

The image features a large, stylized 'HR' in the background. The 'H' is composed of red and teal blocks, while the 'R' is a solid black shape. A dark blue horizontal bar is positioned across the middle of the 'H'.

**HR
PA**

**Human
Resources
Professionals
Association**

HRPA's Appeal Process

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ON24 Housekeeping



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Spring 2022 Webinar Series

April 27, 2022	HRPA's Appeal Process
May 4, 2022	The Requirement to Notify the Registrar of Bankruptcies and Insolvency Events
May 11, 2022	The Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Requirement Explained
May 18, 2022	Renewing your Registration

Our previously aired regulatory and how-to webinar series can be found on the [Professional Development](#) page of our website.

Questions Involving Specific Individual Circumstances

This webinar is not the appropriate place and time to address specific individual circumstances

Sometimes the correct answer depends on details that are not provided with the question

**Please contact the Office of the Registrar
registrar@hrpa.ca with questions involving specific individual circumstances**

Agenda

- Objects (goals of HRPA)
- Internal appeals process
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- Panel and review of roles
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- Parties
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Objects (goals) of the HRPA

(a) to promote and protect the public interest by governing and regulating the practice of members of the Association and firms in accordance with this Act and the by-laws, including,

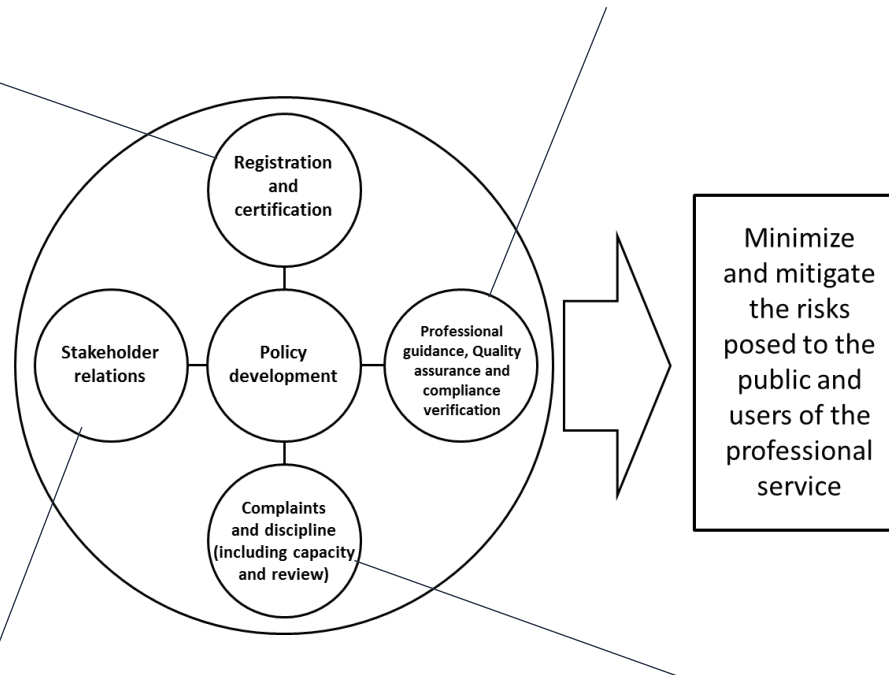
- (i) establishing, maintaining, developing and enforcing standards of qualification,
- (ii) establishing, maintaining, developing and enforcing standards of practice,
- (iii) establishing, maintaining, developing and enforcing standards of professional ethics,
- (iv) establishing, maintaining, developing and enforcing standards of knowledge, skill and proficiency, and
- (v) regulating the practice, competence and professional conduct of members of the Association and firms;

Establishing, maintaining, developing and enforcing standards of qualification

Establishing, maintaining, and developing and enforcing standards of practice, standards of professional ethics, and standards of knowledge, skill and proficiency

Linking HRPA's Regulatory Framework to the objects of the Association

To promote and increase the knowledge, skill and proficiency of members of the Association, firms and students



Enforcing standards of practice, standards of professional ethics, and standards of knowledge, skill and proficiency

To promote and protect the public interest by governing and regulating the practice of members of the Association and firms in accordance with this Act and the by-laws

Escalation

In many organizations, when one is not happy with a decision, one escalates the matter up the management ladder

That is not how it works at HRPA

HRPA is a regulatory body--regulatory decisions are not like managerial decisions

If one believes that a committee or the Registrar has made a wrong decision, the recourse is not to bump the matter up to the next level of management but to request and appeal

Decision of the Registrar

A decision of the Registrar includes decisions by Office of the Registrar (OOTR) staff

Or, putting it another way, decisions of any OOTR staff are decisions of the Registrar

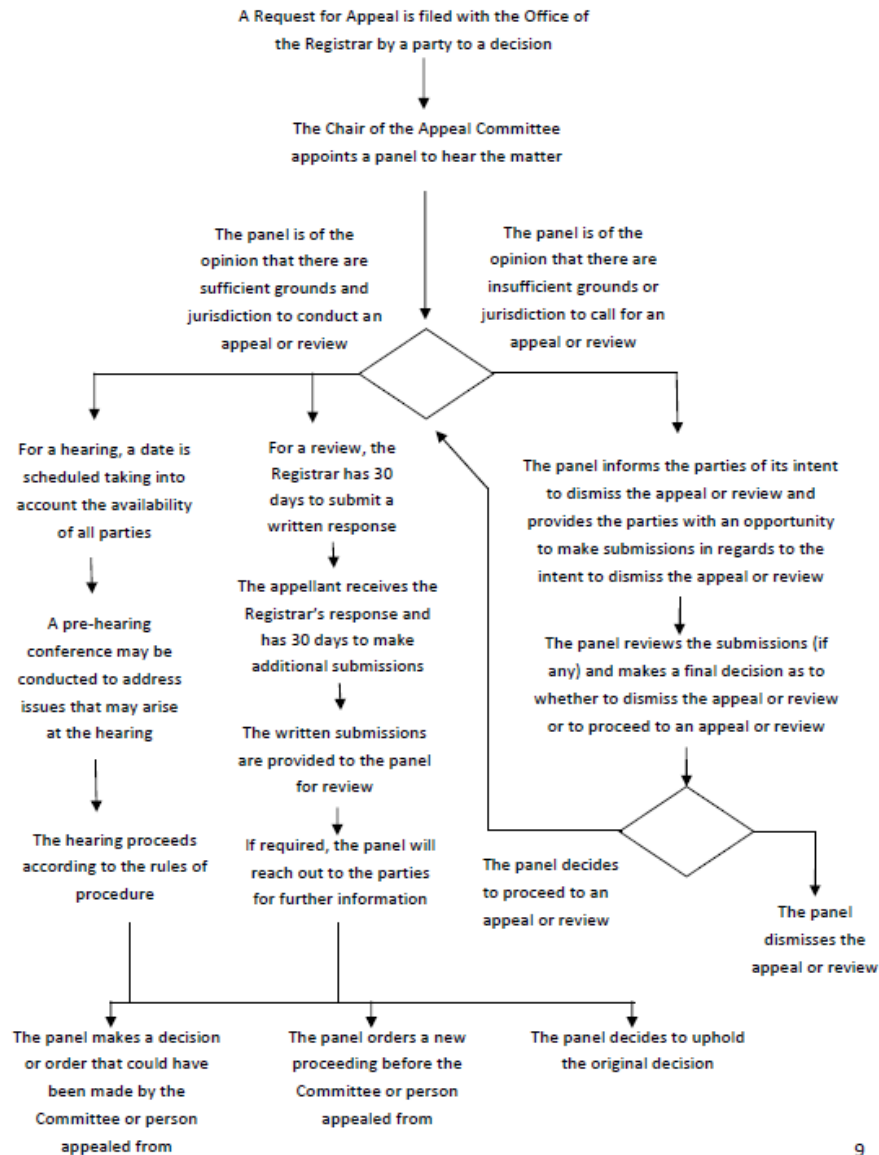
Internal Appeals Process

The purpose of HRPAs internal appeal process is to provide for the opportunity of a re-examination of decisions made by the HRPAs regulatory committees or by the Registrar by an independent and impartial panel

There are 2 possible levels of re-examination for regulatory decisions made at HRPAs. The first level of review is an internal appeal to the HRPAs Appeal Committee. The 2nd level is an external application for judicial review to the Divisional Court

Important aspect of HRPAs regulatory framework. HRPAs is committed to full, fair, transparent and effective regulatory processes

****The purpose of an appeal is not to retry or re-decide the case. Individuals wishing to get a 2nd opinion should submit a new application or request for consideration.****



This flowchart of the appeal process at HRP A can be found in the document [*About Internal Appeals at HRP A*](#) published on the HRP A website

A Statutory Committee

To ensure fairness in its regulatory practices, HRPAs established an Appeal Committee in accordance with the Registered Human Resources Professionals Act, 2013 and section 22 of the By-laws

The Appeal Committee is a statutory committee of HRPAs

This means that the mandate and authority of the Appeal Committee comes directly from the Act and not from the Board of Directors

The Appeal Committee is independent of the Board of Directors and of HRPAs staff

Appeal Committee

Although the Appeal Committee has all the decision-making authority of the original decision-maker, the Appeal Committee's main concern is whether there was a procedural error or a denial of natural justice

- Did the original decision-maker consider all the facts presented to them?
- Did the original decision-maker follow the established rules of procedure?
- Did the original decision-maker apply the correct rule correctly?

Who sits on the Appeal Committee?

- HRPA designated members (CHRP/CHRL/CHRE)
- Public Representatives
- Lawyers
- No HRPA member may sit on the Appeal Committee who is a member of the following committees: Experience Assessment Committee, the Continuing Professional Development Committee, the Complaints Committee, the Academic Standards Committee, the Capacity Committee, the Board Nominating Committee, the Review Committee or the CHRE Committee

Panels

Sits in panels of three (panels have all the authority of the full committee)

The Chair of the Committee will strike a panel to review an appeal

A panel must consist of:

- A public rep
- A designated member
- Third member of the panel can either be a designated member or a public rep

Review of roles: Panel

- Ensure both sides can present their case
- Review or listen carefully to the evidence
 - No pre-judgement allowed
- Review or listen carefully when all parties make their submissions either verbally or via written submissions
- If applicable listen to all submissions by counsel
- Assess and observe the credibility of evidence and witnesses

Review of roles: Association staff

- Assist the Committee Chair in striking a panel
- Consult with Independent Legal Counsel (ILC) on behalf of the committee if required
- Make all pre-review or pre-hearing arrangements on behalf of the panel
- Role in one word – facilitate
- Staff do not participate in any of the decision-making of the Committee

Review of roles – Independent Legal Counsel

Independent Legal Counsel (ILC)

- Provide accurate and impartial legal advice, as needed, to the panel
- Advice on jurisdiction of the committee to hear an appeal

Role is purely advisory – panel is the decision-maker

Who may appeal?

The Appeal Committee will respond to written request for an appeal from any party in the original proceedings

Individuals who were not a party to the original proceedings cannot appeal decisions of the regulatory committee or of the Registrar

What decisions may be appealed?

Decisions of the Registrar

Decisions of the following Committees:

- Experience Assessment Committee
- The CHRE Review Committee
- Academic Standards Committee
- Discipline Committee
- Review Committee
- Complaints and Investigation Committee
- Registration Committee
- Continuing Professional Development Committee

Comprehensive list of appealable decisions can be found under section 22.02 of the By-laws

Parties

The parties to an appeal are the person requesting the appeal and the HRP

The Registrar or a delegate represents the Association at the review or the hearing

Requesting an appeal

- All information regarding appeals can be found on our website: <https://www.hrpa.ca/professional-regulation/appeals>
- Must complete a “[Request for An Appeal form](#)” which sets forth the grounds for an appeal
- The form must be signed and dated
- The form must be filed within 30 calendar days from the date of notification of the decision being appealed
- No fees to file an appeal
- Matter is referred to the Chair of the Appeal Committee to determine if the appeal moves forward or not

Grounds for an Appeal

There must be a legitimate reason or 'grounds' to request an appeal; simply disagreeing with a decision does not constitute grounds for an appeal

An individual may challenge a regulatory decision for a variety of reasons, which are referred to as the “grounds for an appeal”.

The By-laws establish that, unless otherwise stated, the grounds for an appeal are limited to:

- Denial of natural justice
- Error in Process

Grounds for an Appeal

A Denial of Natural Justice:

- The individual did not have a fair opportunity to present their case,
- The panel or individual making the original judgment was not/were not impartial, and/or
- The process, policy or rule that was applied is flawed, unfair, or unreasonable. Here the process, or rule itself is challenged rather than the specific application of the process

Grounds for an appeal

Error in Process

- The committee or registrar failed to consider relevant facts (e.g., information submitted for a Validation of Experience application was not considered by the panel making the original decision)
- The committee applied a rule or policy incorrectly (e.g., the reasons included in the original decision make it clear that a rule was being applied that is not relevant to the decision being made)

Insufficient grounds and jurisdiction

- A panel may be struck to review the request for an appeal to determine the merit to the request and if there are sufficient grounds to proceed
- Insufficient grounds or outside the jurisdiction of the appeal committee – notice of intent is sent to dismiss the appeal to the appellant
- Appellant is given 30 days to respond to the notice of intent to dismiss
- Panel will re-convene to consider any submissions and make a final decision to proceed or to dismiss
- It is fairly unusual that a Request for an Appeal will be deemed to be without merit or to be outside the jurisdiction of the Committee

What the appeals process is not

- To conduct a review and offer a second opinion/assessment
- To re-try the case or re-trial of the original proceedings

Difference between hearings and reviews

HRPA has 2 types of appeals:

- Hearings
- Reviews

Hearings – are only held when the decision or order being appealed was made pursuant to a hearing – this only applies to decisions of the Discipline, Capacity, and Review Committee

Reviews – appeals of decisions made by any other committee (Experience Assessment, Academic Standards, Complaints and Investigation, Registration and CHRE Committee) or the Registrar shall be conducted via a written review

The standard of a review for both hearings and reviews is reasonableness

Who is involved in a review?

- Reviews are now based on written documentation only
- Reviews are conducted by a panel of 3
- Once an appeal has been approved to move forward by the Chair of the Appeal Committee, the Registrar has 30 calendar days to submit a written response
- HRPAs' response is then provided to the appellant, and the appellant has 10 calendar days to make any additional submissions in relation to the registrar's response.
- As part of their written submissions both parties must provide any supporting documentation they want the panel to consider
- Submissions are provided to the panel for review

Hearings

Where a hearing is required, it will be conducted in accordance with the Statutory Powers Procedures Act, 1990 and the Appeal Committee Rules of Procedure.

https://www.hrpa.ca/professionalregulation_/Documents/HRPA-Rules-of-Procedure-Appeal-Committee-Hearings.pdf

<https://www.hrpa.ca/Documents/Regulation/HRPA-Rules-of-Procedure-Appeal-Committee-Hearings-FR.pdf>

Hearings can be held in person, in writing, or electronically. A difference as defined by SPPA between a written hearing and a review is that the review is not considered public.

Most hearings will either be in person or done electronically.

Hearings: Order of Proceedings

For in-person and electronic hearings the order of proceedings will be as follows:

- Opening remarks by the panel chair
- Brief opening statements by the Parties
- Appellant's case (the party seeking the change)
- Respondent's case (HRPA)
- Final argument by the appellant and HRPA
- Closing remarks by the panel chair

Documents at hearing

Must serve the document or documents to the other party as well as the panel at least 30 days before the hearing. Timelines will be determined at the pre-hearing teleconference.

Neither party can bring documents to the hearing for consideration without previously having provided them to the other party.

Essential issue here is one of fairness

Timing

HRPA strives to ensure that all appeals are handled in a timely manner

Keep in mind:

- Appeal Committee are volunteers
- Hearings are scheduled based on availability and when it is feasible to do so
- Notice is given to all parties, as to date, time and place

Representation

- The appellant may be assisted by a personal advisor or representative during the review or at the hearing if he/she/they wish
- This personal advisor or representative may be a lawyer or paralegal

Evidence

- Parties are typically not allowed to present new evidence that was not before the original decision – maker
- Exceptions to submission of fresh evidence: If being submitted to advance an argument that there was a denial of natural justice
- Fresh evidence must meet all three merits below in order to be admitted:
- Is it credible
- If admitted, it would have an important influence on the result
- If could not have been obtained by reasonable diligence at the time of the original decision

Evidence

- Not all information is admissible as evidence and not all evidence is fact
- The Appeal Committee will consider the following factors when making a decision to admit what is considered fresh evidence:
 - Is the evidence relevant?
 - Is the evidence reliable?
 - Is the evidence necessary?
 - Would it be fair to admit it?

Expert evidence

Expert Evidence is admissible only when such evidence is relevant to an assumption or determination made by the original decision-maker.

Expert evidence that was not available to the original decision makers must meet the same admissibility standards as all fresh evidence.

Experts are individuals who have comprehensive knowledge or a particular area or matter due to their education, training, skill or experience.

Expert evidence can be given through testimony or a written report. For appeal reviews, a written report will be submitted.

Rules of expert evidence

If a party submits fresh evidence, the other party must be given sufficient time to review the expert evidence and seek out their own expert.

Introduction of expert evidence will lengthen the proceedings.

Potential outcomes

The Appeal Committee may, unless otherwise stated in the Act or the By-laws:

Make a decision or order that could have been made by the original committee or registrar

Overturn the original decision and order a new proceeding before a new panel of the original committee or registrar

Uphold the original decision and dismissing the appeal

Potential outcomes

The Appeal panel may not:

Make any decision or order that would contravene the RHRPA 2013, any By-law of the Association, or any approved policy of the Board

Make a decision that is beyond the scope of authority of the original committee or the Registrar

Order an individual to have passed the exam when the individual has not

Waive non-exemptible requirements such as the degree

Grant any designations

Finality of decisions

A decision or order of the panel takes effect 30 days after the decision is released, unless the panel orders otherwise, or unless provided for differently in the By-laws

In almost every case, a decision of the panel is final

All Appeal Committee decisions may be subject to judicial review by Divisional Court

Are appeal proceedings public?

Reviews are not public, but hearings are

In the case of hearings, the original decision was made using a hearing process which was public, it makes sense that an appeal of that decision would also be public

Results of public proceedings such as hearings are made published in Regulatory Affairs—the OOTR's newsletter

Questions?

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