

Presentation Overview

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- Importance of Managing Records
- Definitions
- How to maintain retention schedules
- Annual records disposal process
- Proper disposal/transfer of records to State Archives
- Files management practices

Primary Goal of Records Management

To provide:

Accurate records and information...

- √ to the right people
- √ in appropriate formats
- ✓ at the right times
- √ in the right places
- √ efficiently and at low cost
- ✓ followed by <u>proper disposal</u> or archival transfer.

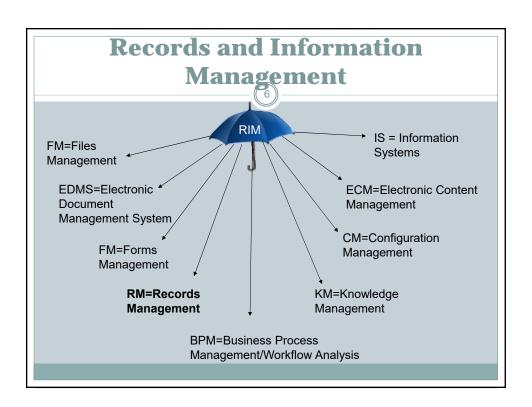
Our Mission as Records Managers

- Have the <u>patience</u> to retain what must be retained.
- The <u>courage</u> to destroy what must be destroyed, and
- the <u>wisdom</u> to know the difference between the two.



What is Records Management?

- 5
- The systematic control of records throughout their <u>lifecycle</u>, from creation/receipt through active use, management and storage, to final disposition.
- A <u>standard</u> records management program includes the categorizing/cataloging, retrieval, retention, and final disposition of records in **all** formats.
- Can also be inclusive of many areas.



NDCC 54-46: Records Management

- Outlines requirements for a standard Records Management Program
- Includes definitions, duties, and guidelines for management, disposal, and preservation of records

Top 10 reasons you need... Records Management

- 10. Running out of space
- 9. Can fit your fingers in your file drawers
- 8. Lots of misfiles can't find anything
- 7. Electronic records were suppose to help but now have proliferated the problem because we print everything we need to keep
- 6. Our storage room is being renovated and our records are thrown in the basement, a warehouse, loft, a garage, or some other non-climate controlled, rodent infested, water-prone area.

Top 10 reasons (cont'd)

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- 5. We had a fire and didn't protect any of our vital records... now we have to go out of business because all of our client files are gone.
- 4. My boss told me to hang on to everything indefinitely... just in case...
- 3. The Auditor's came and told us we had to implement 'a standard record-keeping system'.
- 2. According to the new regulations (SOX, ISO 15489, HIPAA, etc.), I need to have a (or improve my existing) records program.
- And the #1 reason... we're being sued and the lawyers told us to halt destruction and turn everything over to them for discovery...

Not important until something happens...

• Fire, flood, lawsuit, have to recreate something...





Records in the News!



Headlines:

- "Spiteful Worker Deletes Files Worth Millions" Engineering Firm in Florida
- "Stolen laptop causes panic for more than one million current and former military personnel." – Veteran's Administration
- "Arthur Andersen: One of the world's most reputable accounting firms is forced into bankruptcy for a dispute over its policy for shredding information during the ongoing audit of a company." – Associated with Enron case

Why is Managing Records Important?



- Decision-making
- Provide proof of existence, activities, processes.
- Defines the business purpose/function
- <u>Documents</u> compliance
- Provides litigation and audit <u>support</u>
- Provides a <u>historical reference</u> to the past
- Improve overall organizational <u>efficiencies</u>

Benefits of Records Management



- Manage the growth of record holdings
 - Identify owner of record
 - Eliminate duplication (including electronic versions)
- Improve storage & retrieval (centralize)
 - Leads to better control of records check in/out
 - Easier to manage
- Improved efficiency & productivity
- Identify and protect vital records
- Meet fiscal, archival, legal, and administrative requirements
- Preserve corporate memory
 - When individuals leave knowledge management
 - Archival value preserved for historical reasons

Basics of a RIM program



- Steps to organizational efficiency through managed records:
 - ▶ Get buy-in (all levels top down)
 - Define roles and responsibilities
 - x Records Manager/Coordinator
 - x IT = electronic records
 - Legal, Finance, Auditing, and Archives = retention schedule development and maintenance)
 - Determine elements of RIM program
 - Records Management, Forms Management/Design, Electronic Records (email, networked files, applications, etc.), automated workflow, etc.
 - Research legal requirements, industry regulations (HIPAA, SOX, privacy requirements, financial/insurance governing regulations), federal/state requirements, confidentiality requirements, etc.
 - Develop a plan and follow through
 - Communicate (status, implementation, changes, etc.)

Where Do I Start?



- Steps to organizational implementation:
 - > Retention schedule basis for program
 - Identify record holdings (inventory) and functions of the organizations (identify new programs, org. changes, etc.)
 - Based on results, develop/update existing records retention schedule
 - Dispose of what you can (annually), once retention schedule approved
 - Organize (files management, e-records, email, etc.)
 - Automate (electronic document management system EDMS)
 - Gain efficiencies (workflow-BPM)

Bottom Line: More productive work environment for all (quicker retrievals, less misfiles, more informed decisions, better customer service, etc.)

Roles



- Management
 - **Support and understand importance of RIM**
 - × Designate responsible person and add to job description
- Records Liaison (optional)
 - × Liaison between ITD Records Management and the agency.
 - Larger agencies have one overall Records Coordinator to work with divisional Records Coordinators (same responsibilities)
- Records Coordinators
 - × See next slide

Records Coordinator Responsibilities



- Coordinate with ITD Records Management to implement records management programs:
 - × Annual Disposal paperwork
 - **▼** Forms Inventories (annually)
 - **XEX** Keep current the record series on retention schedules
 - Act as "central receiver", or Records Liaison, for your organization
- Follow established procedures when transferring records to the State Archives
- Monitor all divisions for compliance
- Coordinate alternative records management projects

Who is Responsible for Managing Records? Each and every one of us !!!

What is a Record?



NDCC 54-46-02 says "A document, book, paper, photograph, sound recording or other material, *regardless of physical form or characteristics*, made or received pursuant to law or in connection with the transaction of official business."

- A document is a record if:
 - Your office created it.
 - × Your office received it and acted on it.
 - × Your office is designated as the custodian (record-holder).
 - × Your office needs it to document decisions.

EXAMPLES: Meeting minutes, accounting files, budget files, correspondence, personnel files, insurance policies, contracts, project files, program documents, etc

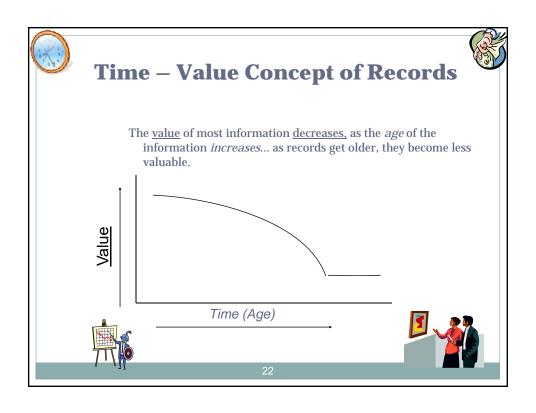
What is Not A Record?



- Library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes.
- Stocks of publications (i.e. forms, brochures)
- Rough drafts unless only record of official business
- Tapes Until transcribed into final format (Retain recordings of executive sessions for 6 months)
- Extra copies of documents retained only for convenience of reference.

NOTE: Reference copies should not be kept longer than the record.

Lifecycle of a Record Creation/Receipt Paper Electronic (images, email, voicemail, messaging, networked files) Active use Distribution Processing Active storage (files management) Inactive storage Disposition Destruction Forward to third party Archives/Preservation



How long should records be kept?



- Not at all.
- One day/month/year.
- One hundred years.
- Lifetime (life of equipment, building, person)
- One thousand years.
- Permanent

Permanent (misconception that permanent = indefinite and lifetime).

How are Retention Periods Determined?



- Retention periods define how long the record series is to be maintained.
- Administrative value determined by the agency.
- Records Management Task Force:
 - × State Auditor's office − review for audit/fiscal value
 - × Attorney General's office review for legal/regulatory value
 - × State Archivist review for historical/archival value
- Longest retention period applies

What is a Records Retention Schedule?

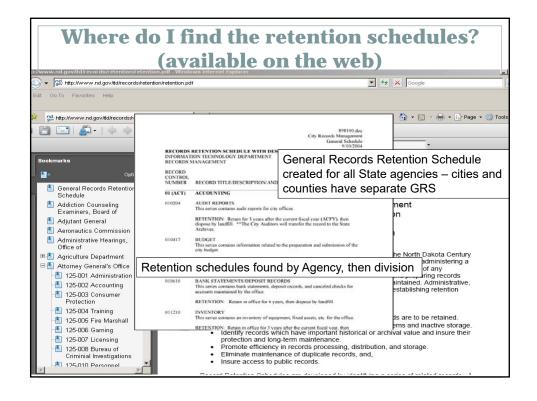


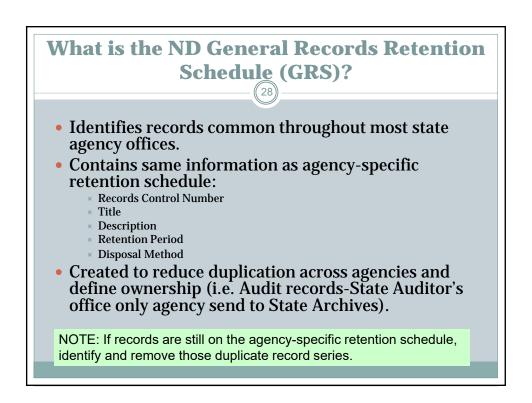
- List by record series (a group of logically related records with the same retention and disposition value - i.e. accounting files, project files, personnel records, etc.)
- Indicates the retention period (length of time you retain the record series).
- Indicates the disposal method (landfill, shred, or archival transfer).

Why a Records Retention Schedule is Needed

- To assist in the determination of what should be retained vs. disposed (in a consistent manner).
- To restrict your filing equipment/space to house only "active" records for quicker retrieval – leads to gained efficiencies.
- To ensure records of enduring value and historic interest are properly maintained and available.
- To legally destroy records that have served their usefulness.

"Follow, defend, and support your planned, written, and legal retention schedule, and in litigation it will follow, defend, and support you."





How is GRS the used?



- Sent with annual disposal packet.
- Review the series to determine if retained in your office.
- Dispose of accordingly:
 - o If original, retain for time specified on schedule
 - If duplicate, dispose when no longer used. Do not retain longer than the original.

Completing An Annual Records Disposal

- Disposal packet sent to Records Coordinators (distributed accordingly if Liaison)
- One year to complete (typically sent in January or July).
- Base disposals on dates on the disposal report (use retention schedules on the web for further clarification)

Records Disposal (cont'd)

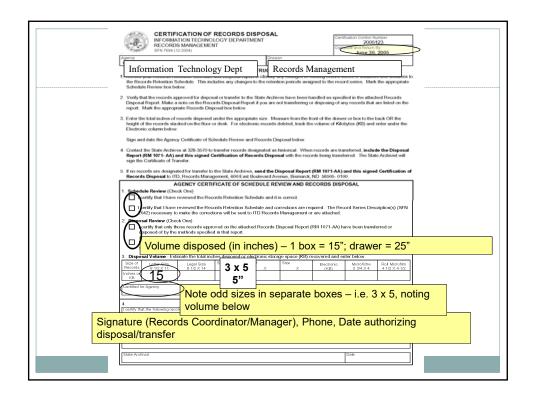
- Packet: Certification of Records Disposal (SFN 7694) form, Records Disposal Report (see below) and instructions, including a web link to the retention acronyms.
 - E-mailed to each agency Records Coordinator for distribution to all employees.
- Dispose of each record series that has met its retention requirement – complying with the date and disposal method listed.

01	/02/09 ITD/REC	CORDS MANAGE	MENT DIVISION		RM1071-AA	PAGE 1
	RECORDS DISPOSAL REPORT	T FOR DEPT-	9980 - GENERAL	RECORDS/UNIVER		
1		DIVISION-	1 - GENERAL	RETENTION SCHE	DULE	
RECORDS		TOTAL	TRANSFER M		* * * DISPOSE	
CONTROL		RETENTION	THIS YEAR TO	THIS THIS	S MONTH/YR	USE THIS
NUMBER	RECORD SERIES TITLE	YEARS	INACT. STORAGE	YEAR AN	D BEFORE	METHOD
1						
010201 010301	AUDIT REPORTS (AUDITOR WILL TRANSFER)	1 CR+1			2007 CR+1 LAN	
010301	TRAVEL REQUESTS/AUTHORIZATIONS	3			2005 LAN	D FILL
010401	BUDGETS (OMB WILL TRANSFER)	_ CB2P			E 2003 CB2P LAN	D FILL
010402	EMERGENCY COMMISSION REQUESTS	3 ACFY		JUN		
010601	BANK STATEMENTS/DEPOSIT RECORDS	3 ACFY		JUN	E 2005 ACFY SHR	
011001	TAX REPORTING DOCUMENTATION	4				D FILL
011002	YEAR-END CLOSING PACKAGES	CBPB		JUN	E 2005 CBPB LAN	
011201	FIXED ASSET INVENTORY	UD				D FILL
011202	SURPLUS PROPERTY	3 ACFY			E 2005 ACFY LAN	
011203 011301	END OF FISCAL YEAR FIXED ASSET INVENTORY	3 ACFY			E 2005 ACFY LAN	
011301	LEDGERS/JOURNALS	3 ACFY		JUN	E 2005 ACFY LAN	
011501 011502	PURCHASE ORDERS/REQUISITIONS	0				D FILL
011502	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	3 ACFY		JUN	E 2005 ACFY LAN	D FILL

Recommended Procedure for Initial Review of Files prior to Disposal



- Review documents to determine records series category/related subject classification.
- Identify appropriate retention period and disposal method (from disposal report or retention schedule).
- Dispose (Shred, Recycle, Send to Archives) of records that have met their retention requirements.
 - NOTE: Keep track of the size/volume to complete Certification form.
- Mark remaining files with disposal date and method for ease of future disposals.
- Box files with same disposal date together and send to inactive storage.
- Set completion goals i.e. 1 box/employee/week
 - Designate a 'Records Cleaning' Day for all employees



Disposal Considerations



Shredding

- × Used to destroy confidential (restricted) records.
 - ➤ Can use licensed and bonded external service. Proof of licensure recommended (i.e. Certification).
 - ▼ Validate destruction process stay involved.
- Landfill/Recycling
 - × Dispose in trash or recycling container.
 - × No special protections required.
- Archives/Preservation
 - Only those identified as historical
 - × State Archives Website: http://www.state.nd.us/hist/sal.htm
 - × NARA website: http://www.archives.gov/

What makes records 'Archival'?



Records that have continuing historical value:

- citizens or the government because they contain evidence or information which protects some right or claim,
- document significant events or functions, or
- contain sufficient information about people, places, or events to warrant retention for historical research.

Procedures to transfer to the State Archives

• Separate archival records from records to be disposed by shredding or landfill.



Use containers that are in good condition and uniform in size (such as bankers boxes). Please do not use larger than 1 foot or a photocopy paper box.

- When packing keep the existing arrangement. The files should not be removed from the file folders.
- Do not mix record series unless the series are clearly marked and wrapped (keep records with same retention value together so entire box can be disposed.

Archival Procedures (cont).

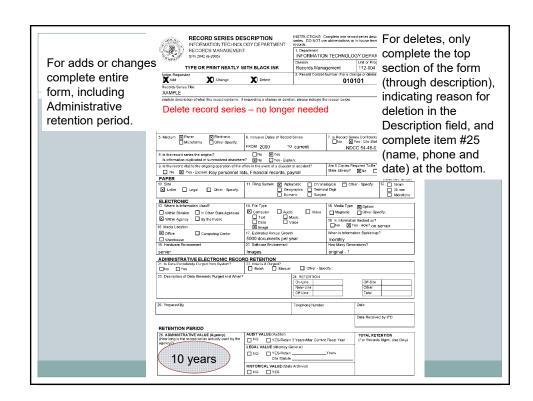
- Send along file inventories, indexes, keys or other ways to find the information. This will ease the time spent by the reference staff in searching for the information.
- Label the boxes with correct information before the transfer takes place.
- Contact the State Archives (328-2668, or 328-3570) when ready to transfer the records.
- Submit completed Certification form (and attached disposal report) with records to be transferred to the State Archives.
- The State Archives will complete the bottom section of the certification form and forward all paperwork to ITD Records Management.

Accessing Records from the State Archives

- It is preferred that you review the records at the State Archives.
- If necessary, records can be returned to the organization.
- Short-term loans are possible with requirements for not modifying the records in any way.

Keeping the Retention Schedule Current

- (39)
- Additions
- Changes
- Deletions
- Complete the Record Series Description (SFN 2042) and submit to ITD Records Management.



Completing a Records Series Description (SFN 2042) form

- Complete the form and mail to ITD Records Management.
- The form will be reviewed by the Records Management Task Force and returned to ITD.
- ITD will reflect changes on the Records Retention Schedule and update the web, and notify the Records Coordinator
- Changes will be reflected on the following year's annual disposal report (unless otherwise indicate).

On-Going Improvements: Files Management

- Files Management
 - Standardize (across organizations)
 - Centralize (where possible)
 - Utilize (Standard Subject Classification System)
 - Minimize (volume-disposals)

Files Management - Standardize



- If all employees use the same system of filing, no matter whose office you go into you can find documents.
- Standardize information on labels (i.e. disposal date)
- Electronic files naming conventions, locations of documents (utilize network drives, not local)
- Easier to find the latest version (reduce duplication)
- Share files between employees, but determine ownership for disposal purposes.
- Bottom line: Access files quicker

Files Management - Centralize



- Designate central areas
- Use open-shelf filing equipment
- Don't overstuff files score folders
- Color code file folders/labels
- Utilize check-in/out procedures
- Easier to do disposals-one location

Files Management - Utilize SSCS



- Standard Subject Classification System (SSCS)
 - A subject-classification system created by category and unique identifier
 - × 01 Accounting
 - o Can be applied to paper, electronic, email
 - Record control numbers correlate to filing system (easier to do disposals)
 - Direct link: http://www.nd.gov/itd/records/docs/classification.pdf

Subject Classification System - Example



- 01 (ACT) Accounting
 - 0102 Audits
 - x 0104 Budgets
 - x 0115 Accounts Payable

NOTE: Records Control Numbers are made up of the first 4 digits from the Classification System, then a unique assigned number for the last 2 digits (i.e. 010201).

- 05 (AF) Agency Federal
- 10 (AS) Agency State
- 22 (C/M) Committees/Meetings
- 35 (ED/T) Education/Training
- 60 (PER) Personnel
- 65 (P/P) Policies/Procedures
- 80 (SPS) Programs, Projects and Services
- 90 (S/S/R) Survey/Study/Report

Files Management - Minimize



- Completing annual disposals will help reduce volume
- Less volume = easier to manage/less costly/more efficient

General Filing Recommendations-Summary



- Centralize
- Use open-shelf filing equipment.
- Use labels (typed-file folders, drawers/shelves, etc)
- Eliminate duplicates and non-record material.
- Use check-in/check-out procedures (including out guides).
- Implement color-coding for large volumes.
- Use inactive storage areas.

Inactive Records

- Complete periodic transfers based on the activity level (active-daily vs. inactiveonce/year) of the record series.
- Use standard record center cartons 15 x 12 x 10 (i.e. size of a paper box)
 - NOTE: Do NOT use the large banker boxes.
- Store records with same disposal date in same box.
- Use standardized shelving.
- Label boxes with contents/disposal date.
- Rules also apply to State Archives transfers.

Long-term Storage/Preservation

- Record Longevity (regardless of media) depends on the following:
 - × Temperature (60-74 degrees)
 - × Humidity (30-55%)
 - Minimal fluctuations in temperature and humidity
 - Free from potential flooding, leaky roofs, infestations of rodents, mold/mildew, etc.)
 - Care when handling of media
 - Number of times referenced
 - Technological obsolescence/migration to updated technology
- Consider formats for long-term retention
- Alternative technologies (may need to store hardware/software with records)
- Confidential records Need to secure from unauthorized access (i.e. lock cabinets, password protect, etc.)

Life Expectancies [LE]



- Parchment paper 5000 years (English House of Commons)
- Paper 1,000 years
- Microfilm 500 years
- Magnetic (disk, tape, etc) − 1,000 weeks (20 years)
- Electronic Depends on technology and migration plan (recommend migrate every 3-5 years)



Acceptable Media/Formats



- Types:
 - × Paper
 - Microforms (film, fiche, aperture cards, COM-computer output microfilm)
 - × Electronic
- Factors:
 - **x** Retention
 - Accessibility/frequency of use
 - × Location (proximity to those that need to reference)

Media Comparison



MEDIA COMPARISON CHART



	Media	Technology Requirements	Retention	Frequency of Use	Accessibility/Location (proximity for retrieval)	<u>Yolume</u>
1	Paper-active	active None Short-Medium Daily On-site/central		On-site/central location	Low Volume	
	Paper-inactive	None	Long-term	Infrequently	Low retrieval: off-site	High Volume
	Microform	Hardware (*Note I)	Long-term	Infrequently	Low retrieval: On or off-site	High Volume
	Electronic	Hardware/ Software (*Note 2)	Short-term	Daily-less often	High retrievability/ Central or Remote Locations	High Volume

MEDIA - Further explanations:

Paper: old fax paper, onion skin, etc not appropriate

Microform: microfilm, microfiche, aperture cards, COM-computer output microfilm

*NOTE 1: Microforms can be read using magnification equipment and a light source, if necessary

Electronic: server/networked files, email, optical disk, cd/cd-rom, magnetic, diskettes, USB drives

Acceptable file extensions for longer term storage of electronic records:

.tiff (images), pdf-A (new.pdf Archival standard), .txt (plain text), or .rtf (rich text)

*NOTE 2: Ensure migration plan for medium/long term storage

(may need to keep/upgrade hardware/software for future readability)



"The next best thing to knowing something is knowing where to find it."

-Samuel Johnson



- Information which is not communicated is valueless.
- Information which cannot be found is worthless.
- The value of information is directly related to its accessibility.

Web Information

ITD Records Management information is available on the web:

http://www.state.nd.us/itd/records/

Records Retention Schedules:

http://www.nd.gov/itd/records/retention/rete ntion.pdf

Questions?

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