



Invitation to Provide Feedback

The Council of the College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba is seeking feedback regarding proposed amendments to the [College of Registered Nurses of Manitoba General Regulation](#). Two types of amendments, related to Registered Nurse (Nurse Practitioner)s, are being proposed:

- Changing the title of nurse practitioners from ‘Registered Nurse (Nurse Practitioner)’ to ‘Nurse Practitioner’ throughout the regulation, with corresponding changes to the titles of membership classes within this subregister.
- Removing the need for applicants to have a patient population specified when they receive approval from the registrar.

1. Change in title

Currently, the title for nurse practitioners is specified under the General Regulation as: ‘Registered Nurse (Nurse Practitioner)’ with a corresponding abbreviation of ‘RN(NP)’. This title is protected under [The Regulated Health Professions Act](#), meaning only a person registered with the College as an RN(NP) can use this title to refer to themselves.

When the regulation was originally developed, prefacing the nurse practitioner title with “Registered Nurse” or “RN” was intended to communicate that anyone who wanted to be a nurse practitioner was required to be an RN first. However, across Canada, nurse practitioners are understood to be registered nurses who have completed the additional education, clinical experience and registration requirements necessary to practise as nurse practitioners. Manitoba’s current registration requirements for RN(NP)s already reflect this expectation by requiring applicants to first be registered nurses before obtaining registration as nurse practitioners. Further, individuals hired into nurse practitioner roles are commonly known to the public, clients, other health care professionals and employers as ‘nurse practitioners’ or ‘NPs’. For several years, work has been underway at the national level to harmonize RN(NP) regulation across Canada. The title “Nurse Practitioner” is now used in all other jurisdictions across Canada, with Manitoba being the outlier. The proposed amendment to the title will bring Manitoba into alignment with other jurisdictions on this point.

2. Removal of requirement to have a specific patient population



Currently, applicants to the 'Registered Nurse (Nurse Practitioner)' membership class must receive approval from the registrar to practice in one of three patient populations, which is then identified on the register.

The decision to remove specific patient population designations is part of a national shift aligned with the NP Entry-Level Competencies (ELCs), which support care for all ages. This change enhances flexibility and mobility for NPs across jurisdictions.

NPs work in a wide range of environments and should be able to choose their area of specialization without being restricted by regulatory categories. Under the current regulations, once an NP selects a patient population, they cannot change it without submitting a learning plan to the College to demonstrate competence in the new area. This creates barriers to practice mobility and specialization.

By creating a new single-category registration model, NPs practicing within their own scope of practice will have greater freedom to move between generalist and specialist roles without the involvement of the College. The pan-Canadian ELCs, with the exception of Quebec, ensure that all NPs are educated to provide comprehensive care, supporting both professional flexibility and interprovincial mobility.

A copy of the amending regulation can be accessed by clicking [here](#).

The College is inviting feedback and comments on the proposed changes. Please send feedback to info@crnm.mb.ca by 4:00 p.m. on August 3, 2026.