



### Legislation Naming Psychologists or Affecting Psychologists in Alberta

The following Statutes and Standards have an impact on all psychological service providers. Familiarity with the following documents is required for competent practice. Increasing your familiarity with the documents may form a part of your professional development activities. To remain abreast of the changes in this area, you will need to read *The CAP Monitor* and check the College of Alberta Psychologists' webpage on a regular basis.

#### Alberta Legislation\*

Name	Purpose	Comments	I have read	N/A
<i>Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Act</i>	<p>Concerns appointment of a Guardian or Trustee for individuals who have lost the mental capacity to make reasonable decisions for themselves because of mental or physical disorder. The Act also provides the opportunity for the appointment of individuals to act as decision-making supporters for persons who may not require full guardianship or trusteeship.</p> <p>This Act applies to private caregivers, while the <i>Protection for Persons in Care Act</i> covers publicly funded facilities.</p>	<p>Psychologists are named in the Act as one of the professionals who may file a capacity assessment report in support of decisions under this Act.</p> <p>Section 75 allows (not mandatory) an "interested person" to make a complaint when an adult is at serious risk of harm.</p>		
<i>Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Regulation</i>	<p>This Regulation sets out the guidelines for performing and reporting on capacity assessments. Psychologists are designated as capacity assessors. The <i>Ministerial Regulation</i> provides forms to support the capacity assessment process.</p>	<p>Section 7 of the Regulation designates Psychology as a health profession whose members may be designated as capacity assessors.</p> <p>Sections 3 through 10 of the Regulation set out the process and reporting requirements for the capacity assessments.</p>		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>I have read</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<i>Age of Majority Act</i>	Concerns the definition of “adult” and “minor” for legal purposes in Alberta law.	Section 1 defines the age of majority as 18. This is not necessarily the age of consent, however. See “mature minor rule” and the case of <i>A.C. v. Manitoba</i> (2009, Supreme Court of Canada).		
<i>Alberta Health Act</i> <i>(not proclaimed in force at the time of this update)</i>	Recognizes the holistic and society-wide nature of health and aims for a transparent and efficient health system for Alberta.  Provides for a complaint review system that will apply to psychologists as health providers.	Health Advocate and Minister will ensure that all sectors of health system comply with Health Charter, including processing of complaints.  The Health Advocate and Minister will be able to investigate and issue orders to ensure compliance. The Health Advocate will act as an ombudsman-type role in relation to psychologists.		
<i>Child, Youth, and Family Enhancement Act</i>	Concerns the citizen's duty to report to Alberta Children and Youth Services any suspected risk of or instances of child abuse or neglect.	Section 4 is mandatory reporting if “reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a child is in need of intervention.” This applies even if the information is confidential. Failure to do this makes you liable for fine and imprisonment (this mandatory reporting also in Standards under HPA).  Section 3 creates Child and Youth Advocate.		
<i>Evidence Act</i>	Governs rules around witnesses and documents.  Includes protecting apologizing parties from risk of legal liability and loss of insurance coverage. Intended to allow parties to apologize for making an error and does not constitute an express or implied admission of fault or liability.	Section 6 requires a witness to answer even incriminating questions, but the answer cannot be used outside that proceeding. Common law and section 13 of the Charter also support this principle.  Section 26.1 of the Act broadly defines the definition of “apology”.		

Name	Purpose	Comments	I have read	N/A
<i>Family Law Act</i>	Consolidates several pieces of provincial legislation concerning family law, including establishing the parentage of a child, defining guardianship of a child, and managing and enforcing matters related to parenting and contact orders and financial support orders.	<p>Parties (court, guardians) must always consider the best interests of the child, which includes the "child's physical, psychological and emotional safety." (sections 18 &amp; 21) Common law also supports this concept.</p> <p>Subject to certain exceptions, both parents are guardians of a minor child (&lt;18 years). Section 21(6) authorizes a guardian to consent to treatment for a child. If the child is a "mature minor," the child will make their own decision.</p> <p>You must inform each guardian of any health, education or other information that may significantly affect a child (section 21(6)).</p>		
<i>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA)</i>	<p>Concerns the protection of and access to private or confidential personal information about an individual, when such information is held in the custody of a public body, such as a school board, municipality or social service agency.</p> <p>See also <i>Health Information Act</i> and <i>Personal Information Protection Act</i>.</p> <p>Federal privacy and information laws apply if the body controlling the records is federal. If the federal body is public, the <i>Canadian Access to Information Act</i> applies. If the federal body is private, the <i>Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act</i> will apply.</p>	<p>Currently applies only to public sector agencies and institutions in the Province of Alberta.</p> <p>If psychologist is employee of public body, FOIPPA applies.</p> <p>If psychologist is contractor, FOIPPA or PIPA may apply (terms of contract).</p> <p>If psychologist is independent practitioner, PIPA applies.</p> <p>If psychologist is hospital-based, HIA may apply.</p>		

Name	Purpose	Comments	I have read	N/A
<i>Health Information Act</i>	<p>Concerns the protection of and access to private or confidential personal health information about an individual, when such information is held in the custody of a publicly funded healthcare institution, such as a hospital, and its employees.</p> <p>Guides when you must, may or may not collect, use or disclose information, and to whom.</p>	<p>Currently applies only to public sector healthcare agencies and institutions in the Province of Alberta.</p> <p>This will apply if a psychologist is hospital-based.</p> <p>Under section 35(1), a “custodian” may disclose health information if it will prevent imminent danger to health and safety of any person; or if the individual lacks capacity to consent and disclosure is in their best interests.</p>		
<i>Health Professions Act</i>	<p>Umbrella professional legislation governing the admission to practice and discipline in health professions, including psychology, in Alberta. The practice of psychology appears in Schedule 22 of the Act.</p>	<p>The Schedule of Restricted Activities referenced in the <i>Health Professions Act</i> appears in the <i>Government Organization Act</i>.</p> <p>Section 1.1 of the Act addresses mandatory reporting requirements for a regulated member if they suspect or know of a nuisance or threat that is or may be injurious or dangerous to the public health.</p>		
<i>Standards of Practice under Health Professions Act (2005)</i>	<p>Legislative standards for psychologists, created by the College of Alberta Psychologists.</p>	<p>Governs professional relationships, confidentiality, competence, records, fees, assessments.</p> <p>Available on CAP website.</p>		
<i>Interpretation Act</i>	<p>Provides principles for interpreting statutes.</p>	<p>Includes rules on computing time, service of documents, and definitions for terms like “adult,” “holiday” and “person”.</p>		

Name	Purpose	Comments	I have read	N/A
<i>Limitations Act</i>	<p>Sets out the time limits within which an individual or a group may bring a legal action against another to recover damages.</p> <p>The basic limitation period is 2 years after the person knew or ought to have known of the cause of action and damage (section 3).</p> <p>There is an absolute 10-year limitation.</p>	<p>Psychologists must maintain records of minors to whom they have provided care for <b>no less than two years after the individual becomes an adult</b>, since the limitation period is generally suspended while the person is a minor (section 5.1). This provision will be reflected in the next version of the Standards of Practice.</p> <p>Psychologists must maintain records of persons who are under a disability for as long as that person is under that disability, since the limitation period may be suspended during disability (section 5). This means persons under <i>Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Act</i> or <i>Public Trustee Act</i>, or persons otherwise unable to make reasonable judgments about claim matters.</p> <p>Note: the Rules of Court allow an extra year to serve a filed claim, so best practices is to maintain records for the absolute time (10 years) plus 1 year.</p>		
<i>Mental Health Act</i>	<p>Provides for apprehension and initial hospitalization of individuals who may be a danger to themselves or others, or who are unable to look after themselves because of a mental disorder.</p>	<p>Physicians determine competence and may fill an admission certificate.</p> <p>If a person has reasonable and probable grounds to believe an individual suffers from a mental disorder and is likely to cause harm, the person may lay an information for a warrant.</p> <p>The <i>Health Information Act</i> governs disclosure of health information.</p>		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>I have read</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<i>Personal Directives Act and Regulation</i>	<p>Allows citizens to provide legally binding instructions about non-financial personal matters that concern them or to authorize another person to make decisions about such matters on their behalf after they have become mentally incapacitated by illness. Psychology is one of the professions named in the Act who may render an opinion about whether an individual lacks capacity.</p> <p>Financial decisions may be allotted to an attorney under the <i>Powers of Attorney Act</i>.</p>	<p>Section 9 describes the psychologist's role in determining capacity under this Act, as well as the record-keeping and notification requirements imposed by the Act.</p> <p>Section 7 of the Regulation provides guidelines for a psychologist performing a capacity assessment under the Act.</p>		
<i>Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA)</i>	<p>Concerns the protection of and access to personal information about an individual in the custody of an "organization."</p> <p>This will apply to independent practitioner psychologists or those employed by other than a "public body" (as defined in FOIPPA).</p>	<p>PIPA sets out the law regarding collection, use and disclosure of "all personal information," including health information, if that information is not governed by the <i>Health Information Act</i> or FOIPPA.</p>		
<i>Powers of Attorney Act</i>	<p>Provides for the appointment of an individual ("attorney") to act for a person's financial interests. Enduring power of attorney allows the attorney to act for the individual after the person has lost mental capacity because of physical or mental disorder.</p>	<p>Unlike the <i>Personal Directives Act</i>, this Act allows only "medical practitioners" to determine incapacity for bringing a power of attorney into effect.</p> <p>A psychologist may disclose information relating to mental or physical health for the purposes of determining whether the triggering event for an enduring power of attorney has occurred (section 6).</p>		

Name	Purpose	Comments	I have read	N/A
<i>Protection for Persons in Care Act</i>	Concerns the citizen's duty to report to Alberta Seniors and Community Supports suspected instances of abuse or neglect of persons in publicly funded facilities.	Act applies to service providers in publicly funded facilities in Alberta.  Section 7 mandates reporting if "reasonable grounds to believe that there is or has been abuse involving a client." Section 10 imposes a duty to protect the client from abuse.  Section 3 of the Regulation designates certain service providers funded by Alberta Health Services as "service providers."		
<i>Public Health Act</i>	Concerns a coordinated system to detect, report and manage communicable disease.	Mandatory reporting if a "health practitioner" has reason to believe a person under their care has a communicable or sexually transmitted disease (section 22), or a reportable cancer.		
<i>Public Trustee Act</i>	A system for representing and settling the interests of minors and incapacitated, dependent or dead adults.  This is where the Public Trustee is the guardian, not a private guardian or co-decision maker.	Works in concert with <i>Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Act</i> , which operates to govern caregivers, guardians, trustees or co-decision makers who are not the Public Trustee.		
<i>Rules of Court (2010)</i>	Governs procedure in the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta.	Under Rules 5.41-5.44, a court may order a plaintiff to undergo a medical examination (includes mental condition). A psychologist may be the examining health care professional, or the person accompanying the plaintiff.		
<i>Traffic Safety Act</i>	Governs drivers in Alberta, including licensing, disqualification, transport.	Psychologists may report a person whose condition may impair their ability to operate a motor vehicle safely, and are protected from identity and liability (sections 60 and 60.1).		
<i>Workers Compensation Act</i>	Provides for the operation of the Workers' Compensation Board - Alberta (WCB) for injured workers, including the Board's right of access to confidential personal information about a worker who is receiving services from the Board.	Section 36 gives the WCB access to all information relative to a claimant's disability or compensable condition from a person treating a worker. In this Act, "physician" includes psychologists.		

<b>Name</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>I have read</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<i>Youth Justice Act</i>	Concerns methods for dealing with children and young persons arrested, detained and in Provincial Court.	Parents will be contacted upon arrest or detention of young person, and may be ordered to appear at court (section 12).		

\*Available from the Alberta Queen's Printer: <http://www.qp.alberta.ca/>

## Federal Legislation\*

Name	Purpose	Comments	I have read	N/A
<i>Access to Information Act</i>	Governs the collection, use and disclosure of personal information, and access to that information held by a government institution.	Applies to federal governmental institutions and certain Crown corporations and subsidiaries.		
<i>Canada Evidence Act</i>	Applies to matters in federal jurisdiction.	Section 5 requires a witness to answer even incriminating questions, but the answer cannot be used outside that proceeding. Common law and section 13 of the Charter also support this principle.		
<i>Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i>	Concerns the identification of citizens' basic legal rights under Canadian federal law. Property rights not generally included.	Will apply to any psychologist operating within or on behalf of a public government body (including a hospital).		
<i>Criminal Code of Canada**</i>	Concerns arrest and judicial proceedings arising from criminal acts, including consideration of the role of expert witnesses in the criminal courts.	Part XX.1 (section 672) concerns mental disorders and the offender, including issues of fitness to stand trial. Protects statements made by accused during an assessment.		
<i>Divorce Act</i>	Addresses issues of confidentiality, privilege, custody and access, and competency in divorce proceedings.	Section 10 applies to court-directed counselling or therapy undertaken to effect reconciliation between parties in a divorce action.		
<i>Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act</i>	Addresses rules governing the collection, use, disclosure of, and access to personal information in the part of the private sector that is not covered by provincial legislation (PIPA).	Addresses personal information in areas where federal law applies. The <i>Personal Information Protection Act</i> supersedes this legislation in Alberta as concerns provincial matters.		
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	Concerns methods for dealing with adolescents (aged 12–17) charged with offences under the <i>Criminal Code</i> ; includes the role of experts in this process.	Section 34 concerns mental disorder, psychological assessment, and the young offender.		

\*Available from the Government of Canada, Department of Justice:  
<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/index.html>

**Supreme Court of Canada Decisions\*\*\***

Name	Purpose	I have read	N/A
<i>McInerney v. MacDonald</i> , [1992] 2 S.C.R. 138	Concerns the common law right of a patient to have access to information about him/her in the custody of a healthcare provider. The healthcare provider owns the records, but the patient has a right to examine and copy the records and the healthcare provider must allow it as part of fiduciary duty to patient.		
<i>R. v. Mohan</i> , [1994] 2 S.C.R. 9	Concerns the conditions under which an individual may be allowed to give expert evidence to the courts.  An expert witness must have special knowledge through study or experience. Evidence regarding novel theory/ technique will be subject to special scrutiny.		
<i>R. v. Mills</i> , [1999] 3 S.C.R. 668	The Supreme Court of Canada held that counselling records of rape victims could be protected from disclosure in criminal proceedings against their alleged assailants. These protections were created by Parliament's 1997 revisions to Sections 278.2 sqq. of the <i>Criminal Code</i> (the "rape shield" law). These protections are not absolute, but they may make it very difficult for defendants to gain access to such records. The Court's decision addresses the issue of balancing <i>Charter</i> protection of the defendant's right to make a full answer and defence to criminal charge against the right to privacy of victims of sexual assault. See also <i>R. v. Darrach</i> , [2000] S.C.J. No. 46 (October 12, 2000).		
<i>Smith v. Jones</i> , [1999] 1 S.C.R. 455	Affirms that public safety considerations in the case of clear, serious and imminent danger may override solicitor-client privilege in the case of statements made by a client to a psychiatrist retained by his defence counsel. The Court allowed the psychiatrist's affidavit about the assessment findings to be made public.  A similar earlier case from the Supreme Court of California in <i>Tarasoff v. Regents of University of California</i> , 551 P.2d 334 (1976) ratified a psychologist breaking confidentiality in order to warn a foreseeable and specific victim.		
<i>Young v. Bella</i> , [2006] 1 S.C.R. 108, SCC 3	Concerns mandatory reporting obligations under various statutes (e.g., requirements for reporting suspected child abuse or neglect), the legal protections (immunity) for individuals making such reports, and the exceptions to such immunity. The reporter must have reasonable cause, not mere speculation, for the belief of abuse.		

Name	Purpose	I have read	N/A
<p><i>A.C. v. Manitoba (Director of Child and Family Services)</i> 2009 SCC 30, [2009] 2 S.C.R. 181</p>	<p>Young persons over 16 are presumed to be able to make their own health care decisions. A young person under 16 can only make own health care decisions when they are a "mature minor." The court will consider the nature of the treatment, the intellectual capacity and sophistication of the minor, the stability of their views, the impact of the minor's surroundings on the minor's independence of views, and any particular vulnerabilities.</p> <p>See also <i>Dueck (Re)</i> (1999), 171 D.L.R. (4th) 761 (Sask. Q.B.); <i>Alberta (Director of Child Welfare) v. H. (B.)</i>, 2002 ABQB 371, [2002] 7 W.W.R. 616; and <i>U. (C.) (Next friend of) v. Alberta (Director of Child Welfare)</i>, 2003 ABCA 66, 13 Alta. L.R. (4th) 1.</p>		

\*\*\*Available from the Supreme Court of Canada:  
<http://www.scc-csc.gc.ca/decisions/index-eng.asp>

### Supreme Court of the United States : *Tarasoff* Decision

Name	Purpose	I have read	N/A
<p><i>Tarasoff v. Regents of University of California</i>, 17 Cal.3d 425; 551 P.2d 334; 131 Cal. Rptr. 14 [1976]</p>	<p>If a client poses a serious danger to another individual, a therapist has a duty to take reasonable steps to protect the individual. This will often include a duty to warn them.</p> <p>This landmark case was confirmed in Canada with <i>Smith v. Jones</i> (Supreme Court of Canada, 1999).</p>		

### Interprovincial Professional Mobility Agreements

Name	Purpose	I have read	N/A
<p><i>Agreement on Internal Trade (1995)*</i></p>	<p>An agreement among the federal and provincial/territorial governments (except Nunavut, which has observer status) that provides for "license-to-license" registration for individuals already registered for independent practice of psychology in another jurisdiction in Canada. This agreement supersedes the Mutual Recognition Agreement.</p>		
<p><i>New West Partnership Trade Agreement (2010)**</i></p>	<p>An agreement among British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan to facilitate mobility of professional and trades people among the provinces. Psychologists are included in the list of regulated professions.</p>		

\*Available at [http://www.ait-aci.ca/index\\_en/ait.htm](http://www.ait-aci.ca/index_en/ait.htm)

\*\* Available at <http://www.newwestpartnershiptrade.ca/index.asp>

**Published Professional Codes/Guidelines/Standards\*\*\*\***

Name	Purpose	I have read	N/A
<i>Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists (2000, Third Edition)</i>	Concerns principles and decision-making strategies for addressing ethical dilemmas in psychological practice. Available on CAP website.		
<i>Guidelines for Addressing Recovered Memories</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for dealing with clients with possible recovered memories of trauma or abuse.		
<i>Guidelines on Advertising and Other Public Communication</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for public representation of professional credentials and services by psychologists.		
<i>Guidelines for Child Custody Assessment</i>	Concerns principles and technical/procedural standards for conducting psychological evaluations for custody and access in divorce proceedings.		
<i>Guidelines for the Control of Psychological Tests by Psychologists</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for using and protecting psychological test instruments.		
<i>Dual Roles: Guidelines for Conducting Assessments and Providing Therapy with the Same Client</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for working with clients as both assessor and therapist.		
<i>Guidelines for Informed Consent: Ethical Guidelines, Principles and Standards</i>	Concerns process, principles, standards and self-review process for ensuring informed consent is obtained prior to rendering services.		
<i>Guidelines for Limits to Confidentiality and Consent for Services: Special Issues in Working with Minors</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for managing issues of privacy, confidentiality and consent with minor clients.		
<i>Guidelines for Limits to Confidentiality and Consent for Services: Special Issues in Working with Dependent Adults</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for managing issues of privacy, confidentiality and consent with adults who lack capacity.		
<i>Guidelines for Non-Discriminatory Practice</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for working with clients from diverse backgrounds.		

**Published Professional Codes/Guidelines/Standards\*\*\*\* (cont'd)**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>I have read</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<i>Guidelines for Release of Confidential Information: Special Issues in Client and Third-Party Requests</i>	Concerns principles and procedural guidelines for managing requests for release of confidential information obtained in the course of a professional relationship with clients.		
<i>Guidelines for Service Fees for the Provision of Copies of Client Files to Authorized Persons</i>	Provides fee guidelines for release of file information maintained by a registered psychologist.		
<i>Guidelines for the Use of Aversive Techniques in Behaviour Management</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for the use of behaviour modifications providing interpretation of ethical principles specifically related to the practice of behaviour modification and behavioural interventions.		
<i>Guidelines for Psychological Evaluations for Child Protection Decisions</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for psychologists conducting evaluations to inform child protection decisions, and the ethical considerations to be taken into account.		
<i>Guidelines for Supervisors and Registered Provisional Psychologists</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for delivering supervision to a provisional registered psychologist.		
<i>Guidelines for Supervisors: Addressing Unacceptable Performance of Registered Provisional Psychologists</i>	Concerns principles and procedural standards for addressing unacceptable performance of a provisional registered psychologist.		
<i>Standards for Supervision of Provisional Psychologists: Forms A and B</i>	Provides guidance, standards and requirements for supervising provisional psychologists.		
<i>Standards for Psychologists Supervising Persons Not Regulated by the College of Alberta Psychologists</i>	Outlines the areas of competence and the responsibilities of the supervisor in supervising someone practicing within the scope of psychology but not regulated by the College of Alberta Psychologists.		

Name	Purpose	I have read	N/A
Bylaws of the College of Alberta Psychologists, under the <i>Health Professions Act</i>	Provides for governance of membership for the College; Council for the College; Executive, Registration Advisory, Registration, Practice Advisory, Competence, Oral Examinations, Reinstatement Review and Complaint Review Committees; Credentials Evaluation and Substantial Equivalence Sub-Committees; and the Hearing Tribunal.		

\*\*\*\* Available from the College of Alberta Psychologists ([www.cap.ab.ca](http://www.cap.ab.ca)), and updated from time to time.

## Glossary of Key Legal Concepts for Professional Practice in Psychology

Term	Definition
<i>Confidentiality</i>	The obligation of a professional to safeguard information a person has disclosed to him/her in a professional relationship.
<i>Expert Witness</i>	A witness in a court or other legal proceedings who may give opinion evidence on a matter before the court. (See <i>R. v. Mohan</i> , [1994] 2 S.C.R. 9)
<i>Fact (Material) Witness</i>	A witness in a court or other legal proceedings who may only give fact evidence (what he/she directly saw, heard or did) on a matter before the court.
<i>Incompetence</i>	Failure to meet an agreed-upon standard of professional behaviour in providing a psychological service because of lack of skill or knowledge. Incompetence is governed through the <i>Health Professions Act</i> and the Bylaws.
<i>Malpractice</i>	Improper or negligent care in providing a professional service. Typically, malpractice is resolved through litigation.
<i>Negligence</i>	Failure to provide the standard of care expected in rendering a professional service. Typically, resolved through litigation.
<i>Notice to Attend as a Witness</i>	A legal document that compels a witness to attend a civil court or other legal proceedings, including a hearing before the Hearing Tribunal. It may include a requirement for production of professional records.
<i>Privacy</i>	The right of an individual to safeguard access to or information about him/herself. See applicable statutes as discussed above.
<i>Privilege</i>	A legal quality granted to certain relationships (e.g., lawyer-client, husband-wife, priest-penitent) that prevents information exchanged in those relationships from being disclosed in court or in other legal proceedings. Psychologist-client communications are <i>not</i> privileged in any Canadian jurisdiction unless they deal with the complainant in a sexual assault criminal case (see <i>R. v. Mills</i> and rape-shield law).
<i>Subpoena</i>	A legal document that compels a witness to attend a criminal court or other legal proceedings. It may include a requirement for production of professional records. A Notice to Attend is a form of subpoena.
<i>Unprofessional Conduct</i>	"Unprofessional conduct" is defined in the <i>Health Professions Act</i> at section 1(1)(pp), and generally entails conduct in the course of professional practice that is detrimental to the public, harms the standing of the profession, or betrays a lack of knowledge, skill or judgment in the practice of psychology.

**The Legal and Regulatory Arena of Psychological Practice in Canada  
Resource Publications**

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