

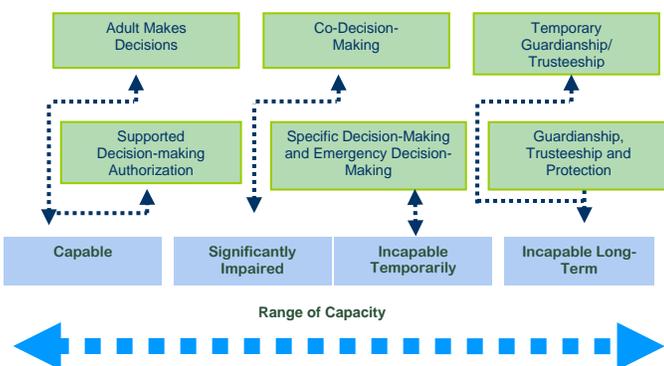
## What is the AGTA?

Once proclaimed on October 30, 2009, the *Adult Guardianship and Trusteeship Act* (AGTA) will replace the *Dependent Adults Act* (DAA). The AGTA is administered by the Office of the Public Guardian (OPG).

The AGTA provides a continuum of decision-making options when an adult needs assistance or requires a substitute for personal and financial decisions. The AGTA is based on four guiding principles:

- the adult is presumed to have capacity until the contrary is determined;
- the adult is entitled to communicate by any means that enables them to be understood;
- focus on the autonomy of the adult with the least intrusive and least restrictive approach; and
- decision-making that focuses on the best interests of the adult and how the adult would make decisions, if capable.

One of the key concepts of the AGTA is the belief that capacity, which is the ability to understand information that is relevant to a decision and to appreciate the reasonably foreseeable consequences of a decision, is on a continuum. Under the AGTA, decision-making options have been tailored to different levels of capacity and are designed to provide as much autonomy to the adult as possible.



## Psychologists and the AGTA

The OPG recognizes the key role that psychologists have with individuals who require decision-making support. Just as under the DAA, psychologists are designated as capacity assessors under the AGTA.

## Decision-making Options

### Specific decision-making

Specific decision-making is designed to provide timely and effective decision-making services for adults who do not have the capacity to provide informed consent for health care decisions or temporary admission to, or discharge from, a residential facility.

Under the AGTA, physicians, nurse practitioners and dentists (for dental care only) may select a specific decision-maker from a ranked list of family members to make the decision for the adult. For individuals who do not have a family member willing or able to act as a specific decision-maker or if there is a dispute in the family on the decision, physicians, nurse practitioners and dentists can contact the Public Guardian and request a specific decision be made.

### Emergency decision-making

Emergency decision-making is designed to allow physicians to make treatment decisions to preserve life, to alleviate severe pain or prevent serious physical or mental harm when no one, including the adult in question, can provide consent. The physician shall, if practicable, obtain the written opinion of a 2nd physician or registered nurse before providing the emergency health care to the adult.

### Supported decision-making

Supported decision-making is a new option under the AGTA that allows adults who would like support when making decisions and communicating. This option may benefit people with disabilities or language barriers and could be especially useful for individuals during doctor visits.



The **supported** adult can give their supporter legal permission to access relevant personal information that might otherwise be protected under privacy laws about personal matters like health care. For a supported decision-making toolkit, please visit our website:

[www.seniors.alberta.ca/opg](http://www.seniors.alberta.ca/opg).

## Court Ordered decision-making Options

### Co-decision-making

Co-decision-making orders come into play if an adult is assessed as having a significant impairment but can still make decisions about personal matters with assistance. A co-decision-maker and the **assisted adult** must make decisions together. The assisted adult must consent to the co-decision-making order. This option will work well for people with long standing, trusting relationships.

### Guardianship and Trusteeship

A guardian or trustee, appointed by the Court, has the legal responsibility to make decisions for an adult who lacks the capacity to make personal or financial decisions. Decisions must be made in the best interests of the **represented** adult and Court must decide that this appointment would be the least restrictive and least intrusive measure that would still be effective. Guardianship deals with personal decision-making such as health care decisions and trusteeship deals with financial decision-making.

### Who can access personal information?

Under the AGTA and in compliance with the *Health Information Act* (HIA) and the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIP), psychologists may disclose personal information to the following individuals for the purposes of fulfilling their legislative roles:

- supporter, specific decision-maker, co-decision-maker, guardian or trustee;
- someone applying for a guardianship or trusteeship order;
- capacity assessors; and
- investigators for the purposes of an investigation.

### Protective Measures

The AGTA strengthens the protection of vulnerable people by incorporating new protective measures. These include enhanced screening of new private guardian and trustee suitability; allowing the Public Guardian or Public Trustee to investigate complaints that a private guardian or trustee may be causing harm to the adult they represent; and emergency protection provisions if a represented adult needs to be removed to a place of safety.

## Capacity Assessments

The AGTA establishes a standardized framework for capacity assessments that protects an individual's rights when assessments take place and provides clear guidance to health care professionals who conduct assessments. Assessments will include a medical evaluation conducted by physicians to rule out temporary reversible conditions that may affect capacity. There are also two new Capacity Assessment Forms which have been piloted by physicians and psychologists: one for guardianship and trusteeship and one for co-decision-making. **For copies of all regulated forms**, please visit our website.

Physicians and psychologists are authorized to perform capacity assessments. There will be free voluntary training sessions delivered across the province for physicians and psychologists. If you would like more information on these sessions or would like to request training, please contact the OPG and we would be happy to assist you. Social workers, occupational therapists, registered nurses, and registered psychiatric nurses may be designated by the Minister as capacity assessors once successfully completing a required training program.

A capacity assessor may charge a fee for a capacity assessment, including the capacity assessment report, of up to a maximum of \$500 if the capacity assessment relates to either co-decision-making, guardianship or trusteeship and up to a maximum of \$700 if the capacity assessment relates to both guardianship and trusteeship.

Certificates of incapacity for trusteeship will no longer exist. Any trusteeship appointments must be Court ordered and must include a capacity assessment report.

### For more information

We welcome the opportunity to speak with you! OPG offices are open Monday to Friday from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. To be connected toll-free, call 310-0000 first.

#### Northwest Region

Grande Prairie **780-833-4319**

#### Northeast Region

St. Paul **780-645-6278**

#### Edmonton Region

Edmonton **780-427-0017**

#### Central Region

Red Deer **403-340-5165**

#### Calgary Region

Calgary **403-297-3364**

#### South Region

Lethbridge **403-381-5648**

Medicine Hat **403-529-3744**

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