

DHPS NY

DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE & PRESERVATION SERVICES

FOR NEW YORK

Thanks for joining us! Today's presentation will begin shortly.

Please check your audio and video settings. You should currently hear music in the background.

If you have questions or want to report any technical issues, contact us at info@dhpsny.org or (215) 545-0613.

Agenda

Why records management is important

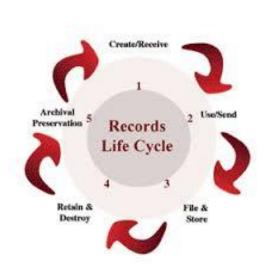
The basic elements of a records management program

Your first steps in building a program

Question and answer time



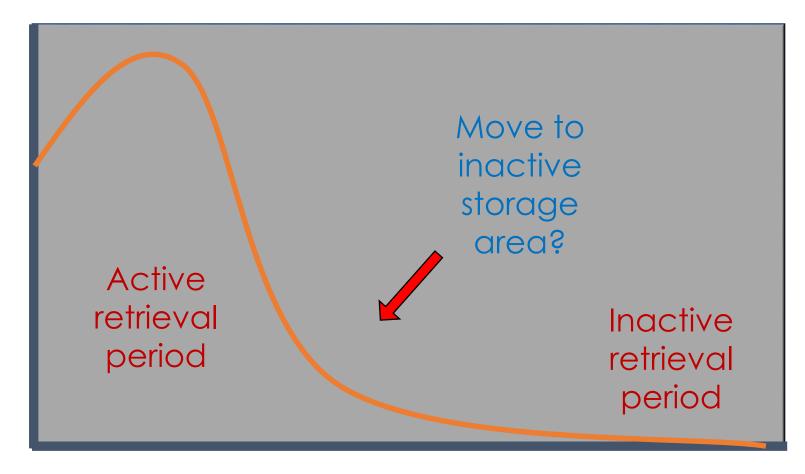
- Record
 - Recorded information created or received
- Record series
 - Records of like function
- Records management
 - Control of records through life cycle
- Records Manager
 - Person responsible for meeting RM program goals



The Records Lifecycle

- Basic Steps
 - Creation
 - Active Use
 - Inactive Use
 - Disposition

Active vs Inactive Records



Time

Value

Archive v Record



- An archival record is a record with a permanent retention
 - Secondary Value v Primary Value
 - Preservation v Disposition
 - Archivist focuses on researcher, records manager on staff
 - Both focused on access



- Records management
 - Pertains to all records, regardless of format
 - Occurs throughout their lifecycle
 - Involves more than just a "Records Manager"

Why Records Management is Essential



Ensures compliance



Protects a valuable asset (The Records!)



Reduces risk



Promotes institutional accountability



Saves time and money

Legal Compliance



- Ensure compliance with federal and state laws
 - Employment Laws
 - Safety Regulations
 - HIPAA, and FRCP
- Individual and corporate responsibility
 - Ensure compliance with institutional policies

Importance and Value





Risk Reduction

- Protect organization and individual stakeholders
 - Litigation protection; lower risk; fine avoidance
 - Improves ability to respond to discovery requests

Documents government activity

Preserves citizens' rights

Creates institutional memory

Identifies essential records

- Via disaster management
- Ensuring business continuity

Preserves heritage

• Secondary value of records

Promotes Government Accountability

Saves
Time and
Money

Easier access

Easier to find (less to search through)

Easier to figure out what can be disposed

Easier to manage

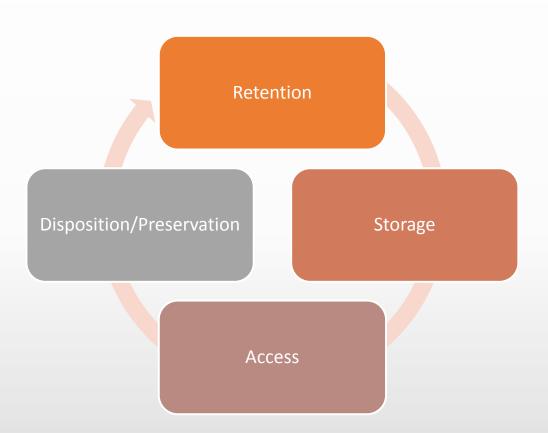
Improved service to constituents via instant access

Lower

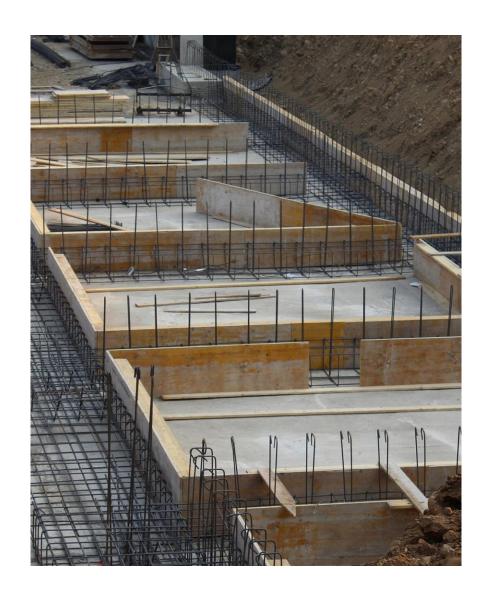
Less kept equals less space needed

Reduces volume of records

Improves efficiency



Basic Program Elements



Retention

RETENTION IS THE FOUNDATION OF A RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Retention Schedules

Legal mandate setting a minimum amount of time you must retain a record

Benefits of Retention Schedules

Saves money Releases your Provides legal organization from protection for liability and costs records disposition • "Defensible Destruction"

Electronic Records Retention



- They don't take up space, why not just keep them all?
- System performance
- Migration costs
- Liability and legal requirement to produce



Record disposition dates on boxes/in data base/in ECM





Scheduled annual dispositions (Early January)



Create office schedules



Staff training



Secure



- Paper
 - Locked doors
 - Limited access to keys
 - Sign out system
 - Fire resistant materials
 - Security cameras, sprinkler system





Well organized

- Use the right equipment
 - Lateral filing cabinets or shelving for active records
 - 18 gauge 42x16 steel shelving for inactive records
 - Use one cubic storage boxes that are clearly labeled
 - Track boxes with a database



Environmentally Stable

- Temperature between 65 and 72 degrees
- Humidity between 40% and 55%
- Good air circulation
- Avoid sunlight

Access

01

You should be able to find a record within 3 minutes (paper records) 02

Keep an up-to-date inventory with records location

03

Have a clear, easy to use filing system

04

Index certain records (use a database)

- Minutes
- Vital records
- Student files

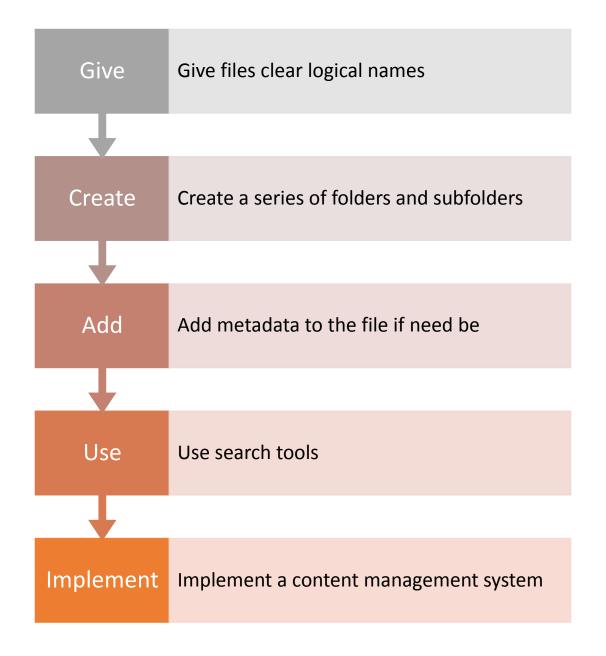
05

Reformat some paper records to digital images

File Plan

- Administrative (ADM)
 - Agreements
 - Property Leases
 - Engineer Contracts

Access Make sure to organize and index your electronic records





Disposition

- Always document all records destruction
- Paper
 - Shred
 - Recycle
- Electronic
 - Don't' just hit the delete button
 - Use software to wipe the hard drive
 - Degauzing
 - Physically destroy removable media

- Permanent records should be created on a stable medium
- Stored in climate controlled storage area (archival vault)
- Reformat to microfilm as a backup
- Have a migration plan for electronic records



The Basic Steps in Program Development

Records inventory

- Records management plan
- Office schedules

Inactive records storage facility

Files management

Electronic records issues

- Digitizing
- ECM implementation

Archival program

Standard Inventory Worksheet

See instructions in Publication #76, Inventory and Planning, before completing this form.

1a.	a. GOVERNMENT/AGENCY 1b. DEPARTMENT/UNIT						
2.	RECORDS SERIES T	TTLE					
3.	DATE SPAN						
4.	RECORDS SERIES D	DESCRIPTION (Des	scribe content and cha	racteristics of recor	ds)		
5.	ARRANCEMENT						
	☐ Alphabetical ☐ Other (Specify):	☐ Numerical	☐ Chronological	☐ Alphanumeric			
6a.	RETENTION Not scheduled Scheduled retenti	☐ Permanent	☐ Appraise for hist	orical value			
	5b. SCHEDULE AND FIEM NUMBER, OR REASON FOR PROPOSED RETENTION						
7.	LOCATION						
	FORMAT ☐ Paper	☐ Audiovisual	☐ Micrographic	☐ Electronic			
9.	. TOTAL QUANTITY (In cubic feet or number of items):						
	☐ Cubic feet:		☐ Items:		Type of items:		
IO.	ANNUAL ACCUMULATION (In cubic feet or number of items):						
	☐ Cubic feet:		☐ Items:				
11.	FREQUENCY OF USA	E: □ Weekly	☐ Monthly	☐ Seldom	□ Never		
12.	RESTRICTIONS ON U	USE					
13. 14.	CORDS ARE IN POOR CONDITO VITAL (Essential OFFICIAL COPIES	to operations)					
l6a.	. NAME OF PERSON (COMPLETING FORM			16b. DATE		

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Preparing a Records Management Plan

- Create to guide development of program
- Use formal or informal analysis
- Include both short- and long-term goals
- Focus on one area or organization-wide
- Use to keep program development on track





area

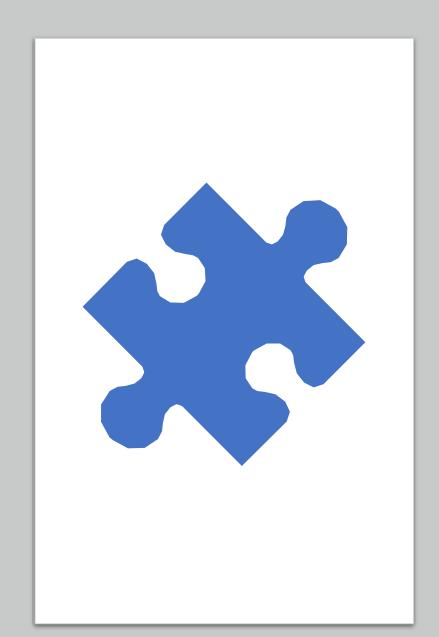


Year 2: Digitize frequently used records starting with Payroll Records

3

Year 3: Create a plan for managing email.

Sample Records Management Plan



Putting it all together: policies and procedures



Policy = What

General rule to be followed

Desired outcome that is broad in scope

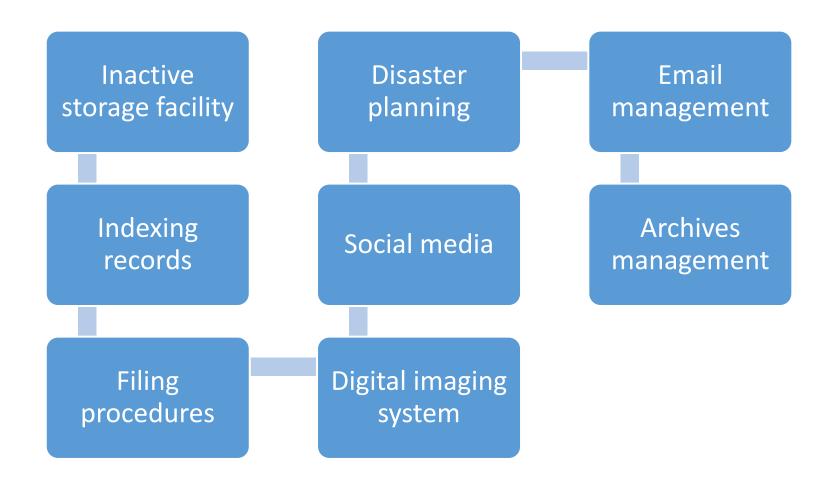


Procedure = How

Specific action or established method for reaching desired outcome

Detailed, precise in scope

Policy vs. Procedure



Develop for each aspect of your program



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Questions?

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