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Public Interest Disclosures (PID) Policy	1.0.6	October 2025
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Purpose

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 Greater Hume Council (GHC) 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 Greater Hume Council will support and protect you if you come forward with a report of serious wrongdoing. How Council will deal with the report and our other responsibilities under the PID Act and who to contact if you want to make a report, how to make a report and the protections which are available to you under the PID Act.

This policy also documents Council's 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.

Scope

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

- a person employed in or by an agency or otherwise in the service of an agency
- a person having public official functions or acting in a public official capacity whose conduct or activities an integrity agency is authorised by another Act or law to investigate
- an individual in the service of the Crown
- a statutory officer
- a person providing services or exercising functions on behalf of an agency, 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 an agency or exercises functions of an agency, and are involved in providing those services or exercising those functions
- a judicial officer
- a Member of Parliament (MP), including a Minister
- a person employed under the Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013.

The General Manager, other nominated disclosure officers and managers within Greater Hume 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 Greater Hume Council may use this policy if they want information on who they can report wrongdoing to within Greater Hume Council.

This policy does not apply to:

- people who have received services from an agency and want to make a complaint about those services
- people, such as contractors, who provide services to an agency.

For example, employees of a company that sold computer software to an agency. 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 by contacting a disclosure officer or the General Manager.

This policy is publicly available on Greater Hume Council's website. A copy of the policy is also included as part of the induction for new employees. A hard copy of the policy can be requested from People and Culture or Risk.

Definitions

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.

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.

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.

See Annexure C for full list of definitions.

Policy Content

This policy will provide you with information on the following:

- ways you can make a voluntary PID to Greater Hume Council under the PID Act
- the names and contact details for the nominated disclosure officers in Greater Hume Council
- the roles and responsibilities of people who hold particular roles under the PID Act and who are employees of Greater Hume 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
- Greater Hume Council procedures for dealing with disclosures
- Greater Hume Council procedures for managing the risk of detrimental action and reporting detrimental action
- Greater Hume Council record-keeping and reporting requirements
- how Greater Hume Council will ensure it complies with the PID Act and this policy.

PID, complaint or grievance

When a public official report 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, Council will consider whether it is a PID. Council will identify if the complaint meets the requirements of PID and will respond in a timely manner. This is because once a PID is received, the person who has made the report is entitled to certain protections.

When will a report be a PID

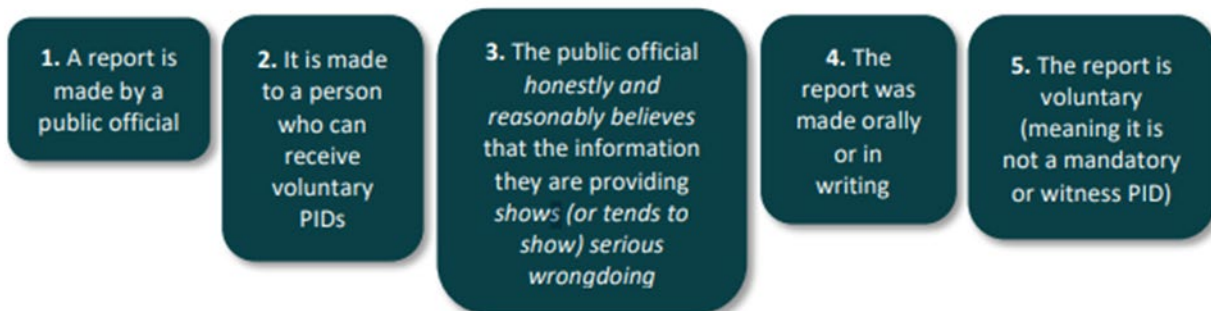
There are three types of PIDs in the PID Act.

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.

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:



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 Council 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.

Who can make a voluntary PID

Any public official can make a voluntary PID see 'Who this policy applies to'.

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.

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:

- corrupt conduct — such as a public official accepting a bribe

- serious maladministration — such as an agency systemically failing to comply with proper recruitment processes when hiring staff
- a government information contravention — such as destroying, concealing or altering records to prevent them from being released under a Government Information Public Access application
- a local government pecuniary interest contravention — such as a senior council staff member recommending a family member for a council contract and not declaring the relationship
- a privacy contravention — such as unlawfully accessing a person's personal information on an agency's database
- a serious and substantial waste of public money — such as an agency not following a competitive tendering process when contracting with entities to undertake government work.

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

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 Greater Hume Council

You can make a report inside Greater Hume Council to:

- General Manager
- a disclosure officer for Greater Hume Council — a list of disclosure officers 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.

PIDs should be reported as follows:

If the PID is about:	It should be reported to:
The Mayor	The General Manager or an Investigating Authority
The General Manager	The Mayor or an Investigating Authority
The Mayor and General Manager	An Investigating Authority
A Councillor	The General Manager or an Investigating Authority
A Council officer / Public Official	The General Manager, Disclosures Coordinator, a Disclosures Officer (refer Annexure A) or an Investigating Authority

Making a report to a recipient outside of Greater Hume 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 Greater Hume Council, it is possible that your disclosure will be referred back to Greater Hume 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 Greater Hume Council:
 - notification that Greater Hume 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 Council'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.

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.
- *verbally* — 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 us to investigate the matter(s) you have disclosed if we cannot contact you for further information.

What should I include in my report?

You should provide as much information as possible so Council 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.

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 for us 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 Council's policies for dealing with reports, allegations or complaints.

Deeming that a report is a voluntary PID

The General Manager or disclosure officer 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 disclosure officer 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 disclosure officer.

How is the maker of a voluntary PID protected?

When you make a voluntary PID you receive special protections under the PID Act. Council is committed to taking all reasonable steps to protect you from detriment because of having made a PID. Council is also committed to maintaining your confidentiality as much as possible while the PID is being dealt with. Council 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 Council 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.

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.	✓	✓
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.	✓	✓
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.	✓	✓
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. 	✓	✓

Reporting detrimental action

If you experience adverse treatment or detrimental action, such as bullying or harassment, you should report this immediately. You can report any experience of adverse treatment or detrimental action directly to us, or to an integrity agency. A list of integrity agencies is located at Annexure B of this policy.

General support

The Employee Assistance Program is available for any employee to access. Support is also available from the Disclosure Officer.

We may refer to the NSW Ombudsman if an employee has questions about the PID Act and reporting generally.

Roles and responsibilities of Greater Hume Council employees

Certain people within Greater Hume Council have responsibilities under the PID Act.

General Manager is responsible for:

- fostering a workplace culture where reporting is encouraged
- receiving disclosures from public officials
- ensuring there is a system in place for assessing disclosures
- ensuring the Council complies with this policy and the PID Act
- ensuring that the 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.

Disclosure officers are responsible for:

- receiving reports from public officials
- receiving reports when they are passed on to them by managers
- ensuring reports are dealt with appropriately, including by referring the matter to the appropriate complaint unit (if relevant)
- ensuring that any oral reports that have been received are recorded in writing.

Managers are responsible for:

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

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 Greater Hume 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.

How we will deal with voluntary PIDs

When a disclosure officer in Greater Hume 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 from the Disclosure Officer 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 we deal 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.

How we will deal with voluntary PIDs

Once a report that may be a voluntary PID is received we 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 relevant internal complaints or grievance handling process or through an alternate process. If the report is not a voluntary PID, Council will let you know that the PID Act does not apply to the report and how Council 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).

If Council cease dealing with the report as a voluntary PID Council will contact you in writing advising this and the reasons why.

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.
- If the General Manager and Disclosure Coordinator believe that the report is beyond internal investigation capabilities an external party may be engaged to conduct the investigation. If this occurs the Disclosure Officer will be the contact person for the report writer and will provide regular updates.
- 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.

How Greater Hume 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 Developing your PID policy - July 2023
- 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.

Council will not disclose identifying information unless it is necessary and authorised under the PID Act. Council 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 Council progress the investigation, but Council will do all that they practically can to not unnecessarily disclose information from which the maker of the report can be identified.

Council will do this by:

- Minimising the number of people who are aware of the maker's identify or other identifying information
- Council will ensure that anyone who knows the identify of the maker are reminded of their obligation for confidentiality
- Only authorised persons will have access to emails, files or other documentation that may contain information about the identity of the maker
- Council will provide information to the maker of the PID about the importance of maintaining confidentiality.

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

- Advise the person whose identity may become known
- Update the Council's risk assessment and risk management plan
- Implement strategies to minimise the risk of detrimental action
- Provide additional supports to the maker
- Remind people who have become aware of confidential information of the consequences for failing to maintain confidentiality

How we will assess and minimise the risk of detrimental action

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.

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:

- conducting a risk assessment, and a risk management plan will be created (including reassessing the risk throughout the entirety of the matter)
- provide details of the unit/role that will be responsible for undertaking a risk assessment

- 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.

How Council will deal with allegations of a detrimental action offence

If Council becomes aware of an allegation that a detrimental action offence has occurred or may occur, we will:

- take all steps possible to stop the action and protect the person(s)
- take appropriate disciplinary action against anyone that has taken detrimental action
- 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.

All employees are responsible for reporting any detrimental actions to the General Manager or Disclosure Coordinator.

The General Manager or Disclosure Coordinator are responsible for making referrals to external agencies.

The Disclosure Officer will update and support the person who the alleged detrimental action has been taken against. The Employee Assistance Program will also be offered as support.

What Greater Hume 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).

The General Manager and Disclosure Coordinator receive the findings of the investigations. Recommendations and findings will be reviewed and a determination made as to further actions, persons responsible and timeframes.

The maker will be notified in writing of the proposed recommended corrective action/s.

Review and dispute resolution

People who make voluntary PIDs can seek internal review of the following decisions made by Greater Hume 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 within 28 days of being informed of Council's decision. The application should state the reasons why you consider our decision should

not have been made. You may also submit any other relevant material with your application. The application is to be made to the General Manager or Disclosure Coordinator, and they will determine who will conduct the review and provide a timeline and updates.

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, Council may request the NSW Ombudsman to conciliate the dispute. Conciliation is a voluntary process and will only be suitable for disputes where we and the maker of the report are willing to resolve the dispute.

Record-keeping requirements

Council must keep full and accurate records with respect to all information received in connection with the PID Act. This ensures that Greater Hume Council complies with its obligations under the State Records Act 1998. All records will be kept electronically with access only available to those who require.

Reporting of voluntary PIDs and Greater Hume Council annual return to the Ombudsman

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

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

The Disclosure Coordinator is responsible for collecting information about voluntary PIDs and the other information captured in the annual return and is responsible for completing the annual return. This information is saved electronically, and access is only available to people who require access.

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

Compliance with the PID Act will be monitored and the effectiveness assessed through audits of PID investigations to ensure compliance with the processes in this policy. Areas of non-compliance will be addressed with the relevant investigator / person and reported to the General Manager. Any non-compliances will be reviewed and appropriate action taken such as, retraining on processes, disciplinary action if necessary.

Links to Policy

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following Council policies:

Model Code of Conduct for Local Council's in NSW

Fraud Control Policy

Workplace Grievance Policy

Complaints Handling Policy

Code of Meeting Practice

Links to Procedure

Nil.

Links to Forms

Nil.

References

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022

Developing your Public Interest Disclosure Policy Guideline

Responsibility

Director Corporate & Community Services

Document Author

Manager Risk and Governance

Relevant Legislation

Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022

Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013

Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988

Associated Records

Nil.

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Annexure A — Names and contact details of disclosure officers for Greater Hume Council

- General Manager
- Director Corporate and Community Services
- Director Planning and Environment
- Director Engineering
- Manager Risk and Governance – Disclosure Coordinator
- Children's Services Manager

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Annexure 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: oilcac_executive@oilcac.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: oilcicc_executive@oilcicc.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
The Information Commissioner	Government information contraventions	Telephone: 1800 472 679 Writing: GPO Box 7011, Sydney NSW 2001 Email: ipcinfo@ipc.nsw.gov.au

Annexure C — Definitions

Term / Abbreviation	Definition
Agency	<p>'Agency' is defined in section 16 of the PID Act to mean any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Public Service agency • a group of staff comprising each of the following services, or a separate group of that staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the NSW Police Force – the Teaching Service of New South Wales – the NSW Health Service – the Transport Service of New South Wales • a statutory body representing the Crown • an integrity agency • a public authority whose conduct or activities are authorised to be investigated by an integrity agency under another Act or law • a State owned corporation or its subsidiaries • a Local Government Authority • a Local Aboriginal Land Council • the Department of Parliamentary Services, the Department of the Legislative Assembly and the Department of the Legislative Council • a Minister's office is not an agency for the purposes of the PID Act.
Corrupt Conduct	<p>Corrupt Conduct means dishonest or partial exercise of official functions by a Public Official. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improperly using knowledge, power or position for personal gain or the advantage of others • acting dishonestly or unfairly, or breaching public trust • using their position in a way that is dishonest, biased or breaches public trust. <p>For more information about corrupt conduct, see the NSW Ombudsman's guideline on what can be reported.</p>
Council	Council means Greater Hume Council.
Detriment	<p>Detriment is defined in section 32(1) of the PID Act as disadvantage to a person, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>disciplinary proceedings or disciplinary action.</p>
Detrimental Action	<p>Detrimental action is defined in section 32(2) of the PID Act as 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).</p>

General Manager	The senior staff officer appointed under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (NSW).
Government Information Contravention	<p>Government Information Contravention means a failure to properly fulfil functions under the <i>Government Information (Public Access) Act 2009</i> .</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • destroying, concealing or altering records to prevent them from being released • knowingly making decisions that are contrary to the legislation • directing another person to make a decision that is contrary to the legislation. <p>For more information about government information contravention, see the NSW Ombudsman's guideline on what can be reported.</p>
Identifying information	Under section 64(1) of the Act, identifying information is information which tends to identify a person as the maker of a voluntary PID.
Integrity agency	<p>The following are 'integrity agencies' as defined under section 19 of the PID Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Ombudsman • the Auditor-General • the Independent Commission Against Corruption • the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission • the Inspector of the Independent Commission Against Corruption • the Inspector of the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission • the Secretary of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (when exercising certain functions under the Local Government Act 1993) • the Privacy Commissioner • the Information Commissioner • a person or body declared by the regulations to be an integrity agency.
Investigating Authority	Investigating Authority means an authority listed in Appendix 1. Public Officials can contact the relevant authority for advice about how to make a disclosure.

Local Government Pecuniary Interest Contravention	<p>Local Government Pecuniary Interest Contravention means the failure to fulfil certain functions under the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> relating to the management of pecuniary interests. 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. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a senior Council Officer recommending a family member for a Council contract and not declaring the relationship • a senior Council Officer holding an undisclosed shareholding in a company competing for a Council contract. <p>For more information about local government pecuniary interest contravention, see NSW Ombudsman's guideline on what can be reported.</p>
Maladministration	<p>Maladministration means 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • making a decision and/or taking action that is unlawful • refusing to grant an approval for reasons that are not related to the merits of their application. <p>For more information about maladministration, see NSW Ombudsman's guideline on what can be reported.</p>
PID Act	<p>PID Act means the <i>Public Interest Disclosure Act (NSW)</i>.</p>
Public interest disclosure	<p>The term public interest disclosure is defined in section 21 of the PID Act to mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a voluntary PID • a witness PID or • a mandatory PID.
Public Official	<p>'Public Official' is defined in section 14 of the PID Act as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person employed in or by an agency or otherwise in the service of an agency • a person having Public Official functions or acting in a Public Official capacity whose conduct or activities an integrity agency is authorised by another Act or law to investigate • an individual in the service of the Crown • a statutory officer • a person providing services or exercising functions on behalf of an agency, including a contractor, subcontractor or volunteer • if an entity, under a contract, subcontract or other arrangement, is to provide services on behalf of an agency or exercise functions of an agency in whole or

Public Interest Disclosures (PID) Policy

	<p>in part—an employee, partner or officer of the entity who is to be involved in providing the services in whole or in part, or who is to exercise the functions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a judicial officer • a member of Parliament, including a Minister • a person employed under the <i>Members of Parliament Staff Act 2013</i>
Serious and Substantial Waste	<p>Serious and Substantial Waste means the uneconomical, inefficient or ineffective use of resources that could result in the loss or wastage of local government money. This includes all revenue, loans and other money collected, received or held by, for or on account of Council. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor project management practices leading to significant projects running over time • having poor or no processes in place for a system involving large amounts of public funds. <p>For more information about serious and substantial waste, see NSW Ombudsman's guideline on what can be reported.</p>