

Councillor Internal Resolution Procedure

Page 1 of 9

CONTENTS

1.	PURPOSE	
2.	SCOPE	3
3.	FIRST STAGE OF INTERNAL RESOLUTION PROCEDURE - DISCUSSION	;
4.	SECOND STAGE OF INTERNAL RESOLUTION PROCEDURE - CONCILIATION	5
5.	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	
6.	SUPPORT FROM COUNCIL	5
7.	END OF TERMINATION OF CONCILIATION	5
8.	CONFIDENTIALITY	
9.	RECORD OF OUTCOME	
10. CIRCUM	INTERNAL RESOLUTION PROCEDURE DOES NOT APPLY IN THESE STANCES	5
11.	FORMAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE	€
12.	CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT	6
13.	OTHER REFERENCES	€
14.	FEEDBACK	6
15.	APPENDIX 1 – INTERNAL RESOLUTION PROCEDURE FLOWCHART	7
16.	DOCUMENT INFORMATION	



Where people matter
Communities are connected
And the future is bright

Page 2 of 9

PURPOSE

- 1.1 This Internal Resolution Procedure (Procedure) is adopted under and in accordance with section 140 of the Local Government Act 2020 (Act) and regulation 12A of the Local Government (Governance and Integrity) Regulations 2020.
- 1.2 This Procedure will be observed when dealing with alleged breaches of the Model Councillor Code of Conduct.

SCOPE

- 2.1 Disputes between Councillors may arise in a variety of circumstances. This Procedure is to apply to those disputes in which one Councillor (the Complainant) alleges that another Councillor (the Respondent) has breached the Model Councillor Code of Conduct.
- 2.2 This Procedure provides both parties to a dispute with support and encouragement to resolve the dispute in a manner that enables the Councillors to move forward and maintain effective working relationships.
- 2.3 This Procedure is designed to minimise cost and disruption of disputes to Council and individual Councillors and, where possible, avoid disputes escalating and becoming the subject of an internal arbitration.
- 2.4 It is acknowledged that this Procedure will not be suitable for resolution of all disputes between Councillors.
- 2.5 An overview of the Procedure is annexed, in the form of a flowchart (Appendix 1).

3. FIRST STAGE OF INTERNAL RESOLUTION PROCEDURE - DISCUSSION

- 3.1 A Complainant is encouraged to raise their issue directly with the Respondent in a respectful and courteous manner, either in person or in writing, where they feel comfortable to do so.
- 3.2 Councillors are encouraged to recognise that:
 - 3.2.1 certain behaviours and communications may be perceived by others to be causing issues or offence that may not have been intended;
 - 3.2.2 it can provide useful insight to reflect on their own behaviour or motivation and possible contribution to the dispute, whether intended or not; and
 - 3.2.3 dealing with the dispute early is more likely to avoid the issues escalating and resolve it before it threatens the effective operation of Council.
- 3.3 It is useful to frame any issue from the Councillor's perspective (e.g. "I felt disrespected when you said / did ..."), rather than accusing another personal of holding a particular position or taking a negative action deliberately. A Councillor should let the other Councillor know how they feel and ask for an explanation, rather than making accusations or assumptions.

4. SECOND STAGE OF INTERNAL RESOLUTION PROCEDURE - CONCILIATION

4.1 Where a direct conversation between Councillors has not been successful in resolving the dispute, or a Councillor does not feel comfortable communicating directly with another Councillor, the second stage of this Procedure is conciliation.

Page 3 of 9

4.2 <u>Initiating conciliation</u>

- 4.2.1 A Complainant initiating conciliation must notify the Mayor and the Respondent of the dispute by completing a Conciliation Application Form. That form (see the Attachment to this Procedure) must:
 - specify the names of the Complainant and Respondent;
 - specify the provision (or provisions) of the Model Councillor Code of Conduct alleged to have been breached;
 - detail what was said or done by the Respondent to constitute a breach of the Model Councillor Code of Conduct;
 - attach any supporting information to provide examples of the behaviour complained of (e.g. screenshots or emails); and
 - 5. be dated and signed by the Complainant.

4.3 Participating in conciliation

- 4.3.1 Councillors are not obliged to engage in conciliation but should only decline to participate if they honestly and reasonably believe that their participation would adversely affect their health or wellbeing or would otherwise be unsafe.
- 4.3.2 A Respondent declining to participate in the conciliation must advise the Complainant and the Mayor of their unwillingness to participate, and the reasons for it. That advice must be provided no more than one week after receiving the Conciliation Application Form.

4.4 Conduct of Conciliation

- 4.4.1 Conciliation is to be conducted by the Mayor except where the Mayor is a party to the dispute or is otherwise unavailable to conduct conciliation. In that case the Deputy Mayor will assume the role of the Mayor in the conciliation process. If both the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor are parties to the dispute or otherwise unavailable to conduct the conciliation, the role of the Mayor must be performed by a Councillor jointly chosen for the purpose by both parties.
- 4.4.2 When, in this Procedure, reference is made to the Mayor it includes:
 - 1. the Deputy Mayor; and
 - a Councillor jointly chosen for the purpose by the parties;

when the Mayor and/or Deputy Mayor are parties to the dispute or otherwise unavailable to conduct a conciliation.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 5.1 The role of the Mayor is to provide guidance to the parties to the dispute about the Standards of Conduct on the Model Councillor Code of Conduct, and actively explore whether the dispute can be resolved by agreement between them.
- 5.2 The role of the Complainant and Respondent is to explain their respective positions and, in a show of goodwill, actively explore the possibility of resolving the dispute by agreement.
- 5.3 All Councillors are responsible for conducting themselves in a courteous and respectful manner at all times during the conciliation.

Page 4 of 9

5.4 The role of the Councillor Conduct Officer is to provide the Mayor with the administrative support necessary to arrange and conduct the conciliation.

SUPPORT FROM COUNCIL

- 6.1 Council, through the Councillor Conduct Officer, will provide administrative assistance to the Mayor when arranging a time and place for conciliation, including any technical assistance that may be required. Council will make a venue available to the Councillors that is private and suited to the conciliation process.
- 6.2 Council will not provide any substantive guidance or advice about the subject matter of the dispute or pay the costs of legal advice or representation for any Councillor in connection with this Procedure. Parties to a dispute may seek their own legal or other advice at their own cost, if they so choose to do so.

7. END OF TERMINATION OF CONCILIATION

- 7.1 Conciliation will end or be terminated if any of the following occurs:
 - 7.1.1 the parties cannot jointly choose a Councillor to conduct the conciliation within one week of being asked to do so;
 - 7.1.2 the Respondent notifies the Mayor that they do not wish to participate in conciliation, and the reasons for it, within one week of receiving the Conciliation Application Form;
 - 7.1.3 the Respondent does not respond the Conciliation Application Form at all within two weeks of receiving it;
 - 7.1.4 conciliation has not occurred within four weeks of the Complainant submitting the Conciliation Application Form;
 - 7.1.5 conciliation has occurred and the parties have been unable to resolve the dispute; or
 - 7.1.6 the dispute has been resolved.

The time for conciliation may be extended by agreement between the parties to the dispute, whether or not the matter has been escalated to one of the formal dispute resolution procedures outlined in the Act.

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

8.1 Parties and other participants are expected to maintain confidentiality concerning the dispute and the operation of this Procedure.

9. RECORD OF OUTCOME

- 9.1 The Mayor must document any agreement that is reached between the Complainant and the Respondent. The agreement must be signed by the Complainant, Respondent and Mayor. Copies must be provided to the Complainant and Respondent, and the original must be retained by the Mayor. Again, parties and the Mayor are expected to maintain the confidentiality of the agreement reached
- INTERNAL RESOLUTION PROCEDURE DOES NOT APPLY IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES
- **10.1** The following disputes are not covered by this Procedure:

Page 5 of 9

- 10.1.1 differences between Councillors in relation to policy or decision making, which are appropriately resolved through discussion and voting in Council meetings;
- 10.1.2 complaints made against a Councillor or Councillors by a member or members of Councill staff or by any other external person;
- 10.1.3 allegations of sexual harassment;
- 10.1.4 disclosures made about a Councillor under the Public Interest Disclosures Act 2012, which can only be made to the Independent Broad-based Anticorruption Commission; and
- 10.1.5 allegations of criminal misconduct, which should be immediately referred to Victoria Police or the relevant integrity authority.

11. FORMAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCEDURE

- 11.1 This Procedure operates alongside, and does not replace, the formal dispute resolution procedures outlined in the Act.
- 11.2 The formal dispute resolution procedure applies to misconduct, serious misconduct and gross misconduct.
- 11.3 Section 141 of the Act provides for an internal arbitration process concerning a breach of the Standards of Conduct set out in the Model Councillor Code of Conduct.

12. CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

12.1 This policy will be reviewed on a continual basis, but as a minimum every four years from the date of adoption.

13. OTHER REFERENCES

Model Code of Councillor Conduct

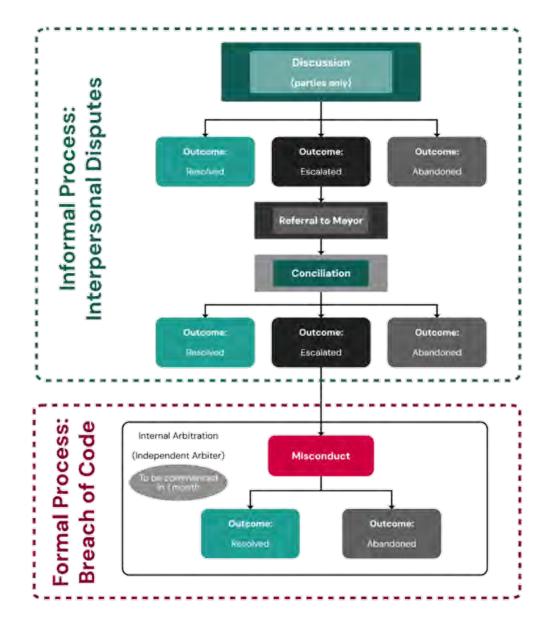
Local Government Act 2020

Local Government (Governance and Integrity) Regulations 2020

14. FEEDBACK

You may provide feedback about this document by emailing enquiries@gplains.vic.gov.au

15. APPENDIX 1 – INTERNAL RESOLUTION PROCEDURE FLOWCHART



16. DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT INFORMATION	
Document Type:	Council Policy
Document Status:	
Owner Position:	Director Corporate Services
Approved By:	Council
Date Adopted:	
Version Number:	V1.0
Review Date:	
Evidence Of Approval:	Signed By Chief Executive
	Officer

ATTACHMENT 1: CONCILIATION APPLICATION FORM



Conciliation Application Form

Complainant:	
Respondent:	
Provisions of Model Councillor Code of Conduct breached:	
Action constituting breach:	
(Include dates, times and detailed descriptions of the	
action complained of. Attach further documents as	
necessary.)	

Signed by)))

Page 9 of 9



Councillor Code of Conduct 2021

1. CONTEXT	
1. CONTEXT	4
3. VALUES	4
4. TREATMENT OF OTHERS	5
5. PERFORMING THE ROLE OF COUNCILLOR	6
6. ROLE OF COUNCILLOR	
7. GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES	7
8. MISUSE OF POSITION	9
9. DIRECTING A MEMBER OF COUNCIL STAFF	9
10. CONFLICT OF INTEREST	10
11. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION	
12. BREACHES OF STANDARDS OF CONDUCT	13
13. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY	
14. OTHER INSTRUMENTS	13
15. DEFINITIONS	14
16. RELATED LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS	20
17. HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT OF COMPATABILITY	
18. CODE OF CONDUCT OWNERS	
19. IMPLEMENTATION	21
20. DOCUMENT INFORMATION	
21. COUNCILLOR DECLARATION	22

CONTEXT

- 1.1 Councillors* were elected to the Golden Plains Shire Council at a general election in 2020 for a four-year term.
- The adoption of the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 (this Code) represents Councillors commitment to the core values and standards of conduct they will adopt in the performance of their role.
- 1.3 This Code is part of a broader Councillor conduct framework established by the Local Government Act 2020 (Vic) (the LGA20) to provide a hierarchy for the management of Councillor conduct.
- 1.4 The Councillor conduct framework provides different responses to alleged breaches of this Code and the LGA20, depending on the seriousness of the allegations against a Councillor.
- 1.5 Alleged breaches of this Code and the LGA20 are divided into three broad categories:

Misconduct

Heard and determined under the Council's internal arbitration process.

An arbiter is appointed by the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar from a panel of arbiters established by the Secretary of the

Department of Environment, Land,

Water and Planning.

Serious misconduct Heard and determined by an

external Councillor Conduct Panel.
The panel is convened by the
Principal Councillor Conduct
Registrar from a list of eligible
persons appointed by the Minister.

Gross misconduct Heard and determined by the

Victorian Civil and Administrative

Tribunal.

- Allegations of misconduct made against a Councillor for breach of this Code and / or the LGA20 are dealt with under the Golden Plains Shire Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021.
- 4.7 A complaint by a person who is dissatisfied about a policy or decision made by Council is dealt with under the Golden Plains Shire Complaints Policy.
- This Code has been developed in accordance with section 139 of the LGA20 and Regulation 12, Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Governance and Integrity) Regulations 2020 (Vic).

*Note: Words in italics are in the 'DEFINITIONS' table in Part 15 of this Code.

Councillor Code of Canduct 2021 Reference Number: INT21/A786B22 Effective Date: 23 February 2021

Page 3 of 22

PURPOSE

- 2.1 The purpose of this Code is to set out the values and standards of conduct expected to be observed by a Councillor in the performance of their role as Councillor, the breach of which may constitute misconduct, serious misconduct, or gross misconduct.
- The purpose of this Code is to ensure Councillors are accountable, transparent, collaborative, efficient, and engaged with the municipal community in the performance of their role.
- Nothing in this Code is intended to limit, restrict or detract from robust public debate in a democracy.

VALUES

3.1 A Councillor will endeavour to promote the Golden Plains Shire Council values and perform their role with:

Pride:

We know that our role is important, and we take pride in doing the best job we can.

- (a) We take accountability for actions and results.
- (b) We recognize and celebrate our achievements.
- (c) We lead with trust and empowerment.
- (d) We approach our role with energy and enthusiasm.

Respect:

We treat each other with courtesy and respect, and are committed to keeping our environment safe, and free from judgement.

- (a) We are inclusive and appreciate diversity.
- (b) We show compassion and kindness to one another.
- (c) We bring positive mindset to Council, and contribute to a positive culture.

Integrity:

We are committed to being authentic, honest and ethical in our role.

- (a) We do what we say, and honour our commitments.
- (b) We use open and transparent communication.
- (c) We speak up when we see behaviours that compromise our values.

Collaboration: We partner together to achieve shared goals and deliver community focused outcomes.

- (a) We build and maintain positive relationships.
- (b) We work resourcefully and united by shared goals.
- (c) We work as a team to bring out the best in each other.

Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 Reference Number: INT2I/A786B22 Effective Date: 23 February 2021

Page 4 of 22

Excellence: We are committed to delivering the best community experience and outcome that we are capable of providing.

- (a) We conduct our role with professionalism.
- (b) We seek opportunities to innovate and continuously improve.
- (c) We effectively respond to the changing needs of the community.
- 3.2 The values and the standards of conduct set out in this Code apply to, and should underpin, every power, duty or function performed by a Councillor in the performance of their role.

4. TREATMENT OF OTHERS

- 4.1 A Councillor must treat other Councillors, members of Council staff, the municipal community and members of the public with dignity, fairness, objectivity, courtesy and respect.
- 4.2 A Councillor must:
 - 4.2.1 take positive action to eliminate discrimination, sexual harassment and victimisation:
 - 4.2.2 support Council to achieve and promote gender equality.
- 4.3 Under 4.2 a Councillor must take reasonable and proportionate measures to eliminate discrimination, sexual harassment or victimisation as far as possible, having regard to:
 - (a) Council's nature, size, and circumstances
 - (b) Council's resources, business, and operational priorities
 - (c) the practicability and the cost of the measures
- 4.4 A Councillor must consider the diversity of interests and needs of the municipal community in the performance of their role.
- 4.5 A Councillor must treat all persons with respect and have due regard for their opinions, beliefs, rights and responsibilities in the performance of their role.
- 4.6 A Councillor must not engage in abusive, obscene or threatening behaviour in their dealings with members of the public, members of Council staff and Councillors in the performance of their role.

5. PERFORMING THE ROLE OF COUNCILLOR

- 5.1 A Councillor must do everything reasonably necessary to ensure they perform the duties and functions of a Councillor effectively and responsibly.
- A Councillor must ensure they are fit to conscientiously perform the duties and functions of a Councillor when acting in that capacity, or purporting to act in that capacity.
- A Councillor must undertake any training or professional development activities the Council decides are necessary for all Councillors to undertake in order to effectively perform their duties and functions.
- 5.4 A Councillor must diligently use Council processes to become informed about matters which are subject to Council decisions.
- 5.5 A Councillor must ensure their behaviour does not bring discredit upon Council.
- A Councillor must not deliberately mislead Council or the public about any matter related to the performance of their public duties.

6. ROLE OF COUNCILLOR

- 6.1 A Councillor must represent the interests of the municipal community across Golden Plains Shire.
- 6.2 In performing their duties and functions, a Councillor must:
 - 6.2.1 participate in the decision making of Council; and
 - 6.2.2 represent the interests of the municipal community in decision making; and
 - 6.2.3 contribute to the strategic direction of Council through the development and review of key strategic documents of Council, including the Council Plan.
- 6.3 In performing the duties and functions in 6.2, a Councillor must:
 - 6.3.1 consider, and be responsive to, the diversity of interests and needs of the municipal community; and
 - 6.3.2 support the role of Council; and
 - 6.3.3 acknowledge and support the role of the Mayor; and
 - 6.3.4 act lawfully and in accordance with the oath or affirmation of office; and
 - 6.3.5 act in accordance with the standards of conduct; and
 - 6.3.6 comply with Council procedures required for good governance.
- 6.4 The duties and functions of a Councillor does not include the performance of any responsibilities or functions of the Chief Executive Officer.

- A Councillor must diligently and properly comply with any policy, practice or protocol setting out requirements related to:
 - 6.5.1 Interactions between members of Council staff and Councillors developed and implemented by the Chief Executive Officer.
 - 6,5.2 Council expenses policy adopted and maintained by Council.
 - 6.5.3 Council Governance Rules developed and adopted by Council.
 - 6.5.4 Any direction issued by the Minister requiring Council to amend, discontinue, replace or report on its governance processes and policies.

GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

- 7.1 In the performance of their role, a Councillor must give effect to the overarching governance principles in 7.2 and supporting principles in 7.3.
- 7.2 A Councillor must give effect to the overarching governance principles, including:
 - 7.2.1 Make decisions and act in accordance with relevant law.
 - 7.2.2 Give priority to achieving the best outcomes for the municipal community, including future generations.
 - 7.2.3 Promote the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the municipal district, including mitigation and planning for climate change risk.
 - 7.2.4 Engage the municipal community in strategic planning and strategic decision making.
 - 7.2.5 Pursue innovation and continuous improvement.
 - 7.2.6 Seek to collaborate with other Councils, Governments and statutory bodies.
 - 7.2.7 Ensure the ongoing financial viability of Council.
 - 7.2.8 Take into account regional, state and national plans and policies in strategic planning and decision making.
 - 7.2.9 Ensure the transparency of Council decisions, actions and information.
- 7.3 When giving effect to the overarching governance principles, a Councillor must take into account supporting principles, including:
 - 7.3.1 Community engagement principles require a meaningful and informed community engagement process, including:
 - (a) a clearly defined objective and scope;
 - (b) participant access to objective, relevant and timely information to inform their participation;

- participants that are representative of persons and groups affected by the matter;
- (d) participants are given reasonable support to enable meaningful and informed participation;
- participants are informed in ways in which the engagement process will influence Council decision making.
- 7.3.2 Public transparency principles describe the ways Council information will be made publicly available, including:
 - transparent decision-making processes, except where information is confidential or contrary to the public interest;
 - (b) information that is understandable and accessible to the municipal community;
 - (c) public awareness of the availability of information is facilitated.
- 7.3.3 Strategic planning principles apply to the preparation of strategic documents, including:
 - (a) an integrated approach to planning, monitoring and performance reporting;
 - (b) addressing the Community Vision;
 - (c) taking into account the resources needed for effective implementation;
 - (d) identifying and addressing the risks to effective implementation;
 - (e) providing for ongoing monitoring of progress and regular reviews to address changing circumstances.
- 7.3.4 Financial management principles focus on the ongoing financial viability of Council, including:
 - (a) managing revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and financial transactions in accordance with Council's financial policies and strategic plans;
 - (b) monitoring and prudently managing financial risks having regard to economic circumstances;
 - financial policies and strategic plans that seek to provide stability and predictability in the financial impact on the municipal community;
 - accounts and records that explain the financial operations and financial position of Council.

- 7.3,5 Service performance principles provide a framework for Council to deliver services to the municipal community, including:
 - services being provided in an equitable manner and in a way that is responsive to the diverse needs of the municipal community;
 - (b) services that are accessible to those for whom they are intended;
 - quality and costs standards for services set by Council that provide 'good' value to the municipal community;
 - (d) continuously seeking to improve service delivery in response to performance monitoring;
 - (e) a fair and effective process for considering and responding to complaints about service provision.

8. MISUSE OF POSITION

- 8.1 A Councillor must not intentionally misuse their position to
 - gain or attempt to gain, directly or indirectly, an advantage for themselves or for any other person; or
 - (b) to cause, or attempt to cause, detriment to Council or another person.
- 8.2 For the purpose of 8.1, misuse of a position by a Councillor includes:
 - 8.2.1 making improper use of information acquired as a result of their position;
 - 8.2.2 disclosing information that is confidential information (as defined in 11.3);
 - 8.2.3 exercising or performing, or purporting to exercise or perform, a power, duty or function that the person is not authorised to exercise or perform;
 - 8.2.4 using public funds or resources in a manner that is improper or unauthorised;
 - 8.2.5 directing or improperly influencing, or seeking to direct or improperly influence, a member of Council staff;
 - 8.2.6 participating in a decision on a matter in which the person has a conflict of interest.

DIRECTING A MEMBER OF COUNCIL STAFF

- 9.1 A Councillor must not intentionally direct, or seek to direct, a member of Council staff in the:
 - 9.1.1 exercise of any power or delegated power;
 - 9.1.2 performance of any duty or function, or delegated duty or function;

- 9.1.3 advice, including advice in a report, that a member of Council staff provide to the Council or a delegated committee.
- 9.2 Clause 9.1 applies to all situations where a Councillor exercises their power or perform a duty or function of Council, as an authorised officer, or member in an office or position they hold under the LGA20 or any other Act.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- 10.1 A Councillor exercising a power, duty or function, or making a decision in relation to any matter must:
 - 10.1.1 disclose a conflict of interest in accordance with Council's Governance Rules; and
 - 10.1.2 exclude themselves from the decision-making process in relation to the matter, including any discussion or vote on the matter that arises in:
 - (a) any Council meeting
 - (b) any delegated committee
 - (c) any action in relation to the matter
 - (d) any meeting conducted under the auspices of Council
 - the course of the exercise of a statutory function under the LGA20 or any other Act
- 10.2 Clause 10.1 refers to two types of conflicts of interest:
 - 10.2.1 A general conflict of interest arises if an impartial, fair-minded person would consider that the person's private interests could result in that person acting in a manner that is contrary to their public duty.
 - 10.2.2 A material conflict of interest arises in respect of a matter if an affected person would gain a benefit or suffer a loss depending on the outcome of the matter.
- 10.3 A Councillor will not have a conflict of interest if any of the following exemptions apply:
 - 10.3.1 The conflict of interest is so remote or insignificant that it could not be reasonably regarded as capable of influencing the actions or decisions of the Councillor in relation to the matter;
 - 10.3.2 The interest that would give rise to a conflict of interest is held in common with a substantial proportion of the residents, ratepayers or electors of the municipal district and does not exceed the interest held by the other residents, ratepayers or electors;
 - 10.3.3 The Councillor does not know the circumstances that give rise to the conflict of interest, and could not be reasonably expected to know those circumstances;

- 10.3.4 The interest only arises because the Councillor is the representative of Council on a not-for-profit organisation that has an interest in the matter and the Councillor receives no personal advantage from the not-for-profit organisation;
- 10.3.5 The interest only arises because a family member of the Councillor is a member but not an office-holder of a not-for-profit organisation;
- 10.3.6 The interest only arises because the Councillor is a member of a not-for-profit organisation that has expressed an opinion or advocated for an outcome in regard to the matter;
- 10.3.7 The interest arises in relation to a decision by a Councillor on a matter or in a circumstance that is prescribed to be exempt by the regulations.

11. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

- Subject to 11.3, a Councillor or a person who has been a Councillor, must not intentionally or recklessly disclose information that the person knows, or should reasonably know, is confidential information.
- 11.2 If the information disclosed is information that Council has determined should be publicly available, then 11.1 does not apply.
- 11.3 A Councillor or a person who has been a Councillor, may disclose confidential information where the law requires it, including:
 - (a) for the purposes of legal proceedings arising under LGA20;
 - (b) to a court or tribunal in the course of legal proceedings;
 - (c) a court or tribunal orders the information be provided;
 - in the course of an internal arbitration and for the purposes of the internal arbitration process;
 - in the course of a Councillor Conduct Panel Hearing and for the purposes of the hearing;
 - (f) to a Municipal Monitor to the extent reasonably required by the Municipal Monitor;
 - (g) to the Chief Municipal Inspector to the extent reasonably required by the Chief Municipal Inspector;
 - to a Commission of Inquiry to the extent reasonably required by the Commission of Inquiry;
 - to the extent reasonably required by a law enforcement agency.

11.4 Confidential information means information that is confidential under the LGA20 or by virtue of any other Act, including but not limited to:

(a) Council business information—

If prematurely released would prejudice Council's position in commercial negotiations.

(b) Security information-

If released is likely to endanger the security of Council property or the safety of any person.

(c) Land use planning information—

If prematurely released is likely to encourage speculation in land values.

(d) Law enforcement information—

If released would be reasonably likely to prejudice the investigation into an alleged breach of the law or the fair trial or hearing of any person.

(e) Legal privileged informationLegal professional privilege or client legal privilege applies.

(f) Personal information—

If released would result in the unreasonable disclosure of information about any person or their personal affairs.

- (g) Private commercial information, being information provided by a business, commercial or financial undertaking—
- relates to trade secrets, or
- (h) Confidential meeting information—
- if released would unreasonably expose the business, commercial or financial undertaking to disadvantage.

Records of meetings that are closed to the public

when confidential information is considered by

Council or a delegated committee.

- (i) Internal arbitration information—
- Information provided to an arbiter or produced by an arbiter for the purpose of an internal arbitration process, other than the findings and the reasons.
- Councillor Conduct Panel confidential information includes—
- Information provided to, or produced by, a Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar, for the purposes of an application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to be formed;
- Information, other than a decision or reasons for a decision, that is provided to, or produced by, a Councillor Conduct Panel, for the purposes of conducting the Councillor Conduct Panel hearing;
- Any part of a statement of reasons or any other document under the control or possession of the Councillor Conduct Panel that the Councillor Conduct Panel determines contains confidential information.

(k) Chief Municipal Inspector issues a confidentiality notice during an investigation of a public interest complaint—

Information is likely to prejudice:

- an investigation by the Independent Broadbased Anti-corruption Commission or the Victorian Inspectorate;
- the safety or reputation of a person;
- the fair trial of a person who has been, or may be, charged with an offence.

12. BREACHES OF STANDARDS OF CONDUCT

- 12.1 Allegations of misconduct or serious misconduct against a Councillor may be made by:
 - (a) Council following a resolution of Council
 - (b) A Councillor
 - (c) A group of Councillors
- 12.2 In the case of allegation of misconduct, an application is made for internal arbitration.
- 12.3 In the case of allegation of serious misconduct, an application is made for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding against a Councillor.
- An application made against a Councillor under 12.2 and 12.3 will dealt with in accordance with the Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021.
- 12.5 An application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor may also be made by the Chief Municipal Inspector.
- 12.6 An application that alleges gross misconduct by a Councillor may only be made by the Chief Municipal Inspector and heard by VCAT.

13. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY

This Code does not effect, or in any way impact on, the criminal or civil liability of a Councillor, and does not prevent the institution of any criminal or civil proceedings in respect of that liability.

14. OTHER INSTRUMENTS

This Code must be read in conjunction with relevant laws, regulations, Ministerial directions, industry standards, Council policies, procedures, protocols, or practices.

15. DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
affected person	Includes:
	(a) the Councillor
	(b) a family member of the Councillor
	(c) a body corporate of which the Councillor or their spouse or domestic partner is a Director or a member of the governing body
	(d) an employer of the Councillor, unless the employer is a public body
	(e) a business partner of the Councillor
	 (f) a person for whom the Councillor is a consultant, contractor or agent
	 (g) a beneficiary under a trust or an object of a discretionary trust of which the Councillor is a trustee
	(h) a person from whom the Councillor has received a disclosable gift
arbiter	Is an independent person appointed to Council by the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar to hear an application that alleges misconduct by a Councillor.
benefit	The benefit may arise directly or indirectly, or be in a pecuniary or non- pecuniary form.
bullying	Bullying by a Councillor means the Councillor repeatedly behaves unreasonably towards another Councillor or a member of Council staff and that behaviour creates a risk to the health and safety of that other Councillor or member of Council staff.
Chief Executive Officer	The person appointed by <i>Council</i> to be its Chief Executive Officer, or any person acting in that position to support the Mayor and <i>Councillors</i> in their roles, and ensure the effective and efficient management of the day to day operations of Council.
Chief Municipal	Appointed by the Minister to:
Inspector	(a) examine, investigate and prosecute any possible breach or offence under the LGA20
	(b) investigate any public interest complaint related to the conduct of a Councillor
	(c) make an application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor
	(d) make an application to Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal for a finding of gross misconduct by a Councillor
	(e) investigate and report the Minister, where the Minister has reason to believe that the Councillor is:
	(i) creating a serious risk to the health and safety of Councillor

Term	Definition
	or member of Council staff; or
	(ii) creating a serious risk to the health and safety of other persons in the Councillor's capacity as a Councillor, or
	(iii) preventing the Council from performing its functions
Council	Made up of persons democratically elected at a general election or by-election by the <i>municipal community</i> to hold the office <i>Councillor</i> to collectively ensure the peace, order and good government of each municipal district.
Councillor	A person who is democratically elected to hold the office of member of a Council.
Council meeting	Is a meeting of Council, at which:
	(a) all Councillors are entitled to attend and vote
	(b) no other person is entitled to vote
	(c) a decision to do an act, matter or thing is made by a resolution of the Council
Councillor Conduct Officer	The member of Council staff appointed by the Chief Executive Officer to assist Council with the implementation and conduct of Council's internal arbitration process, including:
	(a) Receiving applications for internal arbitration to determine allegations of misconduct made against a Councillor under the Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021.
	(b) Assist the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar in relation to applications for internal arbitration, including responding to any request for information regarding allegations of gross misconduct and serious misconduct against a Councillor.
Councillor Conduct Panel Hearing	A hearing by a panel selected from a list of eligible persons appointed by the Minister, convened by the <i>Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar</i> , to hear an application that alleges <i>serious misconduct</i> by a <i>Councillor</i> .
delegated	Is a committee established by Council that:
committee	(a) must include at least two Councillors
	(b) may include any other persons appointed to the delegated committee by the Council who are entitled to vote.
discrimination	Direct discrimination occurs when a person is treated unfavourably because of a personal attribute or characteristic protected by law.
	Protected attributes include age, breastfeeding, employment activity, gender identity, disability, industrial activity, lawful sexual activity, marital status, parental status or status as a carer, physical features, political belief or activity, pregnancy, race, religious belief or activity, sex, sexual orientation, an expunged homosexual conviction, or personal association (whether as a relative or otherwise) with a

Councillar Code of Conduct 2021 Reference Number: INT21/A786B22 Effective Date: 23 February 2021 Page 15 of 22

Term	Definition	
	person who is identified by reference to any of the above attributes.	
	Indirect discrimination occurs when an unreasonable requirement or condition disadvantages a person, or a group of people, because of a personal attribute or characteristic protected by law.	
family member	Includes:	
	(a) A spouse or domestic partner of the Councillor, or	
	(b) A parent, grandparent, sibling, child, grandchild, step-parent, step- sibling or step-child of the Councillor or of their spouse or domestic partner; or	
	(c) Any other relative that regularly resides with the Councillor.	
gift	Means any disposition of property otherwise than by Will made by a person to another person without consideration in money or money's worth or with inadequate consideration, including:	
	(a) the provision of a service (other than volunteer labour); and	
	(b) the payment of an amount in respect of a guarantee; and	
	(c) the making of a payment or contribution at a fundraising function.	
Governance Rules	Refers to the Golden Plains Shire, Council Governance Rules 202	
gross misconduct	By a Councillor means behaviour that demonstrates that a Councillor:	
	(a) is not of good character; or	
	(b) is otherwise not a fit and proper person to hold the office of Councillor, including behaviour that is sexual harassment and that is of an egregious nature.	
The loss may be incurred directly or indirectly, or be in a pronon-pecuniary form.		
internal arbitration	A process that includes a closed hearing conducted by an independent arbiter appointed to Council by the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar to hear an application that alleges misconduct against a Councillor.	
law enforcement	Includes	
agency	(a) a police force or police service of any State or a Territory	
	(b) the Australian Federal Police	
	(c) the Australian Crime Commission	
	(d) a commission with the function of investigating matters relating to criminal activity generally or of a specified class or classes established by a law of Victoria, any other State or a Territory, or the Commonwealth	

Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 Reference Number: INT21/A786B22 Effective Date: 23 February 2021 Page 16 of 22

Term	Definition	
	 (e) Chief Examiner and Examiners appointed under Part 3 of the Majo Crime (Investigative Powers) Act 2004 (Vic) 	
	(f) the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission	
	(g) the Sheriff within the meaning of the Sheriff Act 2009 (Vic)	
	 (h) the Victorian Inspectorate established by the Victorian Inspectorate Act 2011 (Vic) 	
	an agency responsible for the performance of functions or activities directed to	
	 the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution or punishment of criminal offences or breaches of a law imposing a penalty or sanction for a breach 	
	the management of property seized or restrained under laws relating to the confiscation of the proceeds of crime or the enforcement of such laws, or of orders made under such laws	
	 (j) an agency responsible for the execution or implementation of an order or decision made by a court or tribunal 	
	(k) an agency responsible for the protection of the public revenue under a law administered by it	
member of Council staff	A person appointed by the Chief Executive Officer.	
misconduct	Any breach by a Councillor of the prescribed standards of conduct including those in this Code.	
municipal	Includes:	
community	(a) people who live in the municipal district of the Council;	
	(b) people and bodies who are ratepayers of the Council;	
	(c) traditional owners of land in the municipal district of the Council;	
	 (d) people and bodies who conduct activities in the municipal district of the Council. 	
Municipal Monitor	Appointed by the Minister to a Council to:	
	(a) monitor and advise Council on governance processes, practices and improvements	
	(b) report to the Minister on any steps or actions taken by the Council to improve its governance and the effectiveness of those steps or actions	
	(c) make recommendations to the Minister in relation to the exercise of any power relating to governance matters of the Council	
	(d) investigate and report the Minister, where the Minister has reason to believe that the Councillor is:	
	 creating a serious risk to the health and safety of Councillor or member of Council staff; 	

Councillor Code of Gonduct 2021 Reference Number: INT21/A786B22

Effective Date: 23 February 2021 Page 17 of 22

Term	Definition	
	(ii) creating a serious risk to the health and safety of other persons in the Councillor's capacity as a Councillor;	
	(iii) preventing the Council from performing its functions	
	 inform the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission if they consider a matters appears to involve conduct that is corrupt conduct. 	
Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar	Appointed by the Secretary to administer the processes under the Councillor conduct framework, including but not limited to:	
	 (a) examining applications received by Council's Councillor Conduct Officer alleging misconduct against a Councillor and requesting internal arbitration 	
	(b) determining whether an arbiter should be appointed to Council to hear and determine allegations of misconduct against a Councillor.	
	(c) convening Councillor Conduct Panels by appointing members of the panel list to sit on Councillor Conduct Panel Hearings	
private interests	Any direct or indirect interest of a <i>Councillor</i> that does not derive from their <i>public duty</i> , but does not include an interest that is only a matter of personal opinion or belief.	
public duty	Means the responsibilities and obligations that a Councillor has to members of the public in their role as a Councillor.	
Secretary	Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.	
serious misconduct	By a Councillor means any of the following:	
	(a) the failure of a Councillor to comply with the Council's internal arbitration process;	
	 (b) the failure of a Councillor to comply with a direction given to the Councillor by an arbiter after an internal arbitration process that makes a finding of misconduct; 	
	(c) the failure of a Councillor to attend a Councillor Conduct Panel Hearing in respect of that Councillor,	
	 (d) the failure of a Councillor to comply with a direction of a Councillor Conduct Panel; 	
	 (e) continued or repeated misconduct by a Councillor after a finding of misconduct has already been made in respect of the Councillor by an arbiter or by a Councillor Conduct Panel; 	
	(f) bullying by a Councillor of another Councillor or a member of Council staff;	
	(g) conduct by a Councillor that is conduct of the type that is sexual harassment of a Councillor or a member of Council staff;	
	 the disclosure by a Councillor of information the Councillor knows, or should reasonably know, is confidential information; 	

Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 Reference Number: INT21/A786B22 Effective Date: 23 February 2021 Page 18 of 22

Term	Definition		
	 conduct by a Councillor that contravenes the requirement that a Councillor must not direct, or seek to direct, a member of Council staff; 		
	(j) the failure by a Councillor to disclose a conflict of interest and to exclude themselves from the decision making process when required to do so in accordance with the LGA20.		
sexual harassment	Is unwelcomed sexual behaviour that causes a person to feel offended, humiliated or intimidated, where a reasonable person could have anticipated that reaction in the circumstances. Sexual harassment includes:		
	(a) an unwelcome sexual advance		
	(b) an unwelcome request for sexual favours		
	(c) any other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature		
	Conduct of a sexual nature includes:		
	(a) subjecting a person to any act of physical intimacy		
	(b) making, orally or in writing, any remark or statement with sexual connotations to a person or about a person in his or her presence		
	(c) making any gesture, action or comment of a sexual nature in a person's presence.		
victimisation	Subjecting, or threatening to subject a person to any detriment (treating them inappropriately or unfairly) because they, or a person associated with them, has or intends to make a complaint about discrimination or sexual harassment.		
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal.		

16,	RELATED LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS
16.1	Local Government Act 2020 (Vic); Section 139, 140
16.2	Local Government (Governance and Integrity) Regulations 2020 (Vic); Regulations 12, Schedule 1
16.3	Equal Opportunity Act 2010 (Vic)
16.4	Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021
16.5	Golden Plains Shire Complaints Policy
16.6	Council Governance Rules 2020
16.7	Interaction Between Councillor and Council Staff Protocol (CEO Protocol)
16.8	Council Expenses & Entitlements Policy (July 2020)
16.9	Gifts, Benefits and Hospitality Policy (December 2019)
16.10	Computers for Councillor Policy (November 2020)
16.11	Information Privacy Policy 2020
16.12	Public Transparency Policy 2020
16.13	Public Participation in Council Meetings Policy: Question Time, Presentations & Submissions, Petitions & Joint Letters (August 2020)
16.14	Golden Plains Shire, Councillor Resource Manual 2020
16.15	In the Public Interest: A conflict of interest guide for Councillor, delegated committee members and Council staff (October 2020)
16.16	Social Media Manual 2014
17.	HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT OF COMPATABILITY
17.1	This Code does not impact negatively on any rights identified in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic).
17.2	This Code is inoperative to the extent that it is inconsistent with any Act (including the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006) or regulation.

CODE OF CONDUCT OWNERS

- 18.1 The Golden Plains Shire Councillors are the owners of this Code.
- The owners of this Code are responsible to review, edit and maintain this Code and any associated procedures.

19. IMPLEMENTATION

- 19.1 The Mayor is the point of contact for any questions regarding this Code.
- 19.2 The Mayor is responsible for the implementation of this Code and associated Policies.

20. DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Councillor Code of Conduct
DOCUMENT STATUS:	Adopted by a formal resolution of the Council passed by at least two-thirds of Councillor at the Council Meeting on 23/2/21.
DOCUMENT OWNERS:	Councillors
ADOPTED BY:	Councillors
DATE ADOPTED:	23 February 2021
VERSION NUMBER:	1.0
REVIEW DATE:	Council may review or amend at any time.

21. COUNCILLOR DECLARATION

I declare that I will abide by the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 adopted by a formal resolution of Council passed by at least two-thirds of Council under 'Part 6 Council Integrity' of the Local Government Act 2020 (Vic).

Signed by Mayor Helena Kirby

Date: 23 February 2021

Signed by Cr Brett Cunningham Date: 23 February 2021

Signed by Cr Les Rowe Date: 23 February 2021

Signed by Cr Clayton Whitfield Date: 23 February 2021 Signed by Deputy Mayor Ian Getsom

Date: 23 February 2021

Signed by Cr Savin Gamble Date: 23 February 2021

Signed by Or Owen Sharkey Date: 23 February 2021



Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021

1.	CONTEXT	3
2.	PURPOSE	4
3.	PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS	4
4.	MISCONDUCT HIERARCHY	5
5.	APPLICATIONS ALLEGING MISCONDUCT	5
6.	INTERNAL ARBITRATION PROCESS	6
7.	INTERNAL ARBITRATION HEARING	6
8.	SANCTIONS THAT MAY BE IMPOSED BY AN ARBITER	7
9.	DISCONTINUANCE OR REFERRAL OF AN APPLICATION	8
10.	APPLICATIONS ALLEGING SERIOUS MISCONDUCT	8
11.	EXAMINATION OF APPLICATIONS ALLEGING SERIOUS MISCONDUCT	9
12.	COUNCILLOR CONDUCT PANEL HEARING	10
13,	SANCTIONS THAT MAY BE IMPOSED BY A COUNCILLOR CONDUCT PANEL	11
14.	REVIEW OF A DECISION BY A COUNCILLOR CONDUCT PANEL	12
15.	REFERRAL OF MATTER BY A COUNCILLOR CONDUCT PANEL TO THE CHIEF MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR	12
16.	CHARGES FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES	13
17.	CONFIDENTIALITY	13
18.	CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY	13
19,	OTHER INSTRUMENTS	14
20.	DEFINITIONS	14
21.	RELATED LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS	17
22.	HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT OF COMPATABILITY	17
23.	POLICY OWNERS	17
24.	IMPLEMENTATION	18
25.	DOCUMENT INFORMATION	18
26.	COUNCILLOR DECLARATION	19

CONTEXT

- 1.1 Councillors* were elected to the Golden Plains Shire Council at a general election in 2020 for a four-year term.
- The adoption of the Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021 (this Policy) represents Councillors acceptance of the formal processes adopted to manage allegations of misconduct, serious misconduct, and gross misconduct made against a Councillor for alleged breaches of Golden Plains Shire Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 and the Local Government Act 2020 (Vic) (the LGA20).
- 1.3 This Policy sets out a hierarchy of responses established by the LGA20 to manage Councillor conduct.
- The Councillor conduct framework provides different responses to alleged breaches of the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 and the LGA20, depending on the seriousness of the allegations against a Councillor.
- Alleged breaches of the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 and the LGA20 are divided into three broad categories:

Misconduct

Heard and determined under the Council's internal arbitration process. An arbiter is appointed by the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar from a panel of arbiters established by the Secretary of the Department of Environment, Land,

Water and Planning.

Serious misconduct Heard and determined by an

external Councillor Conduct Panel.
The panel is convened by the
Principal Councillor Conduct
Registrar from a list of eligible
persons appointed by the Minister.

Gross misconduct Heard and determined by the

Victorian Civil and Administrative

Tribunal.

- An application that alleges misconduct against a Councillor for breach of the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 or LGA20 is dealt with under Council's internal arbitration process in this Policy.
- 1.7 An application that alleges serious misconduct against a Councillor for breach of the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 or LGA20 are made under this Policy and heard and determined by an external Councillor Conduct Panel.
- 1.8 An application that alleges gross misconduct by a Councillor may only be made by the Chief Municipal Inspector and heard by VCAT.

- 1.9 A complaint by a person who is dissatisfied about a policy or decision made by Council is dealt with under the Golden Plains Shire Complaints Policy.
- 1.10 This Policy has been developed in accordance with Part 6, Divisions 5 to 7 of LGA20, and Regulation 11 of the Local Government (Governance and Integrity) Regulations 2020 (Vic).

*Note: Words in italics are in the 'DEFINITIONS' table in Part 20 of this Policy.

PURPOSE

- 2.1 The purpose of this Policy is to provide a formal framework to:
 - 2.1.1 manage allegations of misconduct and serious misconduct made against a Councillor(s) for breach of the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 or LGA20
 - 2.1.2 outline the process for making an application for an internal arbitration process, in which an arbiter makes a finding of misconduct against a Councillor;
 - 2.1.3 outline the process for making an application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor.
- 2.2 This policy is not intended to limit, restrict or detract from any other process that Councillors may consider appropriate for resolving:
 - (a) Disputes between Councillors disagreements about the facts or a course of action.
 - (b) Conflict between Councillors situations that generate strong negative feelings between people or in groups.

3. PROCEDURAL FAIRNESS

- Procedural fairness, incorporating principles of natural justice, refer to the rules that must be followed when making a finding or decision that may adversely affect the interests of a Councillor.
- 3.2 The rules of procedural fairness give a Councillor the right to:
 - know, and have sufficient time to respond to the particulars of any allegation made against them before a decision is made
 - a decision by an impartial unbiased decision-maker that does not have a personal interest in the decision
 - (c) a decision that is based on all relevant information and evidence
 - (d) obtain reasons for a finding or decision
 - (e) have the matter considered and resolved without undue delay

4. MISCONDUCT HIERARCHY

- Misconduct means any breach by a Councillor of the prescribed standards of conduct, including those in the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021.
- 4.2 Serious misconduct by a Councillor means any of the following:
 - (a) the failure of a Councillor to comply with the Council's internal arbitration process;
 - (b) the failure of a Councillor to comply with a direction given to the Councillor by an arbiter after an internal arbitration process that makes a finding of misconduct;
 - (c) the failure of a Councillor to attend a Councillor Conduct Panel Hearing in respect of that Councillor.
 - (d) the failure of a Councillor to comply with a direction of a Councillor Conduct Panel;
 - (e) continued or repeated misconduct by a Councillor after a finding of misconduct has already been made in respect of the Councillor by an arbiter or by a Councillor Conduct Panel:
 - (f) bullying by a Councillor of another Councillor or a member of Council staff;
 - (g) conduct by a Councillor that is conduct of the type that is sexual harassment of a Councillor or a member of Council staff;
 - the disclosure by a Councillor of information the Councillor knows, or should reasonably know, is confidential information;
 - conduct by a Councillor that contravenes the requirement that a Councillor must not direct, or seek to direct, a member of Council staff;
 - (j) the failure by a Councillor to disclose a conflict of interest and to exclude themselves from the decision making process when required to do so in accordance with the LGA20.
- 4.3 Gross misconduct by a Councillor means behaviour that demonstrates that a Councillor—
 - (a) is not of good character; or
 - (b) is otherwise not a fit and proper person to hold the office of Councillor, including behaviour that is sexual harassment and that is of an egregious nature.

5. APPLICATIONS ALLEGING MISCONDUCT

- An application for an internal arbitration process to make a finding of misconduct against a Councillor may be made by:
 - (a) Council following a resolution of the Council
 - (b) A Councillor
 - (c) A group of Councillors

- 5.2 An application for an internal arbitration process must:
 - 5.2.1 state the clause in the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021 that has allegedly been breached
 - 5.2.2 set out the facts that resulted in the alleged misconduct
 - 5.2.3 include any evidence to support the allegation of misconduct
- 5.3 An application for an internal arbitration process must be received by the Council Conduct Officer within 3 months of the alleged misconduct occurring.
- 5.4 A Council Conduct Officer that receives an application under 5.3 of must provide a copy of the application to the:
 - (a) Councillor who is the subject of the allegations
 - (b) Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar

6. INTERNAL ARBITRATION PROCESS

- 6.1 When the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar receives an application under 5.4 they must appoint an arbiter to Council to hear the matter if they are satisfied that:
 - 6.1.1 the application is not frivolous, vexatious, misconceived or lacking in substance, and
 - 6.1.2 there is sufficient evidence to support the alleged breach of the clause(s) in the Policy specified in the application.
- 6.2 The Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar must reject the application if the requirements in 6.1 are not established.
- 6.3 If the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar rejects an application under 6.2 this does not prevent a further application being made in respect of the same conduct.
- 6.4 Where a further application is made under 6.3, it must be received by the Council Conduct Officer within 3 months of the alleged misconduct occurring.

7. INTERNAL ARBITRATION HEARING

- 7.1 The Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar will appoint an arbiter to Council to hear the application where they consider the requirements of 6.1 are satisfied.
- 7.2 A hearing conducted by an arbiter under 7.1, is referred to as an Internal Arbitration Hearing, and conducted as a part of Council's internal arbitration process.
- 7.3 The arbiter conducting an internal arbitration process must ensure the:
 - 7.3.1 parties involved in the internal arbitration process are given an opportunity to be heard by the arbiter;

- 7.3.2 Internal Arbitration Hearing is conducted with as little formality and technicality as the proper consideration of the matter permits;
- 7.3.3 Internal Arbitration Hearing is not open to the public.
- 7.4 Subject to 7.5, an arbiter.
 - 7.4.1 may hear each party to the matter in person or solely by written or electronic means of communication;
 - 7.4.2 is not bound by the rules of evidence and may be informed in any manner the arbiter sees fit.
- 7.5 A Councillor does not have a right to representation in an internal arbitration process unless the arbiter considers representation is necessary to ensure the process is conducted fairly.
- 7.6 If, after completing the internal arbitration process, the arbiter determines a Councillor has failed to comply with the prescribed standards of conduct, the arbiter may make a finding of misconduct against the Councillor.

8. SANCTIONS THAT MAY BE IMPOSED BY AN ARBITER

- 8.1 If an arbiter has made a finding of misconduct against a Councillor, the arbiter may do any one or more of the following:
 - 8.1.1 direct the Councillor to make an apology in a form or manner specified by the arbiter.
 - 8.1.2 suspend the Councillor from the office of Councillor for a period specified by the arbiter not exceeding one month;
 - 8.1.3 direct the Councillor be removed from any position where the Councillor represents the Council for the period determined by the arbiter;
 - 8.1.4 direct the Councillor be removed from being the chair of a delegated committee for the period determined by the arbiter,
 - 8.1.5 direct a Councillor attend or undergo training or counselling specified by the arbiter.
- 8.2 The arbiter must provide a written copy of the arbiter's decision and statement of reasons to the:
 - (a) Council
 - (b) Applicant(s)
 - (c) Respondent(s)
 - (d) Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar
- 8.3 Subject to 8.4, after Council receives a copy of the arbiter's decision and statement of reasons, it must be tabled at the next Council meeting and recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021 Reference Number: INT21/88E473E

8.4 If the arbiter's decision and statement of reasons contains confidential information, the confidential information must be redacted from the copy tabled under 8.3.

9. DISCONTINUANCE OR REFERRAL OF AN APPLICATION

- 9.1 An arbiter may at any time discontinue an Internal Arbitration Hearing if the arbiter considers the:
 - 9.1.1 application is vexatious, misconceived, frivolous or lacking in substance
 - 9.1.2 applicant has not responded, or has responded inadequately, to a request for further information.
- 9.2 An arbiter must refer the matter to the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar if at any time, before, during or after an Internal Arbitration Hearing the arbiter believes the conduct in the application:
 - 9.2.1 appears to involve serious misconduct under 4.2 of this Policy, and
 - 9.2.2 would more appropriately be dealt with as an application for a Councillor Conduct Panel.
- 9.3 If an arbiter makes a referral under 9.2, the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar must notify the parties that the matter has been referred by the arbiter.

10. APPLICATIONS ALLEGING SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

- 10.1 Subject to 10.2 and 10.3, an application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor may be made by:
 - (a) Council following a resolution of the Council
 - (b) A Councillor
 - (c) A group of Councillors
 - (d) the Chief Municipal Inspector
- 10.2 An application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor that alleges that the Councillor has failed to disclose a conflict of interest may only be made by the Chief Municipal Inspector.
- An application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor must not be made if the Councillor has been charged with an offence for the same conduct, where the conduct includes:
 - 10.3.1 the release of confidential information;
 - 10.3.2 a failure to comply with conflict of interest requirements;
 - 10.3.3 seeking to direct a member of Council staff.

- 10.4 An application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor must:
 - 10.4.1 Specify the ground(s) for the application; and
 - 10.4.2 Set out the:
 - circumstances, actions or inactions of the Councillor that the applicant alleges constitute serious misconduct, and
 - set out the particulars of any evidence of the circumstances, actions or inactions referred to in 10.4.2(a); and

10.4.3 Specify:

- (a) any steps taken by Council to resolve the matter, and the reason why
 the matter was not resolved by the taking of those steps; or
- (b) if the Council did not take any steps to resolve the matter, the reason why the Council did not take any steps to resolve the matter.
- 10.5 An application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct must be made within 12 months of the alleged serious misconduct occurring.
- An application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct must be given to the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar.

11. EXAMINATION OF APPLICATIONS ALLEGING SERIOUS MISCONDUCT

- 11.1 When the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar receives an application under 10.6 they must form a Councillor Conduct Panel to hear the matter if they are satisfied that:
 - 11.1.1 the application is not frivolous, vexatious, misconceived or lacking in substance; and
 - 11.1.2 there is sufficient evidence to support the allegation of serious misconduct specified in the application; and
 - 11.1.3 Council has:
 - taken sufficient or appropriate steps to resolve the matter and the matter remains unresolved; or
 - (b) not taken any steps to resolve the matter but the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar is satisfied as to the Council's reasons for not taking any steps.
- 11.2 The Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar may reject an application or refer a matter back to Council if satisfied the matter has been, or is being, dealt with, by the Council or another body.
- 11.3 Subject to 11.4, the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar must reject an application or refer a matter back to Council if the requirements in 11.1 are not established.

Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021 Reference Number: INT21/88E473E Effective Date: 23 February 2021

Page 9 of 19

- 11.4 The Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar must form a Councillor Conduct Panel to hear the matter if the application is made by the Chief Municipal Inspector.
- 11.5 If the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar rejects an application or refers a matter back to Council under 11.2 or 11.3, this does not prevent a further application being made in respect of the same conduct,

12. COUNCILLOR CONDUCT PANEL HEARING

- 12.1 A Councillor Conduct Panel must:
 - (a) fix a time and a place for the hearing to be conducted; and
 - (b) serve by post a notice of the time and place of the hearing on the applicant, the respondent and Council.
- 12.2 A Council served with a notice under 12.1 must provide all reasonable assistance necessary to enable the Councillor Conduct Panel to conduct the hearing and make a determination.
- 12.3 A Councillor Conduct Panel may:
 - request a person attend a hearing and answer questions
 - request information from the applicant, the respondent or Council, including confidential information held by Council.
 - (c) direct a Councillor to attend a hearing or provide information, including confidential information held by the Councillor.
- 12.4 A Councillor Conduct Panel conducting the hearing must ensure the:
 - 12.4.1 proceedings are conducted with as little formality and technicality as the requirements of the LGA20 and the proper consideration of the matter permit;
 - 12.4.2 appointed representative represents the Council or group of Councillors at the hearing where an application is made by a Council or group of Councillors;
 - 12.4.3 proceedings are not open to the public.
- 12.5 A Councillor Conduct Panel:
 - 12.5.1 is bound by the rules of procedural fairness (natural justice);
 - 12.5.2 is not bound by the rules of evidence and may inform itself in any way it thinks fit;
 - 12.5.3 procedures are otherwise at the discretion of the Councillor Conduct Panel.
- 12.6 A Councillor does not have a right to representation at a Councillor Conduct Panel hearing except where the Councillor Conduct Panel considers representation is necessary to ensure the hearing is conducted fairly.

- 12.7 After a Councillor Conduct Panel has conducted a hearing, they may:
 - 12.7.1 make a finding of misconduct against a Councillor, so long as the application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding was made within 3 months of the breach occurring; or
 - 12.7.2 make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor; or
 - 12.7.3 make a finding that remedial action is required, whether or not they have made a finding of misconduct or serious misconduct, including directing the Councillor to attend one or more of the following;
 - (a) mediation
 - (b) training
 - (c) counselling
 - 12.7.4 dismiss the application.

13. SANCTIONS THAT MAY BE IMPOSED BY A COUNCILLOR CONDUCT PANEL

- 13.1 If a Councillor Conduct Panel makes a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor, the Councillor becomes ineligible to hold the office of Mayor or Deputy Mayor for the remainder of the Council's term, unless the Councillor Conduct Panel directs otherwise.
- 13.2 If a Councillor Conduct Panel makes a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor, the Councillor Conduct Panel may do any one or more of the following:
 - 13.2.1 reprimand the Councillor,
 - 13.2.2 direct the Councillor to make an apology in a form or manner determined by the Councillor Conduct Panel;
 - 13.2.3 suspend the Councillor from the office for a period specified by the Councillor Conduct Panel, not exceeding 12 months;
 - direct the Councillor is ineligible to chair a delegated committee of Council for a period specified by the Councillor Conduct Panel, not exceeding the remainder of the Council's term.
- 13.3 If a Councillor Conduct Panel makes a finding of misconduct against a Councillor, the Councillor Conduct Panel may do any one or more of the following:
 - 13.3.1 direct the Councillor to make an apology in a form or manner specified by the Councillor Conduct Panel;
 - 13.3.2 suspend the Councillor from the office of Councillor for a period specified by the Councillor Conduct Panel, not exceeding one month;
 - 13.3.3 direct the Councillor be removed from any position where the Councillor represents the Council for the period determined by the Councillor Conduct Panel:

Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021 Reference Number: INT21/88E473E

- 13.3.4 direct the Councillor be removed from being the chair of a delegated committee for the period determined by the Councillor Conduct Panel;
- 13.4 The Councillor Conduct Panel must give a written copy of their decision and statement of reasons to the:
 - (a) Council
 - (b) Parties to the matter
 - (c) Minister
 - (d) Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar
- After Council receives a copy of the Councillor Conduct Panel's decision and statement of reasons, it must be tabled at the next Council meeting and recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

14. REVIEW OF A DECISION BY A COUNCILLOR CONDUCT PANEL

- 14.1 A person affected by a decision made by a Councillor Conduct Panel has 28 days from the date they receive the Councillor Conduct Panel statement of reasons to apply to VCAT for review of the decision.
- 14.2 An application for the review of a decision under 14.1 must provide a statement of reasons.
- 14.3 A Councillor is not entitled to apply for a review to dismiss an application on the grounds it is frivolous, vexatious, misconceived or lacking in substance.
- 14.4 A record of the decision of VCAT made in respect of a review under 14.1 must be tabled at the next Council meeting and recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

15. REFERRAL OF MATTER BY A COUNCILLOR CONDUCT PANEL TO THE CHIEF MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR

- 15.1 As soon as it appears a Councillor has committed an offence under the LGA20, a Councillor Conduct Panel must notify the Chief Municipal Inspector.
- 15.2 The Chief Municipal Inspector may at any time, whether or not they have received a notice under 15.1, require a Councillor Conduct Panel to suspend or stop the consideration of a matter.
- 15.3 Where 15.1 or 15.2 applies, the Chief Municipal Inspector must commence an investigation into the matter within 28 days.
- An application that alleges gross misconduct by a Councillor can only be made by the Chief Municipal Inspector and heard by VCAT.
- 15.5 If VCAT makes a finding that a Councillor has engaged in conduct that constitutes gross misconduct, VCAT may order that:
 - 15.5.1 the Councillor is disqualified from continuing to be a Councillor for a period specified by VCAT, not exceeding 8 years; and

15.5.2 the office of the Councillor is vacated.

CHARGES FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES

- 16.1 Subject to 16.2, a Councillor must not be charged with an offence if an application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct has been made for the same conduct, where the conduct includes:
 - 16.1.1 the release of confidential information;
 - 16.1.2 a failure to comply with conflict of interest requirements;
 - 16.1.3 seeking to direct a member of Council staff.
- 16.2 A Councillor can be charged with an offence for the conduct in 16.1 where:
 - 16.2.1 the Councillor Conduct Panel application is withdrawn; or
 - 16.2.2 the Chief Municipal Inspector requires the Councillor Conduct Panel to suspend or stop consideration of the matter; or
 - 16.2.3 before the Councillor Conduct Panel makes a determination, the Councillor ceases to be a Councillor; or
 - 16.2.4 the matter or behaviour that is the subject of an application for a finding of serious misconduct has been referred to another law enforcement agency.

17. CONFIDENTIALITY

- 17.1 Information provided to an arbiter, or produced by an arbiter for the purpose of an internal arbitration process, other than the findings and the reasons, is confidential information.
- 17.2 Unless otherwise determined by a Councillor Conduct Panel, the following information is confidential information:
 - (a) information to, or produced by, a Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar, for the purposes of an application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to be formed;
 - (b) information, other than a decision or reasons for a decision, that is provided to, or produced by, a Councillor Conduct Panel;
 - (c) any part of a statement of reasons or any other document under the control or possession of the Councillor Conduct Panel that the Councillor Conduct Panel determines contains confidential information.

18. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY

18.1 This Policy does not effect, or in any way impact on, the criminal or civil liability of a Councillor, and does not prevent the institution of any criminal or civil proceedings in respect of that liability.

Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021 Reference Number: INT21/88E473E Effective Date: 23 February 2021

Page 13 of 19

19. OTHER INSTRUMENTS

19.1 This Policy must be read in conjunction with relevant laws, regulations, Ministerial directions, industry standards, Council policies, procedures, protocols, or practices.

20. **DEFINITIONS**

Term	Definition	
arbiter	Is an independent person appointed to Council by the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar to hear an application that alleges misconduct by a Councillor.	
bullying	Bullying by a Councillor means the Councillor repeatedly behaves unreasonably towards another Councillor or a member of Council staff and that behaviour creates a risk to the health and safety of that other Councillor or member of Council staff.	
Chief Executive Officer	The person appointed by Council to be its Chief Executive Officer, or any person acting in that position to support the Mayor and Councillors in their roles, and ensure the effective and efficient management of the day to day operations of Council.	
Chief Municipal	Appointed by the Minister to:	
Inspector	(a) examine, investigate and prosecute any possible breach or offence under the LGA20	
	(b) investigate any public interest complaint related to the conduct of a Councillor	
	(c) make an application for a Councillor Conduct Panel to make a finding of serious misconduct against a Councillor	
	 (d) make an application to Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal for a finding of gross misconduct by a Councillor 	
	(e) investigate and report the Minister, where the Minister has reason to believe that the Councillor is:	
	 (i) creating a serious risk to the health and safety of Councillor or member of Council staff; or 	
	 (ii) creating a serious risk to the health and safety of other persons in the Councillor's capacity as a Councillor, or 	
	(iii) preventing the Council from performing its functions	
confidential information	As defined in Part 11 in the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021.	
conflict of interest	As defined in Part 10 in the Councillor Code of Conduct 2021.	
Council	Made up of persons democratically elected at a general election or by-election by the <i>municipal community</i> to hold the office <i>Councillor</i> to	

Term	Definition	
	collectively ensure the peace, order and good government of each municipal district.	
Councillor	A person who is democratically elected to hold the office of member of a Council.	
Councillor Conduct Officer	The member of Council staff appointed by the Chief Executive Officer to assist Council with the implementation and conduct of Council's internal arbitration process, including:	
	(a) Receiving applications for internal arbitration to determine allegations of misconduct made against a Councillor under the Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021.	
	(b) Assist the Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar in relation to applications for internal arbitration, including responding to any request for information regarding allegations of gross misconduct and serious misconduct against a Councillor.	
Councillor Conduct Panel hearing	A hearing by a panel selected from a list of eligible persons appointed by the Minister, convened by the <i>Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar</i> , to hear an application that alleges <i>serious misconduct</i> by a <i>Councillor</i> .	
delegated committee	Is a committee established by Council that	
	(a) must include at least two Councillors	
	(b) may include any other persons appointed to the delegated committee by the Council who are entitled to vote.	
law enforcement	Includes:	
agency	(a) a police force or police service of any State or a Territory	
	(b) the Australian Federal Police	
	(c) the Australian Crime Commission	
	(d) a commission with the function of investigating matters relating to criminal activity generally or of a specified class or classes established by a law of Victoria, any other State or a Territory, or the Commonwealth	
	(e) Chief Examiner and Examiners appointed under Part 3 of the Majo Crime (Investigative Powers) Act 2004 (Vic)	
	(f) the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission	
	(g) the Sheriff within the meaning of the Sheriff Act 2009 (Vic)	
	(h) the Victorian Inspectorate established by the Victorian Inspectorate Act 2011 (Vic)	
	an agency responsible for the performance of functions or activities directed to:	
	the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution or punishment of criminal offences or breaches of a law imposing	

Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021 Reference Number INT21/88E473E

Effective Date: 23 February 2021 Page 15 of 19

Term	Definition	
	a penalty or sanction for a breach	
	the management of property seized or restrained under laws relating to the confiscation of the proceeds of crime or the enforcement of such laws, or of orders made under such laws	
	 (j) an agency responsible for the execution or implementation of an order or decision made by a court or tribunal 	
	 (k) an agency responsible for the protection of the public revenue under a law administered by it 	
member of Council staff	A person appointed by the Chief Executive Officer.	
Municipal Monitor	Appointed by the Minister to a Council to:	
	(a) monitor and advise Council on governance processes, practices and improvements	
	 (b) report to the Minister on any steps or actions taken by the Council to improve its governance and the effectiveness of those steps or actions 	
	(c) make recommendations to the Minister in relation to the exercise of any power relating to governance matters of the Council	
	(d) investigate and report the Minister, where the Minister has reason to believe that the <i>Councillor</i> is:	
	 creating a serious risk to the health and safety of Councillor or member of Council staff; 	
	(ii) creating a serious risk to the health and safety of other persons in the Councillor's capacity as a Councillor;	
	(iii) preventing the Council from performing its functions	
	 (e) inform the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission is they consider a matters appears to involve conduct that is corrupt conduct. 	
Principal Councillor Conduct Registrar	Appointed by the Secretary to administer the processes under the Councillor conduct framework, including but not limited to:	
	 (a) examining applications received by Council's Councillor Conduct Officer alleging misconduct against a Councillor and requesting internal arbitration 	
	(b) determining whether an arbiter should be appointed to Council to hear and determine allegations of misconduct against a Councillor	
	(c) convening Councillor Conduct Panels by appointing members of the panel list to sit on Councillor Conduct Panel Hearings	
Secretary	Secretary to the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning.	
sexual harassment	Is unwelcomed sexual behaviour that causes a person to feel	

Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021 Reference Number: INT21/B8E473E

Effective Date: 23 February 2021 Page 16 of 19

Term	Definition	
	offended, humiliated or intimidated, where a reasonable person could have anticipated that reaction in the circumstances. Sexual harassment includes:	
	(a) an unwelcome sexual advance	
	(b) an unwelcome request for sexual favours	
	(c) any other unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature	
	Conduct of a sexual nature includes:	
	(a) subjecting a person to any act of physical intimacy	
	 (b) making, orally or in writing, any remark or statement with sexual connotations to a person or about a person in his or her presence 	
	(c) making any gesture, action or comment of a sexual nature in a person's presence.	
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal	

21. RELATED LEGISLATION AND DOCUMENTS

- 21.1 Local Government Act 2020 (Vic); Part 6, Divisions 5 to 7
- 21.2 Local Government (Governance and Integrity) Regulations 2020 (Vic); Regulation 11
- 21.3 Councillor Code of Conduct 2021
- 21.4 Golden Plains Shire Complaints Policy

22. HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT OF COMPATABILITY

- 22.1 This Policy does not impact negatively on any rights identified in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006 (Vic).
- This Policy is inoperative to the extent its is inconsistent with any Act (including the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006) or regulation.

23. POLICY OWNERS

- 23.1 The Golden Plains Shire Councillors are the owners of this Policy.
- 23.2 The owners of this Policy are responsible to review, edit and maintain this Policy and any associated procedures.

24. IMPLEMENTATION

- 24.1 The Councillor Conduct Officer is the point of contact for any questions regarding the implementation of this Policy.
- 24.2 The Councillor Conduct Officer is the point of contact for any application made under this policy.

25. DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Organisational Policy document
DOCUMENT STATUS:	Adopted by a formal resolution of the Council passed by at least two-thirds of Councillors at the Council Meeting on 23/2/21.
DOCUMENT OWNERS:	Councillors
ADOPTED BY:	Councillors
DATE ADOPTED:	23 February 2021
VERSION NUMBER:	1.0
REVIEW DATE:	Council may review or amend at any time.

26. COUNCILLOR DECLARATION

I declare that I will abide by the Councillor Dispute Resolution Policy 2021 adopted by a formal resolution of Council passed by at least two-thirds of Council under 'Part 6 Council Integrity' of the Local Government Act 2020 (Vic).

Signed by Mayor Helena Kirby

Pate: 23 February 2021

Sighed by Cr Brett Cunningham Date: 23 February 2021

Signed by Cr Les Rowe Date: 23 February 2021

Signed by Cr Clayton Whitfield Date: 23 February 2021 Signed by Deputy Mayor Ian Getsom Date: 23 February 2021

eenble

Signed by Cr Gavin Gamble Date: 23 February 2021

Signed by Cr Owen Sharkey Date: 23 February 2021