

Regulation FAQ's

Q. What is a profession?

A. Profession is a vocation requiring some significant body of knowledge that is applied with high degree of consistency in the service of some relevant segment of society
— Hodge and Johnson

Q. What does it mean to be a professional?

A. A professional can be described as a highly educated person, who enjoys a degree of work autonomy, and renders specialized services based on theory, knowledge, and skills that are most often peculiar to their profession. Professionals hold themselves ultimately accountable for the quality of their work with the client.

Q. What is the purpose of regulation?

A. Regulation provides a framework to carry out and enforce the provisions of legislation.
In health care, regulation exists to ensure the public is protected when they seek or receive health care.

Q. What does it mean to be self-regulating?

A. Self-regulation is based on the concept that members of a profession, based on their knowledge, skills and judgment, are best suited to govern their profession in the public interest. Self-regulation is a privilege, not a right, granted by government on behalf of the public.

Q. Why does regulation matter?

A. Regulation provides assurance to the public that the members of colleges are highly trained health professionals who are accountable to a regulatory body for the quality of care they provide. Members of the public can bring concerns about a regulated care provider directly to their College.

Q. What is the role of a health regulatory college?

A. Colleges protect the public by implementing, administering and enforcing healthcare legislation.

- Setting and enforcing standards and guidelines for the practise and conduct of their members.
- Making sure that regulated health professionals meet their training and educational standards before they can practise or use a professional title.
- Developing programs to help members continually improve their skills and knowledge, upholding the quality of care.
- Acting on concerns about their member's provision of health care.

Q. How are Colleges run?

A. Colleges are governed by a board of directors, sometimes called a council. Each board of directors/council consists of members of the profession (elected by their peers) and one or more government-appointed public members (public members are also involved in College complaints and discipline processes). Public members provide valuable public input, oversight and representation into College policy and decision making processes.

The board's role is to regulate the profession and oversee the college's management, actions and policy development within the framework of the legislation.

College FAQ's

Q. What does council do?

A. The board of directors or "Council" is the group of individuals elected by you, the membership, to govern the affairs of the College on behalf of the members. In addition to 8 elected members, there are 3 public members appointed by the Minister of Health, to ensure the public perspective. The Council defines the policies of the College within the bounds of the provincial legislation. Governance is the Council's job: this means determining the mission, vision, and goals taking into account the views of their stakeholders, the members and public accountability. The Council's role is to make the macro decisions as to the directions of the organization and to monitor its organizational performance.

Q. What does the CEO do?

A. So, you ask-what then does the CEO do? The CEO participates in the process of policy decision making by researching options for the board to consider, providing administrative consequences of options being considered, and developing and implementing operational plans that support the board's strategic plan. The board makes policy and the CEO delivers it.

Q. What does College staff do?

A. The College staff plays a huge role in the provision of the operational components designed to support the council's strategic plan. In a nutshell, the board decides the "what" and the staff delivers the "how". All administrative policies and procedures must align with the above authorities. The staff responds to the needs of all the stakeholders, employers, government, the public and most importantly the members within the context of Council policy.

Q. How is a college different from a professional association?

A. Colleges are organizations that are delegated the authority to govern the practice of the members of a profession in the public interest. The fundamental purpose of the college is public protection. Associations are member-centric or member-oriented organizations that promote and advocate for the profession and support of the member.

Q. Is the ACMDTT also the provincial association?

A. No, the ACMDTT is the regulatory organization (known as "college") that has been established under statute to regulate the practice of its members in the public interest. This is the primary mandate however, the College has chosen to maintain a close relationship with CAMRT to facilitate collaboration on issues that have value to both organizations and to provide seamless access to CAMRT membership for College members. The College has also chosen to offer some membership services such as educational events and courses to provide resources for professional development that supports the member's mandated continuing competence program.

Q. Is it the College role to advocate for me as a member?

A. No, this is an association role. The College is established under statute to ensure public protection through governance of its members. i.e. establishing, maintaining and enforcing standards of registration continuing competence and standards of practice. The College may advocate for the profession provided such activity is in the public interest.

Fees FAQ's

Q. What does it mean to be a professional regulatory body?

A. The ACMDTT exists as a quasi-extension of government as we are bound by legislation and our primary role is ***protection of the public***.

Q. **How does being regulated benefit me?**
 A. A self-regulating College determines appropriate practice standards and ensures that health professionals meet entry to practice standards and on-going competence. It is beneficial to members as the regulatory College is governed (e.g. College Council) and staffed by MRT's and ENP's who have a keen understanding of the role of the specialties. Some may not see self-regulation as a benefit and privilege until it is taken away. The legal profession in England has lost the right to self-regulation and now has administrators and bureaucrats leading their professional College... individuals that know nothing about law and the profession!

Q. **What about member services?**
 A. The ACMDTT continues to offer member services that support the profession. Approximately 25% of the budget is devoted to the provision of cost-effective professional benefits such as the annual general conference, educational resources, branches, access to CAMRT membership, on line registration and publications.

Q. **How are the dues determined?**
 A. In looking to the next fiscal year, many things need to be considered as council strives to maintain the financial stability of our organization. Prior to each fiscal year a careful analysis of operational costs and expected revenue is undertaken. Council assures that the approved budget is consistent with council-stated ends properties in its allocation of resources and provides a credible projection of revenues and expenses.

Q. **How often can we expect dues to increase?**
 A. Each year, a careful analysis and forecasting of revenues and expenditures is undertaken. There is always discussion on whether to increase dues incrementally over a few years or to do one larger increase. In 2015, Council approved an incremental \$10 fee increase to the registration fees, effective January 1, 2016 and will continue to further evaluate each year.

Q. **Are our dues consistent with other similar regulatory organizations?**
 A. Yes- our yearly dues are comparable with other organizations that also have responsibility under the *Health Professions Act* as well as similar organizations in other provinces.

College name	2014 annual fee
CLPNA (licensed practical nurses)	350
CARTA (respiratory therapists)	425
ACSLPA (speech and audiology)	650
CDA (dieticians)	525
ACCLXT (combined lab & x-ray)	600 + liability
CMLTA (med. lab)	610
CARNA (nurses)	555.90
ACP (pharmacy)	774 + GST
SAMRT (Sask. MRT college)	355
CMRTO (Ont. MRT college)	470 + HST