therapeutic devices and measures  
- Ordering and interpreting lab tests and X-rays  
- Client advocacy

What does my specialty certification as a NP authorize me to do?  
The Board of Nursing’s Administrative Rules adopts the standards set forth by the national board certifying organization. The boards that are recognized in the rules are: American Nurses Credentialing Center, National Certification Board of Pediatric Nurse Practitioners, and The National Certification Corporation for Obstetrics, Gynecologic and Neonatal nursing specialties and the Oncology Nursing Certification Corporation.

Is the title of “NP” protected in the state of Michigan?  
The Board of Nursing’s Administrative Rules states:  
R 338.10403 Only nurses certified in a nursing specialty field may hold themselves out to the public as nurse specialist using the title nurse anesthetist, nurse midwife or nurse practitioner. Conduct contrary to this rule is deemed a violation of section 16221(g) of the act.
The Public Health Code states:

333.16109 “Specialty certification” means an authorization to use a title by a licensee who has met qualifications established by a board for registration in a health profession specialty field.

333.16105 “Health Profession specialty field” means an area of practice established under this article that is within the scope of activities, functions and duties of a licensed health profession and that requires advanced education and training beyond that required for initial licensure.

Is my practice as a NP “supervised” by a physician in Michigan?

Nursing practice as defined by MI law is not dependent upon physician delegation or supervision, and it is not a subset of medical practice. Nursing is an independent profession. Delegation or supervision does not apply for those acts performed within the nurse's scope of practice (but anything beyond the statutorily defined scope of practice for nurses must be performed under the supervision of a licensed physician – see below). Those elements of an APRN’s practice which fall within their definition/scope and for which the APRN is prepared educationally and experientially constitute the practice of nursing. They do not need to be delegated.

Supervision, except as otherwise provided in this article, is statutorily defined in Michigan Compiled Law 333.16109(2) as the overseeing of or participation in the work of another individual by a health professional licensed under this article in circumstances where at least all of the following conditions exist:

- The continuous availability of direct communication in person or by radio, telephone, or telecommunication between the supervised individual and a licensed health professional.
- The availability of a licensed health professional on a regularly scheduled basis to review the practice of the supervised individual, to provide consultation to the supervised individual, to review records, and to further education the supervised individual in the performance of the individual’s functions.
- The provision by the licensed supervising health professional of predetermined procedures and drug protocol.

The Board of Nursing (BON), rewrote regulations regarding RNs and APRNs. These changes went into effect in 2017:

Under the general requirements they made new requirements for licensure, definitions of activities undertaken by APRNs and more. Here are the highlights of the changes:

- **Increase in license fees.** Now $60.00 for RN license. No change in specialty certification cost.
- **R 338.10105 Training standards for identifying victims of human trafficking**—must get training in identifying human trafficking in health care, it can be online, live, printed or electronic media. Must have proof of completion with a certificate including name and what was covered. Can be a self-certification statement.
- **R 338.10401 Definition,** (c) “Nurse practitioner” means an individual who is licensed under part 172 of the code as a registered nurse, who is certified by the board to use the title nurse practitioner, and who focuses on the performance of comprehensive assessments; providing physical examinations and other health assessments and screening activities; and diagnosing, treating, and managing patients with acute and chronic illnesses and diseases. Nursing care provided by a nurse practitioner includes ordering, performing, supervising, and interpreting laboratory and imaging studies; prescribing pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions and treatments that are within the nurse practitioner’s specialty role and scope.
of practice; health promotion; disease prevention; health education; and counseling of patients and families with potential, acute, and chronic health disorders.

• **R 338.10401a Temporary certification.** Rule 401. Temporary certification in a nursing specialty field is not available in this state.

• **R 338.10404b Specialty certification qualifications; nurse practitioner.** Rule 404b. A specialty certification for nurse practitioner shall be granted to a registered professional nurse who satisfies all of the following requirements:
  (a) Holds a current and valid license to practice nursing in this state.
  (b) Submits an application for certification as a nurse practitioner, on a form provided by the department with the required fee.
  (c) Possesses advanced practice certification from 1 of the following certification organizations, or successor organizations:
    i. The American Nurses Credentialing Center.
    ii. The Pediatric Nursing Certification Board.
    iii. The National Certification Corporation for Women’s Health Care Nurse Practitioner and Neonatal Nurse Practitioner.
    iv. The American Academy of Nurse Practitioners for Adult Nurse Practitioners, Family Nurse Practitioners, and Adult-Gerontology Primary Care Nurse Practitioners.
    v. The Oncology Nursing Certification Corporation.
    vi. The American Association of Critical Care Nurses Certification Corporation for Acute Care Nurse Practitioner.

• **R 338.10405b Nurse practitioner specialty certification renewal or reregistration; schedule; requirements; maintenance of evidence of compliance.**
  (a) An applicant who holds national certification as a nurse practitioner shall have obtained recertification or maintained certification within the 2-year period immediately preceding the application from 1 of the following organizations or successor organizations:
    i. The American Nurses Credentialing Center.
    ii. The Pediatric Nursing Certification Board.
    iii. The National Certification Corporation for Women’s Health Care Nurse Practitioner and Neonatal Nurse Practitioner.
    iv. The American Academy of Nurse Practitioners for Adult Nurse Practitioners, Family Nurse Practitioners, and Adult-Gerontology Primary Care Nurse Practitioners.
    v. The Oncology Nursing Certification Corporation.
    vi. The American Association of Critical Care Nurses Certification Corporation for Acute Care Nurse Practitioner.
  (b) An applicant who obtained Michigan board certification as a nurse practitioner before 1991 shall have completed 40 continuing education hours in the nursing specialty field within the 2-year period immediately preceding the application. The board approves and adopts by reference in this rule the standards listed in R 338.10602 for approving continuing education activities for the nurse practitioner.
  (c) An applicant or licensee shall maintain evidence of his or her compliance with the requirements of this rule for a period of 4 years after the date of application, during which time the board may require the licensee to submit such evidence for audit.

• **R 338.10602 Acceptable continuing education; requirements; limitations.** The types of acceptable CEU’s that can be used has been updated. See page 38-40 of the MI Board of Nursing rules: [http://dmbinternet.state.mi.us/DMB/ORRDocs/AdminCode/1814_2018-033LR_AdminCode.pdf](http://dmbinternet.state.mi.us/DMB/ORRDocs/AdminCode/1814_2018-033LR_AdminCode.pdf)