Reconsideration Requests, the Right to Appeal & the Appellate Process

Recusal of an Appellate Officer

- Appellate Officer shall not have a Conflict of Interest or Bias for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or an individual Complainant or Respondent.
- If an Appellate Officer feels that they have a Conflict of Interest or Bias, or cannot make an objective determination, they must recuse themselves.
- If recusal occurs, an alternate appointment shall be made by:
 - Title IX Chancellor (or Designee)
 - Equity Student, Student Organization or University Staff Respondents Chancellor (or Designee)
 - Equity Faculty, UM System Staff or University as Respondent President (or Designee)

Appeals under 600.030; 600.040 and 600.050

Both Parties are allowed to <u>request reconsideration</u> of:

 the summary determination ending the process (Equity),

Or, appeal:

- the dismissal of all or part of a Formal Complaint (Title IX),
- the findings of the Administrative Resolution Decision or Hearing Panel* (Equity or Title IX).

^{*}Administrative and Hearing Panel Resolution is not available for Title IX allegations raised in matters that arise out of an Academic Medical Center.

Summary Resolution under CRR 600.050

- After review of the investigation and evidence gathered, Equity Officer determines whether there is a sufficient basis to proceed with the Complaint that Respondent is responsible for violating University policy.
- If so, the process will continue.
- If not, the Parties will be notified of the Equity Officer's decision and advised of their right to request reconsideration.

Request Reconsideration under CRR 600.050

- Either Party may request that the Equity
 Resolution Appellate Officer reconsider
 summary determination ending the process
 - Must file written request
 - Must be filed with Appellate Officer
 - Must be filed within 5 business days of notice of summary determination

Request for Reconsideration under CRR 600.050

- If Appellate Officer decides there is sufficient information to proceed with Complaint (reverse EO decision), process will continue pursuant to policy.
- If Appellate Officer decides there is insufficient information to proceed (agrees with EO decision), process ends.
- EITHER DECISION →
 - Appellate Officer must send to Complainant and Respondent simultaneously notice of the decision.
 - Decision is final. No further reconsideration is permitted.

Appeals under 600.030, 600.040, and 600.050

Appeals are limited to the following grounds:

- a. A procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter (e.g., material deviation from established procedure, etc.);
- b. **To consider new evidence** that was not reasonably available at the time the determination regarding responsibility or dismissal was made that could affect the outcome of the matter;
- c. The Title IX Coordinator / Equity (HR) Officer, Investigator(s), or decision-maker(s) had a **conflict of interest or bias** for or against Complainants or Respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that affected the outcome of the matter; or
- d. The sanctions fall outside the range typically imposed for the offense, or for the cumulative conduct record of the Respondent.

- Appeals are not full re-hearings and are intended to be deferential to original findings.
 - Record of the Case (i.e., investigative report, exhibits, recordings)
 - Written documentation (i.e., decision-maker(s) determination)
 - Relevant documentation regarding grounds for appeal
- Appellate Officer may grant reasonable extensions to deadlines in the appeal process to a Party, with notice provided to the other Party

- Requests for appeal must be submitted in writing to Appellate
 Officer within 5 business days of delivery of notice of dismissal
 or written determination
- When any Party requests an appeal, opposing party will be notified and receive a copy of the request for appeal
- Non-appealing Party may file a response to the request for appeal within 5 business days of delivery of notice and copy of request for appeal
 - Sufficient grounds for appeal have not been met, and/or
 - Merits of the appeal

- Appellate Officer will review Request for Appeal:
 - o Is request timely?
 - o Is appeal based on articulated bases for appeal?
 - If viewed in light most favorable to appealing Party, does the appeal state grounds that could result in an adjusted finding or sanction?
- If answer to these questions is no, appeal will be rejected.
- Decision to accept or reject an appeal will be made in writing within 15 days; otherwise, deemed accepted.
- If accepted, decision on appeal must be rendered within 10 business days from accepting request for appeal.
- If accepted, Appellate Officer must render written decision

Appellate Process – Written Decision

PRACTICE POINTER

If you decide to accept appeal, you may combine decision to accept appeal & written decision on appeal into one decision.

(will have to be completed within 15 days)

Appellate Process – Written Decision

- ✓ Describe procedural history of appellate case
- ✓ List bases for appeal
- ✓ If combining acceptance of request for appeal, include rationale for this:
 - Timely
 - Based on appropriate grounds
 - Viewed in light most favorable, could result in adjusted finding or sanction
- ✓ State standard of review (deference to original findings and to what you are confining your review)
- √ State conclusion(s) & rationale for decision(s)
- ✓ Close by indicating that the outcome is final; further appeals are not permitted.

Appeals under 600.030; 600.040 and 600.050

The decision of the Equity Resolution Appellate Officer is final.

- Consult with OGC
 - ✓ You will be assigned an attorney who did not advise on the case
 - ✓ Able to assist you as you work through the record on appeal and in writing your decision
- Seek logistical assistance from your University's Title IX / Equity Office

Questions?



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