

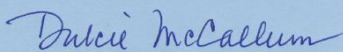
2010 ANNUAL REPORT

The Honourable Gordon Gosse - Speaker of the House of Assembly

In accordance with s. 33(7) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and s. 4(3) of the Privacy Review Officer Act, I am pleased to present my fourth Annual report to you and the Members of the House of Assembly. This Annual Report is filed in my capacity as both the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Review Officer and the Privacy Review Officer and is to be tabled with the House of Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, further to my notice to the Members in my Annual Report last year, I am advising that this will be the first year for the Annual Report to be distributed electronically other than those provided to the House. The Report will be available in accessible and printable format on the Review Office website. This has been done to fulfill the Review Office's commitments to reducing spending, providing readily accessible information at no cost to the public and to environmental sustainability.

Respectfully submitted,



Dulcie McCallum
Freedom of Information and
Protection of Privacy Review
Officer, Province of Nova Scotia

*Please consider the environment
before printing*



Message from the Review Officer

Preparing and tabling an Annual Report is one of the most important duties of an independent oversight body. The statutory duty to prepare an Annual Report tabled directly with the House of Assembly highlights the fact that the Review Office is impartial and non-partisan. This duty is taken very seriously as it is required by statute and because it is my opportunity to demonstrate how an independent officer is accountable to the Legislature and to the public. The format and content, wholly within my discretion, is intended to recap what the Review Office has accomplished during any one calendar year to demonstrate compliance with its mandate and obligations. This is how we are held to account.

2010 was an active year at the Review Office. Inquiries at Intake principally concerning access, privacy and the Review process marked an all time high of 1,309 calls. This year also marked our first full calendar year having statutory authority to conduct investigations into privacy complaints. Privacy issues emerge on a daily basis with often troublesome results for individuals where there are privacy breaches. The Review Office continues to evaluate how best to address these concerns. One priority is to enhance the information available on the website. Therefore, next year the Review Office plans to build an even more informative and engaging website.

My role as the independent oversight body for decisions made by public bodies with respect to access to information requests and privacy complaints is now governed by three separate pieces of legislation: *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, Part XX* of the *Municipal Government Act* and the *Privacy Review Officer Act*.

Because the governing legislation now provides clear statutory oversight protections in both privacy and access, the Review Office has gained international recognition for Nova Scotia. For the first time in history, in November 2010 the Nova Scotia Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Review Officer has been granted full accreditation by the Accreditation Committee of the International Data Protection and Privacy Commissioners that met in Israel in the fall. Nova Scotia can be very proud of this achievement.

Once again the Review Office collaborated with other Canadian Commissioners to celebrate Right to Know Week. This year we hosted a contest testing the general public's knowledge of their right to access information and made a public presentation at King's College. In addition, the Review Office supported and celebrated the Data Privacy Day in January at a very successful event hosted and presented by Dalhousie University.

Every year the Review Officer acknowledges the work done by a public body that demonstrates an outstanding appreciation of the legislation by awarding the Gold Star Award. This year I have chosen to highlight work done by the Halifax Regional Police during the investigation stage of the Review process that resulted in a settlement on compassionate grounds.

Over the past three years the Review Office has devoted considerable time to collaborating and working with the Department of Health [and Wellness] with respect to a new personal health information Bill. The Bill was introduced into and passed the House of Assembly in the fall 2010 session but has not been proclaimed. The new legislation mandates new independent oversight responsibilities for the Review Officer with respect to access to personal health information and protection of privacy. The legislation is expected to be proclaimed in 2011.

Informal Resolution Summaries



GOLD STAR AWARD “Compassionate Police”



During the course of a Review, the Applicants provided a number of documents to support their position that the disclosure of their deceased child’s information would not constitute an unreasonable invasion of the child’s privacy. The Applicants acknowledged that the information was personal information about the child and the Halifax Regional Police could withhold the information. The Applicants supported their arguments that releasing information about their child to them, as parents would not be an invasion of privacy by providing much documentation about the closeness of their relationship and about a number of other reasons. In addition, the Applicants indicated the purpose of making the access to information request was that the information was needed to bring some closure to the catastrophic loss of a child.

Halifax Regional Police although initially deciding to withhold the entire Record in full, took all relevant information into consideration when weighing whether the disclosure of personal information would be an **unreasonable** invasion of privacy in this case. The Public Body wanted to avoid this being considered a precedent. The way in which the Halifax Regional Police proceeded, treating this request on an individual basis based on the merits of the argument advanced by the Applicants, was the correct way to proceed. During the Investigation stage, HRP disclosed the majority of the Record to the Applicants, withholding only the personal information of third parties, to which the Applicants made it clear they were not seeking access.

This year’s **Gold Star Award** has been given to the Halifax Regional Police for taking into consideration all the relevant information in order to properly evaluate its decision in determining whether or not disclosure would be an unreasonable invasion of the deceased’s privacy. This approach recognizes that in some instances, where the facts and evidence support the situation, disclosure can be reasonable and that **compassion for grieving parents** is a relevant factor to consider in such sensitive situations as in this case. This approach is consistent with some other provincial statutes that specifically enable public bodies to share personal information of a deceased person on compassionate grounds. The Review Office has requested the Minister of Justice to amend the legislation to make specific provision for compassionate grounds to release personal information in appropriate circumstances similar to the statute in Ontario. Congratulations to the Halifax Regional Police for honouring the spirit and intent of the *Act*.

What is the Review Officer’s Mandate?

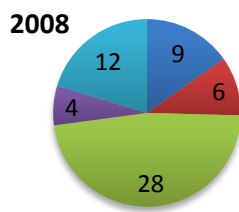
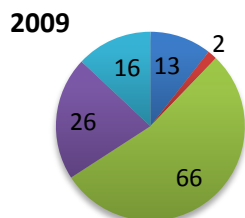
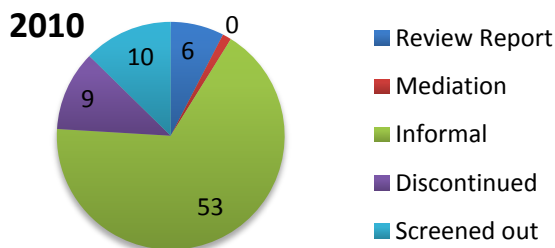
The Review Officer provides independent impartial oversight of decisions made by public bodies by receiving Requests for Review under the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, Part XX of the Municipal Government Act* and of privacy matters under the *Privacy Review Officer Act*.

The Review Officer investigates the requests/complaints from individuals and/or groups who feel public bodies have not respected their access to information rights or their privacy rights, as provided for in these *Acts*. After an investigation, the Review Officer may issue a public Report that will include findings and recommendations to the named provincial, municipal or local public body to reaffirm, alter or modify its decision and to rectify its processes and practices with respect to access to information requests and/or protection of privacy.

In addition, under the *Privacy Review Officer Act*, the Review Officer is empowered to monitor how privacy provisions are administered, initiate an investigation of privacy compliance, undertake research matters, inform the public and, on request of a public body, provide advice and comments on privacy.

Informal Resolution Summaries

Resolution of Files Closed by Year



Going the Extra Mile



The Applicant requested information about a meeting between two public body employees and the Public Body disclosed the information in full to the Applicant. The Applicant still wanted to know if anyone other than the two Public Body employees were present at the meeting.

Although the *Acts* do not contemplate answers to questions, in this instance, at the Review Office's request, the FOIPOP Administrator for the Public Body was able to facilitate having the Applicant's question answered.



Electronically Available

The Applicant requested business information from the Public Body's database in electronic format. The Public Body's decision to the Applicant stated that in order to reduce the manipulation of data and/or improper interpretation of data, its policy was to never release a record in an electronic format.

The Review Office explained that the *Act* does not contemplate potential manipulation of information as a reason to deny access. The Public Body released the information to the Applicant in electronic format. This is consistent with a Resolution issued by the Federal Provincial Territorial Commissioners regarding access to electronic records, which is available on our website at www.foipop.ns.ca.

It's in Your Control



A Public Body investigated allegations against the Applicants, who later requested access to the records related to the investigation. The Public Body disclosed case notes from its file management system. The Applicants were not satisfied that the Public Body had conducted a complete search, and noted that considerable information from the investigation had been left out of the scope of the documents retrieved. The Applicants provided evidence that proved they had met with the Public Body at certain times.

With this provided, the Public Body was requested to conduct a second search and to explain its search processes. It was then discovered that the investigation had been "contracted out" to a second Public Body in order to avoid any potential conflicts of interest. As a result, the first Public Body was now claiming that the investigation records were not in its custody or control.

Research was shared with the first Public Body that demonstrated that records do not have to be in a Public Body's physical possession to be under its control: the ability to order copies of the record at will and the fact that the records were explicitly related to the first Public Body's mandate and functions. This was accepted and a second disclosure decision was issued to the Applicants. They were satisfied that the search was now complete.

General Inquires (by phone, email, and regular mail)

Year	Re: Access Requests	Re: Review Requests	Privacy	Federal Legislation	Jurisdiction	Referred Elsewhere	Other	Total Calls
2010	247 (19%)	675 (52%)	73 (6%)	28 (2%)	22 (2%)	34 (3%)	230 (18%)	1309
2009	240 (21%)	491 (42%)	136 (12%)	31 (3%)	24 (2%)	44 (4%)	197 (17%)	1163
2008	225 (30%)	217 (29%)	95 (13%)	35 (5%)	19 (3%)	46 (6%)	104 (14%)	741

Informal Resolution Summaries



Help Wanted

Access requests are not a common occurrence in some of the smaller municipal public bodies. Training and experience can be difficult to come by. A time extension request brought to the forefront the challenges and frustrations facing these FOIPOP administrators. In this case, the result was a non-compliant decision, released only after considerable delay.

It remains unclear who is responsible for providing guidance and advice to these FOIPOP Administrators. Until this is resolved, Administrators are reminded to consult the *Act*. Decisions released by our Office and the Courts will assist Administrators in identifying the questions to ask when applying the *Act*. They are available on www.canlii.org.

In this case, the Public Body was reminded of its duty to assist applicants. This means telling them when information has been withheld, why, and informing them of their right to request a Review.



Arriving at a Fee Estimate

The Applicant, a member of the media, requested access to a large number of documents that were inspection reports prepared by the Public Body regarding third party facilities. In the Form 1, the Applicant requested the Public Body to look for ways to reduce the fees associated with providing the Record but did not request a fee waiver. The Public Body issued a fee estimate that the Applicant paid in order to gain timely access, but then appealed the fee decision to the Review Office.

The Applicant felt that the Records should be free of charge because the subject was a matter of public interest, the same files are publicly available in other provinces, the fees were difficult for the media outlet to pay and the way in which the documents should be written should not include information that would require severing.

During the Review, the Applicant was provided information about what went into the fee estimate and items for which s/he was being charged. In the calculations, the Public Body originally chose to waive some of the fee that it could have charged for under the *Act*. This amounted to a partial fee waiver. This explanation satisfied the Applicant.

Refusal to Confirm or Deny a Record's Existence

The only time a public body can refuse to confirm or deny the existence of a record is when the record is exempt from disclosure under the law enforcement section of the legislation [s. 15 / s. 475]. In all other cases, if the records would not be subject to the law enforcement exemption, public bodies have a duty to assist and must inform applicants:

1. whether or not the requested record exists;
2. whether the applicant is entitled to the record or part of the record;
3. whether fees apply; and,
4. where access to the record or to part of the record is refused, the reasons for the refusal and the provision of the *Act* on which the refusal is based.



Building Understanding

The Applicant requested inspection reports for a public building. The Public Body disclosed most records requested by the Applicant. Only the names of third parties were withheld as disclosure would be an unreasonable invasion of privacy. The Public Body did not provide an Index of Records so both the Applicant and the Review Office were unclear about what had been severed from the records.

The Review Office encouraged the Applicant to provide the records s/he had received in order to compare with what the Public Body had intended to release. Once what had been released and withheld had been clarified, the Review focused on whether the parties whose identities were withheld were public employees working in an accountable capacity or third parties whose personal information should not be disclosed according to the *Act*.

The Public Body provided detail on the roles of the third parties and the Applicant accepted that their personal information should be withheld.

Informal Resolution Summaries

Privacy Complaint Resolution

An individual applied to participate in a Public Body's program. As part of the application process, the Public Body requested detailed personal information. The individual complained to the Review Office that this collection of personal information was excessive and requested a Review.

The Review Office asked a series of questions of the Public Body to determine the need for the level of personal information requested and performed some independent research to establish the level of personal information required by both the public and the private sector for comparable programs.

This information was shared with the Applicant who was satisfied that the collection of personal information was reasonable.

Privacy Investigation – Resolution and Closure Statistics

	Public Report	Private Report	Informal Resolution	Withdrawn or Abandoned	Screened Out
2010	0	0	4 (67%)	0	2 (33%)
2009	0	0	0	0	5
2008	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	0	3 (60%)	0

Privacy Complaints by Primary Issue Raised

	Disclosure	Use	Collection	Total
2010	5 (62.5%)	2 (25%)	1 (12.5%)	8
2009	6 (75%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (12.5%)	8
2008	0	0	2	2

Waiving the Fees in the Public Interest

The Applicant filed a Request for Review of a fee estimate issued by the Public Body claiming the fees should be waived in the public interest. The Review Office requested the Applicant to make a Representation as to why the fee should be waived which was shared with the Public Body who agreed.

An Index Can Only Help

The Applicant applied for information related to a complaint made by a third party against the Applicant. The Public Body provided partial disclosure, and severed the remaining information, claiming that the third party provided the information in confidence, and withheld three documents for which it claimed solicitor-client privilege.

After the Applicant requested a Review of this decision, the Review Office shared some information with the Public Body pointing out that the *Act* requires that third party information supplied in confidence be summarized. The Review Office also requested that the Public Body share with the Applicant an Index of Records that showed the broad outlines of the solicitor-client document, including the author, recipient and the subject line.

The Public Body prepared a summary of the third party's complaint for the Applicant, and shared the Index. The Review Office then shared further research with the Applicant showing that a summary of a third party's complaint was an appropriate way to address this type of intertwined personal information. The Applicant was satisfied that the particulars found in the Index provided sufficient grounds to agree that solicitor-client privilege was applicable to the other documents and the file was resolved.

2010 Review Reports

Exemptions and Issues Considered in 2010

[Complete copies of Review Reports are available online at www.canlii.org]

1. **FI-10-26 [Nova Scotia Securities Commission]** Released October 28, 2010
Application: Review of a decision to withhold a 14-page Investigation Report prepared for the Securities Commission by an outside party.
Exemptions considered: s. 15(1)(c) (law enforcement), s. 20 (personal information), s. 21 (confidentiality).
Issues considered: blanket exemptions, public interest, late exemptions and effect of *Securities Act* provisions respecting confidentiality.

2. **FI-08-47(M) [The Municipality of East Hants County]** Released August 27, 2010
Application: Review of a decision to refuse access to a Record based on a discretionary exemption, s. 476 [solicitor-client privilege] of the *MGA*. The Applicant claimed the Record should be released based on public interest.
Exemptions considered: s. 476 (solicitor-client privilege).
Issues considered: access to training for FOIPOP administrators.

3. **FI-08-107 [Department of Community Services]** Released July 14, 2010
Application: Review of a decision to sever parts of the Applicant's foster care file based on the solicitor-client privilege and third party personal information.
Exemptions considered: s. 20(1) (Personal information), s. 31(1) (public interest), s. 16 (solicitor-client), s. 38 (production and examination of Records by Review Officer).
Issues considered: continuity of preexisting customs and practices with respect to access to information for foster children.

4. **FI-09-40 [Department of Justice]** Released January 26, 2010
Application: Review of a decision to withhold copies of DVDs depicting events during an Applicant's incarceration.
Exemptions considered: s. 20 (personal information), s. 15(1)(c) (investigative or law enforcement techniques), s. 15(1)(e) (endangers the life or safety of another) and, s. 15(1)(i) (detrimental to person under lawful detention).
Issues considered: privacy of employees, images as private, blanket exemptions, Charter of Rights and Freedoms, ss. 7 and 11(d), information known to the Applicant and absurd result, value of precedents and s. 38 (production and examination of Records by Review Officer).

5. **FI-08-23 [Department of Community Services]** Released January 18, 2010
Application: Review of a decision to withhold access to two handwritten letters which were sent to the Applicant's caseworker.
Exemptions considered: s. 20. (personal information).
Issues considered: expectation of confidentiality, late exemptions, summaries where severing will not protect privacy and duty to assist.

6. **FI-08-39 [Department of Economic Development]** Released March 3, 2010
 [See discussion of Review Report, page 8].

Review Officer Recommendations Prevalence of Agreement with Public Body

	Accepted	Partially Accepted	Rejected	Response Outstanding
2010	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	4 (83%)	0
2009	6 (46%)	3 (23%)	4 (31%)	0
2008	4 (44%)	2 (22%)	3 (33%)	0

Review Officer Reports Prevalence of Agreement between Review Officer and Public Body Positions

	Agreed	Agreed in-part	Disagreed
2010	0	1 (17%)	5 (83%)
2009	3 (23%)	6 (46%)	4 (31%)
2008	1 (11%)	2 (22%)	6 (67%)

Major Issues – Solicitor Client Privilege



What Do We Need to Know About the Solicitor-Client Exemption?

The Review Office consistently relies on the four conditions that must be established for the solicitor-client exemption to apply to a record:

1. Is it a communication (oral or written)?
2. Is it confidential in nature?
3. Was it between a client (or her/his agent) and a legal adviser?
4. Was it directly related to the seeking, formulating or giving of legal advice?

This means that a communication may satisfy the first three requirements, but unless it is “directly related” to legal advice, the exemption does not apply.

In other words, a confidential letter between a lawyer and his or her client will not qualify for the exemption unless legal advice is sought or provided.

Other records that do not qualify as privileged also include letters from the public body’s solicitor to the applicant’s solicitor and fax cover sheets that merely contain names and telephone numbers that do not in any way entail the giving or seeking of legal advice.

Another Informal Resolution

A Change of Mind(s)



The application was for access to a Letter of Opinion prepared by the Public Body’s solicitor. The letter concerned a by-law matter discussed at a public meeting.

Access was denied based on solicitor-client privilege. The Review Office shared research with the Public Body and attempted informal resolution, without success.

A change in the FOIPOP Administrator resulted in a change in position. Privilege was waived, and the record released in full.

Other Important Reminders:

- The solicitor-client exemption under the *Act* is a discretionary exemption and unlike a mandatory exemption, a public body may choose not to apply it to withhold a Record. The public body may be the client and choose to waive the privilege.
- Solicitor-client records are subject to s. 5(1) of the *Act*, which provides that, “(if) information can be severed from the record, the applicant has the right of access to the remainder of the record.”
- As with all other records subject to Review, documents claimed to be exempt under s. 16 (solicitor-client privilege) are to be provided to the Review Office in accordance with s. 38 of the *Act*.
- Solicitor-client records are also subject to s. 31 of the *Act*, which provides that the public body may disclose information that is in the public interest.
- Because the public interest override applies to all other exemptions in the provincial statute, it has been suggested that it would be appropriate for public bodies to weigh the accountability factor with the solicitor-client exemption in matters of particular public interest.

What is meant by litigation privilege?

Litigation privilege is a type of solicitor-client privilege. It applies to records created or obtained by the client for the lawyer’s use in existing or contemplated litigation, or created by a third party or obtained from a third party on behalf of the client for the lawyer’s use in existing or contemplated litigation.

Litigation privilege applies only in the context of litigation itself.

Absent closely related proceedings, litigation privilege ends upon the termination of the litigation.

Major Issues – Contract Tenders

Contract Tenders: Guide to Decision Making



Request for Proposals & Access to Final Bid Amounts



[Department of Economic Development]
Decision FI-08-39 - Released March 3, 2010

The responsive Record was made up of two sections from four separate proposals submitted in response to a Request for Proposals by three separate companies [one company submitted two separate proposals]. Two of the proposals were successful and two were not. The Applicant was only interested in the final bid amounts for the two unsuccessful bids, submitted by the same company.

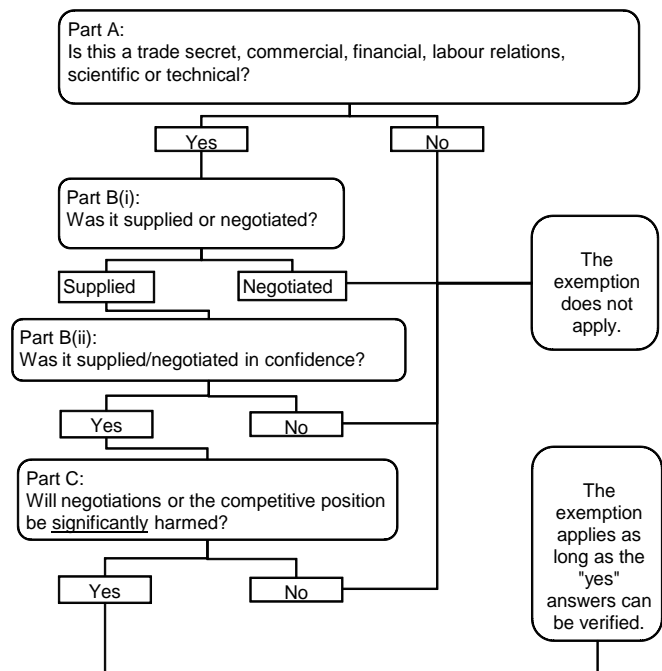
The final bid information fell clearly within the definition of “commercial” and/or “financial” information for the purpose of s. 21 of the *Act*. The third party had explicitly and implicitly provided the information on a confidential basis. Economic Development did not provide any evidence and therefore did not meet its onus to show how the release of the final bid amounts could reasonably be expected to harm or cause undue financial loss to any person and, in particular, the third party.

As the Review Officer, I recommended that Economic Development provide the two final bid amounts from the third party unsuccessful proponent to the Applicant. The recommendation was accepted.

How to work through the Business Information Exemption

One of the purposes of the *Act* is “to ensure that public bodies are fully accountable to the public by giving the public a right of access to records”, a goal that is further advanced by “specifying limited exceptions to the rights of access” to information. Public body accountability through the public right of access to information is very important and especially compelling because it holds public bodies to account for the decisions that they make in regards to the delivery of public services and the spending of taxpayers’ money.

Below is a flowchart that can be used by public bodies and third party contractors who believe information must not be disclosed, to help them to work through the 3-part test found within the exemption.



Time Extension Requests – 2010	
Public Body	#
Halifax Regional Police	1
Labour and Workforce Development	1
Transportation and Infrastructure Renewal	1
Nova Scotia Environment	4
Pugwash Village Commission	2
Energy	3
Total	12

	Time Extension Complaints by Year	
	Within 60 days	Outside 60 days
2010	1	2
2009	2	0
2008	4	0

	Reviews Opened by Year		
	2008	2009	2010
Provincial	91	85	77
Municipal	24	24	18
Total	115	110	95

Major Development – *Personal Health Information Act*

Personal Health Information Act [Bill No.89] Awaits Proclamation



Nova Scotians will soon have new personal health information legislation. The new *Act*, Bill No. 89, passed the House of Assembly in 2010 and now awaits proclamation.

The Review Office has worked over the past two years with the Department of Health [and Wellness] officials with respect to the portion of the statute that provides for independent oversight. The statute will provide Nova Scotians with the right to seek an independent review of access and privacy decisions made by health care custodians. The oversight provisions for the Review Officer include:

- Conduct investigations into complaints with respect to privacy, access to and correction of personal health information;
- Issue public reports regarding the investigations including findings and recommendations to custodians;
- Monitor how privacy provisions are administered by a custodian;
- Initiate on own motion an investigation into compliance with privacy provisions;
- Inform the public about privacy, access and correction of personal health information provisions;
- Undertake research into privacy and access matters;
- Receive notification when a custodian discloses personal health information to a researcher;
- Provide advice at the request of a custodian;
- Prepare and lay an Annual Report before the House of Assembly.



Budget - 2010

Living Within our Means

The Review Office is committed to being fiscally responsible and managing our mandate within our means.

The budget for the Review Office is relatively small so it is difficult to find ways to reduce spending. However, given our commitment to fiscal accountability, the Review Office is producing the 2010 Annual Report entirely in-house. Copies will be provided to the members of the House of Assembly as required by protocol. Thereafter, copies will be distributed electronically and will be available on our website in a printable format. We intend to follow this cost-reduction method of producing our Annual Report in future years.

By designing it in-house and printing only limited copies (presently an electronic copy cannot be tabled) a significant amount of money will be saved which will be re-allocated to fund an additional staff person for at least three months. The aim is to focus our resources on processing Reviews and reducing the length of the Review process, which is an issue that the Review Officer has been actively addressing.

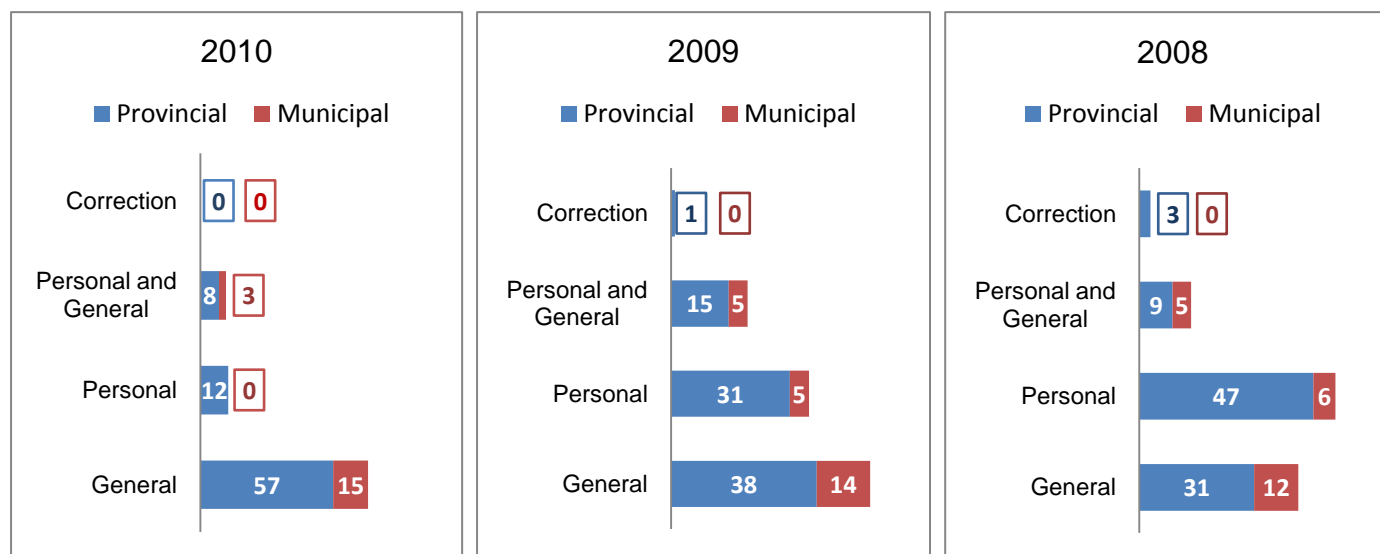
This approach demonstrates our commitment to working in an environmentally sustainable and friendly way. It is hoped that by distributing the Annual Report electronically those reading it will do so on the computer or only print the pages or portions that are needed.

Budget History 2008 - 2010			
Category	Expenditures*		
	2010	2009	2008
Salaries and Benefits	265,019	232,235	216,732
Travel	4,576	2,570	2,704
Professional / Special Services	4,845	11,800	5,908
Supplies and Services	3,068	7,115	5,160
Other	30,348	22,772	26,029
Reclassifications (pay adjustments)	(40,061)	0	0
Total Budget Spent	267,795	275,493	256,533
Total Budget	398,000	400,000	427,000
Budget Spent	67%	69%	60%

* Budget Reporting is on a fiscal year basis from April 01 to March 31. The expenditures reported above represent April to December.

Review Office Statistics – 2010

Reviews by Type of Information Requested by Year



Access Request by Primary Issue by Year

2010	Provincial	Municipal	Total	2009	Provincial	Municipal	Total
Refusal to Disclose & Severing	52 (68%)	9 (50%)	61 (64%)	Refusal to Disclose & Severing	51 (60%)	14 (58%)	65 (60%)
Search	4 (5%)	1 (6%)	5 (5%)	Search	7 (8%)	2 (8%)	9 (8%)
Fees & Waiver	3 (4%)	0	3 (3%)	Fees & Waiver	2 (2%)	0	2 (2%)
Response	5 (7%)	4 (22%)	9 (10%)	Response	7 (8%)	2 (8%)	9 (8%)
Jurisdiction	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	Jurisdiction	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)
Third Party	7 (9%)	3 (17%)	10 (11%)	Third Party	5 (6%)	3 (13%)	8 (7%)
Deemed Refusal	2 (3%)	0	2 (2%)	Deemed Refusal	3 (4%)	3 (3%)	6 (5%)
Time Extension	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	3 (3%)	Time Extension	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)
Other	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	Other	8 (9%)	0	8 (7%)

2008	Provincial	Municipal	Total
Refusal to Disclose & Severing	52 (57%)	16 (67%)	68 (58%)
Search	8 (9%)	0	8 (7%)
Fees & Waiver	3 (3%)	0	3 (3%)
Response	8 (9%)	4 (17%)	12 (11%)
Jurisdiction	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)
Third Party	9 (10%)	1 (4%)	10 (9%)
Other	8 (9%)	3 (13%)	11 (10%)

Out and About - 2010

Events

Data Protection Day, Dalhousie University, Halifax
11th Annual Privacy and Security Conference, Victoria
Diversity Roundtable: Chicago's Project Brotherhood Black Men's Clinic Presentation, Halifax
Digital Identity Presentation, Dalhousie University, Halifax
Changes, Challenges, Choices: University of Alberta Access and Privacy Conference, Edmonton
Navigating Our Way: Maritime Access and Privacy Conference, Halifax
Annual Federal-Provincial-Territorial Commissioners' Summit, Whitehorse
CBA Privacy and Access Rights in the Age of Technology Conference, Ottawa
Right to Know Week Presentation, King's College, Halifax

Consultations

Deloitte and Touche
[Information Access and Privacy Office]
Department of Health [and Wellness]
[Personal Health Information]
Canada Health Infoway Privacy Forum
[Electronic Health Records]
Privacy Commissioner of Canada Consultation Roundtable
[Solicitor-client Privilege]
QE II Foundation
[Grateful Patient Provision]

Committees

GoverNEXT
French-language Services Coordinating Committee



Information and Privacy Commissioners' Annual Meeting Whitehorse, Yukon - August 31- September 2, 2010

Every year the independent oversight bodies in access and privacy convene for one formal meeting. Among the issues discussed at the 2010 meeting were:

- Facebook: Where are we now?
- Canada's place in the world of access and privacy
- Access by Design
- Data Privacy Day and Right to Know activities: locally, nationally and internationally
- Proactive disclosure and open government
- Emerging issues on electronic health records
- Solicitor-client privilege
- Social networking and public education
- Working with the media and civil society

