

Public Interest Disclosures Policy

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All agencies in NSW are required to have a Public Interest Disclosure (**PID**) Policy under section 42 of the *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022* (**PID Act**).

At Wagga Wagga City Council, we take reports of serious wrongdoing seriously. We are committed to building a 'speak up' culture where public officials are encouraged to report any conduct that they reasonably believe involves wrongdoing.

The integrity of our agency relies upon our staff, volunteers, contractors and subcontractors speaking up when they become aware of wrongdoing.

This policy sets out:

- how Wagga Wagga City Council will support and protect you if you come forward with a report of serious wrongdoing
- how we will deal with the report and our other responsibilities under the PID Act
- who to contact if you want to make a report
- how to make a report
- the protections which are available to you under the PID Act.

This policy also documents our commitment to building a speak up culture. Part of that speak up culture is having in place a framework that facilitates public interest reporting of wrongdoing by:

- protecting those who speak up from detrimental action
- imposing duties on agencies who receive reports of wrongdoing to take appropriate action to investigate or otherwise deal with them.

In NSW, that framework is the PID Act.

Who does this policy apply to?

This policy applies to, and for the benefit of, all public officials in NSW. You are a public official if you are:

- an employee of Council (permanent full-time and part-time employee and temporary or casual employee)
- a Councillor
- an individual appointed to an advisory committee of Council
- a person providing services or exercising functions on behalf of Council, including a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer
- an employee, partner or officer of an entity that provides services, under contract, subcontract or other arrangement, on behalf of Council or exercises functions of Council, and are involved in providing those services or exercising those functions

The General Manager, other nominated disclosure officers and managers within Council have specific responsibilities under the PID Act. This policy also provides information on how people in these roles will fulfil their responsibilities. Other public officials who work in and for the public sector, but do not work for Council may use this policy if they want information on who they can report wrongdoing to within Council.

Who does this policy not apply to?

This policy does not apply to:

- people who have received services from Council and want to make a complaint about those services
- people, such as suppliers who provide services to Council. For example, employees of a company that sold computer software to Council.

This means that if you are not a public official, this policy does not apply to your complaint (there are some circumstances where a complaint can be deemed to be a voluntary PID, see section 1(i) of this policy for more information).

However, you can still make a complaint to Council. This can be done through Council's complaints handling process outlined in the Complaints Handling Policy and by contacting Council on 1300 292 442 or visiting Council's website.

What is contained in this policy?

This policy will provide you with information on the following:

- ways you can make a voluntary PID to Council under the PID Act
- the names and contact details for the nominated disclosure officers in Council
- the roles and responsibilities of people who hold particular roles under the PID Act and who are employees of Council
- what information you will receive once you have made a voluntary PID
- protections available to people who make a report of serious wrongdoing under the PID Act and what we will do to protect you
- Council procedures for dealing with disclosures
- Council procedures for managing the risk of detrimental action and reporting detrimental action

- Council record-keeping and reporting requirements
- how Council will ensure it complies with the PID Act and this policy.

If you require further information about this policy, how public interest disclosures will be handled and the PID Act you can:

- confidentially contact a nominated disclosure officer within Council
- contact the PID Advice Team within the NSW Ombudsman by phone: (02) 9286 1000 or email: pidadvice@ombo.nsw.gov.au, or
- access the NSW Ombudsman's PID guidelines which are available on its website.

If you require legal advice with respect to the PID Act or your obligations under the PID Act, you may need to seek independent legal advice.

1. How to make a report of serious wrongdoing

(a) Reports, complaints and grievances

When a public official reports a suspected or possible wrongdoing in the public sector, their report will be a PID if it has certain features which are set out in the PID Act.

Some internal complaints or internal grievances may also be PIDs, as long as they have the features of a PID. If an internal complaint or grievance is a report of serious wrongdoing, we will consider whether it is a PID. If it is a PID, we will deal with it as set out in this policy, but we will also make sure we follow our Complaint Handling Policy, as applicable.

It is important that we quickly recognise that we have received a PID. This is because once a PID is received, the person who has made the report is entitled to certain protections and we have certain decisions that we have to make on how we will deal with the PID and how we will protect and support the person who has made the report.

(b) When will a report be a PID?

There are three (3) types of PIDs in the PID Act. These are:

1. **Voluntary PID:** This is a PID where a report has been made by the public official because they decided, of their own accord, to come forward and disclose what they know.
2. **Mandatory PID:** This is a PID where the public official has made a report about serious wrongdoing because they have a legal obligation to make that report, or because making that report is an ordinary aspect of their role or function in an agency.
3. **Witness PID:** This is a PID where a person discloses information during an investigation of serious wrongdoing following a request or requirement of the investigator.

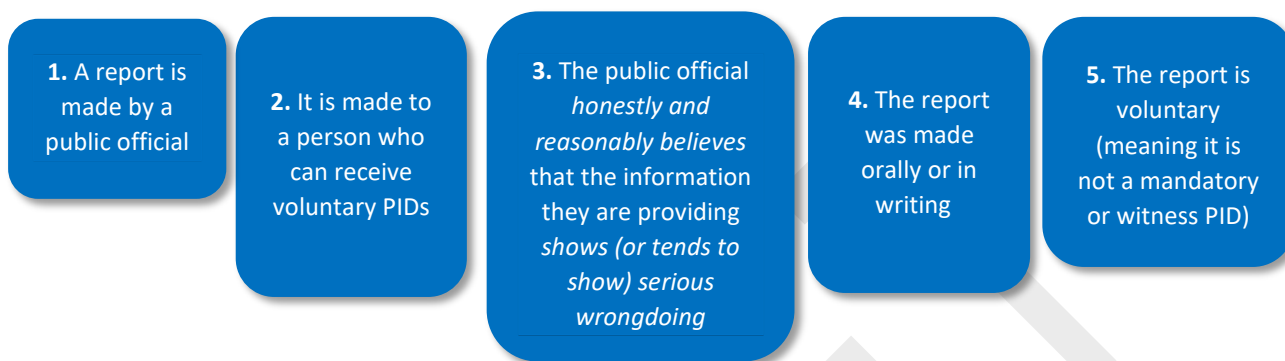
This policy mostly relates to making a voluntary PID and how we will deal with voluntary PIDs. People who make a mandatory PID or a witness PID are still entitled to protection. More information about protections is available in section 2 of this policy.

You can find more information about mandatory and witness PIDs in the Ombudsman's guidelines 'Dealing with mandatory PIDs' and 'Dealing with witness PIDs'.

Voluntary PIDs are the kind of PIDs most people have in mind when they think about public interest reporting and 'whistleblowing'.

They involve a public official making a report because they have information that they believe shows (or tends to show) serious wrongdoing, where they are not under a legal obligation to make that report and where it is not an ordinary part of their role to report such wrongdoing.

A report is a voluntary PID if it has the following five features, which are set out in sections 24 to 27 of the PID Act:



If the report has all five features, it is a voluntary PID.

You will not be expected to prove that what you reported actually happened or is serious wrongdoing. You *do* have to honestly believe, on reasonable grounds, that the information you are reporting shows or tends to show serious wrongdoing.

Even though you do not have to prove the serious wrongdoing happened or provide evidence, a mere allegation with no supporting information is unlikely to meet this test.

If we make an error and do not identify that you have made a voluntary PID, you will still be entitled to the protections under the PID Act.

If you make a report and believe we have made an error by not identifying that you have made a voluntary PID, you should raise this with a nominated disclosure officer or your contact officer for the report. If you are still not satisfied with this outcome, you can seek an internal review or we make seek to conciliate the matter. You may also contact the NSW Ombudsman. Further information on rights to internal review and conciliation is found in section 7 of this policy.

(c) Who can make a voluntary PID?

Any public official can make a voluntary PID — see ‘Who this policy applies to’. You are a public official if:

- you are employed by Council
- you are a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer who provides services, or exercises functions, on behalf of Council, or
- you work for an entity (such as a non-government organisation) who is contracted by Council to provide services or exercise functions on behalf of Council — if you are involved in undertaking that contracted work.

A public official can make a PID about serious wrongdoing relating to *any* agency, not just the agency they are working for. This means that we may receive PIDs from public officials outside our agency. It also means that you can make a PID to any agency, including an integrity agency like the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and the NSW Ombudsman. Annexure B of this policy has a list of integrity agencies.

(d) What is serious wrongdoing?

Reports must be of one or more of the following categories of *serious wrongdoing* to be a voluntary PID (in addition to having the other features set out here). Serious wrongdoing is defined in the PID Act as the following.

Corrupt Conduct

Corrupt conduct is defined in Sections 8 and 9 of the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988* and is broadly:

- (a) any conduct of any person, including a Councillor official that adversely affects, or that could adversely affect, either directly or indirectly, the honest or impartial exercise of official functions by any public official, any group or body of public officials or any public authority
- (b) any dishonest or partial exercise of any official functions by a Council official
- (c) any conduct by a Council official that constitutes or involves a breach of public trust, or
- (d) any conduct of a Council official that involves the misuse of information or material that he or she has acquired in the course of his or her official functions, whether or not for his or her benefit or for the benefit of any other person.

Some examples of corrupt conduct include, but are not limited to:

- Bribery
- Obtaining or offering secret commissions
- Collusive tendering
- Defrauding the public revenue
- Voting on a development matter in which the Councillor has an undisclosed financial interest
- Selling confidential information
- Election fraud

Serious Maladministration

Maladministration is conduct that involves action or inaction of a serious nature that is contrary to law, unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory or based wholly or partly on improper motives.

For example, this could include, but is not limited to:

- making a decision and/or taking action that is unlawful
- refusing to grant someone a licence for reasons that are not related to the merits of their application.
- an agency systemically failing to comply with proper recruitment processes when hiring staff

Privacy contravention

A breach of the Privacy Act is a failure to properly fulfil functions under the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* (PPIP Act):

For example, this could include:

- unlawfully accessing a person's personal information on an agency's database

Government information contravention

A breach of the GIPA Act is a failure to properly fulfil functions under the *Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009* (GIPA Act).

For example, this could include:

- destroying, concealing or altering records to prevent them from being released
- intentionally overlooking documents that are clearly covered by an access application
- knowingly making decisions that are contrary to the legislation
- directing another person to make a decision that is contrary to the legislation

Local Government pecuniary interest contravention

A Local Government pecuniary interest contravention is a failure to fulfil certain functions under the *Local Government Act 1993* relating to the management of pecuniary interests. These include obligations to lodge disclosure of interests returns, lodge written declarations and disclose pecuniary interests at Council and Council committee meetings. A pecuniary interest is an interest that a person has in a matter because of a reasonable likelihood or expectation of appreciable financial gain or loss to the person.

The onus is on Councillors, Council delegates, Council staff and other people to determine whether they are affected by the pecuniary interest provisions in relation to a matter under consideration by Council.

For example, this could include:

- a Council staff member recommending a family member for a Council contract and not declaring the relationship
- the General Manager holding an undisclosed shareholding in a company competing for a Council contract
- A Councillor participating in consideration of a Development Application for a property they or their family have an interest in

Serious and Substantial Waste of Public Money

Serious and substantial waste is the uneconomical, inefficient or ineffective use of resources that could result in the loss or wastage of public money. This includes all revenue, loans and other money collected, received or held by, for or on account of Council.

For example, this could include but is not limited to:

- misappropriation or misuse of public property
- not following a competitive tendering process for a large-scale contract
- having bad or no processes in place for systems involving large amounts of public funds
- the purchase of unnecessary or inadequate goods or services

Other wrongdoing

Although reports about the previous five categories of conduct can attract the specific protections of the PID Act, you should report all activities or incidents that you believe are wrong.

For example, these could include:

- harassment or unlawful discrimination
- practices that endanger the health or safety of staff or the public

These types of issues should be reported to a supervisor, in line with Council's policies.

Even if these reports are not dealt with as public interest disclosures, Council will consider each matter and make every attempt to protect the staff member making the report from any form of reprisal.

When you make your report, you do not need to state to Council what category of serious wrongdoing you are reporting or that you are reporting serious wrongdoing.

(e) Who can I make a voluntary PID to?

For a report to be a voluntary PID, it must be made to certain public officials.

Making a report to a public official who works for Council

You can make a report inside Council to:

- the General Manager
- a disclosure officer for Council — a list of disclosure officers for Council and their contact details can be found at Annexure A of this policy
- your manager — this is the person who directly, or indirectly, supervises you. It can also be the person who you directly, or indirectly, report to. You may have more than one manager. Your manager will make sure that the report is communicated to a disclosure officer on your behalf or may accompany you while you make the report to a disclosure officer.
- For a public official who is a person providing services or exercising functions on behalf of an agency (including a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer) or an employee, partner or officer of an entity that provides services on behalf of an agency or exercises functions of an agency — their manager is taken to be the public official in that agency who oversees those services or functions, or who manages the relevant contract or volunteering arrangement.

Making a report to a recipient outside of Council

You can also make your report to a public official in another agency (meaning an agency you do not work for) or an integrity agency. These include:

- the head of another agency — this means the head of any public service agency
- an integrity agency — a list of integrity agencies is located at Annexure B of this policy
- a disclosure officer for another agency — ways to contact disclosure officers for other agencies is located in an agency's PID policy which can be found on their public website
- a Minister or a member of a Minister's staff but the report must be made in writing.

If you choose to make a disclosure outside of Council, it is possible that your disclosure will be referred back to Council so that appropriate action can be taken.

Making a report to a Member of Parliament or journalist

Disclosures to MPs or journalists are different to other reports. You can only disclose a report of wrongdoing as a voluntary PID to an MP or journalist in the following circumstances:

- You must have first made substantially the same disclosure (described here as a 'previous disclosure') to someone who can receive disclosures.
- The previous disclosure must be substantially true.
- You did not make the previous disclosure anonymously.
- You did not give a written waiver of your right to receive information relating to your previous disclosure.
- You did not receive the following from Council:
 - notification that Council will not investigate the serious wrongdoing and will also not refer the previous disclosure to another agency, or
 - the following information at the end of the investigation period:
 - notice of Council's decision to investigate the serious wrongdoing
 - a description of the results of an investigation into the serious wrongdoing
 - details of proposed or recommended corrective action as a result of the previous disclosure or investigation.

Investigation period means:

- after six months from the previous disclosure being made, or
- after 12 months if you applied for an internal review of the agency's decision within six months of making the disclosure.

If all the above requirements are met, your disclosure to an MP or journalist may be a voluntary PID.

(f) What form should a voluntary PID take?

You can make a voluntary PID:

- **In writing** — this could be an email or letter to a person who can receive voluntary PIDs.
- **Orally** — have a private discussion with a person who can receive voluntary PIDs. This can be face-to-face, via telephone or virtually.
- **Anonymously** — write an email or letter or call a person who can receive PIDs to make a report without providing your name or anything that might identify you as the maker of the report. A report will only be considered anonymous if there is no reasonable or practical way of communicating with the person making the report. Even if you choose to remain anonymous, you will still be protected under the PID Act. It may be difficult, however, for Council to investigate the matter(s) you have disclosed if we cannot contact you for further information.

(g) What should I include in my report?

You should provide as much information as possible so we can deal with the report effectively. The type of information you should include is:

- date, time and location of key events
- names of person(s) involved in the suspected wrongdoing, their role, title and how they are involved
- your relationship with the person(s) involved, such as whether you work closely with them
- your explanation of the matter you are reporting
- how you became aware of the matter you are reporting
- possible witnesses
- other information you have that supports your report

(h) What if I am not sure if my report is a PID?

You should report all wrongdoing you become aware of regardless of whether you think it is serious wrongdoing. It is important Council to understand what is or may be occurring.

We are then responsible for making sure your report is handled appropriately under the PID Act, or if it is not a PID, in line with our other procedures. Even if your report is not a PID, it may fall within another one of the agency's policies for dealing with reports, allegations or complaints.

(i) Deeming that a report is a voluntary PID

The General Manager can, in certain circumstances, determine that a report is a voluntary PID even if the report does not otherwise have all the features of a voluntary PID. This is known as the 'deeming power'.

By deeming that a report is a voluntary PID, it ensures that reporters are provided with protections under the PID Act.

If you make a report that has not met all the requirements of a voluntary PID, you can refer your matter to the General Manager or their delegate to request that they consider deeming your report to be a voluntary PID.

A decision to deem a report to be a voluntary PID is at the discretion of the General Manager or their delegate. For more information about the deeming power, see the Ombudsman's guideline 'Deeming that a disclosure is a voluntary PID'.

(j) Who can I talk to if I have questions or concerns?

More information around PIDs is available on Council's intranet and internet. Staff can also access advice and guidance from Council's Disclosure Coordinator being the Manager Governance and Risk, Council's Disclosures Officers and the NSW Ombudsman's website at www.ombo.nsw.gov.au

2. Protections

(a) How is the maker of a voluntary PID protected?

When you make a voluntary PID you receive special protections under the PID Act.

We are committed to taking all reasonable steps to protect you from detriment as a result of having made a PID. We are also committed to maintaining your confidentiality as much as possible while the PID is being dealt with.

We will not tolerate any type of detrimental action being taken against you because you have made a report, might make a report or are believed to have made a report.

The maker of a voluntary PID is protected in the following ways:

- *Protection from detrimental action*
 - A person cannot take detrimental action against another person because they have made a voluntary PID or are considering making a PID. Detrimental action includes bullying, harassment, intimidation or dismissal.
 - Once we become aware that a voluntary PID by a person employed or otherwise associated with Council that concerns serious wrongdoing relating to Council has been made, Council will undertake a risk assessment and take steps to mitigate the risk of detrimental action occurring against the person who made the voluntary PID.
 - It is a criminal offence for someone to take detrimental action against a person because they have made or may make a voluntary PID. It is punishable by a maximum penalty of 200 penalty units or imprisonment for five years or both.
 - A person may seek compensation where unlawful detrimental action has been taken against them.
 - A person can apply for a court order (injunction) where detrimental action is threatened or has occurred (for example, an order to prevent dismissal or to require reinstatement).

Note that a person who makes a PID can still be subject to reasonable management action (such as ordinary performance reviews and performance management). Provided such action is not taken because of the PID, it is not detrimental action under the PID Act.

- *Immunity from civil and criminal liability*

Some public officials are often subject to a duty of confidentiality that prevents them disclosing certain information that they obtain or become aware of at work. Sometimes, in order to make a PID, public officials will need to breach or disregard such confidentiality duties. If that happens, a public official cannot be disciplined, sued or criminally charged for breaching confidentiality.

- *Confidentiality*

Public officials and agencies must not disclose information tending to identify a person as the maker of a voluntary PID unless doing so is permitted by the PID Act.

- *Protection from liability for own past conduct*

The Attorney General can give the maker an undertaking that a disclosure of their own past conduct will not be used against them if a person discloses their own wrongdoing or misconduct while making a report. This undertaking can only be given on application by an integrity agency to the Attorney General.

When a staff member or Councillor reports wrongdoing, Council will undertake a thorough risk assessment to identify the risk to you of detrimental action in reprisal for reporting, as well as indirect but related risks of workplace conflict or difficulties. The risk assessment will also identify strategies to deal with those risks and determine the level of protection and support that is appropriate.

Depending on the circumstances, Council may:

- relocate the reporter or the staff member who is the subject of the allegation within the current workplace
- transfer the reporter or the staff member who is the subject of the allegation to another position for which they are qualified
- grant the reporter or the staff member who is the subject of the allegation leave of absence during the investigation of the disclosure

These courses of action are not punishment and will only be taken in consultation with the reporter.

(b) Protections for people who make mandatory and witness PIDs

Apart from PIDs that are made voluntarily by public officials, there are other types of reports that are recognised as PIDs under the PID Act:

- *A mandatory PID:* This is a PID where the public official has made the report about serious wrongdoing because they have a legal obligation to make that report, or because making that report is an ordinary aspect of their role or function in an agency.
- *A witness PID:* This is a PID where a person discloses information during an investigation of serious wrongdoing following a request or requirement of the investigator.

Protections for makers of mandatory and witness PIDs are detailed in the table below.

Protection	Mandatory PID	Witness PID
Detrimental action — It is an offence to take detrimental action against a person based on the suspicion, belief or awareness that a person has made, may have made or may make a PID.	P	P
Right to compensation — A person can initiate proceedings and seek compensation for injury, damage or loss suffered as a result of detrimental action being taken against them.	P	P

Protection	Mandatory PID	Witness PID
Ability to seek injunction — An injunction can be sought to prevent the commission or possible commission of a detrimental action offence against a person. For example, an order to prevent dismissal or to require reinstatement.	P	P
Immunity from civil and criminal liability — a person will not incur civil or criminal liability if the person breaches a duty of confidentiality while making a disclosure. This means that legal action cannot be taken against a person for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> breaching a duty of secrecy or confidentiality, or breaching another restriction on disclosure. 	P	P

3. Reporting detrimental action

If you experience adverse treatment or detrimental action has been or is being taken against you or someone else in reprisal for reporting wrongdoing, you should tell your supervisor, the Disclosures Coordinator or the *General Manager* immediately. In the case of an allegation of reprisal by the General Manager, you can alternatively report this to the Mayor.

All supervisors must notify the Disclosures Coordinator or the *General Manager* if they suspect that reprisal against a staff member is occurring or has occurred, or if any such allegations are made to them. In the case of an allegation of reprisal by the General Manager, the Mayor can alternatively be notified.

4. General support

If Council becomes aware of or suspects that reprisal is being or has been taken against a person who has made a disclosure, Council will:

- assess the allegation of reprisal to decide whether the report should be treated as a public interest disclosure and whether the matter warrants investigation or if other action should be taken to resolve the issue
- if the reprisal allegation warrants investigation, ensure this is conducted in accordance with Council policy procedure
- if it is established that reprisal is occurring against someone who has made a report, take all steps possible to stop that activity and protect the reporter
- take appropriate disciplinary action against anyone proven to have taken or threatened any action in reprisal for making a disclosure
- refer any breach of Part 8 of Council's Code of Conduct (reprisal action) by a councillor or the General Manager to the Office of Local Government.
- refer any evidence of an offence under section 20 of the PID Act to the ICAC or NSW Police Force

If you allege reprisal, you will be kept informed of the progress and outcome of any investigation or other action taken in response to your allegation.

If you have reported wrongdoing and are experiencing reprisal which you believe is not being dealt with effectively, contact the Office of Local Government, the Ombudsman or the ICAC (depending on the type of wrongdoing you reported). Contact details for these investigating authorities are included at the end of this policy.

5. Roles and responsibilities of Council employees

Certain people within Council have responsibilities under the PID Act.

(a) General Manager

The General Manager has ultimate responsibility for maintaining the internal reporting system and workplace reporting culture, and ensuring Council complies with the PID Act. The General Manager can receive reports from staff and Councillors and has a responsibility to:

- receive disclosures from public officials
- assess reports received by or referred to them, to determine whether or not the report should be treated as a public interest disclosure, and to decide how the report will be dealt with
- deal with reports made under Council's Code of Conduct in accordance with Council's adopted Administrative Procedures for Code of Conduct Procedures
- fostering a workplace culture where reporting is encouraged
- ensuring that Council has appropriate systems for:
 - overseeing internal compliance with the PID Act
 - supporting public officials who make voluntary PIDs, including by minimising the risk of detrimental action
 - implementing corrective action if serious wrongdoing is found to have occurred
 - complying with reporting obligations regarding allegations or findings of detrimental action
 - complying with yearly reporting obligations to the NSW Ombudsman.
- ensure there are strategies in place to support reporters, protect reporters from reprisal and manage workplace conflict that may arise in relation to a report
- make decisions following any investigation or appoint an appropriate decision-maker
- take appropriate remedial action where wrongdoing is substantiated, or systemic problems are identified
- refer actual or suspected corrupt conduct to the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)
- refer any evidence of a reprisal offence under section 20 of the PID Act to the Commissioner of Police or the ICAC

(b) Disclosure Coordinator

The Disclosures Coordinator has a central role in Council's internal reporting system. The Disclosures Coordinator can receive and assess reports and is the primary point of contact in Council for the reporter. The Disclosures Coordinator has a responsibility to:

- assess reports to determine whether or not a report should be treated as a public interest disclosure, and to decide how each report will be dealt with (either under delegation or in consultation with the General Manager)

- deal with reports made under Council's Code of Conduct in accordance with Council's adopted Administrative Procedures for the Code of Conduct
- coordinate Council's response to a report
- acknowledge reports and provide updates and feedback to the reporter
- assess whether it is possible and appropriate to keep the reporter's identity confidential
- assess the risk of reprisal and workplace conflict related to or likely to arise out of a report, and develop strategies to manage any risk identified
- where required, provide or coordinate support to staff involved in the reporting or investigation process, including protecting the interests of any officer the subject of a report
- ensure Council complies with the PID Act
- provide six-monthly reports to the NSW Ombudsman in accordance with the PID Act

(c) Disclosure officers

Disclosures Officers are additional points of contact within the internal reporting system. They can provide advice about the system and the internal reporting policy, receive reports of wrongdoing and assist staff and Councillors to make reports.

Disclosures Officers have a responsibility to:

- receiving reports from public officials
- receiving reports when they are passed on to them by managers
- document in writing any reports received verbally, and have the document signed and dated by the reporter
- make arrangements to ensure reporters can make reports privately and discreetly when requested, if necessary, away from the workplace
- discuss with the reporter any concerns they may have about reprisal or workplace conflict
- carry out preliminary assessment and forward reports to the Disclosures Coordinator or General Manager for full assessment

(d) The Mayor

The Mayor can receive reports from staff and Councillors about the General Manager. Where the Mayor receives such reports, the Mayor has a responsibility to:

- assess the reports to determine whether or not they should be treated as a public interest disclosure, and to decide how they will be dealt with
- deal with reports made under Council's Code of Conduct in accordance with Council's adopted Administrative Procedures for the Code of Conduct
- refer reports to an investigating authority, where appropriate
- liaise with the Disclosures Coordinator to ensure there are strategies in place to support reporters, protect reporters from reprisal and manage workplace conflict that may arise in relation to a report
- refer actual or suspected corrupt conduct to the ICAC
- refer any evidence of a reprisal offence under section 20 of the PID Act to the Commissioner of Police or the ICAC

(e) Managers

The responsibilities of managers include:

- receiving reports from persons that report to them or that they supervise
- passing on reports they receive to a disclosure officer.

Managers and supervisors also play an important role in managing the immediate workplace of those involved in or affected by the internal reporting process. Supervisors and line managers should be aware of the internal reporting policy and are responsible for creating a *work environment* where staff are comfortable and confident about reporting wrongdoing. They have a responsibility to:

- encourage staff to report known or suspected wrongdoing within the organisation and support staff when they do
- identify reports made to them in the course of their work which could be public interest disclosures, and assist the staff member to make the report to an officer authorised to receive public interest disclosures under this Policy
- implement strategies, in consultation with the Disclosures Coordinator, to minimise the risk of reprisal or workplace conflict in relation to a report
- notify the Disclosures Coordinator or General Manager immediately if they believe a staff member is being subjected to reprisal as a result of reporting wrongdoing, or in the case of suspected reprisal by the General Manager, notify the Mayor.

Note: Section 15(e) of the PID Act 2022, defines Managers as *a public official to whom the public official reports directly or indirectly, or a public official who directly or indirectly supervises the public official in the exercise of the public official's functions.*

(f) All employees

All employees must:

- report suspected serious wrongdoing or other misconduct
- use their best endeavours to assist in an investigation of serious wrongdoing if asked to do so by a person dealing with a voluntary PID on behalf of Council
- treat any person dealing with or investigating reports of serious wrongdoing with respect.

All employees must not take detrimental action against any person who has made, may in the future make, or is suspected of having made, a PID.

6. How we will deal with voluntary PIDs

(a) How Council will acknowledge that we have received a report and keep the person who made it informed

When a disclosure officer in Council receives a report which is a voluntary PID, or looks like it may be a voluntary PID, the person who made the report will receive the following information:

- You will receive an acknowledgment that the report has been received. This acknowledgement will:
 - state that the report will be assessed to identify whether it is a PID
 - state that the PID Act applies to how Council deals with the report
 - provide clear information on how you can access this PID policy

- provide you with details of a contact person and available supports.
- If the report is a voluntary PID, we will inform you as soon as possible how we intend to deal with the report. This may include:
 - that we are investigating the serious wrongdoing
 - that we will refer the report to a different agency (if appropriate) to deal with the voluntary PID. If we do this, we will provide you with details of this referral
 - If we decide to not investigate the report and to not refer it to another agency for it to be investigated, we will tell you the reasons for this decision. We will also notify the NSW Ombudsman of this decision.
- If we decide to investigate the serious wrongdoing, we will provide you with updates on the investigation at least every three months. During this time, if you would like more frequent updates, you should contact the contact person who was nominated when you made the report.
 - If we investigate the serious wrongdoing, we will provide you with the following information once the investigation is complete:
 - a description of the results of the investigation — that is, we will tell you whether we found that serious wrongdoing took place.
 - information about any corrective action as a result of the investigation/s — this means we will tell you what action we took in relation to the person who engaged in the serious wrongdoing or if the serious wrongdoing was by our agency, what we have put in place to address that serious wrongdoing.
 - Corrective action could include taking disciplinary action against someone or changing the practices, policies and procedures that we have in place which led to the serious wrongdoing.
- There may be some details about both the findings made as a result of the investigation and the corrective action taken that cannot be revealed to you. We will always balance the right of a person who makes a report to know the outcome of that report, with other legal obligations we have.
- If you have made an anonymous report, in many cases we may not be able to provide this information to you.

(b) How Council will deal with voluntary PIDs

Once a report that may be a voluntary PID is received Council will look at the information contained in the report to see if it has the features of a voluntary PID. This assessment is undertaken to identify whether the report is a voluntary PID or another type of disclosure, and to make sure that the right steps are followed. If it is a voluntary PID, we will ensure that we comply with the requirements in the PID Act.

Report not a voluntary PID

Even if the report is not a voluntary PID, it will still need to be dealt with in a manner consistent with our Complaint Handling Policy or through an alternate process.

If the report is not a voluntary PID, we will let you know that the PID Act does not apply to the report and how we will deal with the concerns raised in the report.

If you are not happy with this assessment or otherwise disagree with it, you can raise it with the person who has communicated the outcome with you or a disclosure officer, request an internal

review or request that the matter be conciliated. Council can, but do not have to, request the NSW Ombudsman to conciliate the matter.

Cease dealing with report as voluntary PID

Council may stop dealing with a voluntary PID because it is not actually a voluntary PID (meaning it does not have all the features of a PID). In this event you will be given information to show that adequate and appropriate action has been taken in the assessment of the report, reasoning for ceasing the review and how we will deal with the concerns raised in the report.

Where the report is a voluntary PID

If the report is a voluntary PID:

- In most cases we will conduct an investigation to make findings about whether the serious wrongdoing disclosed in the report occurred, who was involved, who was responsible, and whether the people involved, or the agency engaged, in serious wrongdoing. There may be circumstances where we believe an investigation is not warranted — for example, if the conduct has previously been investigated.
- There may also be circumstances where we decide that the report should be referred to another agency, such as an integrity agency. For example, reports concerning possible corrupt conduct may be required to be reported to the ICAC in accordance with section 11 of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988.
- Before referring a matter, we will discuss the referral with the other agency, and we will provide you with details of the referral and a contact person within the other agency.
- If we decide not to investigate a report and to not refer the matter to another agency, we must let you know the reasons for this and notify the NSW Ombudsman.

(c) How Council will protect the confidentiality of the maker of a voluntary PID

We understand that people who make voluntary PIDs may want their identity and the fact that they have made a report to be confidential.

Under the PID Act, information tending to identify a person as the maker of a voluntary PID (known as identifying information) is not to be disclosed by a public official or an agency.

There are certain circumstances under the PID Act that allow for the disclosure of identifying information. These include:

- where the person consents in writing to the disclosure
- where it is generally known that the person is the maker of the voluntary PID because of their voluntary self-identification as the maker
- when the public official or Council reasonably considers it necessary to disclose the information to protect a person from detriment
- where it is necessary the information be disclosed to a person whose interests are affected by the disclosure
- where the information has previously been lawfully published
- when the information is disclosed to a medical practitioner or psychologist for the purposes of providing medical or psychiatric care, treatment or counselling to the individual disclosing the information
- when the information is disclosed for the purposes of proceedings before a court or tribunal
- when the disclosure of the information is necessary to deal with the disclosure effectively
- if it is otherwise in the public interest to disclose the identifying information.

We will not disclose identifying information unless it is necessary and authorised under the PID Act.

We will put in place steps to keep the identifying information of the maker and the fact that a report has been made confidential. It may not be possible for us to maintain complete confidentiality while we progress the investigation, but we will do all that we practically can to not unnecessarily disclose information from which the maker of the report can be identified. We will do this by:

- Limiting the number of people who are aware of the maker's identity or information that could identify them.
- Disclosing information that may identify the maker of the PID, we will still not disclose the actual identity of the maker of the PID, unless we have their consent to do so.
- Ensuring that any person who does know the identity of the maker of a PID is reminded that they have a legal obligation to keep their identity confidential.
- Ensuring that only authorised persons have access to emails, files or other documentation that contain information about the identity of the maker.
- Undertaking an assessment to determine if anyone is aware of the maker's identity and if those persons have a motive to cause detrimental action to be taken against the maker or impede the progress of the investigation.
- Providing information to the maker of the PID about the importance of maintaining confidentiality and advising them how best to protect their identity, for example, by telling them not to discuss their report with other staff.

If confidentiality cannot be maintained or is unlikely to be maintained, Council will:

- advise the person whose identity may become known
- update the agency's risk assessment and risk management plan
- implement strategies to minimise the risk of detrimental action
- providing additional supports to the person who has made the PID
- remind persons who become aware of the identifying information of the consequences for failing to maintain confidentiality and that engaging in detrimental action is a criminal offence and may also be a disciplinary matter.

(d) How Council will assess and minimise the risk of detrimental action

Council will not tolerate any detrimental action being taken by any person against a person who has made a PID, investigators, witnesses or the person the report is about.

Council will assess and take steps to mitigate detrimental action from being taken against the maker of a voluntary PID, the person whose conduct is the subject of a PID, investigators and witnesses.

Council will take steps to assess and minimise the risk of detrimental action by:

- explaining that a risk assessment will be undertaken, and a risk management plan will be created (including reassessing the risk throughout the entirety of the matter)
- providing details of the officers that will be responsible for undertaking a risk assessment
- explaining the approvals for risk assessment and the risk management plan, that is, rank or role of the person who has final approval
- explaining how the agency will communicate with the maker to identify risks

- listing the protections that will be offered, that is, the agency will discuss protection options with the maker which may include remote working or approved leave for the duration of the investigation
- outlining what supports will be provided.

Detrimental action against a person is an act or omission that causes, comprises, involves or encourages detriment to a person or a threat of detriment to a person (whether express or implied). Detriment to a person includes:

- injury, damage or loss
- property damage
- reputational damage
- intimidation, bullying or harassment
- unfavourable treatment in relation to another person's job
- discrimination, prejudice or adverse treatment
- disciplinary proceedings or disciplinary action, or
- any other type of disadvantage.

Detrimental action does not include:

- lawful action taken by a person or body to investigate serious wrongdoing or other misconduct
- the lawful reporting or publication of a finding of serious wrongdoing or other misconduct
- the lawful making of adverse comment, resulting from investigative action
- the prosecution of a person for a criminal offence
- reasonable management action taken by someone in relation to a person who made or may make a PID. For example, a reasonable appraisal of a PID maker's work performance.

(e) How Council will deal with allegations of a detrimental action offence

If you believe that detrimental action has been or is being taken against you or someone else in reprisal for reporting wrongdoing, you should tell your supervisor, the Disclosures Coordinator or the *General Manager* immediately. In the case of an allegation of reprisal by the General Manager, you can alternatively report this to the Mayor.

All supervisors must notify the Disclosures Coordinator or the *General Manager* if they suspect that reprisal against a staff member is occurring or has occurred, or if any such allegations are made to them. In the case of an allegation of reprisal by the General Manager, the Mayor can alternatively be notified.

Once Council become(s) aware of an allegation that a detrimental action offence has occurred or may occur, Council will:

- assess the allegation of reprisal to decide whether the report should be treated as a public interest disclosure and whether the matter warrants investigation or if other action should be taken to resolve the issue
- if the reprisal allegation warrants investigation, ensure this is conducted in accordance with Council policy procedure
- if it is established that reprisal is occurring against someone who has made a report, take all steps possible to stop that activity and protect the reporter including appropriate disciplinary action against anyone that has taken detrimental action

- refer any breach Council's Code of Conduct (reprisal action) by a councillor or the General Manager to the Office of Local Government
- refer any evidence of a detrimental action offence to the Commissioner of Police and the ICAC or the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (whichever is applicable)
- notify the NSW Ombudsman about the allegation of a detrimental action offence being committed.

(f) What Council will do if an investigation finds that serious wrongdoing has occurred

If, after an investigation, it is found that serious wrongdoing or other misconduct has occurred, Council will take the most appropriate action to address that wrongdoing or misconduct. This is also known as corrective action.

Corrective action can include:

- a formal apology
- improving internal policies to adequately prevent and respond to similar instances of wrongdoing
- providing additional education and training to staff where required
- taking employment action against persons involved in the wrongdoing (such as termination of employment, relocation, a caution or reprimand)
- payment of compensation to people who have been affected by serious wrongdoing or other misconduct.

7. Review and dispute resolution

(a) Internal review

People who make voluntary PIDs can seek internal review of the following decisions made by Council:

- that Council is not required to deal with the report as a voluntary PID
- to stop dealing with the report because Council decided it was not a voluntary PID
- to not investigate the serious wrongdoing and not refer the report to another agency
- to cease investigating the serious wrongdoing without either completing the investigation or referring the report to another agency for investigation.

Council will ensure internal reviews are conducted in compliance with the PID Act.

If you would like to make an application for an internal review, you must apply in writing to the Disclosure Coordinator, being the Manager Governance and Risk, within 28 days of being informed of Council's decision. The application should state the reasons why you consider Council's decision should not have been made. You may also submit any other relevant material with your application.

(b) Voluntary dispute resolution

If a dispute arises between Council and a person who has made a report which is, or may be, a voluntary PID, we may request the NSW Ombudsman to conciliate the dispute. Conciliation is a voluntary process and will only be suitable for disputes where Council and the maker of the report are willing to resolve the dispute.

8. Other agency obligations

(a) Record-keeping requirements

Council will keep secure full and accurate records with respect to all information received in connection with the PID Act. This ensures that Council complies with its obligations under the *State Records Act 1998*.

(b) Reporting of voluntary PIDs and Council's annual return to the Ombudsman

Each year Council provide an annual return to the NSW Ombudsman which includes:

- information about voluntary PIDs received by Council during each return period (yearly with the start date being 1 July)
- action taken by Council to deal with voluntary PIDs during the return period
- how Council promoted a culture in the workplace where PIDs are encouraged.

(c) How Council will ensure compliance with the PID Act and this policy

Review and assessment of the process will be undertaken by the Manager Governance and Risk in conjunction with the review of this Policy to be undertaken every two years.

Legislative Context

The PID Act has the purpose of ensuring that public officials who wish to make disclosures under the legislation receive protection from reprisals, and that the matters raised in the disclosures are properly investigated.

The Act aims to encourage and facilitate the disclosure - in the public interest - of corrupt conduct, maladministration, the serious and substantial waste of public money, contravention of the GIPA Act or Local Government Pecuniary Interest contravention. This is achieved by:

- enhancing and augmenting established procedures for making disclosures concerning such matters,
 - protecting persons from reprisals that might otherwise be inflicted on them because of these disclosures, and
 - providing for those disclosures to be properly investigated and dealt with
- Public Interest Disclosures Act 1994
 - Local Government Act 1993
 - Workplace Health and Safety Act 2011
 - Government Information (Public Access) (GIPA) Act 2009
 - Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988
 - Ombudsman Act 1974

Related Documents

- Code of Conduct
- Administrative Procedures for the Code of Conduct
- Complaints Handling Framework and Policy
- Conflicts of Interest Policy
- Fraud and Corruption Prevention Framework and Policy

- Good Governance Framework

Revision History

Revision number	Council resolution	Council meeting date
1	Res No: 07/367.6	24 September 2007
2	Res No: 09/077	27 July 2009
3	Res No: 11/237	26 September 2011
4	Res No: 13/224.1	26 August 2013
5	Res No: 14/009	28 January 2014
6	Res No: 17/279	28 August 2017
7	Res No: 17/324	25 September 2017
8	General Manager Approval	12 December 2019
9	General Manager Approval	17 December 2021
10	Res: 22/354	17 October 2022

Appendix A - Names and contact details of disclosure officers for Wagga Wagga City Council

General Manager

Wrongdoing can be directly reported to the General Manager. The General Manager is responsible for deciding if a report is a public interest disclosure, determining what needs to be done next, including referring it to other authorities and deciding what needs to be done to address any problem that has been identified.

The General Manager may be contacted by:

Telephone: 6926 9120

In person: Civic Centre, Cnr Baylis & Morrow Streets, Wagga Wagga

By mail: marked "Private & Confidential", PO Box 20, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650

Mayor

If you are making a report about the General Manager, you should make your report to the Mayor. The Mayor is responsible for deciding if a report is a public interest disclosure, determining what needs to be done next, including referring it to other authorities and deciding what needs to be done to correct the problem that has been identified

The Mayor may be contacted by:

Telephone: 6926 9110

In person: Civic Centre, Cnr Baylis & Morrow Streets, Wagga Wagga

By mail: marked "Private & Confidential", PO Box 20, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650

Disclosures Coordinator

The Disclosures Coordinator is the Manager Governance and Risk and has a central role in dealing with reports made by staff. They receive them, assess them, and refer them to the people within Council who can deal with them appropriately.

The Manager Governance and Risk may be contacted by:

Telephone: 6926 9573

In person: Civic Centre, Cnr Baylis & Morrow Streets, Wagga Wagga

By mail: marked "Private & Confidential", PO Box 20, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650

Disclosures Officers

Disclosures Officers work with the Disclosures Coordinator, and are responsible for receiving, forwarding and/or dealing with reports made in accordance with this policy. Disclosures being made by persons external Council can be made to the following disclosures Officers.

Corporate Governance Coordinator

Corporate Governance Coordinator may be contacted by:

Telephone: 6926 9175

In person: Civic Centre, Cnr Baylis & Morrow Streets, Wagga Wagga

By mail: marked "Private & Confidential", PO Box 20, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650

People and Culture Officer

The People and Culture Officer may be contacted by:

Telephone: 6926 9288

In person: Civic Centre, Cnr Baylis & Morrow Streets, Wagga Wagga

By mail: marked "Private & Confidential", PO Box 20, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650

Internally Council have Disclosure Officers at all Council facilities and worksites. Contact details for all Disclosure Officers can be found on Council's Intranet Page.

Managers

Managers include Directors, Managers Supervisors, Team Leader and any other staff member how has supervisory responsibilities. Managers work with the Disclosures Coordinator, and are responsible for receiving, forwarding and/or dealing with reports made in accordance with this policy.

Contact details for all Managers can be found on Council's Intranet Page.

Appendix B - List of integrity agencies

Integrity agency	What they investigate	Contact information
The NSW Ombudsman	Most kinds of serious maladministration by most agencies and public officials (but not NSW Police, judicial officers or MPs)	Telephone: 1800 451 524 between 9am to 3pm Monday to Friday Writing: Level 24, 580 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000 Email: info@ombo.nsw.gov.au
The Auditor-General	Serious and substantial waste of public money by auditable agencies	Telephone: 02 9275 7100 Writing: GPO Box 12, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: governance@audit.nsw.gov.au
Independent Commission Against Corruption	Corrupt conduct	Telephone: 02 8281 5999 or toll free on 1800 463 909 (callers outside Sydney) between 9am and 3pm, Monday to Friday Writing: GPO Box 500, Sydney NSW 2001 or faxing 02 9264 5364 Email: icac@icac.nsw.gov.au
The Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption	Serious maladministration by the ICAC or the ICAC officers	Telephone: 02 9228 3023 Writing: PO Box 5341, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: oiicac_executive@oiicac.nsw.gov.au
The Law Enforcement Conduct Commission	Serious maladministration by the NSW Police Force or the NSW Crime Commission	Telephone: 02 9321 6700 or 1800 657 079 Writing: GPO Box 3880, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: contactus@lecc.nsw.gov.au
The Inspector of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission	Serious maladministration by the LECC and LECC officers	Telephone: 02 9228 3023 Writing: GPO Box 5341, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: oilc executive@oilc.nsw.gov.au
Office of the Local Government	Local government pecuniary interest contraventions	Email: olg@olg.nsw.gov.au
The Privacy Commissioner	Privacy contraventions	Telephone: 1800 472 679 Writing: GPO Box 7011, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: ipcinfo@ipc.nsw.gov.au

Integrity agency	What they investigate	Contact information
The Information Commissioner	Government information contraventions	Telephone: 1800 472 679 Writing: GPO Box 7011, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: ipcinfo@ipc.nsw.gov.au