INTRODUCTION TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT



36th Annual Election Law Seminar for Cities, Schools, and Other Political Subdivisions

December 20, 2024



Agenda

Introduction to Records Management



Fundamentals



Compliance



Electronic Records



Disposition





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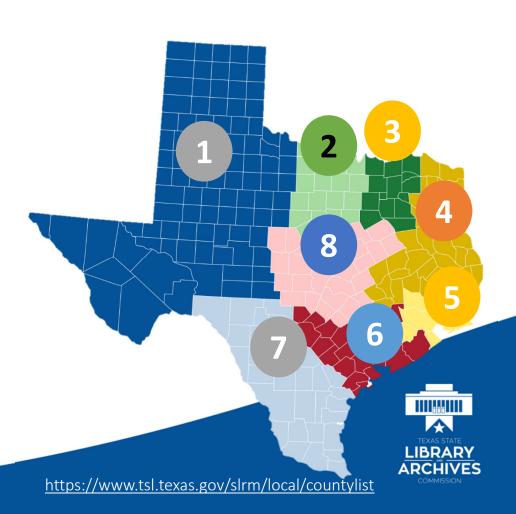
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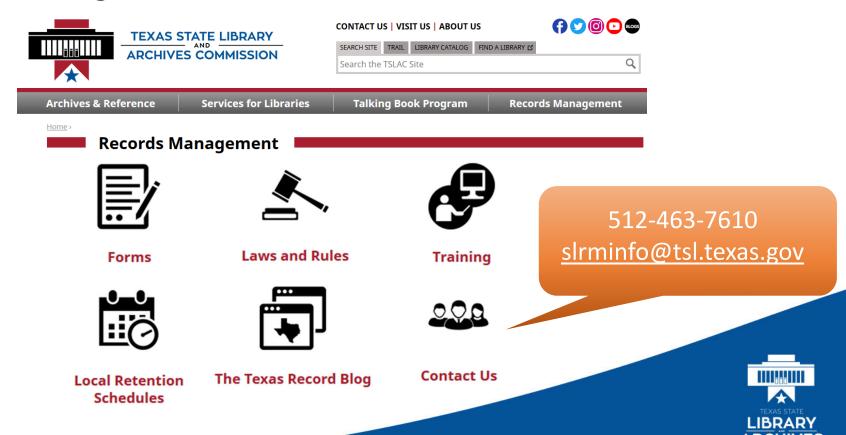
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RMA TEAM

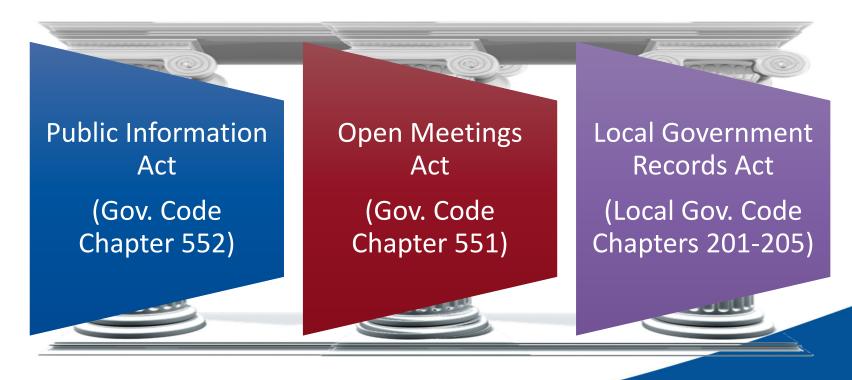


www.tsl.texas.gov/slrm





Three Pillars of Open Government





Local Government Records Act



Improve efficiency and economic operation of government.



Preserve records of permanent and historical value.



Provide impartial access to records management assistance.



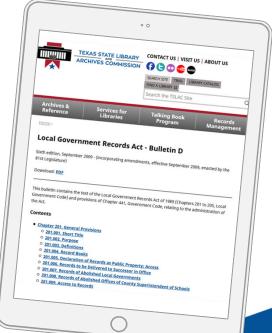
Establish standards and procedures for managing local government records.



Laws Published as Bulletin D

www.tsl.texas.gov/slrm/pubs/bulletind

- Definitions
- Local authority
- Role of RMO
- Compliance requirements





A Local Government Record:

- Documents the transaction of public business
- •Is created or received by a local government
- Is a record whether it is open or closed
- May exist in any medium











Non-Records



Convenience Copies



Blank Forms and Stocks of Publications



Library or Museum Materials



Alternative Dispute Resolution Working Files



The Records Life-Cycle





Benefits of Records Management

Legal requirement and protection

- Workflow efficiency
- Timely disposition
- Cost reduction
- Protection of essential records





Consequences of Not Managing Records

- Legal risk
- Longer retrieval times
- Higher costs
- Potential criminal penalties
- Negative perception



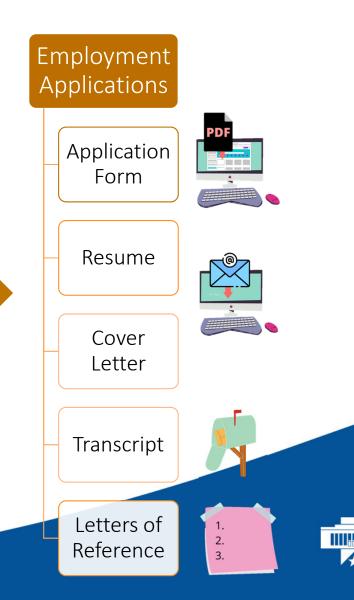


Record Series

- •Grouping of records that all serve same function.
- All kept same length of time.

Retention Period

 Minimum length of time record must be kept.



2 Years

A Retention Schedule:

- Lists all records series with mandatory minimum retention periods.
- Schedules are media-neutral.

• Benefits:

- Comply with laws and provide legal protection.
- Convey retention rules to agency staff.
- Identify, secure, and protect vital records.



TSLAC Local Retention Schedules

https://www.tsl.texas.gov/slrm/localretention

CC	County Clerks	LC	Justice and Municipal Courts
DC	District Clerks	PS	Public Safety Agencies
EL .	Elections and Voter Registration	PW	Public Works and Other Government Services
☆ GR	Records Common to All Local Governments	SD	Public School Districts
HR	Public Health Agencies	TX	Property Taxation
JC	Public Junior Colleges	UT	Utility Services

Common Retention Codes

[just a number]	Add to creation/receipt date	
AV	As long as administratively valuable	
CE	Calendar Year End	
FE	Fiscal Year End (http://bit.ly/FYEcalc)	
LA	Life of asset	
PM	Permanent	
US	Until superseded	

Record Series Example

Record Number

GR1050-56

Unique # assigned by TSLAC

Record Title

TIME AND ATTENDANCE REPORTS

What TSLAC calls this series

Record Description

Time cards or sheets

What kinds of records these are

Retention Period

4 years

Minimum time the records must be kept.

Remarks

By regulation - 40 TAC 815.106(i).

Citations or notes affecting retention



About Schedule EL

- Assists local governmental entities maintain election records.
- Laws impacting retention periods:
 - Election Code
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Texas Administrative Code
- Currently undergoing review to take into account:
 - Changes in laws during past legislative sessions;
 - Suggested revisions and additions.









Local Governments using Schedule EL

Counties/Municipalities **County Judge County Clerk** County/District Clerk Tax Assessor-Collector **Public School District** Junior College District **Charter School Library District** Municipal Utility District



https://miro.medium.com/v2/resize:





Schedule EL-Specific Records

(Revised Fourth Edition, Effective September 1, 2020)

- Election Records
 - Ballots Notices Recount
- Candidacy and Campaign Finance
 - Reports Applications Disclosure
- Voter Registration
 - Challenges Certificates Registrar

Local Government Retention Schedules | TSLAC



COMPLIANCE

• Declaration of Compliance





What does a RMO do for a government?

RMO ensures the records management program...

Runs Efficiently



Protects Records and Information

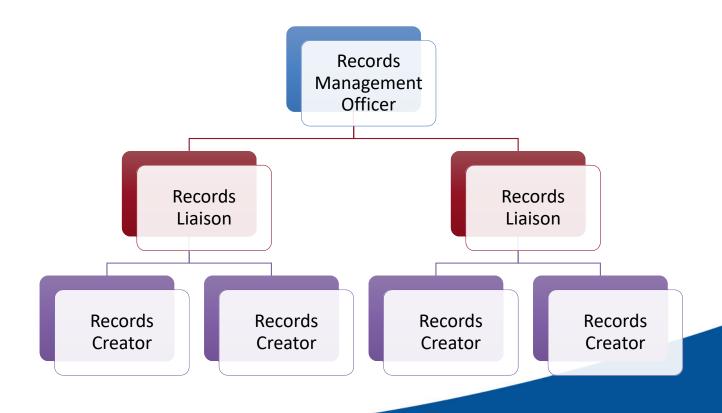


Meet Laws, Rules, Standards





There's No "I" in Records Management Team





HAS YOUR OFFICE FILED A RECORDS MANAGEMENT POLICY WITH TSLAC?







NO!



I DON'T KNOW!

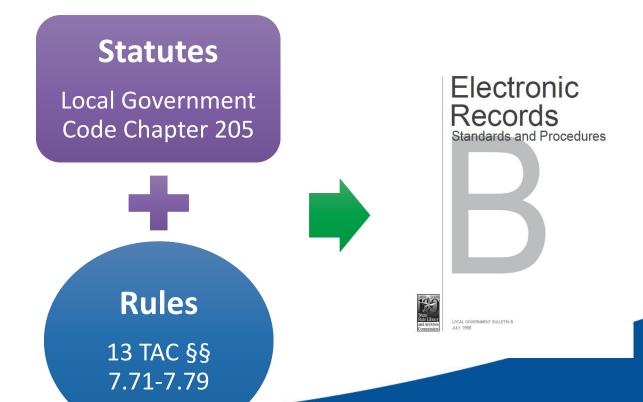






Legal Obligations for E-Records

www.tsl.texas.gov/slrm/pubs





An Electronic Record:

- Media neutral
- Any information that is recorded in a form for computer processing, a.k.a. machine-readable.





Two Types of E-records

Born Digital

- Original record is electronic
- e.g., Word doc, MP3, web page



Digitized

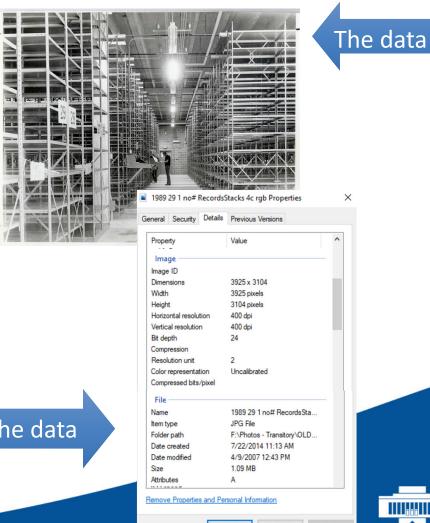
- Original record was analog
- e.g., receipt, cassette,
 VHS, typewritten page



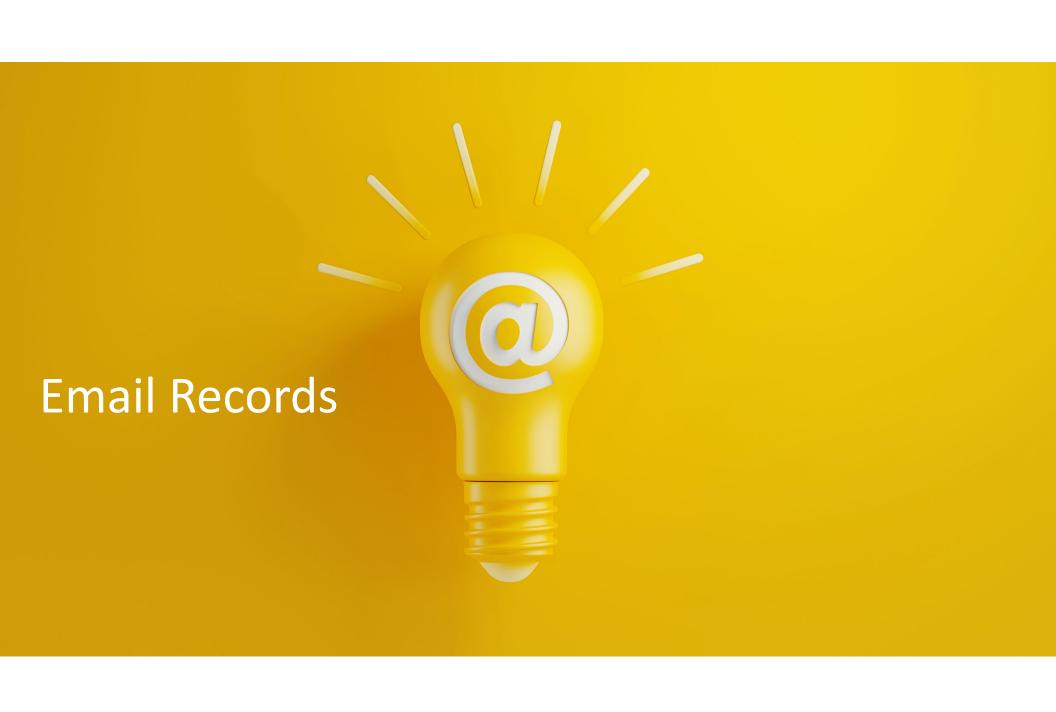
Metadata Is:

- Data about data
- Part of the electronic record
 - Information about the e-record
 - Stays with record
- Created by systems or people

Data about the data







Defining Email Records

- Email is a format, not a type of record
 - No record type for "paper" ...no record type for "email"
- Includes any government records sent from personal devices or accounts





Correspondence – GR1000-26

- Administrative 4 years (review for historical value)
- General 2 years
- Routine AV (as administratively valuable)

Complaints – GR1000-24

• Resolution + 2 yrs

Public Information Act Requests – GR1000-34

- Non-exempted or withdrawn Date request for records fulfilled or withdrawn + 1 year.
- Exempted Date of notification that records requested are exempt from disclosure + 2 years.

Leave Records – GR1050-54b

- FE + 5 years for school districts
- FE + 3 years for other governments

Common Series for Email



3-Step Drill

1. Is this a record?

2. Is this related to my job?

3. Am I the custodian?

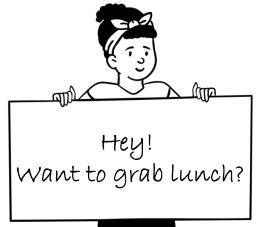


Step 1: Is the email a record?

Does the email document government business?

Emails that are not records:

- Personal or non-business related
- CCs Copies
- Unsolicited email
- Spam





Step 2: Is it related to your job?

Is the content of the email directly related to **your** responsibilities as a government employee?

<u>No</u>

Forward and/or delete your copy, as applicable.



<u>Yes</u>

Proceed to next step





Step 3: Are you the custodian?

Are you the person in your organization responsible for maintaining records related to this subject?

No

Forward and delete your copy, as applicable.



Proceed to next step





Custodianship: Who has the record copy?



The *custodian* is:

• The person who has the record copy, which needs to be kept for the full retention period.



With email, the sender is:

• Typically the custodian of the record copy.



The recipient may <u>also</u> need to keep a copy if:

- The email requires the recipient to take an action
- The email documents an action taken by the recipient



After the Drill

1. Is this a record?

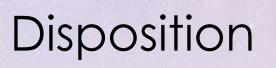
2. Is this related to my job?

3. Am I the custodian?

Keep and file the email!

This email is the official record copy and you must retain it according to an approved records retention schedule.





"A comprehensive term that includes destruction as well as other actions, such as the transfer of permanent records."

National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

Benefits of Disposition

Promotes

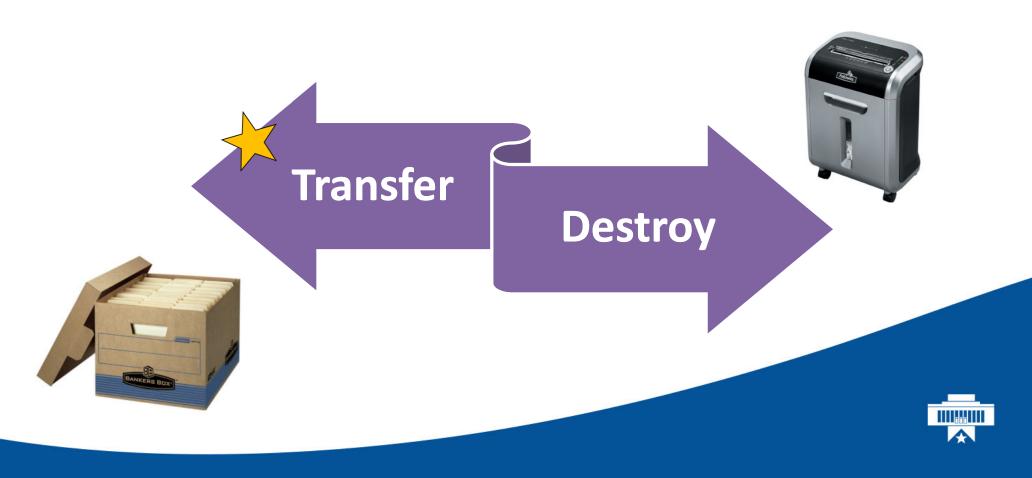
- Cost savings
- Faster retrieval
- Use of space
- Legal protection

Prevents

- Information overload
- Human error
- Negative perception



Types of Disposition



Transfer of Non-permanent Records

- Only to other *public* institutions
 - Exceptions must be approved by TSLAC
 - Check for other applicable regulations
- After expiration of retention period
- Documented approval from RMO
- Change of custody





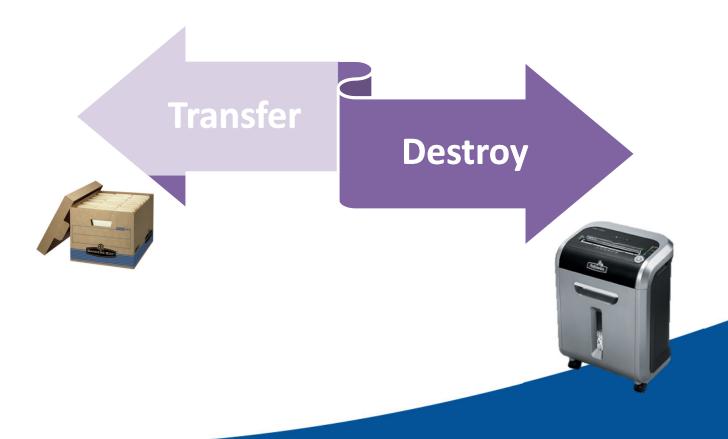
Transfer of Permanent Records

- •Only to other *public* institutions
- Documented approval from RMO
- Documented approval from TSLAC
- Change of ownership
 - Physical & Legal

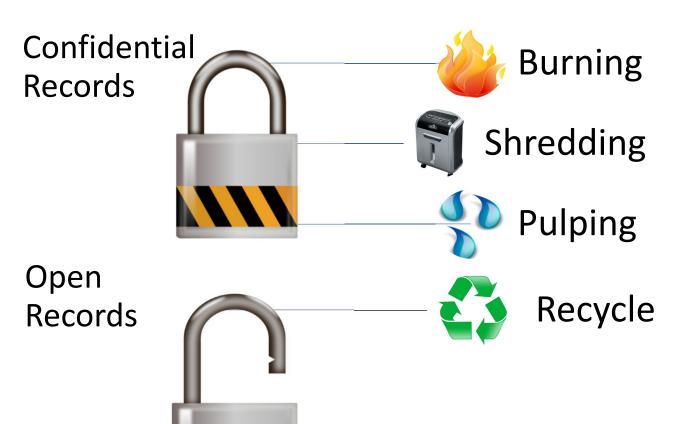




Types of Disposition







Landfill

Approved Destruction Methods





Confidential Electronic Records

Hard Drives

- Reformat
- Overwrite 3x

Solid State Drives Flash Drives

Specialty software

See Bulletin B:

https://www.tsl.texas.gov/slrm/pubs/bulletinb

Magnetic Tape

Degauss

All Media

Physically destroy



Destruction of Microfilm

Microfilming
Standards and
Procedures



- Specific destruction instructions in Bulletin A
- Ensure protection of sensitive or confidential information



Before Destroying Records

• Has the record met the retention period?

• Are there any copies?

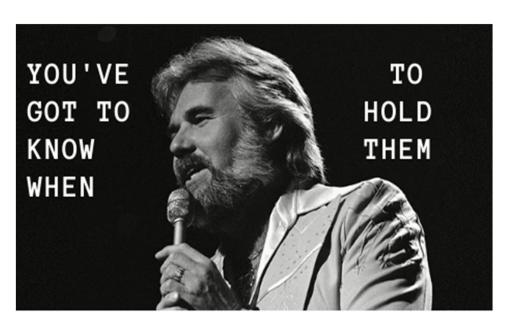
Did I receive internal approval?

Do I have a disposition log?

Is there a destruction hold?



Types of Destruction Holds



- Litigation
- Public Information Request
- Audit
- Claim
- Negotiation



Using a Disposition Log



- Record series title
- Dates of record
- Date of disposal
- Volume of records disposed
- Disposal method
- Approval signatures

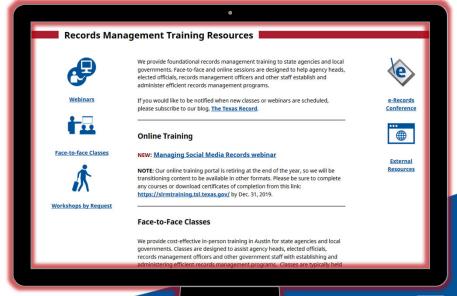
Forms for Local Governments and State Agencies | TSLAC



More Training

www.tsl.texas.gov/slrm/training

- Webinars and online courses
- Conferences
- Regional workshops





E-Records Conference

- Co-sponsored by TSLAC and DIR since 2000
- e
- For government records managers and IRMs
- www.tsl.texas.gov/slrm/training/erecords
- Recaps of conference sessions on The Texas Record blog





The State Record Center (SRC)

- Storage
 - Inactive Records,
 - Microfilm, and
 - Disaster Recovery Records
- Imaging
 - Digitization and
 - Microfilm
- Contact Info:
 - Our Main Line:

512-463-7610 or slrminfo@tsl.texas.gov





The Texas Record



www.tsl.texas.gov/slrm/blog/

- Publish:
 - Announcements on training
 - Networking opportunities
 - Updates to local schedules and bulletins
 - TX records management guidance



