

Considerations of Exceptional Circumstances for Registration

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on the circumstances that may be considered by the Registration Committee as exceptional in relation to the extension of the time periods for meeting registration requirements as referenced in section 2-18 of the College Bylaws under the *Health Professions Act* (HPA).

in section 2-17 of the Bylaws. In certain situations, the Registration Committee has discretion to extend the prescribed time period.

Section 2-18 of the Bylaws states:

Provisional – registration requirements

- 2-18 (1) A registrant granted provisional registration must
- (a) meet the conditions set out in Part 2 of these bylaws, in addition to any limits or conditions the registration committee imposes under section 20(4.3) of the Act,
 - (b) if a family practitioner,
 - (i) within five years of obtaining registration and licensure in British Columbia, obtain certification with the CFPC by examination,
 - (ii) within one year of obtaining registration and licensure in British Columbia, obtain certification with the CFPC without examination based on recognition of training and certification obtained in international jurisdictions as determined by the CFPC,
 - (iii) registered under sections 2-15(1)(b)(ii), (iii), or (iv), following two years of continuous practice in British Columbia and within five

complete a registration summative assessment, at the registrant's cost, satisfactory to the registration committee, or

(iv) within five years of obtaining registration and licensure in British Columbia, move to the restricted –family class.

(c) if a specialist,

(i) within five years of obtaining registration and licensure in British Columbia, obtain RCPSC certification in their primary specialty,

(ii) registered under section 2-16(b)(iii) or (iv), following two years of continuous practice in British Columbia and within five years of obtaining registration and licensure in British Columbia, complete a registration summative assessment, at the registrant's cost, satisfactory to the registration committee, or

(iii) within five years of obtaining registration and licensure in British Columbia, move to the restricted –specialty class.

failing which registration is cancelled unless otherwise directed by the registration committee as provided under subsection (2).

- (2) The time periods referred to in sections 2-18(1)(b) and (c) may be extended by the registration committee in exceptional circumstances.
- (3) Registration in the provisional – family or provisional – specialty class may be granted for a limited duration not to exceed five years unless otherwise directed by the registration committee in exceptional circumstances.

Policy

A provisional registrant who is unable to meet the requirements set out in section 2-18 of the Bylaws and who believes that there are exceptional circumstances for not being able to do so may make a request to the Re3.6 (.)-2.9 ()JTJ 0 Tc 0 Tw 27.25 0 JTJ 28 C2 (m)o.2 (m)umit Tc 0.122 T3-6 (e)-

- professional or a report of the College's health monitoring department, where appropriate)
- victim of crime
 - the worsening of a long-term physical or mental health condition, or the complication/ aggravation of an existing condition (as supported by valid evidence from a medical professional or a report of the College's health monitoring department, where appropriate)
 - serious adverse personal, professional or family circumstances, where not known at the start of registration
 - pregnancy-related complications
 - where a registrant, prior to January 26, 2015, chose the Practice Eligibility Route (Route B) as the preferred route to obtain RCPSC certification in their specialty, but the same is unavailable in a particular specialty

The above circumstances may not in and of themselves be considered exceptional in nature. The Registration Committee will consider each case on its merits and the specific factors surrounding the situation.

Valid as used in the term "valid evidence" above requires objectively verifiable documentary evidence or information from a generally accepted authority.

Evidence required for exceptional circumstances

Applications for exceptional circumstances to be considered must be accompanied by valid evidence of those circumstances. Such evidence should normally be independent third-party evidence (e.g. a medical professional, counsellors, police, etc.), verifiable (confirmed by an official person and/or organization), and relevant (linked directly to the timing and circumstances of the claim).

Circumstances that are unlikely to be valid exceptional circumstances

Generally, those circumstances over which the registrant has control are unlikely to be regarded as exceptional circumstances. Examples of such circumstances include the following:

- inadequate planning and poor time management
- mistaking a deadline
- holidays
- claimed circumstances for which appropriate adjustments have already been made (e.g. a disability for which reasonable adjustments have been made or

