



College of Paramedics of Manitoba		
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## 1.0 PURPOSE

To clearly outline the principles that guide appeals to Council.

## 2.0 POLICY

- 2.1 The Regulated Health Professions Act (the "RHPA") requires the Council to hear four different types of appeals:
  - a) Registration applicant appeals - where an initial application for a certificate of registration or an application for renewal of a certificate of practice are not approved or approved subject to conditions – ss. 38 and 39;
  - b) Complainant appeals of Complaints Investigation Committee (the "CIC") decisions – where a complainant is dissatisfied with certain decisions of the committee – ss. 102, 108, and 109;
  - c) Investigated member appeals of CIC decisions - where an investigated member is interim suspended or has conditions placed on their registration – s. 110: and
  - d) Health Professions Corporation appeals – where a corporation is refused a permit or renewal of a permit or where a permit is issued or renewed subject to conditions – s. 60.
- 2.2 A panel of the Council (the "Appeal Panel") will be appointed by the Council Chair to hear appeals on behalf of the Council. Appeal Panels will be comprised of at least three Council members, of whom at least one-third shall be public representatives. A decision or action of the Appeal Panel is to be considered a decision or action of the Council.
- 2.3 The Appeal Panel retains the authority given to it by the RHPA in respect of appeals and will exercise that authority with the overriding goal of protecting the public interest.
- 2.4 The standard of review on the appeal is reasonableness. The onus is on the appellant to demonstrate that the ED/Registrar or CIC decision was unreasonable based on the information available to them at the time the decision was made.
- 2.5 The Appeal Panel will assess the reasonableness of the decision under appeal by considering whether the appellant has demonstrated that the decision under review does not fall within a range of possible reasonable decisions based on the information available to either the ED/Registrar or the CIC at the time the decision was made.



- 2.6 If the appellant is unable to meet the onus, the Appeal Panel shall not substitute its own decision for that of the ED/Registrar or the CIC even if the Appeal Panel might have made some other reasonable decision.
- 2.7 If the appellant is able to meet the onus, the Appeal Panel may substitute its own decision for that of the ED/Registrar or the CIC.
- 2.8 Where the appellant raises a new issue that was not considered by the ED/Registrar or the CIC, and the Appeal Panel finds that the issue requires further investigation or consideration, the Appeal Panel may refer the matter back to the ED/Registrar or the CIC.
- 2.9 The appeal process must be procedurally fair.
- 2.10 The Appeal Panel is entitled to set the practice and procedure of hearings before it.
- 2.11 The Appeal Panel must make its decision based solely on the written submissions provided to it by the parties or, if applicable, the submissions made at the hearing.
- 2.12 The Appeal Panel shall be accountable to the Council to demonstrate compliance with the Council's applicable policies and processes.
- 2.13 Panel hearings are generally closed sessions. If the appellant requests that the hearing be open to the public, the Appeal Panel will consider the request. The appellant will be asked to acknowledge that they understand that their confidential information would then be shared with those in attendance.
- 2.14 If a public hearing is granted by the Appeal Panel, any public members in attendance will be there as observers only. As observers, they may not speak to the matter and may not publish or record the proceedings in any way.