

10 Steps to a Privacy and Civil Liberties Policy

> Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative

United States Department of Justice

1. Identify necessary resources to develop and implement a privacy and civil liberties policy

- Designate the project champion to lead development, allocate resources, and oversee the program.
- Designate the privacy and civil liberties officer to support development, implementation, and ongoing operations.
- Perform the resource justification to estimate resource needs.
- Designate the project team leader for day-to-day project management.
- Identify project team members—experts in areas of privacy and civil liberties law, public affairs or public relations, technology, and operations.

2. Identify stakeholders

In addition to agencies sharing information, stakeholders may include nongovernmental organizations, other clients/consumers, advocates, the media, and others who are essential to the development and implementation of the privacy policy.

3. Develop guidance statements

These include the vision, mission, and values statements and goals and objectives for the creation of the privacy policy.

4. Develop a project charter

The project charter will include an introduction, background, membership, and the previously drafted guidance statements.

5. Perform necessary analyses

- Information flow analysis to determine what personally identifiable information the agency collects, uses, maintains, and disseminates
- Legal analysis to analyze applicable laws, regulations, and policies
- Gap analysis to identify legal and technological gaps and conflicts in laws and practices that require reconciliation

6. Determine applicability and draft the policy

Use the above analyses to determine the scope and content of the policy. Draft an outline and develop policy language using the guidance statements, project charter, and results of the analyses identified above as a guide.

7. Vet the policy during development

Solicit commentary and buy-in from stakeholders and agency constituents prior to finalizing the policy.

8. Obtain formal adoption of the policy

Obtain formal adoption of the policy by the project team, privacy and civil liberties officer, project champion, any governing body and, if applicable, any legislative body.

9. Roll out necessary outreach and training

Make the policy readily available to justice partners, stakeholders, and the general public, and ensure appropriate training for ongoing operations.

10. Ensure accountability

Identify methods for auditing and monitoring the implementation of and subsequent compliance with the policy. Incorporate revisions and updates identified through the monitoring process.



10 Steps to a Privacy and Civil Liberties Policy was developed by the U.S. Department of Justice's **Global Justice Information** Sharing Initiative (Global) as an executive overview for high-level, managerial, and administrative functions within an agency. Based on Global's hallmark privacy resource – Privacy and Civil Liberties Policy Development Guide and Implementation Templates -10 Steps demonstrates the ten core steps an agency can follow to develop a privacy and civil liberties policy.

For More Information

www.it.ojp.gov/global or contact DOJ's Global at: (850) 385-0600

About Global

The U.S. Department of Justice's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) serves as a Federal Advisory Committee to the U.S. Attorney General on critical justice information sharing initiatives. Global promotes standards-based electronic information exchange to provide justice and public safety communities with timely, accurate, complete, and accessible information in a secure and trusted environment. Global is administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance.

This project was supported by Grant No. 2007-NC-BX-K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Justice's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the SMART Office, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

June 2008