

LANCASHIRE COMBINED FIRE AUTHORITY

Meeting to be held on Monday 14 September 2020

POLICY ON DEALING WITH HABITUAL AND VEXATIOUS COMPLAINTS (Appendix 1 refers)

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Executive Summary

At its meeting held 20 June 2016 the Authority adopted a formal Policy on Dealing with Habitual and Vexatious Complaints (resolution 13/16 refers) which is fair and proportionate, yet which does not prevent genuine complaints from being properly investigated and fair and equitable outcomes promulgated (attached as appendix 1).

On an annual basis the Clerk and Chief Fire Officer review the status of complainants judged to be unreasonably persistent or vexatious and reports this to the Authority.

In addition, each year the Clerk reviews the Policy. This year's review concludes that the effectiveness of the Policy is demonstrable, accordingly the Policy remains appropriate, proportionate and effective to the needs of Members, Officers and staff.

Recommendation

The Authority is asked to note and endorse the report.

Information

The Policy on Dealing with Habitual and Vexatious Complaints identifies situations where a complainant, either individually or as part of a group, or a group of complainants might be considered to be habitual or vexatious. It sets out the definitions of habitual or vexatious complainants and the process that the Authority follows.

During the previous 12 months there has been 1 complainant judged to be unreasonably persistent or vexatious. This individual has given cause for concern within the last 12 months as a result of action taken on their part which unequivocally demonstrates that they are a vexatious and habitual complainant and they will be informed in writing of this status, in open correspondence from the Clerk.

In line with the Policy, the Clerk has reviewed it to ensure that it remains appropriate, proportionate and effective to the needs of Members, Officers and staff.

Business Risk

The policy will be used to defend the Authority's position in refusing to engage with "vexatious" complainants who may pursue perceived entitlement to make applications to the Authority under, e.g.: Freedom of Information or Data Protection Act legislation, there is a risk that such complaints will be elevated outside the Authority's internal processes. The Authority may therefore be required to defend its position externally in processes governed by, for example; the Information Commissioner's Office ("ICO") or Local

Authority Ombudsman. The exposure to risk can be minimised by virtue of the fact that in such cases the Authority will be given an opportunity by the external arbiter to provide comment with any supporting documentation and ultimately to review or even change its decision. At this point there should be a further assessment of the business and financial risk to the Authority of maintaining its position regarding a decision to declare the relevant complaint as vexatious. Such an assessment should also involve a review of the evidence which has given rise to the conclusion that such complaints are habitual or vexatious in accordance with the criteria set out in the policy.

Environmental Impact

None.

Equality and Diversity Implications

There is a minor risk that any habitual or vexatious complaints could be driven by mental impairment, with a correspondingly low risk that such impairment amounts to a disability, for which the Authority would be culpable, only if the complainant was an existing employee. In those circumstances the existence and application of the Policy would, in all likelihood consist of a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, which would therefore be capable of rebuttal. Otherwise it is highly unlikely to conflict with the Authority's public sector Equality Duty.

HR Implications

The policy must not conflict with the Authority's obligations under its own Whistle Blowing Policy, as this may cast doubt on the Authority's compliance with a whistle blowing policy and obligations. However, given that such disclosures are to be made in good faith, not for personal gain and in the genuine public interest, there should in reality be no conflict or overlap, provided the complaints have been properly evaluated under the criteria outlined in the Habitual and Vexatious Complaints Policy.

Financial Implications

In the index example, above, involving the ICO could in theory give rise to a situation where the ICO makes a determination holding the Authority culpable. It has the power to impose fines, should the ICO apply to a court for certification that the Authority has failed to comply with a decision notice, an information notice or an enforcement notice. The matter would be dealt with thereafter as a civil contempt. It is highly unlikely that given the provision for review and conciliation that the Authority would be placed in such a situation and that any risk of such an outcome would occur in no more than 2-5% of any cases and such action could be militated whatever the circumstances if necessary.

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

List of Background Papers

Paper	Date	Contact
Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate:		