



ARCS: 292-30
File: OOP-2012-00147

May 8, 2012

Sent via email:

Dear :

Re: Request for Access to Records
Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA)

I am writing further to your request received by the Office of the Premier. You narrowed your request on March 16, 2012 through conversation with Mark Sime. Your request is for:

The agendas and topic headings of cabinet meetings from July 1, 2011 to Oct. 1, 2011

Please find enclosed a copy of the records located in response to your request. Some information has been withheld pursuant to sections 12 (Cabinet and local public body confidences), 15 (Disclosure harmful to law enforcement) and 17 (Disclosure harmful to the financial or economic interests of a public body) of FOIPPA. Copies of these sections of FOIPPA are provided for your reference. A complete copy of FOIPPA is available online at:

http://www.bclaws.ca/EPLibraries/bclaws_new/document/ID/freeside/96165_00

Your file is now closed.

These records will be published on the BC Government's Open Information website a minimum of 72 hours after it is released electronically or a minimum of five business days after it has been released by mail in hardcopy. To find out more about Open Information, please access the Open Information website at: <http://www.openinfo.gov.bc.ca/ibc/index.page>

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If you have any questions regarding your request, please contact Stephanie MacLeod, the analyst assigned to your request, at (250) 387-1932. This number can be reached toll-free by calling from Vancouver, 604-660-7867, or from elsewhere in BC, 1-800-663-7867 and asking to be transferred to (250) 387-1932.

You have the right to ask the Information and Privacy Commissioner to review this decision. I have enclosed information on the review and complaint process.

Sincerely,

Ken Bjork

For:

Cindy Elbahir, Manager

Central Agency Team

Information Access Operations

Enclosures

<p>How to Request a Review with the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner</p>
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If you have any questions regarding your request please contact the analyst assigned to your file. The analyst's name and telephone number are listed in the attached letter.

Pursuant to section 52 of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIPPA), you may ask the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner to review any decision, act, or failure to act with regard to your request under FOIPPA.

Please note that you have 30 business days to file your review with the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner. In order to request a review please write to:

Information and Privacy Commissioner
PO Box 9038 Stn Prov Govt
4th Floor, 947 Fort Street
Victoria BC V8W 9A4
Telephone 250-387-5629 Fax 250-387-1696

If you request a review, please provide the Commissioner's Office with:

1. A copy of your original request;
2. A copy of our response; and
3. The reasons or grounds upon which you are requesting the review.

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

[RSBC 1996] Chapter 165

Cabinet and local public body confidences

12. (1) The head of a public body must refuse to disclose to an applicant information that would reveal the substance of deliberations of the Executive Council or any of its committees, including any advice, recommendations, policy considerations or draft legislation or regulations submitted or prepared for submission to the Executive Council or any of its committees.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to
 - (a) information in a record that has been in existence for 15 or more years,
 - (b) information in a record of a decision made by the Executive Council or any of its committees on an appeal under an Act, or
 - (c) information in a record the purpose of which is to present background explanations or analysis to the Executive Council or any of its committees for its consideration in making a decision if
 - (i) the decision has been made public,
 - (ii) the decision has been implemented, or
 - (iii) 5 or more years have passed since the decision was made or considered.
- (3) The head of a local public body may refuse to disclose to an applicant information that would reveal
 - (a) a draft of a resolution, bylaw or other legal instrument by which the local public body acts or a draft of a private Bill, or
 - (b) the substance of deliberations of a meeting of its elected officials or of its governing body or a committee of its governing body, if an Act or a regulation under this Act authorizes the holding of that meeting in the absence of the public.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if
 - (a) the draft of the resolution, bylaw or other legal instrument or private Bill or the subject matter of the deliberations has been considered in a meeting open to the public, or
 - (b) the information referred to in that subsection is in a record that has been in existence for 15 or more years.
- (5) The Lieutenant Governor in Council by regulation may designate a committee for the purposes of this action.

(6) A committee may be designated under subsection (5) only if:

(a) the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers that:

(i) the deliberations of the committee relate to the deliberations of the Executive council, and

(ii) the committee exercises functions of the Executive Council, and

(b) at least 1/3 of the members of the committee are members of the Executive Council.

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

[RSBC 1996] Chapter 165

Disclosure harmful to law enforcement

- 15 (1) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose information to an applicant if the disclosure could reasonably be expected to
- (a) harm a law enforcement matter,
 - (b) prejudice the defence of Canada or of any foreign state allied to or associated with Canada or harm the detection, prevention or suppression of espionage, sabotage or terrorism,
 - (c) harm the effectiveness of investigative techniques and procedures currently used, or likely to be used, in law enforcement,
 - (d) reveal the identity of a confidential source of law enforcement information,
 - (e) reveal criminal intelligence that has a reasonable connection with the detection, prevention or suppression of organized criminal activities or of serious and repetitive criminal activities,
 - (f) endanger the life or physical safety of a law enforcement officer or any other person,
 - (g) reveal any information relating to or used in the exercise of prosecutorial discretion,
 - (h) deprive a person of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication,
 - (i) reveal a record that has been confiscated from a person by a peace officer in accordance with an enactment,
 - (j) facilitate the escape from custody of a person who is under lawful detention,
 - (k) facilitate the commission of an offence under an enactment of British Columbia or Canada, or
 - (l) harm the security of any property or system, including a building, a vehicle, a computer system or a communications system.
- (2) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose information to an applicant if the information
- (a) is in a law enforcement record and the disclosure would be an offence under an Act of Parliament,
 - (b) is in a law enforcement record and the disclosure could reasonably be expected to expose to civil liability the author of the record or a person who has been quoted or paraphrased in the record, or
 - (c) is about the history, supervision or release of a person who is in custody or under supervision and the disclosure could reasonably be expected to harm the proper custody or supervision of that person.

- (3) The head of a public body must not refuse to disclose under this section
 - (a) a report prepared in the course of routine inspections by an agency that is authorized to enforce compliance with an Act,
 - (b) a report, including statistical analysis, on the degree of success achieved in a law enforcement program unless disclosure of the report could reasonably be expected to interfere with or harm any of the matters referred to in subsection (1) or (2), or
 - (c) statistical information on decisions under the Crown Counsel Act to approve or not to approve prosecutions.
- (4) The head of a public body must not refuse, after a police investigation is completed, to disclose under this section the reasons for a decision not to prosecute
 - (a) to a person who knew of and was significantly interested in the investigation, including a victim or a relative or friend of a victim, or
 - (b) to any other member of the public, if the fact of the investigation was made public.

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act

[RSBC 1996] Chapter 165

Disclosure harmful to the financial or economic interests of a public body

- 17 (1) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose to an applicant information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to harm the financial or economic interests of a public body or the government of British Columbia or the ability of that government to manage the economy, including the following information:
- (a) trade secrets of a public body or the government of British Columbia;
 - (b) financial, commercial, scientific or technical information that belongs to a public body or to the government of British Columbia and that has, or is reasonably likely to have, monetary value;
 - (c) plans that relate to the management of personnel of or the administration of a public body and that have not yet been implemented or made public;
 - (d) information the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to result in the premature disclosure of a proposal or project or in undue financial loss or gain to a third party;
 - (e) information about negotiations carried on by or for a public body or the government of British Columbia.
- (2) The head of a public body may refuse to disclose under subsection (1) research information if the disclosure could reasonably be expected to deprive the researcher of priority of publication.
- (3) The head of a public body must not refuse to disclose under subsection (1) the results of product or environmental testing carried out by or for that public body, unless the testing was done
- (a) for a fee as a service to a person, a group of persons or an organization other than the public body, or
 - (b) for the purpose of developing methods of testing.

