

FAR NORTH WEST Joint Organisation

Procedures for the Administration of the FNWJO Code of Conduct*

MAY 2019

*As adapted from the Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW.

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PART 1 INTRODUCTION

These administrative procedures, as prepared for the Far North West Joint Organisation (FNWJO), have been prepared as per the Procedures for the Administration of the Model Code of Conduct for Local Councils in NSW, as issued by the Office of Local Government and as dated 2018.

The Model Code of Conduct is made under section 440 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (“the LGA”) and the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005* (“the Regulation”). Section 440 of the LGA requires joint organisations to adopt a code of conduct that incorporates the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct.

The Model Code Procedures are made under section 440AA of the LGA and the Regulation. Section 440AA of the LGA requires joint organisations to adopt procedures for the administration of their code of conduct that incorporate the provisions of the Model Code Procedures.

In adopting procedures for the administration of their adopted codes of conduct, joint organisations may supplement the Model Code Procedures. However, provisions that are not consistent with those prescribed under the Model Code Procedures will have no effect.

Note: In preparing the FNWJO Model Code Procedures, the procedures have been adapted such that the following terms have been substituted in the document:

“joint organisation” or “board” for “council”, “chairperson” for “mayor”, “voting representative” for “councillor” and “executive officer” for “general manager”.

Note: Parts 6, 7, 8 and 11 of these procedures apply only to the management of code of conduct complaints about voting representatives (including the chairperson) or the executive officer.

PART 2 DEFINITIONS

In these procedures the following terms have the following meanings:

LGA	the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
administrator	an administrator of a joint organisation appointed under the LGA other than an administrator appointed under section 66
code of conduct	a code of conduct adopted under section 440 of the LGA
code of conduct complaint	a complaint that is a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of clauses 4.1 and 4.2 of these procedures

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complainant	a person who makes a code of conduct complaint
complainant voting representative	a voting representative who makes a code of conduct complaint
complaints coordinator	a person appointed by the executive officer under these procedures as a complaints coordinator
conduct reviewer	a person appointed under these procedures to review allegations of breaches of the code of conduct by voting representative or the executive officer
joint organisation committee	a committee established by a joint organisation comprising of voting representatives, staff or other persons that the joint organisation has delegated functions to
joint organisation committee member	a person other than a voting representative or member of staff of a joint organisation who is a member of a joint organisation committee other than a wholly advisory committee
joint organisation official	any voting representative, member of staff of joint organisation, administrator, joint organisation committee member, delegate of joint organisation and, for the purposes of clause 4.16 of the Model Code of Conduct, joint organisation adviser
delegate of joint organisation	a person (other than a voting representative or member of staff of a joint organisation) or body, and the individual members of that body, to whom a function of the joint organisation is delegated
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external agency	a state government agency such as, but not limited to, the Office, the ICAC, the NSW Ombudsman or the police

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ICAC	the Independent Commission Against Corruption
joint organisation	a joint organisation established under section 4000 of the LGA
members of staff of a joint organisation	includes members of staff of joint organisations
the Office	the Office of Local Government
investigator	a conduct reviewer
the Regulation	the <i>Local Government (General) Regulation 2005</i>
respondent	a person whose conduct is the subject of investigation by a conduct reviewer under these procedures
voting representative	a voting representative of the board of a joint organisation including the chairperson
wholly advisory committee	a joint organisation committee that the joint organisation has not delegated any functions to

PART 3 ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

The establishment of a panel of conduct reviewers

- 3.1 The joint organisation board must by resolution establish a panel of conduct reviewers.
- 3.2 The joint organisation board may by resolution enter into an arrangement with one or more other joint organisations to share a panel of conduct reviewers including through a joint organisation or another regional body associated with the joint organisations.
- 3.3 The panel of conduct reviewers is to be established following a public expression of interest process.
- 3.4 An expression of interest for members of the joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers must, at a minimum, be advertised locally and in the Sydney metropolitan area.

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- 3.5 To be eligible to be a conduct reviewer, a person must, at a minimum, meet the following requirements:
- a) an understanding of local government, and
 - b) knowledge of investigative processes including but not limited to procedural fairness requirements and the requirements of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*, and
 - c) knowledge and experience of one or more of the following:
 - i) investigations
 - ii) law
 - iii) public administration
 - iv) public sector ethics
 - v) alternative dispute resolution, and
 - d) meet the eligibility requirements for membership of a panel of conduct reviewers under clause 3.6.
- 3.6 A person is not eligible to be a conduct reviewer if they are:
- a) a voting representative, or
 - b) a nominee for election as a voting representative, or
 - c) an administrator, or
 - d) an employee of a joint organisation, or
 - e) a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or any State Parliament or Territory Assembly, or
 - f) a nominee for election as a member of the Commonwealth Parliament or any State Parliament or Territory Assembly, or
 - g) a person who has a conviction for an indictable offence that is not an expired conviction.
- 3.7 A person is not precluded from being a member of the joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers if they are a member of another joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers.
- 3.8 An incorporated or other entity may be appointed to a joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers where the joint organisation board is satisfied that all the persons who will be undertaking the functions of a conduct reviewer on behalf of the entity meet the selection and eligibility criteria prescribed under this Part.
- 3.9 A panel of conduct reviewers established under this Part is to have a term of up to four years.
- 3.10 The joint organisation board may terminate the panel of conduct reviewers at any time by resolution. Where a panel of conduct reviewers has been terminated, conduct reviewers who were members of the panel may continue to deal with any matter referred to them under these procedures prior to the termination of the panel until they have finalised their consideration of the matter.
- 3.11 When the term of the panel of conduct reviewers concludes or is terminated, the joint organisation board must establish a new panel of conduct reviewers in accordance with the requirements of this Part.

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3.12 A person who was a member of a previous panel of conduct reviewers established by the joint organisation board may be a member of subsequent panels of conduct reviewers established by the joint organisation board if they continue to meet the selection and eligibility criteria for membership of the panel.

The appointment of an internal ombudsman to a panel of conduct reviewers

3.13 Despite clause 3.6(d), an employee of a joint organisation who is the nominated internal ombudsman of one or more joint organisations may be appointed to a joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers with the Office's consent.

3.14 To be appointed to a joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers, an internal ombudsman must meet the qualification requirements for conduct reviewers prescribed under clause 3.5 as modified by the operation of clause 3.13.

3.15 An internal ombudsman appointed to a joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers may also exercise the functions of the joint organisation's complaints coordinator. For the purposes of clause 6.1, an internal ombudsman who is a joint organisation's complaints coordinator and has been appointed to the joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers, may either undertake a preliminary assessment and investigation of a matter referred to them under clauses 5.26 or 5.33 or refer the matter to another conduct reviewer in accordance with clause 6.2.

3.16 Clause 6.4(c) does not apply to an internal ombudsman appointed to a joint organisation's panel of conduct reviewers.

The appointment of complaints coordinators

3.17 The executive officer must appoint a member of staff of the joint organisation or another person (such as, but not limited to, a member of staff of another joint organisation or a member of staff of a joint organisation or other regional body associated with the joint organisation), to act as a complaints coordinator. Where the complaints coordinator is a member of staff of the joint organisation, the complaints coordinator should be a senior and suitably qualified member of staff.

3.18 The executive officer may appoint other members of staff of the joint organisation or other persons (such as, but not limited to, members of staff of another joint organisation or members of staff of a joint organisation or other regional body associated with the joint organisation), to act as alternates to the complaints coordinator.

3.19 The executive officer must not undertake the role of complaints coordinator.

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3.20 The person appointed as complaints coordinator or alternate complaints coordinator must also be a nominated disclosures coordinator appointed for the purpose of receiving and managing reports of wrongdoing under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

3.21 The role of the complaint's coordinator is to:

- a) coordinate the management of complaints made under the joint organisation's code of conduct
- b) liaise with and provide administrative support to a conduct reviewer
- c) liaise with the Office and
- d) arrange the annual reporting of code of conduct complaints statistics.

PART 4 HOW MAY CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS BE MADE?

What is a code of conduct complaint?

4.1 For the purpose of these procedures, a code of conduct complaint is a complaint that shows or tends to show conduct on the part of a joint organisation official in connection with their role as a joint organisation official or the exercise of their functions as a joint organisation official that would constitute a breach of the standards of conduct prescribed under the joint organisation's code of conduct if proven.

4.2 The following are not "code of conduct complaints" for the purposes of these procedures:

- a) complaints about the standard or level of service provided by the joint organisation or a joint organisation official
- b) complaints that relate solely to the merits of a decision made by the joint organisation or a joint organisation official or the exercise of a discretion by the joint organisation or a joint organisation official
- c) complaints about the policies or procedures of the joint organisation
- d) complaints about the conduct of a joint organisation official arising from the exercise of their functions in good faith, whether or not involving error, that would not otherwise constitute a breach of the standards of conduct prescribed under the joint organisation's code of conduct.

4.3 Only code of conduct complaints are to be dealt with under these procedures. Complaints that do not satisfy the definition of a code of conduct complaint are to be dealt with under the joint organisation's routine complaints management processes.

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When must a code of conduct complaint be made?

- 4.4 A code of conduct complaint must be made within three months of the alleged conduct occurring or within three months of the complainant becoming aware of the alleged conduct.
- 4.5 A complaint made after 3 months may only be accepted if the executive officer or their delegate, or, in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, the chairperson or their delegate, is satisfied that the allegations are serious and compelling grounds exist for the matter to be dealt with under the code of conduct.

How may a code of conduct complaint about a joint organisation official other than the executive officer be made?

- 4.6 All code of conduct complaints other than those relating to the executive officer are to be made to the executive officer in writing. This clause does not operate to prevent a person from making a complaint to an external agency.
- 4.7 Where a code of conduct complaint about a joint organisation official other than the executive officer cannot be made in writing, the complaint must be confirmed with the complainant in writing as soon as possible after the receipt of the complaint.
- 4.8 In making a code of conduct complaint about a joint organisation official other than the executive officer, the complainant may nominate whether they want the complaint to be resolved by mediation or by other alternative means.
- 4.9 The executive officer or their delegate, or, where the complaint is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider the complainant's preferences in deciding how to deal with the complaint.
- 4.10 Notwithstanding clauses 4.6 and 4.7, where the executive officer becomes aware of a possible breach of the joint organisation's code of conduct, they may initiate the process for the consideration of the matter under these procedures without a written complaint.

How may a code of conduct complaint about the executive officer be made?

- 4.11 Code of conduct complaints about the executive officer are to be made to the chairperson in writing. This clause does not operate to prevent a person from making a complaint about the executive officer to an external agency.
- 4.12 Where a code of conduct complaint about the executive officer cannot be made in writing, the complaint must be confirmed with the complainant in writing as soon as possible after the receipt of the complaint.

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- 4.13 In making a code of conduct complaint about the executive officer, the complainant may nominate whether they want the complaint to be resolved by mediation or by other alternative means.
- 4.14 The chairperson or their delegate, or, where the complaint is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider the complainant's preferences in deciding how to deal with the complaint.
- 4.15 Notwithstanding clauses 4.11 and 4.12, where the chairperson becomes aware of a possible breach of the joint organisation's code of conduct by the executive officer, they may initiate the process for the consideration of the matter under these procedures without a written complaint.

PART 5 HOW ARE CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS TO BE MANAGED?

Delegation by executive officers and chairpersons of their functions under this Part

- 5.1 An executive officer or chairperson may delegate their functions under this Part to a member of staff of the joint organisation or to a person or persons external to the joint organisation other than an external agency. References in this Part to the executive officer or chairperson are also to be taken to be references to their delegates.

Consideration of complaints by executive officers and chairpersons

- 5.2 In exercising their functions under this Part, executive officers and chairpersons may consider the complaint assessment criteria prescribed under clause 6.31.

What complaints may be declined at the outset?

- 5.3 Without limiting any other provision in these procedures, the executive officer or, in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, the chairperson, may decline to deal with a complaint under these procedures where they are satisfied that the complaint:
- a) is not a code of conduct complaint, or
 - b) subject to clause 4.5, is not made within 3 months of the alleged conduct occurring or the complainant becoming aware of the alleged conduct, or
 - c) is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith, or
 - d) relates to a matter the substance of which has previously been considered and addressed by the joint organisation and does not warrant further action, or
 - e) is not made in a way that would allow the alleged conduct and any alleged breaches of the joint organisation's code of conduct to be readily identified.

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How are code of conduct complaints about staff (other than the executive officer) to be dealt with?

- 5.4 The executive officer is responsible for the management of code of conduct complaints about members of staff of the joint organisation (other than complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct) and for determining the outcome of such complaints.
- 5.5 The executive officer must refer code of conduct complaints about members of staff of the joint organisation alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct to the Office.
- 5.6 The executive officer may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a member of staff of the joint organisation other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.5 where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.7 Where the executive officer decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a member of staff of the joint organisation, the executive officer must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.8 Code of conduct complaints about members of staff of the joint organisation must be managed in accordance with the relevant industrial instrument or employment contract and make provision for procedural fairness including the right of an employee to be represented by their union.
- 5.9 Sanctions for breaches of the code of conduct by staff depend on the severity, scale and importance of the breach and must be determined in accordance with any relevant industrial instruments or contracts.

How are code of conduct complaints about delegates of the joint organisation, joint organisation advisers and joint organisation committee members to be dealt with?

- 5.10 The executive officer is responsible for the management of code of conduct complaints about delegates of the joint organisation and joint organisation committee members (other than complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct) and for determining the outcome of such complaints.
- 5.11 The executive officer must refer code of conduct complaints about joint organisation advisers, delegates of the joint organisation and joint organisation committee members alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct to the Office.

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- 5.12 The executive officer may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a delegate of the joint organisation or a joint organisation committee member other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.11 where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.13 Where the executive officer decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a delegate of the joint organisation or a joint organisation committee member, the executive officer must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.14 Where the executive officer considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the executive officer may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about delegates of the joint organisation or joint organisation committee members, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the joint organisation's code of conduct.
- 5.15 Where the executive officer resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.14 to the executive officer's satisfaction, the executive officer must notify the complainant in writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.16 Sanctions for breaches of the code of conduct by delegates of the joint organisation and/or joint organisation committee members depend on the severity, scale and importance of the breach and may include one or more of the following:
- a) censure
 - b) requiring the person to apologise to any person or organisation adversely affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the executive officer
 - c) prosecution for any breach of the law
 - d) removing or restricting the person's delegation
 - e) removing the person from membership of the relevant joint organisation committee.
- 5.17 Prior to imposing a sanction against a delegate of the joint organisation or a joint organisation committee member under clause 5.16, the executive officer or any person making enquiries on behalf of the executive officer must comply with the requirements of procedural fairness. In particular:
- a) the substance of the allegation (including the relevant provision/s of the joint organisation's code of conduct that the alleged conduct is in breach of) must be put to the person who is the subject of the allegation, and

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- b) the person must be given an opportunity to respond to the allegation, and
- c) the executive officer must consider the person's response in deciding whether to impose a sanction under clause 5.16.

How are code of conduct complaints about administrators to be dealt with?

- 5.18 The executive officer must refer all code of conduct complaints about administrators to the Office for its consideration.
- 5.19 The executive officer must notify the complainant of the referral of their complaint in writing.

How are code of conduct complaints about voting representatives to be dealt with?

- 5.20 The executive officer must refer the following code of conduct complaints about voting representatives to the Office:
- a) complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct
 - b) complaints alleging a failure to comply with a requirement under the code of conduct to disclose and appropriately manage conflicts of interest arising from political donations (see section 328B of the LGA)
 - c) complaints alleging a breach of the provisions relating to the maintenance of the integrity of the code of conduct contained in Part 9 of the code of conduct
 - d) complaints that are the subject of a special complaints management arrangement with the Office under clause 5.49.
- 5.21 Where the executive officer refers a complaint to the Office under clause 5.20, the executive officer must notify the complainant of the referral in writing.
- 5.22 The executive officer may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a voting representative, other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.20, where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.
- 5.23 Where the executive officer decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about a voting representative, the executive officer must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 5.24 Where the executive officer considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the executive officer may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about voting representatives, other than those requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.20, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal

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discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the joint organisation's code of conduct.

5.25 Where the executive officer resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.24 to the executive officer's satisfaction, the executive officer must notify the complainant in writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.

5.26 The executive officer must refer all code of conduct complaints about voting representatives, other than those referred to the Office under clause 5.20 or finalised under clause 5.23 or resolved under clause 5.24, to the complaints coordinator.

How are code of conduct complaints about the executive officer to be dealt with?

5.27 The chairperson must refer the following code of conduct complaints about the executive officer to the Office:

- a) complaints alleging a breach of the pecuniary interest provisions contained in Part 4 of the code of conduct
- b) complaints alleging a breach of the provisions relating to the maintenance of the integrity of the code of conduct contained in Part 9 of the code of conduct
- c) complaints that are the subject of a special complaints management arrangement with the Office under clause 5.49.

5.28 Where the chairperson refers a complaint to the Office under clause 5.27, the chairperson must notify the complainant of the referral in writing.

5.29 The chairperson may decide to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about the executive officer, other than one requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.27, where they consider that no action is warranted in relation to the complaint.

5.30 Where the chairperson decides to take no action in relation to a code of conduct complaint about the executive officer, the chairperson must give the complainant reasons in writing for their decision within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.

5.31 Where the chairperson considers it to be practicable and appropriate to do so, the chairperson may seek to resolve code of conduct complaints about the executive officer, other than those requiring referral to the Office under clause 5.27, by alternative means such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour. The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under

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this clause is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the joint organisation's code of conduct.

5.32 Where the chairperson resolves a code of conduct complaint under clause 5.31 to the chairperson's satisfaction, the chairperson must notify the complainant in writing of the steps taken to resolve the complaint within 21 days of receipt of the complaint and this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.

5.33 The chairperson must refer all code of conduct complaints about the executive officer, other than those referred to the Office under clause 5.27 or finalised under clause 5.30 or resolved under clause 5.31, to the complaints coordinator.

How are complaints about both the executive officer and the chairperson to be dealt with?

5.34 Where the executive officer or chairperson receives a code of conduct complaint that alleges a breach of the code of conduct by both the executive officer and the chairperson, the executive officer or chairperson must either:

- a) delegate their functions under this part with respect to the complaint to a member of staff of the joint organisation other than the executive officer where the allegation is not serious, or to a person external to the joint organisation, or
- b) refer the matter to the complaints coordinator under clause 5.26 and clause 5.33.

Referral of code of conduct complaints to external agencies

5.35 The executive officer, chairperson or a conduct reviewer may, at any time, refer a code of conduct complaint to an external agency for its consideration, where they consider such a referral is warranted.

5.36 The executive officer, chairperson or a conduct reviewer must report to the ICAC any matter that they suspect on reasonable grounds concerns or may concern corrupt conduct.

5.37 Where the executive officer, chairperson or conduct reviewer refers a complaint to an external agency under clause 5.35, they must notify the complainant of the referral in writing unless they form the view, on the advice of the relevant agency, that it would not be appropriate for them to do so.

5.38 Referral of a matter to an external agency shall finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures unless the joint organisation board is subsequently advised otherwise by the referral agency.

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Disclosure of the identity of complainants

- 5.39 In dealing with matters under these procedures, information that identifies or tends to identify complainants is not to be disclosed unless:
- a) the complainant consents in writing to the disclosure, or
 - b) it is generally known that the complainant has made the complaint as a result of the complainant having voluntarily identified themselves as the person who made the complaint, or
 - c) it is essential, having regard to procedural fairness requirements, that the identifying information be disclosed, or
 - d) a conduct reviewer is of the opinion that disclosure of the information is necessary to investigate the matter effectively, or
 - e) it is otherwise in the public interest to do so.
- 5.40 Clause 5.39 does not apply to code of conduct complaints made by voting representatives about other voting representatives or the executive officer.
- 5.41 Where a voting representative makes a code of conduct complaint about another voting representative or the executive officer, and the complainant voting representative considers that compelling grounds exist that would warrant information that identifies or tends to identify them as the complainant not to be disclosed, they may request in writing that such information not be disclosed.
- 5.42 A request made by a complainant voting representative under clause 5.41 must be made at the time they make a code of conduct complaint and must state the grounds upon which the request is made.
- 5.43 The executive officer or chairperson, and where the matter is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, must consider a request made under clause 5.41 before disclosing information that identifies or tends to identify the complainant voting representative, but they are not obliged to comply with the request.
- 5.44 Where a complainant voting representative makes a request under clause 5.41, the executive officer or chairperson or, where the matter is referred to a conduct reviewer, the conduct reviewer, shall notify the voting representative in writing of their intention to disclose information that identifies or tends to identify them prior to disclosing the information.

Code of conduct complaints made as public interest disclosures

- 5.45 These procedures do not override the provisions of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*. Code of conduct complaints that are made as public interest disclosures under that Act are to be managed in accordance with the requirements of that Act, the joint organisation's internal reporting policy, and any guidelines issued by the NSW Ombudsman that relate to the management of public interest disclosures.

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5.46 Where a voting representative makes a code of conduct complaint about another voting representative or the executive officer as a public interest disclosure, before the matter may be dealt with under these procedures, the complainant voting representative must consent in writing to the disclosure of their identity as the complainant.

5.47 Where a complainant voting representative declines to consent to the disclosure of their identity as the complainant under clause 5.46, the executive officer or the chairperson must refer the complaint to the Office for consideration. Such a referral must be made under section 26 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994*.

Special complaints management arrangements

5.48 The executive officer may request in writing that the Office enter into a special complaint's management arrangement with the joint organisation board in relation to code of conduct complaints made by or about a person or persons.

5.49 Where the Office receives a request under clause 5.48, it may agree to enter into a special complaints management arrangement if it is satisfied that the number or nature of code of conduct complaints made by or about a person or persons has:

- a) imposed an undue and disproportionate cost burden on the joint organisation's administration of its code of conduct, or
- b) impeded or disrupted the effective administration by the joint organisation of its code of conduct, or
- c) impeded or disrupted the effective functioning of the joint organisation.

5.50 A special complaints management arrangement must be in writing and must specify the following:

- a) the code of conduct complaints the arrangement relates to, and
- b) the period that the arrangement will be in force.

5.51 The Office may, by notice in writing, amend or terminate a special complaints management arrangement at any time.

5.52 While a special complaints management arrangement is in force, an officer of the Office (the assessing OLG officer) must undertake the preliminary assessment of the code of conduct complaints specified in the arrangement in accordance with the requirements of Part 6 of these procedures.

5.53 Where, following a preliminary assessment, the assessing OLG officer determines that a code of conduct complaint warrants investigation by a conduct reviewer, the assessing OLG officer shall notify the complaints coordinator in writing of their determination and the reasons for their determination. The complaints coordinator must comply with the recommendation of the assessing OLG officer.

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5.54 Prior to the expiry of a special complaints management arrangement, the Office may, at the request of the executive officer, review the arrangement to determine whether it should be renewed or amended.

5.55 A special complaints management arrangement shall expire on the date specified in the arrangement unless renewed under clause 5.54.

PART 6 PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT VOTING REPRESENTATIVES OR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER BY CONDUCT REVIEWERS

Referral of code of conduct complaints about voting representatives or the executive officer to conduct reviewers

6.1 The complaints coordinator must refer all code of conduct complaints about voting representatives or the executive officer that have not been referred to an external agency or declined or resolved by the executive officer, chairperson or their delegate and that have been referred to them under clauses 5.26 or 5.33, to a conduct reviewer within 21 days of receipt of the complaint by the executive officer or the chairperson.

6.2 For the purposes of clause 6.1, the complaints coordinator will refer a complaint to a conduct reviewer selected from:

- a) a panel of conduct reviewers established by the joint organisation board, or
- b) a panel of conduct reviewers established by an organisation approved by the Chief Executive of the Office.

6.3 In selecting a suitable conduct reviewer, the complaints coordinator may have regard to the qualifications and experience of members of the panel of conduct reviewers. Where the conduct reviewer is an incorporated or other entity, the complaints coordinator must also ensure that the person assigned to receive the referral on behalf of the entity meets the selection and eligibility criteria for conduct reviewers prescribed under Part 3 of these procedures.

6.4 A conduct reviewer must not accept the referral of a code of conduct complaint where:

- a) they have a conflict of interest in relation to the matter referred to them, or
- b) a reasonable apprehension of bias arises in relation to their consideration of the matter, or
- c) they or their employer has entered into one or more contracts with the joint organisation (other than contracts relating to the exercise of their functions as a conduct reviewer) in the 2 years preceding the referral, and they or their employer have received or expect to receive payments under the contract or contracts of a value that, when aggregated, exceeds \$100,000, or

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- d) at the time of the referral, they or their employer are the joint organisation's legal service provider or are a member of a panel of legal service providers appointed by the joint organisation.
- 6.5 For the purposes of clause 6.4(a), a conduct reviewer will have a conflict of interest in a matter where a reasonable and informed person would perceive that they could be influenced by a private interest when carrying out their public duty (see clause 5.2 of the Model Code of Conduct).
- 6.6 For the purposes of clause 6.4(b), a reasonable apprehension of bias arises where a fair-minded observer might reasonably apprehend that the conduct reviewer might not bring an impartial and unprejudiced mind to the matter referred to the conduct reviewer.
- 6.7 Where the complaints coordinator refers a matter to a conduct reviewer, they will provide the conduct reviewer with a copy of the code of conduct complaint and any other information relevant to the matter held by the joint organisation, including any information about previous proven breaches and any information that would indicate that the alleged conduct forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour.
- 6.8 The complaints coordinator must notify the complainant in writing that the matter has been referred to a conduct reviewer, and advise which conduct reviewer the matter has been referred to.
- 6.9 Conduct reviewers must comply with these procedures in their consideration of matters that have been referred to them and exercise their functions in a diligent and timely manner.
- 6.10 The complaints coordinator may at any time terminate the referral of a matter to a conduct reviewer and refer the matter to another conduct reviewer where the complaints coordinator is satisfied that the conduct reviewer has failed to:
- a) comply with these procedures in their consideration of the matter, or
 - b) comply with a lawful and reasonable request by the complaints coordinator, or
 - c) exercise their functions in a timely or satisfactory manner.
- 6.11 Where the complaints coordinator terminates a referral to a conduct reviewer under clause 6.10, they must notify the complainant and any other affected person in writing of their decision and the reasons for it and advise them which conduct reviewer the matter has been referred to instead.

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Preliminary assessment of code of conduct complaints about voting representatives or the executive officer by a conduct reviewer

- 6.12 The conduct reviewer is to undertake a preliminary assessment of a complaint referred to them by the complaints coordinator for the purposes of determining how the complaint is to be managed.
- 6.13 The conduct reviewer may determine to do one or more of the following in relation to a complaint referred to them by the complaints coordinator:
- a) to take no action
 - b) to resolve the complaint by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour
 - c) to refer the matter back to the executive officer or, in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, the chairperson, for resolution by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour
 - d) to refer the matter to an external agency
 - e) to investigate the matter.
- 6.14 In determining how to deal with a matter under clause 6.13, the conduct reviewer must have regard to the complaint assessment criteria prescribed under clause 6.31.
- 6.15 The conduct reviewer may make such enquiries the conduct reviewer considers to be reasonably necessary to determine what options to exercise under clause 6.13.
- 6.16 The conduct reviewer may request the complaints coordinator to provide such additional information the conduct reviewer considers to be reasonably necessary to determine what options to exercise in relation to the matter under clause 6.13. The complaints coordinator will, as far as is reasonably practicable, supply any information requested by the conduct reviewer.
- 6.17 The conduct reviewer must refer to the Office any complaints referred to them that should have been referred to the Office under clauses 5.20 and 5.27.
- 6.18 The conduct reviewer must determine to take no action on a complaint that is not a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of these procedures.
- 6.19 The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under clause 6.13, paragraphs (b) or (c) is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the joint organisation's code of conduct.

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- 6.20 Where the conduct reviewer completes their preliminary assessment of a complaint by determining to exercise an option under clause 6.13, paragraphs (a), (b) or (c), they must provide the complainant with written notice of their determination and provide reasons for it, and this will finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 6.21 Where the conduct reviewer refers a complaint to an external agency, they must notify the complainant of the referral in writing unless they form the view, on the advice of the relevant agency, that it would not be appropriate for them to do so.
- 6.22 The conduct reviewer may only determine to investigate a matter where they are satisfied as to the following:
- a) that the complaint is a code of conduct complaint for the purposes of these procedures, and
 - b) that the alleged conduct is sufficiently serious to warrant investigation, and
 - c) that the matter is one that could not or should not be resolved by alternative means.
- 6.23 In determining whether a matter is sufficiently serious to warrant investigation, the conduct reviewer is to consider the following:
- a) the harm or cost that the alleged conduct has caused to any affected individuals and/or the joint organisation
 - b) the likely impact of the alleged conduct on the reputation of the joint organisation and public confidence in it
 - c) whether the alleged conduct was deliberate or undertaken with reckless intent or negligence
 - d) any previous proven breaches by the person whose alleged conduct is the subject of the complaint and/or whether the alleged conduct forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour.
- 6.24 The conduct reviewer must complete their preliminary assessment of the complaint within 28 days of referral of the matter to them by the complaints coordinator and notify the complaints coordinator in writing of the outcome of their assessment.
- 6.25 The conduct reviewer is not obliged to give prior notice to or to consult with any person before making a determination in relation to their preliminary assessment of a complaint, except as may be specifically required under these procedures.

Referral back to the executive officer or chairperson for resolution

- 6.26 Where the conduct reviewer determines to refer a matter back to the executive officer or to the chairperson to be resolved by alternative and appropriate means, they must write to the executive officer or, in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, to the chairperson, recommending the means by which the complaint may be resolved.

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- 6.27 The conduct reviewer must consult with the executive officer or chairperson prior to referring a matter back to them under clause 6.13(c).
- 6.28 The executive officer or chairperson may decline to accept the conduct reviewer's recommendation. In such cases, the conduct reviewer may determine to deal with the complaint by other means under clause 6.13.
- 6.29 Where the conduct reviewer refers a matter back to the executive officer or chairperson under clause 6.13(c), the executive officer or, in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, the chairperson, is responsible for implementing or overseeing the implementation of the conduct reviewer's recommendation.
- 6.30 Where the conduct reviewer refers a matter back to the executive officer or chairperson under clause 6.13(c), the executive officer, or, in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, the chairperson, must advise the complainant in writing of the steps taken to implement the conduct reviewer's recommendation once these steps have been completed.

Complaints assessment criteria

- 6.31 In undertaking the preliminary assessment of a complaint, the conduct reviewer must have regard to the following considerations:
- a) whether the complaint is a code of conduct complaint for the purpose of these procedures
 - b) whether the complaint has been made in a timely manner in accordance with clause 4.4, and if not, whether the allegations are sufficiently serious for compelling grounds to exist for the matter to be dealt with under the joint organisation's code of conduct
 - c) whether the complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith
 - d) whether the complaint discloses prima facie evidence of conduct that, if proven, would constitute a breach of the code of conduct
 - e) whether the complaint raises issues that would be more appropriately dealt with by an external agency
 - f) whether there is or was an alternative and satisfactory means of redress available in relation to the conduct complained of
 - g) whether the complaint is one that can be resolved by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour
 - h) whether the issue/s giving rise to the complaint have previously been addressed or resolved
 - i) any previous proven breaches of the joint organisation's code of conduct
 - j) whether the conduct complained of forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour
 - k) whether there were mitigating circumstances giving rise to the conduct complained of

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- l) the seriousness of the alleged conduct (having regard to the criteria specified in clause 6.23)
- m) the significance of the conduct or the impact of the conduct for the joint organisation
- n) how much time has passed since the alleged conduct occurred
- o) such other considerations that the conduct reviewer considers may be relevant to the assessment of the complaint.

PART 7 INVESTIGATIONS OF CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT VOTING REPRESENTATIVES OR THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER

What matters may a conduct reviewer investigate?

- 7.1 A conduct reviewer (hereafter referred to as an “investigator”) may investigate a code of conduct complaint that has been referred to them by the complaints coordinator and any matters related to or arising from that complaint.
- 7.2 Where an investigator identifies further separate possible breaches of the code of conduct that are not related to or arise from the code of conduct complaint that has been referred to them, they are to report the matters separately in writing to the executive officer, or, in the case of alleged conduct on the part of the executive officer, to the chairperson.
- 7.3 The executive officer or the chairperson or their delegate is to deal with a matter reported to them by an investigator under clause 7.2 as if it were a new code of conduct complaint in accordance with these procedures.

How are investigations to be commenced?

- 7.4 The investigator must at the outset of their investigation provide a written notice of investigation to the respondent. The notice of investigation must:
 - a) disclose the substance of the allegations against the respondent, and
 - b) advise of the relevant provisions of the code of conduct that apply to the alleged conduct, and
 - c) advise of the process to be followed in investigating the matter, and
 - d) advise the respondent of the requirement to maintain confidentiality, and
 - e) invite the respondent to make a written submission in relation to the matter within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator in the notice, and
 - f) provide the respondent the opportunity to address the investigator on the matter within such reasonable time specified in the notice.
- 7.5 The respondent may, within 7 days of receipt of the notice of investigation, request in writing that the investigator provide them with such further information they consider necessary to assist them to identify the

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substance of the allegation against them. An investigator will only be obliged to provide such information that the investigator considers reasonably necessary for the respondent to identify the substance of the allegation against them.

- 7.6 An investigator may at any time prior to issuing a draft report, issue an amended notice of investigation to the respondent in relation to the matter referred to them.
- 7.7 Where an investigator issues an amended notice of investigation, they must provide the respondent with a further opportunity to make a written submission in response to the amended notice of investigation within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator in the amended notice.
- 7.8 The investigator must also, at the outset of their investigation, provide written notice of the investigation to the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the executive officer, or in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, to the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the chairperson. The notice must:
 - a) advise them of the matter the investigator is investigating, and
 - b) in the case of the notice to the complainant, advise them of the requirement to maintain confidentiality, and
 - c) invite the complainant to make a written submission in relation to the matter within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator in the notice.

Written and oral submissions

- 7.9 Where the respondent or the complainant fails to make a written submission in relation to the matter within the period specified by the investigator in their notice of investigation or amended notice of investigation, the investigator may proceed to prepare their draft report without receiving such submissions.
- 7.10 The investigator may accept written submissions received outside the period specified in the notice of investigation or amended notice of investigation.
- 7.11 Prior to preparing a draft report, the investigator must give the respondent an opportunity to address the investigator on the matter being investigated. The respondent may do so in person or by telephone or other electronic means.
- 7.12 Where the respondent fails to accept the opportunity to address the investigator within the period specified by the investigator in the notice of investigation, the investigator may proceed to prepare a draft report without hearing from the respondent.

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7.13 Where the respondent accepts the opportunity to address the investigator in person, they may have a support person or legal adviser in attendance. The support person or legal adviser will act in an advisory or support role to the respondent only. They must not speak on behalf of the respondent or otherwise interfere with or disrupt proceedings.

7.14 The investigator must consider all written and oral submissions made to them in relation to the matter.

How are investigations to be conducted?

7.15 Investigations are to be undertaken without undue delay.

7.16 Investigations are to be undertaken in the absence of the public and in confidence.

7.17 Investigators must make any such enquiries that may be reasonably necessary to establish the facts of the matter.

7.18 Investigators may seek such advice or expert guidance that may be reasonably necessary to assist them with their investigation or the conduct of their investigation.

7.19 An investigator may request that the complaints coordinator provide such further information that the investigator considers may be reasonably necessary for them to establish the facts of the matter. The complaints coordinator will, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the information requested by the investigator.

Referral or resolution of a matter after the commencement of an investigation

7.20 At any time after an investigator has issued a notice of investigation and before they have issued a draft report, an investigator may determine to:

- a) resolve the matter by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour, or
- b) refer the matter to the executive officer, or, in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, to the chairperson, for resolution by alternative and appropriate strategies such as, but not limited to, explanation, counselling, training, mediation, informal discussion, negotiation, a voluntary apology or an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour, or
- c) refer the matter to an external agency.

7.21 Where an investigator determines to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 after the commencement of an investigation, they must do so in accordance with the requirements of Part 6 of these procedures relating to the exercise of these options at the preliminary assessment stage.

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- 7.22 The resolution of a code of conduct complaint under clause 7.20, paragraphs (a) or (b) is not to be taken as a determination that there has been a breach of the joint organisation's code of conduct.
- 7.23 Where an investigator determines to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 after the commencement of an investigation, they may by written notice to the respondent, the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the executive officer, or in the case of a complaint about the executive officer, to the respondent, the complainant, the complaints coordinator and the chairperson, discontinue their investigation of the matter.
- 7.24 Where the investigator discontinues their investigation of a matter under clause 7.23, this shall finalise the consideration of the matter under these procedures.
- 7.25 An investigator is not obliged to give prior notice to or to consult with any person before making a determination to exercise any of the options under clause 7.20 or to discontinue their investigation except as may be specifically required under these procedures.

Draft investigation reports

- 7.26 When an investigator has completed their enquiries and considered any written or oral submissions made to them in relation to a matter, they must prepare a draft of their proposed report.
- 7.27 The investigator must provide their draft report to the respondent and invite them to make a written submission in relation to it within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator.
- 7.28 Where the investigator proposes to make adverse comment about any other person (an affected person) in their report, they must also provide the affected person with relevant extracts of their draft report containing such comment and invite the affected person to make a written submission in relation to it within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the investigator.
- 7.29 The investigator must consider written submissions received in relation to the draft report prior to finalising their report in relation to the matter.
- 7.30 The investigator may, after consideration of all written submissions received in relation to their draft report, make further enquiries into the matter. If, as a result of making further enquiries, the investigator makes any material change to their proposed report that makes new adverse comment about the respondent or an affected person, they must provide the respondent or affected person as the case may be with a further opportunity to make a written submission in relation to the new adverse comment.

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7.31 Where the respondent or an affected person fails to make a written submission in relation to the draft report within the period specified by the investigator, the investigator may proceed to prepare and issue their final report without receiving such submissions.

7.32 The investigator may accept written submissions in relation to the draft report received outside the period specified by the investigator at any time prior to issuing their final report.

Final investigation reports

7.33 Where an investigator issues a notice of investigation they must prepare a final report in relation to the matter unless the investigation is discontinued under clause 7.23.

7.34 An investigator must not prepare a final report in relation to the matter at any time before they have finalised their consideration of the matter in accordance with the requirements of these procedures.

7.35 The investigator's final report must:

- a) make findings of fact in relation to the matter investigated, and,
- b) make a determination that the conduct investigated either,
 - i. constitutes a breach of the code of conduct, or
 - ii. does not constitute a breach of the code of conduct, and
- c) provide reasons for the determination.

7.36 Where the investigator determines that the conduct investigated constitutes a breach of the code of conduct, the investigator may make one or more of the following recommendations:

- a) that the joint organisation revise any of its policies, practices or procedures
- b) that the respondent undertake any training or other education relevant to the conduct giving rise to the breach
- c) that the respondent be counselled for their conduct
- d) that the respondent be removed from membership of a committee of the joint organisation or any other body or organisation that the respondent serves on as the joint organisation's representative
- e) that the respondent gives an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour in such time and form specified by the recommendation
- f) that the respondent apologise to any person or organisation affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the recommendation
- g) that findings of inappropriate conduct be made public by publishing the investigator's findings and determination in the minutes of the joint organisation board meeting at which the matter is considered
- h) in the case of a breach by the executive officer, that action be taken under the executive officer's contract

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- i) in the case of a breach by a voting representative, that the voting representative be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA
- j) in the case of a breach by a voting representative, that the joint organisation board resolves as follows:
 - i. that the voting representative be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA, and
 - ii. that the matter be referred to the Office for further action under the misconduct provisions of the LGA.

7.37 Where the investigator determines that the conduct investigated does not constitute a breach of the code of conduct, the investigator may make one or more of the following recommendations:

- a) that the joint organisation revise any of its policies, practices or procedures
- b) that a person or persons undertake any training or other education.

7.38 In making a recommendation under clause 7.36, the investigator may have regard to the following:

- a) the seriousness of the breach
- b) whether the breach can be easily remedied or rectified
- c) whether the respondent has remedied or rectified their conduct
- d) whether the respondent has expressed contrition
- e) whether there were any mitigating circumstances
- f) the age, physical or mental health or special infirmity of the respondent
- g) whether the breach is technical or trivial only
- h) any previous proven breaches
- i) whether the breach forms part of an ongoing pattern of behaviour
- j) the degree of reckless intention or negligence of the respondent
- k) the extent to which the breach has affected other parties or the joint organisation as a whole
- l) the harm or potential harm to the reputation of the joint organisation or local government in general arising from the conduct
- m) whether the findings and recommendations can be justified in terms of the public interest and would withstand public scrutiny
- n) whether an educative approach would be more appropriate than a punitive one
- o) the relative costs and benefits of taking formal disciplinary action as opposed to taking no action or taking informal action
- p) what action or remedy would be in the public interest.

7.39 Where the investigator proposes to make a recommendation under clause 7.36(j), the investigator must first consult with the Office on their proposed findings, determination and recommendation prior to finalising their report, and must take any comments by the Office into consideration when finalising their report.

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7.40 At a minimum, the investigator's final report must contain the following information:

- a) a description of the allegations against the respondent
- b) the relevant provisions of the code of conduct that apply to the alleged conduct investigated
- c) a statement of reasons as to why the matter warranted investigation (having regard to the criteria specified in clause 6.23)
- d) a statement of reasons as to why the matter was one that could not or should not be resolved by alternative means
- e) a description of any attempts made to resolve the matter by use of alternative means
- f) the steps taken to investigate the matter
- g) the facts of the matter
- h) the investigator's findings in relation to the facts of the matter and the reasons for those findings
- i) the investigator's determination and the reasons for that determination
- j) any recommendations.

7.41 The investigator must provide a copy of their report to the complaints coordinator and the respondent.

7.42 At the time the investigator provides a copy of their report to the complaints coordinator and the respondent, the investigator must provide the complainant with a written statement containing the following information:

- a) the investigator's findings in relation to the facts of the matter and the reasons for those findings
- b) the investigator's determination and the reasons for that determination
- c) any recommendations, and
- d) such other additional information that the investigator considers may be relevant.

7.43 Where the investigator has determined that there has not been a breach of the code of conduct, the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the executive officer or, where the report relates to the executive officer's conduct, to the chairperson, and this will finalise consideration of the matter under these procedures.

7.44 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations under clause 7.36, paragraph (a) only, the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the executive officer. Where the executive officer agrees with the recommendation/s, the executive officer is responsible for implementing the recommendation/s.

7.45 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations

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under clause 7.36, paragraphs (b) or (c) only, the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the investigator's report to the executive officer or, where the report relates to the executive officer's conduct, to the chairperson. The executive officer is responsible for arranging the implementation of the recommendation/s where the report relates to a voting representative's conduct. The chairperson is responsible for arranging the implementation of the recommendation/s where the report relates to the executive officer's conduct.

7.46 Where the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and makes a recommendation or recommendations under clause 7.36, paragraphs (d) to (j) (whether or not in conjunction with recommendations made under clause 7.36, paragraphs (a) to (c)), the complaints coordinator must, where practicable, arrange for the investigator's report to be reported to the next ordinary joint organisation board meeting for the joint organisation's consideration, unless the meeting is to be held within the 4 weeks prior to an ordinary local government election, in which case the report must be reported to the first ordinary joint organisation board meeting following the election.

Consideration of the final investigation report by the joint organisation board

7.47 The role of the joint organisation board in relation to a final investigation report is to impose a sanction if the investigator has determined that there has been a breach of the code of conduct and has made a recommendation in their final report under clause 7.36, paragraphs (d) to (j) (whether or not in conjunction with recommendations made under clause 7.36, paragraphs (a) to (c)).

7.48 The joint organisation board is to close its meeting to the public to consider the final investigation report in cases where it is permitted to do so under section 10A of the LGA.

7.49 Where the complainant is a voting representative, they must absent themselves from the meeting and take no part in any discussion or voting on the matter. The complainant voting representative may absent themselves without making any disclosure of interest in relation to the matter unless otherwise required to do so under the code of conduct.

7.50 Prior to imposing a sanction, the joint organisation board must provide the respondent with an opportunity to make a submission to the joint organisation board. A submission may be made orally or in writing. The respondent is to confine their submission to addressing the investigator's recommendation/s.

7.51 Once the respondent has made their submission they must absent themselves from the meeting and, where they are a voting representative, take no part in any discussion or voting on the matter.

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- 7.52 The joint organisation board must not invite submissions from other persons for the purpose of seeking to rehear evidence previously considered by the investigator.
- 7.53 Prior to imposing a sanction, the joint organisation board may by resolution:
- a) request that the investigator make additional enquiries and/or provide additional information to it in a supplementary report, or
 - b) seek an opinion from the Office in relation to the report.
- 7.54 The joint organisation board may, by resolution, defer further consideration of the matter pending the receipt of a supplementary report from the investigator or an opinion from the Office.
- 7.55 The investigator may make additional enquiries for the purpose of preparing a supplementary report.
- 7.56 Where the investigator prepares a supplementary report, they must provide copies to the complaints coordinator who shall provide a copy each to the joint organisation board and the respondent.
- 7.57 The investigator is not obliged to notify or consult with any person prior to submitting the supplementary report to the complaints coordinator.
- 7.58 The joint organisation board is only required to provide the respondent a further opportunity to make an oral or written submission on a supplementary report if the supplementary report contains new information that is adverse to them.
- 7.59 A joint organisation board may by resolution impose one or more of the following sanctions on a respondent:
- a) that the respondent undertake any training or other education relevant to the conduct giving rise to the breach
 - b) that the respondent be counselled for their conduct
 - c) that the respondent be removed from membership of a committee of the joint organisation or any other body or organisation that the respondent serves on as the joint organisation's representative
 - d) that the respondent gives an undertaking not to repeat the offending behaviour in such time and form specified by the resolution
 - e) that the respondent apologise to any person or organisation affected by the breach in such a time and form specified by the resolution
 - f) that findings of inappropriate conduct be made public by publishing the investigator's findings and determination in the minutes of the meeting
 - g) in the case of a breach by the executive officer, that action be taken under the executive officer's contract for the breach

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- h) in the case of a breach by a voting representative, that the voting representative be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA
- i) in the case of a breach by a voting representative:
 - i. that the voting representative be formally censured for the breach under section 440G of the LGA, and
 - ii. that the matter be referred to the Office for further action under the misconduct provisions of the LGA.

7.60 The joint organisation board is not obliged to adopt the investigator's recommendation/s. Where the joint organisation board proposes not to adopt one or more of the investigator's recommendation/s, the joint organisation board must resolve not to adopt the recommendation/s and state in its resolution the reasons for its decision.

7.61 Where the joint organisation board proposes to impose a sanction on the respondent under clause 7.59 that is different to the sanction recommended by the investigator in their final report, the joint organisation board must state in its resolution the reasons for its decision.

7.62 Where the joint organisation board resolves not to adopt the investigator's recommendation/s or imposes a sanction on the respondent under clause 7.59 that is different to the sanction recommended by the investigator, the complaints coordinator must notify the Office of the joint organisation board's decision and the reasons for it.

PART 8 OVERSIGHT AND RIGHTS OF REVIEW

The Office's powers of review

8.1 The Office may, at any time, whether or not in response to a request, review the consideration of a matter under a joint organisation's code of conduct where it is concerned that a person has failed to comply with a requirement prescribed under these procedures or has misinterpreted or misapplied the standards of conduct prescribed under the code of conduct in their consideration of a matter.

8.2 The Office may direct any person, including the joint organisation board, to defer taking further action in relation to a matter under consideration under the joint organisation's code of conduct pending the completion of its review. Any person the subject of a direction must comply with the direction.

8.3 Where the Office undertakes a review of a matter under clause 8.1, it will notify the complaints coordinator and any other affected persons, of the outcome of the review.

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Complaints about conduct reviewers

- 8.4 The executive officer or their delegate must refer code of conduct complaints about conduct reviewers to the Office for its consideration.
- 8.5 The executive officer must notify the complainant of the referral of their complaint about the conduct reviewer in writing.
- 8.6 The executive officer must implement any recommendation made by the Office as a result of its consideration of a complaint about a conduct reviewer.

Practice rulings

- 8.7 Where a respondent and an investigator are in dispute over a requirement under these procedures, either person may make a request in writing to the Office to make a ruling on a question of procedure (a practice ruling).
- 8.8 Where the Office receives a request in writing for a practice ruling, the Office may provide notice in writing of its ruling and the reasons for it to the person who requested it and to the investigator, where that person is different.
- 8.9 Where the Office makes a practice ruling, all parties must comply with it.
- 8.10 The Office may decline to make a practice ruling. Where the Office declines to make a practice ruling, it will provide notice in writing of its decision and the reasons for it to the person who requested it and to the investigator, where that person is different.

Review of decisions to impose sanctions

- 8.11 A person who is the subject of a sanction imposed under Part 7 of these procedures other than one imposed under clause 7.59, paragraph (i), may, within 28 days of the sanction being imposed, seek a review of the investigator's determination and recommendation by the Office.
- 8.12 A review under clause 8.11 may be sought on the following grounds:
 - a) that the investigator has failed to comply with a requirement under these procedures, or
 - b) that the investigator has misinterpreted or misapplied the standards of conduct prescribed under the code of conduct, or
 - c) that in imposing its sanction, the joint organisation board has failed to comply with a requirement under these procedures.
- 8.13 A request for a review made under clause 8.11 must be made in writing and must specify the grounds upon which the person believes the investigator or the joint organisation board has erred.

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- 8.14 The Office may decline to conduct a review, in cases where the grounds upon which the review is sought are not sufficiently specified.
- 8.15 The Office may undertake a review of a matter without receiving a request under clause 8.11.
- 8.16 The Office will undertake a review of the matter on the papers. However, the Office may request that the complaints coordinator provide such further information that the Office considers reasonably necessary for it to review the matter. The complaints coordinator must, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the information requested by the Office.
- 8.17 Where a person requests a review under clause 8.11, the Office may direct the joint organisation board to defer any action to implement a sanction. The joint organisation board must comply with a direction to defer action by the Office.
- 8.18 The Office must notify the person who requested the review and the complaints coordinator of the outcome of the Office's review in writing and the reasons for its decision. In doing so, the Office may comment on any other matters the Office considers to be relevant.
- 8.19 Where the Office considers that the investigator or the joint organisation board has erred, the Office may recommend that a decision to impose a sanction under these procedures be reviewed.
- 8.20 In the case of a sanction implemented by the executive officer or chairperson under clause 7.45, where the Office recommends that the decision to impose a sanction be reviewed:
- a) the complaints coordinator must provide a copy of the Office's determination in relation to the matter to the executive officer or the chairperson, and
 - b) the executive officer or chairperson must review any action taken by them to implement the sanction, and
 - c) the executive officer or chairperson must consider the Office's recommendation in doing so.
- 8.21 In the case of a sanction imposed by the joint organisation board by resolution under clause 7.59, where the Office recommends that the decision to impose a sanction be reviewed:
- a) the complaints coordinator must, where practicable, arrange for the Office's determination to be tabled at the next ordinary joint organisation board meeting unless the meeting is to be held within the 4 weeks prior to an ordinary local government election, in which case it must be tabled at the first ordinary joint organisation board meeting following the election, and
 - b) the joint organisation board must:
 - i. review its decision to impose the sanction, and
 - ii. consider the Office's recommendation in doing so, and

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- iii. resolve to either rescind or reaffirm its previous resolution in relation to the matter.

8.22 Where, having reviewed its previous decision in relation to a matter under clause 8.21, the joint organisation board resolves to reaffirm its previous decision, the joint organisation board must state in its resolution its reasons for doing so.

PART 9 PROCEDURAL IRREGULARITIES

- 9.1 A failure to comply with these procedures does not, on its own, constitute a breach of the code of conduct, except as may be otherwise specifically provided under the code of conduct.
- 9.2 A failure to comply with these procedures will not render a decision made in relation to a matter invalid where:
- a) the non-compliance is isolated and/or minor in nature, or
 - b) reasonable steps are taken to correct the non-compliance, or
 - c) reasonable steps are taken to address the consequences of the non-compliance.

PART 10 PRACTICE DIRECTIONS

- 10.1 The Office may at any time issue a practice direction in relation to the application of these procedures.
- 10.2 The Office will issue practice directions in writing, by circular to all joint organisations.
- 10.3 All persons performing a function prescribed under these procedures must consider the Office's practice directions when performing the function.

PART 11 REPORTING STATISTICS ON CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS ABOUT VOTING REPRESENTATIVES AND THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- 11.1 The complaints coordinator must arrange for the following statistics to be reported to the joint organisation within 3 months of the end of September of each year:
- a) the total number of code of conduct complaints made about voting representatives and the executive officer under the code of conduct in the year to September (the reporting period)
 - b) the number of code of conduct complaints referred to a conduct reviewer during the reporting period

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- c) the number of code of conduct complaints finalised by a conduct reviewer at the preliminary assessment stage during the reporting period and the outcome of those complaints
- d) the number of code of conduct complaints investigated by a conduct reviewer during the reporting period
- e) without identifying particular matters, the outcome of investigations completed under these procedures during the reporting period
- f) the number of matters reviewed by the Office during the reporting period and, without identifying particular matters, the outcome of the reviews, and
- g) the total cost of dealing with code of conduct complaints made about voting representatives and the executive officer during the reporting period, including staff costs.

11.2 The joint organisation is to provide the Office with a report containing the statistics referred to in clause 11.1 within 3 months of the end of September of each year.

PART 12 CONFIDENTIALITY

12.1 Information about code of conduct complaints and the management and investigation of code of conduct complaints is to be treated as confidential and is not to be publicly disclosed except as may be otherwise specifically required or permitted under these procedures.

12.2 Where a complainant publicly discloses information on one or more occasions about a code of conduct complaint they have made or purported to make, the executive officer or their delegate may, with the consent of the Office, determine that the complainant is to receive no further information about their complaint and any future code of conduct complaint they make or purport to make.

12.3 Prior to seeking the Office's consent under clause 12.2, the executive officer or their delegate must give the complainant written notice of their intention to seek the Office's consent, invite them to make a written submission within at least 14 days or such other period specified by the executive officer or their delegate, and consider any submission made by them.

12.4 In giving its consent under clause 12.2, the Office must consider any submission made by the complainant to the executive officer or their delegate.

12.5 The executive officer or their delegate must give written notice of a determination made under clause 12.2 to:

- a) the complainant
- b) the complaints coordinator
- c) the Office, and

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d) any other person the executive officer or their delegate considers should be notified of the determination.

12.6 Any requirement under these procedures that a complainant is to be provided with information about a code of conduct complaint that they have made or purported to make, will not apply to a complainant the subject of a determination made by the executive officer or their delegate under clause 12.2.

12.7 Clause 12.6 does not override any entitlement a person may have to access to joint organisation information under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* or to receive information under the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994* in relation to a complaint they have made.