Electronic Records Retention

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Why?

- Why do I need to organize my electronic records?
 - It is the law
 - Section 30-4-20 defines a public record and states "includes all books, papers, maps, photographs, cards, tapes, recordings, or other documentary materials <u>regardless of physical form</u> or characteristics prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by a public body"
 - Cost and Efficiency
 - Long-term maintenance costs
 - Historical Relevance



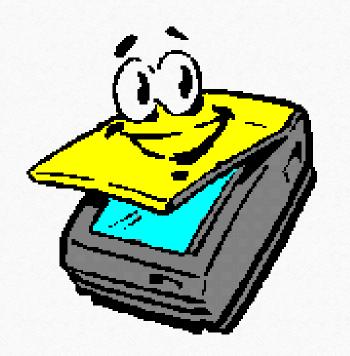






Digitization (Look before you leap!)

- The process of transferring paper records to electronic records
- Look at your retention schedules BEFORE you digitize!
 - What is the retention period?
 - How much room do the physical records occupy?











ARM-13- Authorization for Disposal of Original Paper Records Stored As Digital Images

SC DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY AUTHORIZATION FOR DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL PAPER RECORDS STORED AS DIGITAL IMAGES

RETURN TO:

SC Department of Archives & History Records Services Branch 8301 Parklane Road Columbia, SC 29223-4905 Telephone: 803-896-6123 FAX: 803-896-6138

1. RECORD GROUP NUMBER:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Complete one form for each record series.
- 2. Complete all of Part I.
- 3. Under Part II, check box A or box B, as appropriate, and sign.
- 4. Send the form to the address at left.
- 5. Do not destroy the paper records until we return the form to you with Part III completed.
- 6. Upon receipt of the form, destroy the records, complete Part IV, and retain the form permanently to document the disposal.

PART I - IDENTIFICATION OF RECORD

FARTI-IDENTIFICATION OF RECORD			
2. Name of State Agency or Local Government	Name of the Division, Section, or Office		
4. Record Series Title	5. Schedule Number		
6. Inclusive dates of paper records to be destroyed	7. Cubic feet of records to be destroyed (estimate)		
8. Retention period (If less than 10 years, check box A under Part II below. If 10 years or more, check box B.)	9. Is this a vital record? (Essential to the continuity of services during a disaster or to the restoration of daily business when it has been interrupted) YES NO		
10. Are security copies of the digital records and indexes being placed in off-site storage?	11. If yes, where are the security copies being stored?		
☐ YES ☐ NO			
12. Name of Person Completing Part I	13 Telephone number		









PART II - CERTIFICATION

RECORDS WITH A RETENTION	PERIOD OF LESS THAN 10 YEARS			
A. I certify that I am authorized to act for my government body in the re digital image records have been visually inspected and are legible a		I of this form and that the		
RECORDS WITH A RETENTION	PERIOD OF 10 YEARS OR MORE			
B. I certify that I am authorized to act for my government body in the re Agency or local government will comply with items 1-7 on page 2 of Images: policy statement (revised 24 June 2005).				
14. Name/title of authorized state agency or local government	15. Signature:	16 Date		
representative:				
PART III - STATE A	RCHIVES APPROVAL			
17. Disposal of the original (paper) records identified in Part I is	18. Reason for non-approval			
☐ APPROVED ☐ NOT APPROVED				
19. Signature of State Archives representative	20. Date			
PART IV - DISPOSAL VERIFICATION				
I have properly disposed of the paper records identified in Part I				
21. Signature of person disposing of records		22. Disposal date.		









Leaflet #13- Public Records Stored As Digital Images

- Ensure the production of appropriate indexes or other finding aids that will provide access to the information contained in the records
- Maintain security copies of the digital records and indexes in a secure off-site location (ex. Vital Records)
- Migrate and convert both the working and security copies of the digital records and indexes either every 10 years or sooner if access to them is no longer possible because the digital imaging records system has been upgraded or changed









Leaflet #13 (continued)

- Sample both the working and security copies of the digital records and indexes at least once a year to make sure the data is still readable and recopy immediately if loss of information is detected
- Certify that the digital image records have been visually inspected and are legible and correct
- Certify that they have established written procedures and maintain written documentation of compliance with 2-5 above. (Recommended)
- Obtain an authorization for disposal of original records *in advance* from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History









Format Obsolescence

- What is it?
 - When a file format is no longer supported
- When does it happen?
 - Constant

- Prevention
 - Know your formats
 - Text files, graphics files, data files, spreadsheet files, video and audio files, markup languages
 - Limit your formats







File Format Examples



TEXT & MARKUP LANGUAGE FILES

- ASCII or Plain Text
- Rich Text Format (RTF)
- Portable Document Format (PDF) | (PDF/A)

GRAPHICS FILES

- Bitmap (BMP)
- Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)
 - Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)
 - Graphics Interchange Format (GIF)
 - Portable Network Graphic (PNG)

A/V FILES

- Quick Time (.MOV)
- Windows Media Video (.WMV)
- Motion Picture Experts Group (MPEG)
 - MPEG Audio Layer III (. MP3)

SPREADSHEET & DATA FILES

- Data Interchange Format (DIF)
- Database Software Programs

MARKUP LANGUAGES

- Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)
- eXtensible Markup Language (XML)



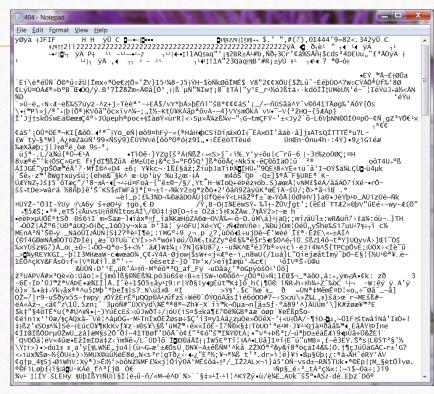






Example of a wrong program













'Born Digital'



- Records that are created, used, stored, and destroyed in electronic format only
 - For instance, databases, spreadsheets, email, etc.
- Require same organizational criteria as digitized documents









File Naming



- Naming Conventions
 - Naming can be determine by individuals or group of individuals (i.e., departments, etc.)
 - Consistency is key
 - Tie the files/folders to their paper counterparts and to other files on the server
 - Use file names to determine official/record copy
 - Create an index or agency-wide file naming policy.









E-mail and Social Media: Platform vs. Public Record

- Microsoft Outlook, G-mail, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc. are <u>platforms</u>.
- There is no one retention period for 'e-mail'
- 'E-mail' is an not individual record series'.
 - Retention is based on content and may fall under several different record series'.

- The information produced or shared within the system may be considered a 'public record'
- 'Social Media' will be addressed, and will have multiple retention periods









Determining the Value of Records, or, What would you do with it if it were paper?

- Values of Records
 - Administrative
 - Fiscal
 - Legal
 - Historical

- Some of the most common record types in e-mail:
 - Correspondence (Executive and Nonexecutive levels)
 - Agendas and/or meeting minutes
 - Policy files/directives
 - Project files/documents, etc.









What is NOT considered a public record?

- Spam
- Listservs
 - IF the recipient does not respond to the e-mail
- Vendors
 - IF the e-mail is unsolicited and does not result in any follow-up
- Personal e-mails
 - Please DO NOT use a work e-mail to send or receive personal e-mails
- Convenience Copies
 - Not the official copy of the public record











Who is responsible for e-mail?

- Sent from Inside the Agency:
 - If the message is complete and un-altered, the sender can be responsible for maintaining it.
 - If the message is changed or replied to, the receiver (aka the new sender) can be responsible for maintaining it
 - Note: if there are multiple replies, between several people, only the final version of the e-mail needs to be kept. Provided that it contains ALL of the replies and the original message.

- Sent from Outside the Agency:
 - It is the responsibility of the person who receives the e-mail.
 - Note: If the person receiving the message is not authorized to respond to the e-mail and forwards the message to someone else, the person receiving the forwarded message is responsible for maintaining it.
 - If sent to multiple people, only one copy needs to be kept.
 - These responsibilities are set for records that are permanent. (e.g. Executive Level Records)

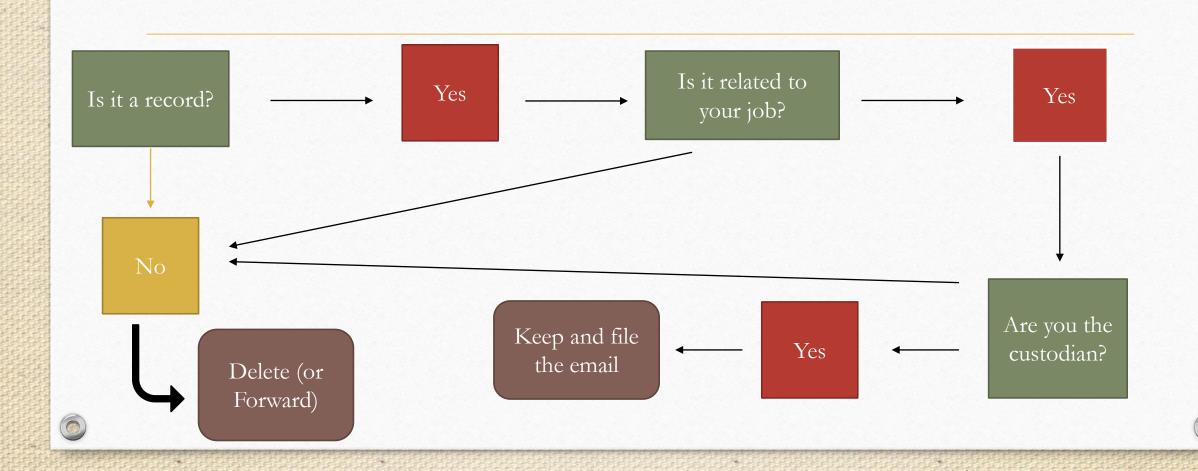








Email Records Retention Flowchart







What parts of the e-mail need to be retained?

- Short Answer: All of it
- Long Answer:
 - Recipient and Sender
 - Full names and e-mail addresses
 - Each recipient, if sent to multiple people
 - Date and time of receipt
 - Body of e-mail

- Subject line
- Any attachments
 - Official copies of attachments may be kept elsewhere, but some record of what was attached needs to be kept.









How to save e-mail

- Option 1: Print e-mail
- Option 2: Move the e-mail out of inbox and onto another portion of the server
 - This includes all the body of the e-mail as well as all metadata and attachment(s)
- Option 3: Employ an Electronic Document Management (EDM) system to deal with emails for you
 - Note: An e-mail inbox is NOT an EDM system. E-mails should not be left in an inbox longer than necessary, especially if an e-mail needs to be retained for a long period of time.

- Option 4: File Format: ex. Personal Storage files (PST), PDF or PDF/A, XML, etc.
 - If the public records comes from Microsoft Outlook, the account will be exported in the form of a PST file.
- Option 5: Cloud Storage or Digital Media
- Option 6: Any mix of the other options.









Example: Microsoft 365 Lifecycle Management

- Lifecycle management is configured to automatically delete data over amount of time. (Ensure higher service levels)
- Not reliable for records retention management.
- Long-term or Permanent records need to transfer out of Microsoft 365 to comply with retention requirements.

- Legal Requirements:
 - Should suspend deletion based on legal hold.
 - Might require an authorization form to be submitted to SC Office of Technology and Information Service or primary centralized network.









Example: Microsoft 365 Lifestyle Management Time Retention

- Exchange: Email, Calendar Item, etc.: 7 years or 30 days after account requested to be deleted.
- Share Workspaces & Office 365: Deleted after 180 days of inactivity.
- Microsoft Teams Chat: 30 days after creation
- SharePoint: 7 years after last modified or 30 days after requested for deletion.
- OneDrive: 10 years after last modified or 30 days after requested for deletion.











Social Media Retention Policy Starter Questions

- Who in the agency can access agency social media accounts?
 - **Note:** This policy should only apply to agency social media accounts. It does not apply to personal social media accounts.
- What retention schedule best describes agency social media accounts?

- How will the agency handle comments and replies?
- Can the agency employee use Likes, Follows, etc.?
- What will the agency do about inappropriate content?









Who and What?

- Who is authorized to use agency social media accounts?
 - It is best to authorize fewer people to use agency social media accounts. This will help ensure appropriate use of social media.
 - The exception being agencies that maintain multiple accounts in the same platform. Multiple people may be authorized to use the accounts; they should all be made aware of any agency social media policy or guidelines.

- What retention schedule best describes agency social media use?
 - Press Releases
 - Photographs
 - Correspondence









Public Interaction

- Decide how the agency will handle comments.
 - Telephone
 - E-mail
 - Direct Messaging
 - In the comments thread?

- Likes, Follows, etc.
 - There should be a general policy of neutrality to outside politics and agencies. Keep interaction limited to organizations or agencies within the same field of practice.









How to Handle Inappropriate Content

- Inappropriate content should be removed in a timely fashion. But, a record of the inappropriate content may be kept elsewhere.
 - If necessary, keep a record of what the content was, what form it was in (post, comment, etc.), what platform it was on and when it was posted. This information can be kept elsewhere on the server, but out of public view.









Preserving Social Media Content

- Name of the Platform(s) used
- Date of Post
- Content of the Posting
- Copies of links posted in the content
- Copies of images, video or other files created by your agency posted online as part of the content

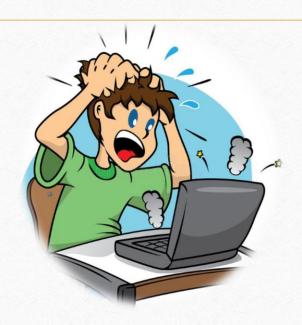








Social Media Limitations



- If your agency is not archiving records generate through social media = Losing Public Records.
- You are responsible for your public records, NOT the social media platforms.
- Social media companies are NOT obligated to respond to agency request
 - Only if it applies to their Terms of Use/Terms of Service









Social Media Misconceptions



- Social Media is NOT bound to Public Records Law.
- When downloading information, they exclude critical records such as comments or post.
- Do NOT assist in reproducing deleted content.
- Do NOT provide a history of edits or tracking reports for your agency's records.









Solution – Social Media Archiving

- Captures records continuously.
- Retains changes to content over time.
- Keep records in their current format.
- Capture the Metadata
 - Metadata is electronic information that contain important detail about your social media/email post.

• Examples of Social Media Archiving:













Alternatives Solution(s) – Social Media Archiving

- Social Media Platform Built in export tool.
- Use RSS Feeds to capture content.
- Manual Method:
 - Copying and pasting social media post on word processing
 - Save share as a PDF/A, CSV or other file format
 - Print out social media post











Transferring Permanent Electronic Records to the Archives

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-	f Archives & History S Transmittal Form	
Transmit Records To: South Carolina Department of Archives & History Records Management 8301 Parklane Rd Columbia, SC 29223-4905 Telephone: 803-896-6119 Fax: 803-896-6138 E-mail: mdantzler@scdah.sc.gov	Instructions: Decide which records are ready to be transferred. With the help of SCDAH, determine the best method of transfer for the chosen records. Complete the following transmittal form. Please complete one form per retention schedule. Send the completed form and transfer the electronic records to the Archives.	
	cy Information	
Record Group Number:	2. Date of Transfer:	
3. Agency Name:	4. Division Name:	
5. Address:	6. Name of Records Officer (RO):	
7. Records Officer Telephone Number:	8. Records Officer Signature:	
9. Records Officer Email Address:		
10. Name of Transfer Contact (if different from RO):	11. Telephone Number:	
12. Transfer Contact Email Address:		
Part II: Reco	rd Information	

ratt II. Kcco	ra information
 Retention Schedule Number associated with these records 	
14. Retention Schedule Title associated with these records:	
15. Variant Title (Within Agency):	
16. Estimated size of Transfer (MB):	17. Inclusive Dates:
18. Electronic Media included (Please check all that apply):	19. To the best of your knowledge, do these records contain Personally Identifiable Information (PII): ☐ YES ☐ NO
☐ Tape ☐ CD/DVD ☐ Hard drive ☐ Removable Hard drive ☐ Other	If yes, what kind? (Please check all that apply): Social Security Numbers Credit Card Numbers Passwords or PINs Other Please describe:
20. File Format(s) included (Please check all that apply):	
□ PDF or PDF/A	
☐ Microsoft Office	
□ Word □ Excel □ PowerPoint □ Acce	ess 🗆 Publisher
☐ Images ☐ JPEG ☐ TIFF ☐ PNG ☐ Other	
☐ Database (.accdb, .mdb, .dbf, .sql)	
☐ Email (.pst files)	
☐ Audio (.wav, .aiff, .wma, .mp3, .m4a)	
☐ Video (.avi, .mp4, .mov, .wmv)	
☐ Other Please describe:	









Questions?

- Matthew Dantzler
- (803) 896-6119
- mdantzler@scdah.sc.gov

https://scdah.sc.gov/records-management/electronic-records/electronic-records-management-guidelines





