

**FOI Assist Seminar Series 2026  
Seminar #3**

**Significant Changes to Ontario's  
Freedom of Information Legislation**

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# FOI Assist

**FOI Assist Seminar  
Series 2026,  
Seminar #3:  
Significant Changes  
to Ontario's FOI  
Legislation**

**Program:** April 28, 2026, 10:00 am – 11:00 am Eastern Time

**Learning Objectives:**

- New exclusions (“Cabinet” Records & Cyber Security Records)
- Changes to FOI Procedures (New Tools & New Deadlines)
- New Requirements for MFIPPA Institutions
- Email account changes and PIB Removal
- Awareness of other Bill 97 changes

# The FOI Assist Seminar Series

# The FOI Assist Seminar Series (2026)

- Throughout 2026, FOI Assist is hosting a series of live, online seminars exploring Ontario's Freedom of Information legislative framework.
- Each seminar will focus on practical tools and best practices to help FOI professionals improve their workflows and strengthen legislative compliance.
- Today's seminar is the third in the series.
  - The first seminar covered **Third Party Information and The Affected Person Process.**
  - The second seminar covered **Frivolous and Vexatious Requests.**
- At least three more seminars will follow throughout 2026.
- Future seminars and registration information will be announced via the FOI Assist Knowledge Base
  - (Everyone attending today should already be an FOI Assist Knowledge Base subscriber.)

# The FOI Assist Seminar Series (2026)

- You will receive a link to the **post-seminar quiz**.
- Please submit the quiz to confirm your name and attendance.
- Participants will receive:
  - A Certificate of Attendance for those who attend and submit the quiz, or
  - A Certificate of Completion for those who attend and pass the quiz.
- Participants will also earn credit toward the **FOI Practitioner Certificate — FOI Assist Seminar Series (2026)**
  - The **FOI Practitioner Certificate** is awarded to FOI Assist Knowledge Base subscribers who complete five or more seminars during the 2026 calendar year.

# Significant Changes to Ontario's FOI Legislation

## Ministers' Records (and So Much More)

Stephen Crawford, Minister of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement, announced proposed changes Ontario's FOI legislation on Friday, March 13, 2026



# Today's Agenda

## 1. Background

- Why These Changes Matter
- History and Status of the Amendments

## 2. New Exclusions

- Ministers' Records, etc.
- Cyber Security Records

## 3. Major FOI Process Changes

- Longer Response Timelines
- Second Time Extensions
- Staged Access Plans
- Clarification on Fee Estimates

## 4. Recent FIPPA changes being added to MFIPPA

1. Privacy Safeguards
2. Mandatory PIAs and Content Requirements

## 3. Mandatory Breach Reporting

4. Commissioner's Review of Information Practices
5. Whistleblowing

## 5. Other Legislative Changes

- Obligation to Assist Requestors
- Removal of Personal Information Banks
- Updated Definition of "Record"
- OPS Email Portability
- Data Integration Amendments

## 6. Wrap-Up

- Conclusions & Takeaways
- Additional Resources
- Questions

# Why These Changes Matter

- The proposed amendments to Ontario's FOI legislation will significantly affect how institutions manage access requests.
- Key operational impacts include:
  - A shift from **calendar days to business days** for most deadlines
  - **Longer decision timelines**
  - New procedural tools such as **staged access plans**
  - Significant new **privacy obligations for MFIPPA institutions**
- For most FOI professionals, the important changes are operational rather than the highly publicized new exclusions.

# History and Status of the Amendments

# History and Status of the Amendments

- **March 13, 2026:** Stephen Crawford, Minister of Public and Business Service Delivery and Procurement announces proposed legislative updates to Ontario’s Freedom of Information laws.
  - Media reaction to the new exclusion covering Ministers’ and Parliamentary Assistants’ records is overwhelmingly negative.
- **March 26, 2026:** The proposed FOI changes were incorporated into **Bill 97, *Plan to Protect Ontario Act (Budget Measures), 2026***—a budget implementation bill—rather than being introduced as stand-alone legislation. “**Bill 97**” was introduced for first reading on this date.

# History and Status of the Amendments

- **March 30, 2026:** Bill 97 entered **Second Reading**.
- **April 2, 2026:**
  - The government successfully moved closure on a vote along party lines.
  - **Bill 97 passed Second Reading** and was referred to the **Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs**
    - In contrast, back in 2024, Bill 194 was referred to the **Standing Committee on Justice Policy**
- **April 21, 2026:**
  - **The government moved to discharge Bill 97** from the Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Affairs, and the Bill was ordered for Third Reading
    - The discharge occurred before any steps were taken by the committee
    - This step skipped:
      - Committee hearings (would have potentially been 1–2 weeks)
      - Committee clause-by-clause review (potentially another 1–2 weeks)

# History and Status of the Amendments

- **April 22, 2026:**
  - **Third Reading Debate began**
  - Typically takes 1–3 days
  - However, the Government moved that the Legislature should continue to meet past the ordinary hour of adjournment
    - This effectively sped up Third Reading and the legislative debate process
    - MPPs stayed in the legislature past 10:00 pm debating the bill
  - “The question was put” and the vote deferred until the next day
- **April 23, 2026:**
  - **Bill 97 Passed Third Reading**
    - As the vote was counted, opposition members jeered and chanted “F-O-I! F-O-I!” across the chamber, a sign of how controversial the changes have become.
- **April 24, 2026:**
  - **Royal Assent Received**

**Effective Date of Changes:**

**July 1, 2026**

**Unless specified otherwise**

# New exclusions

# New Exclusion: Records in the Custody of a Minister, etc. (FIPPA Only) (Retroactive to January 1, 1988)

- **FIPPA s.65(18):** Act will no longer apply to a record in the **custody of a minister or their office** or a record under the **control of a minister or the minister's office unless the record is in the custody of an institution**
- **FIPPA s.65(19):** Clarifies that the above exclusion applies **even if the record is under the control of an institution**
- **FIPPA s.65(20):** Extends the exclusion above to **parliamentary assistants and their offices as well**
  - *Globe and Mail* notes **this includes “all but a handful of Mr. Ford’s 79 Progressive Conservative MPPs.”**
- **Retroactive: These exclusions are deemed to have come into effect January 1, 1988** (when Ontario began its access-to-information regime.)

# New Exclusion: *Enhancing Digital Security and Trust Act* (FIPPA & MFIPPA, Comes into effect July 1, 2026)

Under s.65(22) / s.52(7) FIPPA/MFIPPA now exclude the following records prepared or collected under the *Enhancing Digital Security and Trust Act, 2024*:

1. Records containing the names of employees designated as **primary points of contact for ensuring cyber security** within each public sector entity and their alternates.
2. **Assessments or evaluations** of a public sector entity's status or progress **with respect to cyber security** or summaries of such assessments or evaluations.
3. Records containing the names of **software applications that have been purchased or otherwise acquired by school boards**, that are owned or operated by third parties and that are authorized to access a student's personal information.
4. **Any other records the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to compromise cyber security** for a public sector entity.

# Longer Response Timelines

# Longer Response Timelines (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

- As of **July 1, 2026**, there will be a general shift from counting time in “days” to using “business days”
- For the purposes of the Acts, a “business day” is any day that is **not a Saturday or a holiday**.
- “Holiday” means the following days (per the *Legislation Act, 2006*):
  - **Sunday**, New Year’s Day, **Family Day**, Good Friday, **Easter Monday**, Victoria Day, Canada Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, **Remembrance Day**, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and **any day fixed as a holiday by proclamation** (e.g., days of mourning).
- Not a “holiday”:
  - **Civic Holiday, National Indigenous Peoples Day** and the **National Day for Truth and Reconciliation**
  - If an institution is closed on one of those days, the day still counts as a business day under the Act.
  - Institutions may need to meet the deadline beforehand.

# Longer Response Timelines (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

Type of Deadline	Old Deadline	New Deadline
<b>Issue Disclosure Decision (and Disclose Records)</b> <i>(FIPPA s.26(1); MFIPPA s.19(1))</i>	30 days	<b>45</b> business days (more than twice as long)
<b>Transfer or Forward Request (and Notify Requestor)</b> <i>(FIPPA s.25(1); MFIPPA s.18(1))</i>	15 days	15 business days
<b>Affected Person Notice</b> <i>(FIPPA s.28(3); MFIPPA s.21(3))</i>	30 days	<b>30</b> business days <b>(likely a mistake in Bill 97?)</b>
<b>Affected Person Response Deadline</b> <i>(FIPPA s.28(5); MFIPPA s.21(5))</i>	20 days (after affected person notice)	20 business days (after affected person notice)
<b>Period to Consider Affected Person Representations</b> <i>(FIPPA s.28(4),(7); MFIPPA s.21(4),(7))</i>	10 days (after response deadline above)	10 business days (after response deadline above)
<b>Appeal Period (and Records Hold Period)</b> <i>(FIPPA s.28(8), s.50(2); MFIPPA s.21(8), s.39(2))</i>	30 days (after decision)	30 business days (after decision)
<b>Deem Abandoned</b> (No mention in the Acts, except for Staged Access Plans)	30 days (general) 365 days (personal) (Per IPCO guidance)	Presumably 30 business days (general) and perhaps 1 year (personal) ?

# Transition To Longer Timelines (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

- The new deadlines all come into effect as of **July 1, 2026**
- The old deadlines will temporarily remain in effect for:
  - **Transferring or forwarding** requests received before this date
  - **Issuing disclosure decisions** for requests received before this date
  - **Disclosing requested records** for requests received before this date
  - **Affected Person Process deadlines** for requests received before this date
  - **The Appeal Period** for notices of decisions given before this date
    - Which means requests received in June may straddle both systems.
- Bill 97 does not establish a general rule for deeming requests abandoned.

# Second Time Extensions

# Second Time Extension (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

- As of **July 1, 2026**, institutions will be able to issue a **second time extension** in certain cases
  - Previously, the legislation didn't expressly prohibit additional time extensions. The practice of only issuing one time extension was established by the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario through guidance.
- The legislation now explicitly states “the head may extend the time limit one additional time in any of the following circumstances [...]”
- In effect, this now imposes a statutory limit on the number of time extensions an institution can issue for each request

# Second Time Extension (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

- An institution's ability to issue its **first time extension** is unchanged:
  - large number of records,
  - search through a large number of records, or
  - outside consultations
- The ability to issue a **second time extension** is more limited:
  - consent of the requestor to the extension,
  - number of responsive records is significantly more than initially identified, or
  - one of the following circumstances arises, provided that it was not reasonably foreseeable when the time limit was initially extended:
    - Knowledgeable employees are unable to assist with responding
    - Additional consultations become necessary to respond to the request

## Second Time Extension (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

- As always, when an institution issues a time extension, it is required to provide the person who made the request with a written notice setting out:
  - a) the length of the extension;
  - b) the reason for the extension; and
  - c) that the person who made the request may ask the Commissioner to review the extension.
- This written notice requirement has been explicitly extended to second time extensions as well.

# Staged Access Plans

# Staged Access Plan (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

As of **July 1, 2026**, institutions will be able to issue a **plan for staged access to records** if:

- a) the time required to search for responsive records would unreasonably interfere with the regular duties of employees of the institution;
- b) the scope of the request is overly broad because of the period of time it covers;
- c) the preparation of responsive records for disclosure would unreasonably interfere with the operations of the institution due to their volume; or
- d) the person who made the request has submitted other requests to the institution and the person's requests would, collectively, unreasonably interfere with the operations of the institution.

# Staged Access Plan (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

A Staged Access Plan shall:

- a) divide the request into separate categories of records and set out the areas of the institution to be searched for those records; and
- b) establish a schedule that sets out,
  - i. whether or not access to records, or parts of those records, will be given or an indication of when such decisions respecting access to records will be made, and
  - ii. when access to the records, or parts of those records, is to be given or, if necessary, when the records, or parts of those records, are to be produced.

**(Hot tip: Use relative time periods in your letter to the requestor rather than absolute dates!)**

# Staged Access Plan (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

- The institution must give written notice of the decision to establish a **Staged Access Plan** that sets out:
  - the plan itself
  - a statement that the person who made the request may appeal the decision to the Commissioner within 30 business days
- When amending a **Staged Access Plan**, the institution must give written notice of the amended plan as well as, if the plan is being amended for the first time, a statement that the person who made the request may appeal the amended plan within 30 business days

# Staged Access Plan (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

- The requestor **must respond** to the Staged Access Plan within 30 business days, or appeal the plan to the IPCO.
- **The clock stops** until a response is received.
  - Which is why you should use **relative time periods**, not specific dates!
- If the requestor fails to respond or appeal within the time permitted, **they are deemed to have abandoned their request.**
- In their response, the requestor must either:
  - a) indicate their acceptance of the plan;
  - b) propose amendments to the plan; or
  - c) modify the scope of their request.
- If the institution responds with an **amended plan**, the requestor must respond again as above (or appeal), or their request is deemed abandoned.

# Staged Access Plan – No Appeal? (FIPPA & MFIPPA)

- Typically, FIPPA and MFIPPA give the requestor the right to appeal any decision made by the institution
- Unusually, the amended legislation contemplates that only the **initial Staged Access Plan** and the institution's **first amended plan** can be appealed.
- If the requestor responds to an institution's first amended Staged Access Plan with additional proposed refinements, and the institution issues a second amended version, there is no route of appeal.
- As of the time of this writing, I suspect this may be subject to reinterpretation by the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario and/or the courts.

# Clarification on Fee Estimates

# Clarification on Fee Estimates (FIPPA/MFIPPA)

- The old fee estimate language was confusing and didn't reflect actual practice
  - Statute mentioned a \$25 threshold for fee estimates
  - Gen. Reg. states “If a head gives a person an estimate of an amount payable under the Act and the estimate is \$100 or more, the head may require the person to pay a deposit equal to 50 per cent of the estimate before the head takes any further steps to respond to the request.”
- **Did the regulation really have authority to stop the deadline set out in the legislation?**

# Clarification on Fee Estimates (FIPPA/MFIPPA)

- Bill 97 continues to state that institutions must issue an “estimate of costs” (fee estimate) if the expected fees are over \$25
  - Presumably, the fee estimate can still be incorporated into the decision letter itself (as was typically done for estimates under \$100)
- Bill 97 now clarifies a fee estimate with a demand for a 50% deposit “stops the clock” (as expected).
  - *At the end of the day on which the estimate is given, the time limit within which notice is required to be given under section 26 stops running and resumes running on the day on which any fee required under this section is paid or waived or, if that day is not a business day, on the next business day following that day.*

# **Recent FIPPA amendments being added to MFIPPA**

**(All come into effect January 1, 2027)**

# 1. Privacy Safeguards

# Privacy Safeguards (MFIPPA)

As of **January 1, 2027**, heads of MFIPPA institutions will have an obligation to take steps to protect personal information against theft, loss, and unauthorized use or disclosure:

*30(5) The head of an institution shall take steps that are reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that personal information in the custody or under the control of the institution is protected against theft, loss and unauthorized use or disclosure and to ensure that the records containing the personal information are protected against unauthorized copying, modification or disposal.*

# **2. Mandatory Privacy Impact Assessments and Prescribed Content Requirements**

# Mandatory PIAs and PIA Content Requirements (MFIPPA)

- As of **January 1, 2027**, MFIPPA institutions will be getting the same PIA requirement that came into effect for FIPPA institutions one year earlier:

*Unless the regulations provide otherwise, before collecting personal information, the head of an institution shall ensure that a written assessment is prepared that contains the following information respecting any personal information that the institution intends to collect [...]*

# Mandatory PIAs and PIA Content Requirements (MFIPPA)

- **Bill 97 imposes the same PIA requirements on MFIPPA institutions that FIPPA institutions received last year (under Bill 194).**
- At a minimum, PIAs must contain:
  1. *The purpose for which the personal information is intended to be collected, used and disclosed, as applicable, and an explanation of why the personal information is necessary to achieve the purpose.*
  2. *The legal authority for the intended collection, use and disclosure of the personal information.*
  3. *The types of personal information that is intended to be collected and, for each type of personal information collected, an indication of how the type of personal information is intended to be used or disclosed.*
  4. *The sources of the personal information that is intended to be collected.*
  5. *The position titles of the officers, employees, consultants or agents of the institution who will have access to the personal information.*

# Mandatory PIAs and PIA Content Requirements (MFIPPA)

6. *Any limitations or restrictions imposed on the collection, use or disclosure of the personal information.*
7. *The period of time that the personal information would be retained by the institution, in accordance with subsection 30 (1).*
8. *An explanation of the administrative, technical and physical safeguards and practices that would be used to protect the personal information in accordance with subsection 30 (5) and a summary of any risks to individuals in the event of a theft, loss or unauthorized use or disclosure of the personal information.*
9. *The steps to be taken by the institution,*
  - i. *to prevent or reduce the likelihood of a theft, loss or unauthorized use or disclosure of personal information from occurring, and*
  - ii. *to mitigate the risks to individuals in the event of such an occurrence.*
10. *Such other information as may be prescribed.*

# Mandatory PIAs and PIA Content Requirements (MFIPPA)

## Risk mitigation

(4) The head of an institution shall ensure that the steps mentioned in paragraph 9 of subsection (3) are implemented,

(a) before collecting the personal information mentioned in that subsection; or

(b) if it is not possible to implement the steps before collecting the personal information, within a reasonable time after collecting the information.

# Mandatory PIAs and PIA Content Requirements (MFIPPA)

## Requirement to update

(5) Unless the regulations provide otherwise, before making any significant change to the purpose for which personal information mentioned in subsection (3) is used or disclosed, the head of an institution shall,

(a) update the assessment prepared under subsection (3) to reflect the proposed change and to set out the proposed intended use or disclosure; and

(b) implement any additional steps identified under paragraph 9 of subsection (3).

## Copy to Commissioner

(6) The head of an institution shall, on request, provide the Commissioner with access to, or a copy of, an assessment prepared under subsection (3) or updated under subsection (5).

# Mandatory PIAs and PIA Content Requirements (MFIPPA)

- PIAs are too big of a topic to cover in depth today, but keep in mind the requirements listed above are just the statutory minimum.
- The *Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario* has issued voluminous guidance for both FIPPA and MFIPPA institutions which incorporates the requirements above and adds much more.
- There will be an FOI Assist seminar on Privacy Impact Assessments, so stay tuned!
- **FOI Assist will also be introducing a software solution to help institutions prepare PIAs quickly, efficiently and in compliance with the new requirements**

# 3. Mandatory Privacy Breach Reporting

# Privacy Breach Reporting (MFIPPA)

- As of **January 1, 2027**, MFIPPA institutions will also be getting the same Privacy Breach Reporting requirement as FIPPA institutions:

## **Breach of Privacy Safeguards**

*30.1 (1) The head of an institution **shall report to the Commissioner** any theft, loss or unauthorized use or disclosure of personal information in the custody or under the control of the institution if it is reasonable in the circumstances to believe that there is real risk that a significant harm to an individual would result or if any other prescribed circumstances exist.*

# Privacy Breach Reporting (MFIPPA)

## Notification to individual

*30.1 (3) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, the head of an institution shall notify an individual of any theft, loss or unauthorized use or disclosure of the individual's personal information that is in the custody or under the control of the institution if it is reasonable in the circumstances to believe that there is a real risk of significant harm to the individual or if any other prescribed circumstances exist.*

- See ***Privacy Breach Letter Template for Public Institutions*** on the **FOI Assist Knowledge Base**

# Privacy Breach Reporting (MFIPPA)

## Notification to individual

*30.1 (4) The notification mentioned in subsection (3) must contain a statement that **the individual is entitled to make a complaint to the Commissioner** and any other prescribed information and must be made in the prescribed form and manner as soon as feasible after the head determines that the theft, loss or unauthorized use or disclosure of personal information has occurred.*

**[Sections 30.1(5)-(7) omitted. See Bill 97 for full details.]**

# Privacy Breach Reporting (MFIPPA)

## Records

*30.1 (8) The head of an institution shall, in accordance with any prescribed requirements, keep and maintain a record of every theft, loss or unauthorized use or disclosure of personal information reported under subsection (1).*

## Provision to Commissioner

*30.1 (9) The head of an institution shall, on request, provide the Commissioner with access to, or a copy of, the record.*

# Privacy Breach Reporting (MFIPPA)

## Annual report of head

26(1) A head shall provide to the Commissioner an annual report with respect to the previous calendar year in accordance with this section.

[...]

*(c.1) the number of thefts, losses or unauthorized uses or disclosures of personal information recorded under subsection 30.1(8);*

# 4. Commissioner's Review of Information Practices

# Commissioner's Review of Information Practices (MFIPPA)

**38.1** (1) The Commissioner may conduct a review of the information practices of an institution if the Commissioner has received a complaint under subsection 30.1 (4) or has other reason to believe that the requirements of this Part are not being complied with.

[...]

(7) If, after giving an opportunity to be heard to the head of the institution, the Commissioner determines that an information practice contravenes this Part, the Commissioner [may issue an order to the institution to resolve the issue]

# 5. Whistleblowing

# Whistleblowing (MFIPPA)

**45.1** (1) Any person who has reasonable grounds to believe that an institution has contravened or is about to contravene this Act or the regulations may notify the Commissioner of the particulars of the matter and may request that their identity be kept confidential with respect to the notification.

## Confidentiality

(2) The Commissioner must keep confidential the identity of a person who has notified the Commissioner under subsection (1) and to whom an assurance of confidentiality has been provided by the Commissioner.

# Other Legislative Changes

# Obligation to Assist Requestors with Formulating Requests (FIPPA/MFIPPA)

- Bill 97 codifies the institution's obligation to make reasonable efforts to:
  - assist a person with formulating a valid request and
  - respond promptly to inquiries about formulating a valid request
  - inform persons of defects and offer assistance in reformulating requests
- See FIPPA s.24(2) and MFIPPA s.17(2)

# Removal of Personal Information Banks (FIPPA/MFIPPA)

- All references to “Personal Information Banks” have now been removed from the Acts
- Personal Information Banks were arguably an obsolete part of the Act that made more sense in an era of the government storing mostly limited, easily-categorized personal information
- PIBs were intended to contain “all personal information under the control of the institution that is organized or intended to be retrieved by the individual’s name or by an identifying number”

# Updated Definition of “Record” (FIPPA/MFIPPA)

- Bill 97 updates the definition of record to include:  
*data, in any form, and any record made, recorded, transmitted or stored in digital form or in other intangible form by electronic, magnetic, optical or any other means*
- Unclear what the legal effect of this change will be
- (Did institutions ever take the position they had “data” that could not be disclosed because it was not in the form of a “record”?)

# OPS Email Portability (FIPPA only)

- Bill 97 adds a new personal information disclosure provision to allow employees of a ministry of the Government of Ontario to keep their email account history across different positions within government.
- Specifically, the provision allows personal information to be disclosed to the employee from their old email account at their previous position to their new one.
- See FIPPA s.42(1)(d.1) for more details.
- This change will not come into effect until **September 15, 2026**.

# Data Integration Amendments (FIPPA only)

- As background, Part III.1 of FIPPA exists to allow the Ontario government to combine (“integrate”) datasets from multiple government programs for research, policy analysis, and program evaluation—while creating a special legal framework to control the privacy risks that come from linking personal information across systems.
- Bill 97 amends Part III.1 primarily to remove supervision for multi-sector data integration unit data standards from the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario and transfer it instead to the **Chief Digital and Data Officer** appointed under subsection 3 (1) of the *Simpler, Faster, Better Services Act, 2019*.
- These changes will not come into effect until **September 15, 2026**.

# Conclusions & Takeaways

# Conclusions & Takeaways

- 1. The biggest operational change is the new timelines.**  
Institutions will need to update internal procedures, templates, and training to reflect the shift to **business-day deadlines and longer response periods.**  
**(What will this mean for 2026 Statistical Reporting?)**
- 2. New procedural tools are being introduced.**  
Staged access plans and second time extensions will create new ways to manage complex requests.
- 3. MFIPPA institutions will face significant new privacy obligations.**  
**Mandatory PIAs, breach reporting, and stronger privacy safeguards** will require advance preparation before the 2027 implementation date.
- 4. Some of the most publicized changes may have limited operational impact.**  
The new **Ministers' Records exclusion** has attracted the most media attention but will affect relatively few day-to-day FOI operations.

## Additional Resources

- *“IPC urges the removal of Bill 97 changes that weaken access and privacy rights”*
- *IPC Planning for Success: Privacy Impact Assessment Guide for Ontario’s public institutions*
- *IPC Planning for Success: PIA Worksheets*
- *IPC Privacy Breaches: Guidelines for Public Sector Organizations*
- **FOI Assist Knowledge Base Articles & Resources:**
  - Privacy Breach Letter Template for Public Institutions
  - Radio-Canada Interview on Proposed Changes to Ontario’s FOI Legislation
- **FOI Assist Seminar Series**
- **The FOI Assist software**
  - Full support for Bill 97 updates
  - Updated Letter Templates
- **Upcoming PIA solution**

# Next Steps

You will receive two separate emails:

- one later today with the link to the quiz, and
- another at a later date with information about the next seminar in the FOI Assist Seminar Series.

Please keep an eye on your inbox (and your junk/spam folder, just in case!)

# Thank you for attending!

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[foiassist.ca](http://foiassist.ca)