



Agriculturally rich - Naturally beautiful

COUNCIL POLICY

Complaints

Policy Number:	PO147		
Strategic Plan Objective	Meet all legislative and compliance responsibilities		
Policy Owner:	Chief Executive Officer	File Number:	9.63.1
Responsible Officer:	Governance Officer	Minute Reference:	173/2015 (08/07/2015)
Date Adopted:	8 th July 2015	Next Review Date:	July 2017

1. POLICY OBJECTIVES

Council is committed to providing a quality service to its customers and regards complaints as an opportunity to improve practices and processes as well as resolving issues.

The aim of this policy is to provide a fair, consistent and structured process for Council's customers if they are dissatisfied with a Council action, decision or service.

Emphasis is placed on resolving complaints as quickly as possible. Where complaints cannot be settled in the first instance, Council will ensure that they are dealt with through appropriate, more formal processes and by staff with the appropriate authority to make decisions.

2. SCOPE

2.1 This policy applies:

- i) where Council has failed to meet the normal standards for a service which has been, or should have been delivered;
- ii) to all employees of the Yorke Peninsula Council undertaking work for/on behalf of Council.

2.2 Complaints about matters that are not Council's responsibility, such as disputes between neighbours, civil liability matters and matters already being dealt with through the Court process, will not be handled under this policy.

3. DEFINITIONS

Definitions are provided in Attachment 1.

4. POLICY STATEMENT

Council welcomes complaints as a way of improving its services and programs as well as providing an opportunity to put things right.

All complaints received by Council will be treated seriously and complainants will be treated courteously.

There are five fundamental principles that underpin Council's approach to handling complaints:

- **Fairness:** treating complainants fairly with impartiality, confidentiality and transparency at all stages of the process;
 - **Accessibility:** ensuring broad public awareness about Council's policy and a range of contact options;
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- Responsiveness: ensuring that sufficient resources and well trained staff are provided and that systems are reviewed for improvement;
- Efficiency: complaints will be resolved as quickly as possible, while ensuring that they are dealt with at a level that reflects their complexity;
- Integration of different areas of Council where the complaint overlaps functional responsibilities.

This policy and information about how to lodge a complaint is available by clicking on the “Customer Complaints” link on the front page of Council’s website, or via any Council office.

4.1 The Complaint Process

Council requires that all complaints are submitted in writing. A person can make a complaint in a number of ways:

- Complete the appropriate form on Council’s website;
- Email;
- Letter;
- Fax;
- Visit a Council customer service office.

The following steps will be followed by staff to ensure complaints are dealt with efficiently and effectively:

- Acknowledge complaints promptly;
- Assess the complaint - simple problems may not need to be investigated;
- Plan the investigation where one is warranted;
- Investigate the complaint;
- Respond to the complainant with a clear decision;
- Follow up any customer service concerns;
- Consider and manage any process and/or personnel issues which may need correction.

Wherever possible complaints will be resolved when first reported, but if necessary officers will escalate complaint handling as set out below.

4.2 Three Tiered Scheme

Complaints may vary greatly in their level of complexity and seriousness. To assist with determining and managing complaints, Council have categorised complaints into a three tiered scheme.

Level 1 - Immediate response to resolve the complaint

All staff are authorised to handle complaints in the first instance, wherever possible. All attempts will be made to deal with complaints promptly at the initial point of contact at the appropriate officer level.

Level 2 - Complaint escalated to a more senior officer

A complaint will be directed to a more senior officer in the Council, where circumstances indicate that the complaint would be more appropriately handled at a higher level. This can include, where an officer has been involved in the matter that is the subject of the complaint, where the complaint is about an issue that requires a decision to be made at a more senior level, or where a complaint concerns a matter that ranges across more than one Council work area.

Level 3 - Internal review of a Council decision by statutory process

Internal review of a Council decision is available under section 270 of the *Local Government Act 1999*. This is a process established by legislation that enables the

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to reconsider all the evidence relied on to make a decision, including new evidence if relevant. This process, as set out in Council's Internal Review of Council Decisions Policy, is a last resort in the complaint handling process, but may also be used in situations which are not able to be resolved by other means, such as a complaint about a decision of the CEO.

With the exception of Level 1 responses Council will ensure, wherever possible, that complaints are handled independently of the original decision-maker/officer involved in the matter that is the subject of the complaint.

4.3 Timeframes

Council will respond within ten business days, acknowledging receipt of the complaint and, where possible, resolving it at that time. If a resolution is not possible complainants will be advised of the likely timeframe required to investigate and resolve a complaint and regularly updated as to progress where necessary.

4.4 Remedies

Where complaints are found to be justified Council will, where reasonably practicable, remedy the situation in a manner which is consistent and fair for both Council and complainants. The solution chosen will be proportionate and appropriate to the circumstances.

As a general principle the complainant should, so far as possible, be put in the position he or she would have been in, had things not gone wrong. This may mean providing the desired service or changing a decision. Sometimes, however, it may only be possible to offer an apology.

Compensation may only be offered in cases where the loss or suffering is considered substantial. The CEO is the only representative authorised to offer financial compensation and must consult with the Local Government Association Mutual Liability Scheme before doing so, in relation to all civil liability matters.

4.5 Alternative Remedies

Council may seek to use alternative dispute resolution methods, such as mediation, to resolve a complaint in circumstances where the CEO or his/her delegate, deems that this is the appropriate course of action and the complainant agrees. Costs and expenses relating to alternative dispute resolution methods will be shared equally between the Council and the other party.

4.6 Complainants Right to Seek Other Forms of Resolution

While Council prefers to work with its customers to resolve complaints quickly and effectively, a complainant retains the right to seek other forms of resolution, such as contacting the Ombudsman, or taking legal action at any time. As a general rule, the Ombudsman prefers a complaint to be addressed by Council in the first instance, unless this is not appropriate in the circumstances.

When advising a complainant of the outcome of a complaint investigation, Council will provide information about alternative remedies, including any rights of appeal and the right to make a complaint to an external agency such as the SA Ombudsman.

4.7 Alternative Complaint Processes

There are also other complaint processes which may apply to particular types of complaints and the complaint may be more properly dealt with by another process. This will be explained to the complainant at the outset. For example:

- Complaints against a Councillor or the Chief Executive Officer;
- Freedom of Information applications;
- Civil Liability matters;

- Insurance claims;
- Decisions made under legislation other than the *Local Government Act*, such as the *Development Act 1993* or *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*.

4.8 Privacy and Confidentiality

Complainants have a right to expect that their complaint will be investigated in private, to the extent possible. The identity of complainants will be made known only to those who need to know in the process of investigating and resolving the complaint. The complaint will not be revealed or made public by the Council, except where required by law.

All complaints lodged with Council are subject to the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* and confidentiality cannot be guaranteed under the provisions of that legislation.

4.9 Unreasonable Complainant Conduct

Occasionally the conduct of a complainant can be unreasonable and a decision may be made to apply restrictions on contact with the person. Before making any decision to restrict contact, the complainant will receive a written warning that, if the specified behaviour(s) or actions continue, restrictions may be applied.

Any decision to suspend action on a complaint will be made by the CEO or his/her delegate.

4.10 Using Complaints to Improve Service Provision

In addition to making changes to procedures and practices where appropriate, Council will review and evaluate the information gained through its complaints handling processes on an annual basis to identify systemic issues and improvements to service provision. Council will receive a report annually on the number and nature of complaints received, including the percentage of unresolved complaints.

Where appropriate, complainants will be provided with an explanation of changes proposed or made as a result of the investigation of their complaint.

4.11 Complaints About the Sale and Supply of Water and/or Wastewater Services

Essential Services Commission of South Australia (ESCOSA) have issued Council with a water retail licence for the sale and supply of water and/or wastewater services. Under the terms of the licence Council are required to comply with the Water Retail Code ("the Code"). In accordance with the terms of the Code, Council have developed a Water Services Customer Charter ("the Charter") that sets out what Council is required to do under the Code, includes information about complaints, financial hardship, translation and interpreting services and large print requirements. The Charter is available on Council's website, or via any Council office.

In addition to the requirements under clauses 1 – 4 above, Council will ensure compliance with the Regulatory Service Standards when managing complaints about the sale and supply of water and/or wastewater services.

5. **COMPLAINTS**

Complaints about the contents of this policy can be made in writing to the Governance Officer and will be managed in accordance with the processes contained within.

6. **REVIEW**

This policy will be reviewed every two years and as necessary in consideration of any changes to legislation and relevant standards, codes and guidelines.

7. **TRAINING**

Employees will be trained to manage complaints efficiently and effectively, and provided with a level of delegated authority appropriate for the nature of complaints they are expected to resolve.

Training needs will also be identified through the performance review and audit processes. Training will also occur and as necessary in response to changes to legislation and relevant standards, codes and guidelines.

8. RELATED COUNCIL POLICIES AND DOCUMENTS

- PO037 Internal review of Council Decisions Policy
- PO123 Code of Conduct for Elected Members
- PO123 Process for Managing Complaints and Breaches under the Code of Conduct for Elected Members
- PO014 Employee Code of Conduct
- PO014 Process for Managing Complaints and Breaches under the Employee Code of Conduct
- PO134 Whistleblowers Policy

9. REFERENCES AND LEGISLATION

- Local Government Act 1999
- Water Industry Act 2012
- Water Industry Regulations 2012
- Water Retail Code – Minor and Intermediate Retailers
- Australian Standard ISO 10002-2014, Customer satisfaction – Guidelines for Complaint Handling in Organisations
- Ombudsman SA VALUING COMPLAINTS – An audit of complaint handling in South Australia – November 2011
- The Commonwealth Ombudsman’s Better Practice Guide to Complaint Handling 2009 Protocol – Ombudsman Enquiry Procedure
- Water Industry Guideline No. 2 (WG2/01)
- LGA Model Complaints Policy
- PO063 Records Management Policy
- Water Services Customer Charter
- Water Services Customer Contract

10. COUNCIL DELEGATION

Delegate:	Chief Executive Officer
Sub Delegate:	Governance Officer

11. VERSION HISTORY

Archived Policy Name	Policy Number	Date Adopted	Last Reviewed
Complaints Policy	PO147	13/02/2015	July 2015

DEFINITIONS

Business Day	A day when the Council is normally open for business.
Complaint	For the purposes of this policy, a complaint is defined as an expression of dissatisfaction with a product or service delivered by the Council or its representatives that has failed to reach the standard stated, implied or expected. This includes complaints about a service that has been, or should have been delivered. It does not mean a request for service (“Customer Service Request”).
Council	The Yorke Peninsula Council
Employee(s)	All personnel undertaking tasks/duties for and/or on behalf of the Yorke Peninsula Council, including persons employed directly by the Council in a full time, part-time or casual basis under an employment contract, volunteers, contractors, agency personnel and work experience placements.
Feedback	Comments, both positive and negative, about services provided by Council without necessarily requiring a corrective action, change of services or formal review of a decision.
Regulatory Service Standards	Timeframes for response to complaints as determined by ESCOSA from time to time
Request for Service	An application to have Council or its representative(s) take some form of action to provide a Council service such as grading a road or fixing a footpath (“Customer Service Request”).
Unreasonable Complaint Conduct	Unreasonable complainant conduct is behaviour by a complainant which, because of its nature or frequency raises substantial health, safety, resource or equity issues for the parties to a complaint. Examples of behaviours that can be characterised as unreasonable include: Unreasonable persistence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persisting with a complaint even though it has been comprehensively considered by the organisation, and where all avenues of review have been exhausted; • reframing a complaint in an attempt to get it taken up again; • showing an inability to accept the final decision by repeatedly raising the issue after reasonable attempts have been made to provide a

	<p>reasoned and rational explanation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persisting in interpreting the law or policy in a way that is not in accordance with generally accepted or expert views on the issue and insisting that action be taken accordingly; • persisting in wanting to know where to go next when it has been explained that there is nowhere else to go; • demanding a review because it is available but not arguing a case for a review; • making an issue out of anything; • getting gratification from the process of regular contact with the case officer, possibly including inventing unnecessary reasons for having contact. <p>Unreasonable demands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insisting on outcomes that are unattainable (is a not-in-jurisdiction issue, wants the department shut down or someone fired from their job, prosecution of individuals); • insisting on ‘moral’ outcomes, e.g. justice in the community interest, when really a personal interest is at stake; • demanding an apology and/or compensation when no reasonable basis for expecting this type of outcome exists; • wanting revenge or retribution; • wanting what is not possible or appropriate, e.g. copies of sensitive documents, names/contact details of staff, other complainants or whistleblowers, etc; • issuing instructions and making demands as to how a complaint should be handled; • providing supporting details that are extraordinarily detailed when this type of detail is not relevant to the complaint; • making unreasonable resource demands, expecting resources in excess of or out of proportion to the seriousness of issue, e.g. wanting us to seek expert opinion; • wanting regular and lengthy phone contact where this is not warranted; • showing reactions or demands for action that are out of proportion to
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	<p>the,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• moving the goal posts — changing the desired outcome;• shopping for a sympathetic ear in the office — demanding to talk to a supervisor or the General Manager personally;• placing us on an extensive email copy list and expecting responses to numerous emails;• consistently creating complexity where there is none;• presenting as overly needy or dependent (e.g. wanting to transfer responsibility for their wellbeing to the organisation). <p>Unreasonable lack of cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• presenting a large quantity of information which is not organised, sorted, classified, summarised, where the complainant is clearly capable of doing this, presenting information in dribs and drabs — refusing to present all information at the outset;• refusing to define issues of complaint ('the attached speaks for itself' — usually a large quantity of information) where the complainant is clearly capable of doing this;• focusing on principles rather than substantive issues;• changing the complaint, raising new issues in the process of our consideration;• displaying unhelpful behaviour, e.g. withholding information, dishonesty, misquoting others, swamping the organisation with documents. <p>Unreasonable arguments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• holding irrational beliefs, e.g. seeing cause and effect links where there are clearly none;• holding what is clearly a conspiracy theory unsupported by any evidence;• insisting that a particular solution is the correct one in the face of valid contrary or alternative arguments;• interpreting facts in a clearly irrational/unreasonable way and insisting this interpretation is the correct one;• insisting on the importance of an issue that is clearly trivial.
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	<p>Unreasonable behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• displaying confronting behaviour, e.g. rudeness, aggression, threats;• sending rude, confronting, threatening letters;• making threats of self harm;• making threats of harm to others;• displaying manipulative behaviour (overly ingratiating, tears, veiled threats).
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