









The Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner (OIPC):

- > conducts reviews and investigations to ensure compliance with FOIPPA
- > mediates FOI disputes
- comments on FOI and privacy implications of proposed legislative schemes or public body programs

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA) Personal Information Protection Act (PIPA)

Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) Access to Information Act Privacy Act Public bodies are governed by FOIPPA.



Part 1 – Introductory Provisions

Part 2 - Freedom of Information

Part 3 – Protection of Privacy

Part 4 – Office and Powers of Information and Privacy Commissioner

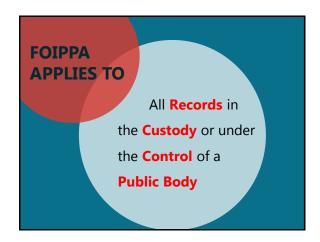
Part 5 – Reviews and Complaints

Part 6 – General Provisions

Schedule 1 – Definitions

Schedules 2 and 3 – List of public bodies







Access to Information or Freedom of Information (FOI)



Access to information rights can only exist when public bodies create the conditions for those rights to be exercised.

- Elizabeth Denham, Information & Privacy Commissioner

Open	
Transparent	
Accountable public bodies	
	_
Aim for a culture of openness.	
	•
Proactive disclosures or	
Formal FOI process	







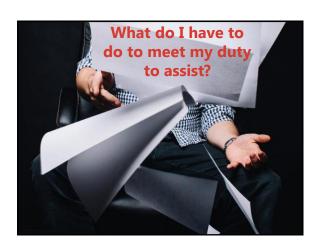












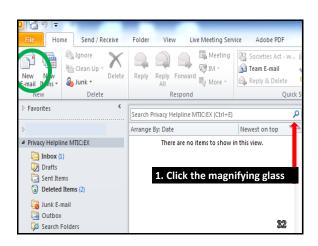


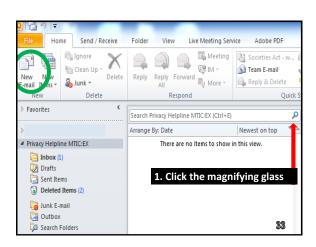
(iPS

- Once a request comes in, you must not delete records!
- Search anywhere your team stores info.
- Document your search efforts.















Timeline for responding = 30 business days	
30 day extension for • Volume • Detail • Consultation • Consent	
The Commissioner can grant time extensions if ner considers it fair and reasonable.	



\$

Can charge for

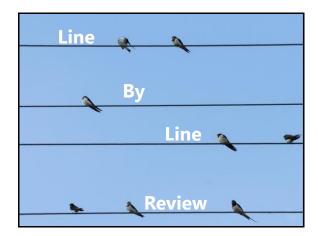
- Locating
- Preparing
- Handling
- Copying

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Can't charge for

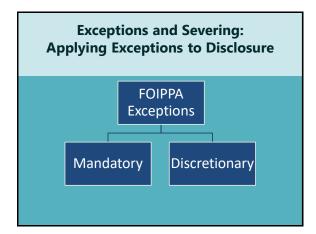
- Applicant's own personal info
- First 3 hours searching
- Time spent severing

Disclosure should be the rule not the exception.









Mandatory = must withhold

Discretionary = may withhold

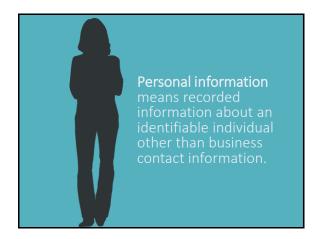
Mandatory Exceptions

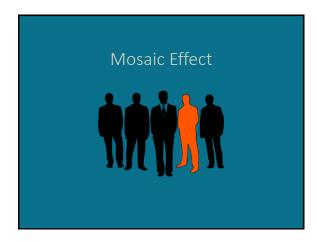
- > Section 12: Cabinet confidences
- > Section 21: Third party business information
- ➤ Section 22: Disclosure harmful to personal privacy
- ➤ Section 22.1: Related to abortion services

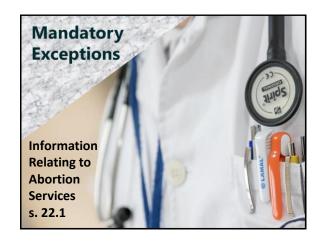


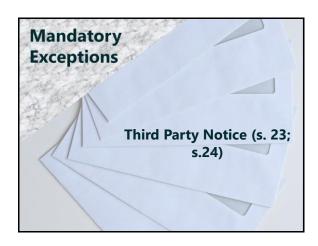














Discretionary Exceptions

Section 13 - Policy advice or recommendations

Section 14 - Legal advice

Section 15 – Law Enforcement

Section 16 – Intergovernmental relations or negotiations

Section 17 – Financial or economic interests of a public body

Section 18 – Conservation of heritage sites, etc.

Section 19 – Individual or public safety

Section 20 – Information published/released within 60 days

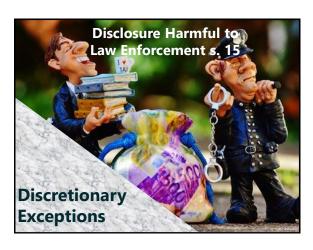
116.

- What is the purpose of the legislation?
- Remember access is a balance of interests
- Consider the historical practice
- What is the nature of the record?
- Will disclosure increase public confidence?
- How old is the record?
- Look at previous OIPC orders

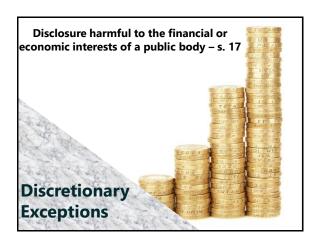




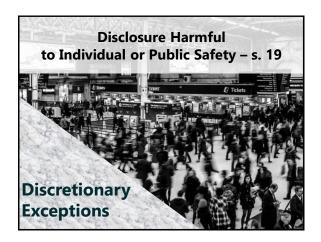


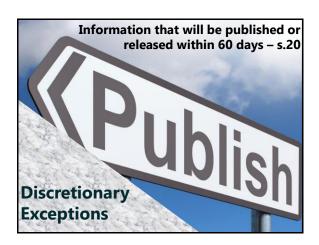


















HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

VOL- IV. DECEMBER 15, 1890.

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY.

and public convariance, which, when applied to a new subject, make common law without a precedent; much more when received and approved by usue."

In property in a principle as old as the common law; but has been found excessary from time to time to define some the contraction of the common law; but has been found on the common law, in its eternal youth, provide to contract of the common law, in its eternal youth, provide to make the demands society. Thus, is very early times, the law gave a remody only only one of the common law, in its eternal youth, provide to the contract of the common law, in its eternal youth, provide the contract of the common law, in its entered to the property secretary to prove the common law, in the "right to life" served only to prove the common law, in the "right to life" served only to prove the common law, it is not to be property secretaries to the in the common law to the common law to life the common law to the common law to the common law to the common law to law to

subject from battery in its various forms; liberty meant freedom from actual extraint; and the right to property secured to the in lividead his lands and his cattle. Later, there came a recognition on mark spiritual nature, of his feelings and his intellect. Grant the acops of these legal rights breadened; and now the right to be fit has come to mean the right to so lay file.— The right to be in file has come to mean the right to so lay file.— The right to be in privileges; and the term "property" has grown to comprise every form of possession — intangible, as well as tangible.

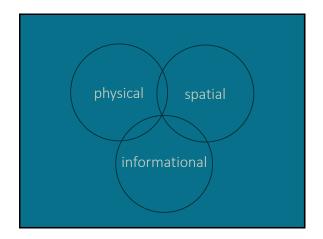
Thus, with the recognition of the legal value of sensations, the pretection against actual bodily injury was extended to prohib mere attempts to do such injury; that is, the putting another is

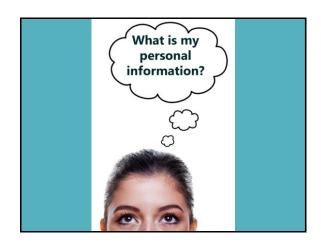




Privacy is:

- Subjective
- Contextual
- "Negative"

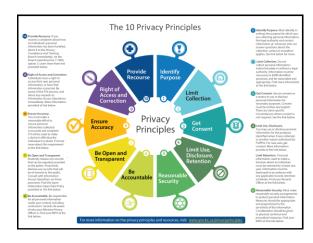






Right information.
Right person.
Right purpose.
Right time.
Right way.





Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA)

Public bodies need an authority to collect under section 26.



HOW personal information can be collected...

- Directly from the individual
- With notice

Sample Collection Notice

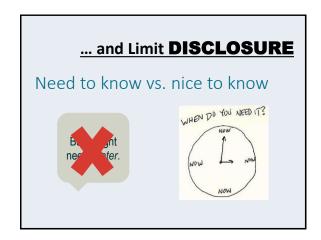
This information is collected by [public body] under **section 26(c)** of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. The information collected will be used to [purpose].

If you have any questions about the collection, use or disclosure of your personal information, please contact:

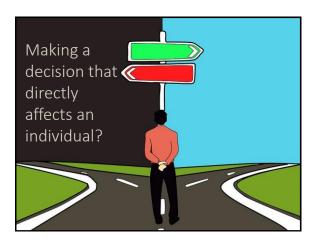
Position title Physical address Phone number



How do you handle overshares?	
Limit USE	
 Use personal information for the same purpose for which it 	
was obtained.	
 Consent (for a secondary purpose) 	
Consistent purpose =	
reasonable connection +	
necessary for duties	





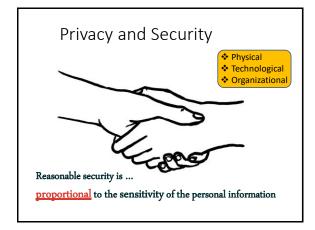


Ensure the personal information
is accurate and complete.

An individual has the right to request correction of their personal information.









The majority of privacy breaches are due to ...

HUMAN ERROR.

1) Report

- 2) Recover
- 3) Remediate
- 4) Prevent





A Privacy Impact Assessment will benefit your project.



Complete a PIA during the development phase.

Other public bodies: Office of the Information & Privacy Commissioner for British Columbia 250-387-5629 info@oipc.bc.ca

Information Sharing Agreements are the terms and conditions in the exchange of personal information.

=> *Used when there is a <u>regular</u>* and <u>systematic</u> disclosure of PI between public bodies.

Privacy Protection Schedule

- Attach as a schedule to the contract
- Contractor is an employee
- Can't contract out of FOIPPA



BC Privacy and Access Helpline

250-356-1851 (Service BC 1-800-663-7867)

privacy.helpline@gov.bc.ca

www.gov.bc.ca/protectprivacy