

APPLICATION TO DISREGARD AN ACCESS TO INFORMATION REQUEST OR REQUEST FOR CORRECTION

A Guide for Public Bodies and Applicants

This resource will explain what a public body or applicant needs to know about disregarding applications and requests pursuant to section 45.1 of *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIP) and section 43.1 of *The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (LA FOIP).



I. Introduction

In 2017, the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly passed amendments to *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FOIP) and *The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (LA FOIP). These amendments were in force as of January 1, 2018. One of the changes to these Acts was to give a government institution or local authority (public bodies) the ability to apply to the Information and Privacy Commissioner (Commissioner) to disregard:

- an application made pursuant to section 6 of FOIP and LA FOIP (access to information request); or
- a request for a correction to personal information made pursuant to section 32(1) of FOIP or section 31(1) of LA FOIP (request for correction).

An application to disregard is a serious matter as it could have the effect of removing an applicant's express right to seek access to information in a particular case. It is important for a public body to remember that an application to disregard must present a sound basis for considerations.

A public body must submit the application to disregard in writing and provide any supporting facts, evidence, and arguments to support its case. The process will also require that the public body provide a copy of its application to disregard to the applicant, so that the applicant has an opportunity to respond.

This resource will explain the procedure when a public body makes an application to disregard an access to information request or a request for correction.

An application to disregard only applies to access to information and correction requests and not to privacy breach complaints. There is also no parallel process in *The Health Information Protection Act*.

II. Key Terms

The following are key terms used throughout this guide. See also IPC's [Dictionary](#) for information on common terms and phrases used in the administration of FOIP and LA FOIP in Saskatchewan.

Term	Meaning
Access to Information Request	A request for a record made by an applicant to a public body pursuant to section 6 of FOIP and LA FOIP. FOIP and LA FOIP refer to it as an 'application'.
Applicant	An individual who made an application (access to information request) pursuant to section 6 of FOIP and LA FOIP or request for correction pursuant to section 32(1) of FOIP or section 31(1) of LA FOIP.



Application to Disregard	An application made by a public body to the Commissioner to disregard an access to information request or request for correction pursuant to section 45.1 of FOIP or section 43.1 of LA FOIP.
Grant an Application to Disregard	The Commissioner agrees that an access to information request or request for correction should be disregarded.
Public Body	For the purpose of this resource, a public body is a government institution or a local authority.
Request for Correction	A request for a correction to personal information to a public body pursuant to section 32(1) of FOIP or section 31(1) of LA FOIP.
Refuse an Application to Disregard	The Commissioner disagrees that an access to information request or request for correction should be disregarded.
Request for Review	A request to the Commissioner to evaluate a public body's decision. A "review" is the process by which the Commissioner evaluates this decision.

III. What is an application to disregard?

The 2017 amendments to FOIP and LA FOIP allow a public body to ask the Commissioner for approval to disregard an access to information request or request for correction of personal information. The result would be that a public body would not have to reply to the applicant's access to information request, request for correction or a group of such requests.

The Commissioner would then consider whether the access to information request or the request for correction:

- would unreasonably interfere with the operations of the public body because of the repetitious or systematic nature of the access to information request or the request for correction;
- would amount to an abuse of the right of access or right of correction because of the repetitious or systematic nature of the access to information request or the request for correction; or
- is frivolous or vexatious, not in good faith or concerns a trivial matter.

See section 45.1 of FOIP or section 43.1 of LA FOIP.



IV. Why is there a separate IPC procedure for applications to disregard?

The IPC has developed a procedure to consider disregards, which is different from the usual review process. The separate procedure was developed for the following reasons:

1. An application to disregard delays any potential access

A public body must make an application to disregard within the 30-day response period set out by section 7(2) of FOIP/LA FOIP or section 32(2) of FOIP/31(2) of LA FOIP. When a public body makes an application to disregard with all the necessary elements, this 30-day clock stops (see section 45.1(3) of FOIP or section 43.1(3) of LA FOIP).

The disregard process will delay the applicant from potentially getting access to records for the duration of the process. As such, the IPC will expedite any applications to disregard requests received in the office. Our goal is to complete an application to disregard file within 30 calendar days.

Public bodies should note the following:

- The IPC strongly encourages a public body make an application to disregard within 10 days of receiving an access to information or correction request. This ensures there is enough time to process the request if the application to disregard is refused;
- An application for a disregard will not be accepted by the IPC if it is received 30 days after a public body has received an application (access request) or request for correction to personal information;
- If the Commissioner refuses an application for a disregard, the clock resumes. For example, if the public body applied for the application to disregard 10 days after receiving the access request or request for correction and the Commissioner refuses the application, the public body has only 20 days to respond to the access request (see section 45.1(5) of FOIP or section 43.1(5) of LA FOIP); and
- As part of its plan to expedite the application to disregard process, the IPC will not prepare or share a copy of a draft decision with the public body as it does during reviews.

2. There is no opportunity to appeal

Section 45.1(4) of FOIP and section 43.1(4) of LA FOIP indicate that if the Commissioner grants an application to disregard, the application or the request "is deemed to not have been made". In other words, it is like it never existed. Therefore, the applicant does not have the ability to appeal to the Court.

The public body must share its application to disregard with the applicant. This will ensure the applicant understands and will be able to respond to the public body's reasons for making an application to disregard to the Commissioner.



V. How does a public body make an application to disregard an access to information request or request for correction?

To make an application for a disregard, a public body should send its application directly to the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner and the applicant.

The application to disregard should consist of:

- **the applicant's request(s) and proof of when it was submitted:** this may include a date stamped copy of the access to information request(s) or request(s) for correction that the public body wishes to disregard and the email it was attached to if the request was provided electronically;
- **contact information for the applicant** (including email if available);
- **specific sections relied on** (section 45.1(2)(a), (b), or (c) of FOIP or section 43.1(2)(a), (b), or (c) of LA FOIP);
- **a submission:** this should include the public body's reasons and arguments as to why the Commissioner should grant the application to disregard;
- copies of previous access to information requests or correction requests and any section 7 or section 32(2) of FOIP/31(2) of LA FOIP responses provided, if relevant;
- copies of letters or emails between the person making the access to information request and the public body, if relevant;
- copies of any other documents the head considers relevant; and
- **proof that the applicant was provided a full copy of the application to disregard.**

Note: bolded items are mandatory.

The 30-day clock will not stop for the public body until these items are received by the IPC. The Deputy Commissioner will contact the public body as soon as possible to explain what is needed in order to proceed. If everything required is provided, the Deputy Commissioner will advise the public body that the clock is officially stopped on the day received.

[Chapter 3](#) of the [Guide to FOIP](#) and [Chapter 3](#) of the [Guide to LA FOIP](#) provide the tests and factors that a public body should address when providing reasons as to why the Commissioner should grant the application to disregard.

The public body will not be given another opportunity to provide information about the disregard unless the IPC asks for further information or clarification.

As noted, the public body must provide a copy of its entire application to disregard to the applicant.



VI. What are the steps for an application to disregard?

The following steps will occur when an application to disregard is made:

1. The public body receives an access to information request pursuant to section 6 of FOIP and LA FOIP or a request to correct personal information pursuant to section 32(1) of FOIP or section 31(1) of LA FOIP.

Please note:

- the 30 days in which a public body must respond to the applicant pursuant to sections 7 or 32(2) of FOIP or sections 7 or 31(2) of LA FOIP begins now.

2. The public body tries to clarify the scope of the request with the applicant (see IPC resource [*Understanding the Duty to Assist*](#)).

3. The public body makes an application for a disregard to the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner, and provides a copy of the entire application to disregard to the applicant.

Please note:

- it is strongly encouraged that the public body makes the application to disregard within 10 days of receiving the access to information request or request for a correction of personal information from the applicant;
- an application to disregard will not be accepted if it is made 30 days or more after the public body receives the access to information request or request for a correction of personal information from the applicant;
- the public body's application to disregard should contain the elements discussed above. The 30-day clock does not stop for the public body until all items necessary to proceed are received by the IPC; and
- the IPC has available a secure file transfer that can manage large files. Public bodies can ask the Deputy Commissioner for a link to the secure file transfer, through which the public body may directly forward its documentation.

4. The Deputy Commissioner reviews the application to disregard and ensures it has all the elements required to proceed. If not, the Deputy Commissioner will advise the public body of what is still required. The Director of Compliance or an Analyst, (depending on availability), is assigned once everything required is provided.
5. The IPC then provides notification, generally via email, to the public body and the applicant of the Commissioner's intention to consider the public body's application to disregard. The applicant is asked to provide to the IPC, a submission or response to the public body's application to disregard, within 10 days.
6. The IPC expedites analysis for application to disregard files.



7. The Commissioner issues his decision with reasons for his decision and a statement as to whether the application to disregard has been granted or not. The decision is sent to the public body and the applicant and posted on the IPC's website. To better understand the process, you are encouraged to review issued disregard decisions on the IPC's website found under the [Reports](#) tab (e.g. [Disregard Decision 122-2021](#)).
8. The following occurs once the public body receives the Commissioner's decision:
 - **The application to disregard is granted**

The public body provides a response to the applicant stating that the request has been disregarded pursuant to section 45.1 of FOIP/43.1 of LA FOIP (see section 7(2)(g) of FOIP/LAFOIP or sections 32(1) and (2) of FOIP/31(1) and (2) of LA FOIP).

Our office suggests that a local authority refund the applicant's application fee because the access to information request is deemed to not have been made; or
 - **The application to disregard is refused**

The 30-day clock resumes and the public body must continue processing the access to information or correction requests as per statutory obligations (see section 7 of FOIP/section 7 of LA FOIP; or section 32(2) of FOIP/section 31(2) of LA FOIP).
9. The public body does not have to respond to the Commissioner's decision as it would in response to a Review or Investigation Report.
10. The Commissioner's decision is posted on the IPC website three to five days after it has been sent to the public body and the applicant.

Questions?

If you have any questions about applications to disregard, please contact:

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