



Records retention schedules

Part 2 of a webinar series on records retention

MDH Center for Public Health Practice
January 2022





Records retention webinar series

1. Records and information management
- 2. Records retention schedule**
3. Preserving and disposing of government records
4. Essential records management

Full webinar series: www.health.mn.gov; search for “records retention”





Agenda

- Refresher: Records
- What is a records retention schedule?
- Developing a schedule
- Implementing a schedule



Why records retention?

Records retention saves us time, space, and money.

It allows us to concentrate on doing our work.

It ensures we're accountable to Minnesotans.

Records and record series



- **Record:** Any documentation or information created and stored at an organization that is essential to the functioning of that organization, regardless of the format or medium
- **Record series:** A group of similar documents used for the same activity or function



What is/isn't a record?

What is a record?

- Documents transaction of public business
- Created or received in course of work
- Can be open or closed
- Any medium

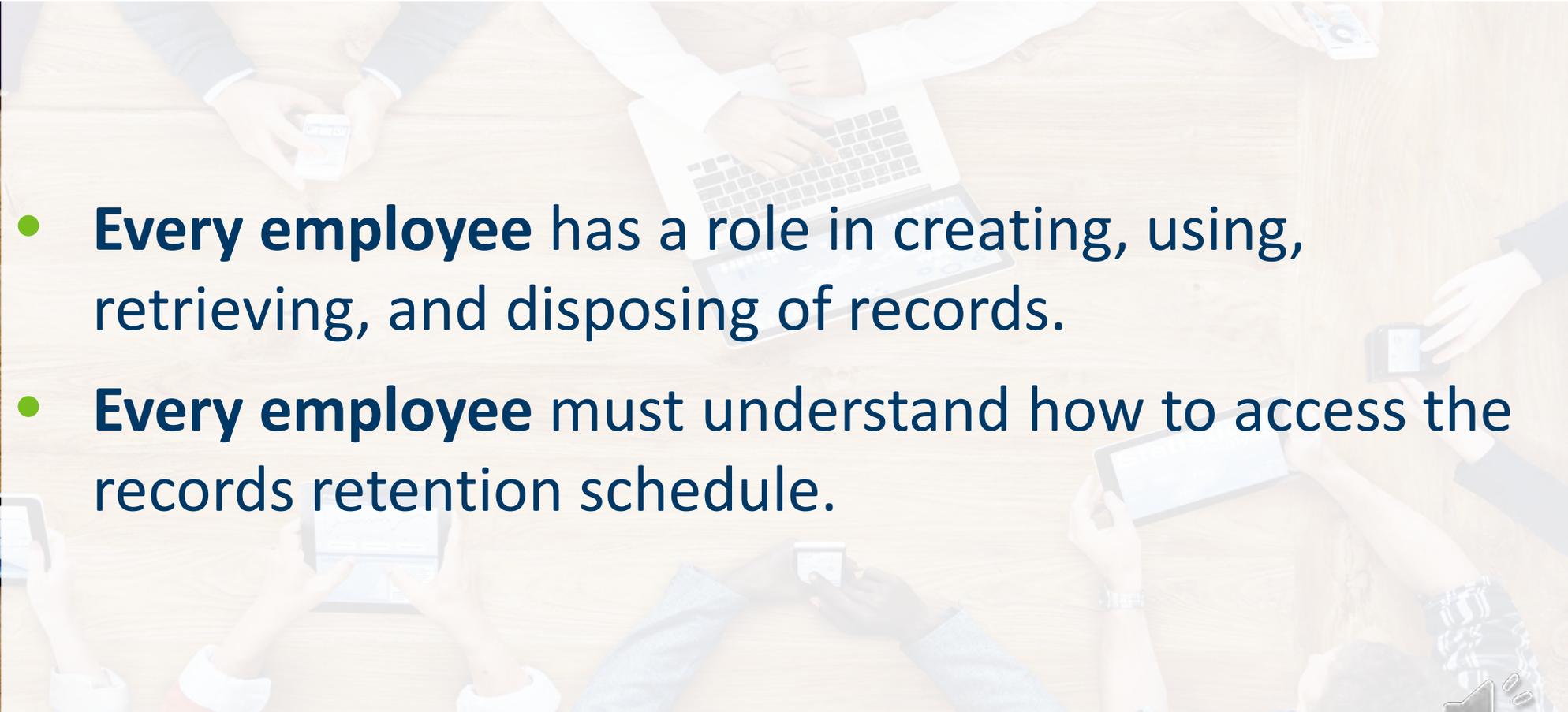
What is not a record?

- Duplicates
- Copies
- Blank forms or stocks of publications
- Library/reference materials
- Personal correspondence



Who is responsible?

- **Every employee** has a role in creating, using, retrieving, and disposing of records.
- **Every employee** must understand how to access the records retention schedule.



What is a records retention schedule?



What is a records retention schedule?



A records retention schedule is a clearly defined plan that determines how long a record has value and how it should be disposed of.

- A policy
- A plan
- Authorization

Statutory requirements



- Minn. Stat. § 15.17
- Minn. Stat. § 138.17
- Code of Federal Regulation (CFR)
- United States Code (USC)
- County or local requirements

Types of schedules

- **General retention schedules**
 - Provided by Minnesota Historical Society
 - Identifies common records series, retention periods, data practices classifications
 - If your office has records not in the general schedule, list them in a separate schedule
 - Must be adopted by your organization and the Minnesota Records Disposition Panel
- **Customized/specific schedules**
 - Must be adopted by your organization and the Minnesota Records Disposition Panel

Safeguard against improper disposal

- Don't dispose of records if your organization doesn't have an approved schedule.
- Don't dispose of records that aren't on the approved schedule.





Developing a records retention schedule

1. Inventory existing records

1. Inventory
2. Evaluate value
3. Classify

2. Complete the records retention schedule form

1. Fill out schedule form
2. Wait for approval process

3. Implement the retention schedule





Developing a records retention schedule

Part 1: Inventory your records

Inventory existing records



- All spaces, physical and electronic
- Identifies what you have, where it's stored, and how much is there
- Consider comparing general schedule to your own records

MINNESOTA RECORDS INVENTORY*

See Instructions on Reverse.

1. Agency		2. Division/Section		3. Location of Records	
4. Records Series Title					
5. Records Series Description. Include contents (e.g. contracts, reports, applications, correspondence), purpose, and form numbers.					
6. <input type="checkbox"/> Original File <input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate File		7. If duplicate, list location of original file.			
8. STORAGE MEDIA (Check all that apply)			9. DATA PRIVACY CLASSIFICATIONS		
<input type="checkbox"/> Paper <input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm (not COM) <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Output Microfilm (COM) <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic (Tapes, Disks)			<input type="checkbox"/> Other, including: <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Cards <input type="checkbox"/> X-Rays <input type="checkbox"/> Slides <input type="checkbox"/> _____		
			Statute Number or Date of Temporary Classification _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		
10. RETENTION REQUIREMENTS		YEARS	CITATION	11. RECOMMENDED RETENTION PERIODS	
A. Federal Law				A. Agency Office	
B. State Law				B. Agency Storage	
C. Statute of Limitations				C. State Records Center (State Agencies Only)	
D. Audit Period				D. Total Retention (A + B + C)	
E. Administrative Needs					
12. A vital record is essential to the continuation or resumption of your operations after a disaster.					
Are any documents in this records series considered vital? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					
If yes, which documents are vital and why?					
13. VOLUME (See Chart) →					
Office		Storage		VOLUME CHART TO DETERMINE CUBIC FEET	
Cubic Feet		Cubic Feet		Letter Size Drawer = 1.5 3X5 Card 12" Row = 0.1 Legal Size Drawer = 2.0 4X6 Card 12" Row = 0.2 Shelving 4' Letter = 2.3 5X8 Card 12" Row = 0.3 Shelving 4' Legal = 3.0 Printouts 12" Stack = 1.25 Records Center Box = 1.0 Transfer Case = 2.5 (12" X 15" X 10") (24" X 16" X 11")	
Inclusive Dates		Inclusive Dates			
14. Inventory Completed By (Print Name)		Title	Date	Phone	

RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULES

Records inventory worksheet

Online: www.mnhs.org/preserve/records/recser.php;
look under "Forms"





How long must we keep these records?

- Research applicable laws and rules
 - Minimum time to keep, “not to exceed” time to keep
- Consider records’ importance



Evaluating the value of records

- Administrative value
- Legal value
- Fiscal value
- Historical value



Evaluating value: Administrative

- Fulfill responsibilities
- Help perform current or future work
- When work is complete, record value is exhausted
- Most records have administrative value



Evaluating value: Legal

- Document or protect rights or obligations of citizens, organization
- Examples:
 - Legal decisions and opinions
 - Fiscal documents
 - Titles and contracts
 - Records of actions



Evaluating value: Fiscal

- Financial transactions
- Required for audit



Evaluating value: Historical

- Significant events
- Organization's history and development
- Help with problem-solving
- Important to state, students, researchers, historians, citizens



Classifying records

Minnesota Government Data Practices Act (Minn. Stat. § 13)

	Data on individuals	Data on decedents	Data not on individuals
Public	Public + individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible to anyone for any or no reason 	Public + decedents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible to anyone for any or no reason 	Public + not on individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible to anyone for any or no reason
Private and nonpublic	Private + individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible to data subject not available to public 	Private + decedents * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible to representative of decedent not accessible to public 	Nonpublic + not on individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accessible to subject of the data, if any not accessible to public
Confidential and protected nonpublic	Confidential + individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not accessible to data subject not accessible to public 	Confidential + decedents * <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not accessible to representative of decedent not accessible to public 	Protected nonpublic + not on individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not accessible to data subject not accessible to public

** Private and confidential data on decedents become public data ten years after the death of the data subject and 30 years after the creation of the data.*





Developing a records retention schedule

Part 2: Complete the Records Retention Schedule form





Completing the retention schedule form

14. Item No.	15. Record Series Title and Description	16. Retention Instructions	17. Statute (optional)	18. Essential? (Yes/no)	19. Archival? (Yes/no)



- Number each record series; do not use Roman numerals
- Title the series and give it a description; don't be vague
- Be specific about the length of time to retain



MDH records retention schedule (excerpt)

13. PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

This section covers records relating to improving the public health by working with establishments offering food, lodging or water recreation.

13.1 MANAGED CARE

Managed Care Systems regulates Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) and County Based Purchasers (CBPs) regarding quality of care, access to services, network adequacy, utilization review, complaints and appeals, and financial solvency. Regulatory Compliance is monitored through quality assurance examinations, financial examinations, investigations of complaints, review of Certificates of Coverage, review of network adequacy and designation of Essential Community Providers (ECPs), among other things.

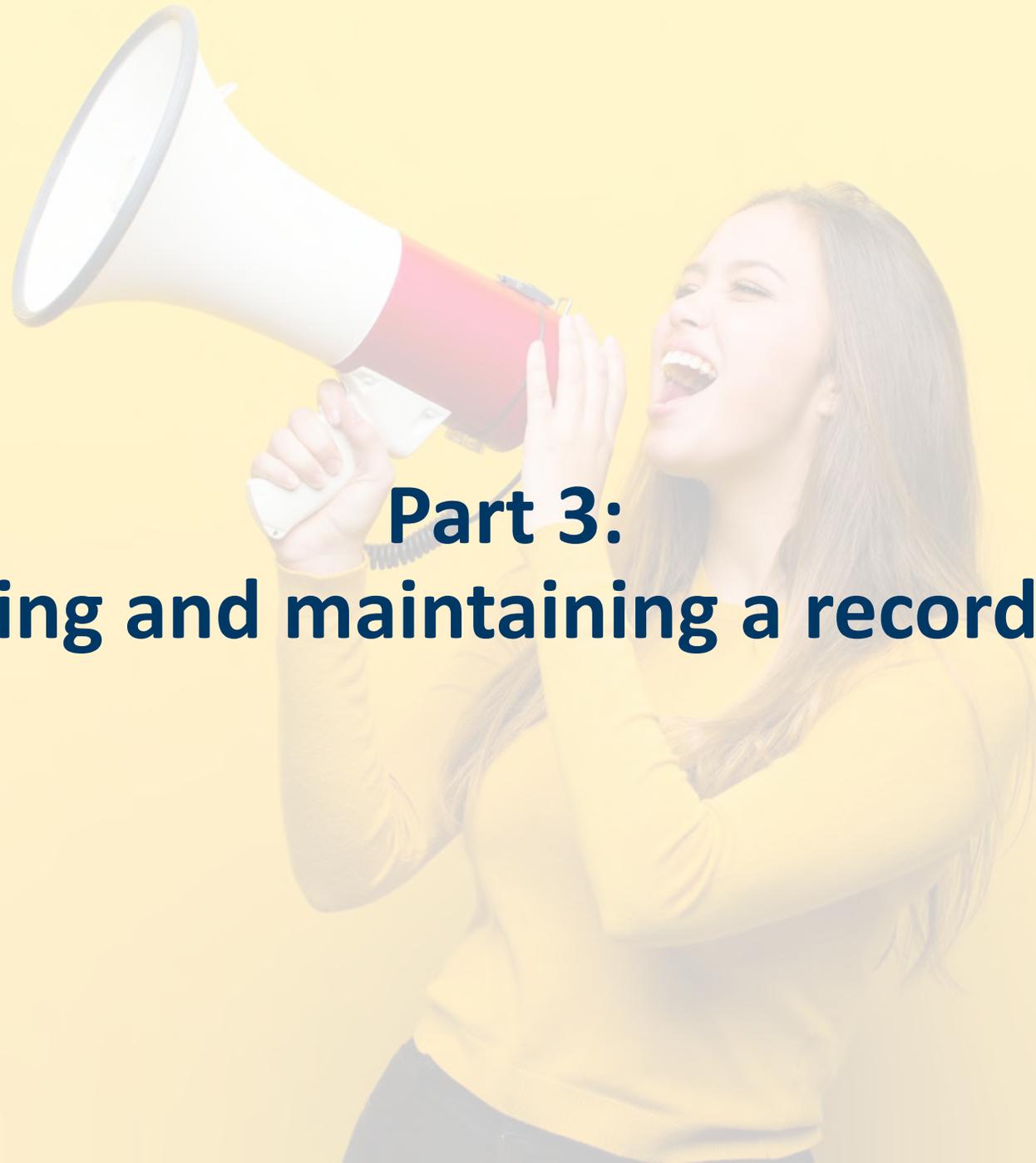
Old Retention Schedule Number	DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS	RETENTION AND DISPOSITION ACTION	DESIGNATION
06-029 (CM) -1A, 1F, 9, 10	<p>13.1.1 <u>Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO) Applications - Approved</u> Approved applications for HMO licensure. Includes but is not limited to all supporting documentation may include but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Datasets • Certificates of Authority • Articles of incorporation • Bylaws • Service area • Conflict of interest • Medical director information • Required evidence of financial solvency • Internal HMO policies and procedures 	Retain permanently	Non-Archival Non-Essential OR=CM





State approval

1. Submit three copies to the Minnesota State Archives
2. The Minnesota State Records Disposition panel will review your schedule
3. The State Archives will return an approved copy to you



Part 3: Implementing and maintaining a records schedule





What does implementation look like in practice?

- All staff must be able to read, understand, and follow the schedule.
- Upper management must support and enforce it.
- Disseminate the schedule to staff, and train them to use it.
- Conduct an annual purge.
- Establish or modify your filing system (paper and electronic).



Records maintenance



- Life cycle of a record does not end until the record has been destroyed or permanently transferred.
- In general:
 - 30% are active (keep on site)
 - 30% are inactive (keep offsite)
 - 40% have expired (can be destroyed, transferred)

Monitor and evaluate

- Periodically evaluate your record schedule in light of changing laws and business practices
- No need to change or rewrite the entire schedule—can revise just a single series if needed





Authorized disposition of records

- **Authority to dispose:** Approved record schedule = your organization's authority to dispose of records
- **Appropriate disposal:**
 - Check local ordinances
 - Use caution, especially with non-public records
 - Halt during audits, legal holds, investigations, or information requests
- **Documenting disposal:** Required by Minn. Stat. § 138.17, subd. 7





Disposition outside of the schedule

- Records you need/want to dispose of early
- Records no longer created by organization
- Records not listed on the retention schedule

Application for authority to dispose of records:
www.mnhs.org/preserve/records/recser.php





Records destruction report

- Governmental organizations required to keep a list of disposed records
- This list is in itself a permanent record

Records destruction report:

www.mnhs.org/preserve/records/recser.php



Can't we keep everything?



- Storage costs are expensive
- Retrieval time grows burdensome
- Responsibility to protect becomes more difficult
- Legal risk increases

Can't we get rid of everything?

- Criminal misdemeanor penalties under state and federal law
- Criminal felony penalties for tampering with government records



Further resources on records retention schedules

- **Your county administrator**
- **Minnesota State Archives (Minnesota Historical Society):**
www.mnhs.org/preserve/records/
- **MDH public health system consultants:**
www.health.mn.gov; search for “who is my public health system consultant”



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4. Managing essential records in emergencies

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Thank you.

