County Recorders and Public Records

Indiana County Recorder's Conference Spring 2015

What is a Government Record?

"Any writing, paper, report, study, map, photograph, card, tape recording, or other material that is created, received, retained, maintained, used or filed by a public agency and which is generated on paper, paper substitutes, photographic media, chemically based media, electronically stored data, or any other material, regardless of form or characteristics."



Not this kind of record

Government Records

- What Does That Include?
 - ✓ Paper
 - ☑ Film and microforms
 - ✓ Website
 - ☑ Email
 - ✓ Data in a database
 - ✓ Born-digital records
 - ✓ Scanned/Digitized images
 - Audio files
 - ☑ Social Media
 - Metadata and Indexes

What is Records Retention?

- How is the length of retention determined?
 - Generally, Records Management staff work with an agency to identify:
 - · The Administrative and Fiscal value
 - · Legal value
 - · Public Demand and Interest, and
 - Historical value of the information
- Paper, Film, Electronic, Stone Tablets
 - Retention is based upon content NOT storage media

Local Government Retention Schedules

- County /Local General (GEN)
- Assessing Official (AS)
- County Auditor (AU)
- County Clerk Non-Judicial (CL)
- County Coroner (CO)
- County Recorder (RE)
- County Treasurers (TR)
- Prosecutor (PRO) *
- Zoning, Planning , Development, Enforcement (LAND) *
- Public-Private Agreements (PPA) *

The local retention schedules are available via: schedules.icpr.IN.gov

County/Local General Retention Schedule (GEN)

This Retention Schedule is divided into five (5) categories:

- 1. Administrative
- 2. Accounting and Finance
- 3. Personnel
- 4. Publications and Reports
- 5. Audio, Video and General Media

Retention periods for some records are increased in length of time to be retained because current Indiana Code statute of limitations have been applied to all records on this schedule.

Other Local Schedules

- City/Town/District Retention Schedules
 - Cities And Towns (CT)
 - Special Districts (SD)
 - Township Trustee (TT)
- Other Local Retention Schedules
 - Public Libraries (LIB)
 - Care Of Indiana Public School Records: A Record Creator's Guide
- Additional Retention Information
 - Year-to-Year Destruction Schedule
 - Judicial Records Retention Schedule

Destruction of Records

 It may be illegal to destroy government records if you do not have an approved records retention schedule or permission from your county commission of public records.



Indiana Law:

A public official may not mutilate, destroy, sell, loan, or otherwise dispose of any government record, except under a retention schedule or with the written consent of the commission (on public records). IC 5-15-5.1-1-14

Retention Periods...

- Transitory: can be destroyed immediately.
- Short-term: generally ten years or fewer.
- Long-term: greater than ten years and not permanent.
- Permanent: A long, long time; like forever.



Permanent Records

- In many jurisdictions, you can only destroy permanent paper records if you MICROFILM the original paper records.
- If you digitize <u>Permanent</u> records, or they are submitted electronically, they may also be REQUIRED to be converted to microfilm. Indiana's Micrographics & Imaging Lab can assist! (icpr.IN.gov/2341.htm)
- Digital records are generally NOT recognized as Permanent format to preserve information.

Electronic Records & Preservation

- Challenges of Digital Technology
 - · Fragile media
 - Technology dependence
 - Technology obsolescence
 - Distributed storage
 - Where is the record copy?
 - Chain of custody
 - Easy to copy, hard to preserve
 - Explosive growth

Indiana Electronic Records Program

 ICPR is establishing guidelines for State and local governments to aid in the implementation of effective electronic records management programs



The Indiana Electronic Records Policy provides a framework that illustrates the contents of an effective program by seeking to ensure that governmental units create and manage trustworthy records that demonstrate four core attributes.

E-Records: Four Core Attributes

- Authenticity An authentic record is one that can be proven:
 - To be what it purports to be;
 - To have been created or sent by the person purported to have created or sent it: and
 - · To have been created or sent at the time purported.
- Integrity Refers to the record being complete and unaltered.
- Reliability A reliable record is one whose contents can be trusted as a full and accurate representation of the transactions, activities or facts to which they attest and can be depended upon in the course of subsequent transactions or activities.
- Useability A useable record is one that can be located, retrieved, presented and interpreted.



- The 2015 Hoosier History Assessment and Digitization Grant application period will open in April and close on May 29
- A max of \$5,000 will be provided to each grantee as reimbursement for an archival assessment or digitization project
- Grantees will be announced on July 6!
- Visit <u>SHRAB.IN.gov</u> for updates

State-Sponsored Workshops

- This May, ICPR and the SHRAB offer a series of records management workshops in Indiana. In the past, these workshops have focused on:
 - Preservation of records
 - Archival Basics
 - Electronic Records
 - Government records





Records Projects

- ICPR is working with the Supreme Court, Ancestry.com and Family Search to convert existing Probate Record Microfilm created by Family Search (formerly the Genealogical Society of Utah) into digital images.
- Ancestry.com Birth, Death and Marriage Project has begun digitizing the State Department of Health's vital records. The materials are expected to be available online in 2016.

Future ICPR Initiatives

- ▶ 2015 Legislation (SB 528) if adopted, will change the agency's name to the Indiana Archives and Records Administration, cleanup some statutory language, strengthen replevin, allow local commissions to send designees rather than officeholders...
- We are purchasing and will be implementing next year new software to provide access to the collections of the Archives, so you and citizens can identify what holdings are in the Archives collections.
- New Archives Building
- Electronic Records grant submitted to National **Archives**

ICPR Local Records Website

schedules.icpr.IN.gov:

- Specific to County/Local Records
 - Records Retention Schedules
 - Example of County E-Mail Retention Policy (Bartholomew Co.
 - Guide to Preservation and Destruction of Local Public Record
 - Forms (for county/local records)
 - County and Local Government Links

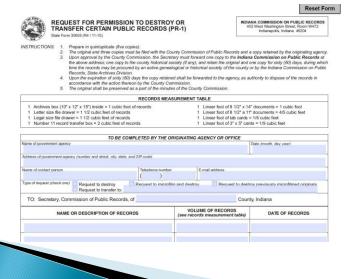
General Records Management

- What is a Retention Schedule?
- Publications
- Laws
- Links
- Records Disaster Prevention and Reporting

Notice of Destruction - SF 44905

RECORDS MEASUREMENT TABLE 1. Archives Dox (10" x 12" x 15") inside = 1 cubic foot of records 1. Liter size file drawer = 1 1/2 cubic feet of records 1. Liter size file drawer = 1 1/2 cubic feet of records 1. Liter size file drawer = 1 1/2 cubic feet of records 1. Liter size file drawer = 1 1/2 cubic feet of records 1. Liter size file drawer = 1 1/2 cubic feet of records 1. Liter size file drawer = 1 1/2 cubic feet of records 1. Liter size file file file file file file file fil	NOTICE OF DESTRUCTION (Local Government Public Rec State Form 44905 (R3 / 11-10) INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete this form, listing all reque: 2. Send the criginal to the Clerk of the 3. Send a copy of this form to the Indik	sted information. Circuit Court of your county. ana Commission on Public Re	402 West Indi	MMISSION ON PUBLIC RECORD: Washington Street, Room W472 anapolis, Indiana 46204
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Name of contact person Telephone number E-mail address	Name of office		County	
	Address (number and street)		City	ZIP code
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Request for Permission to Destroy or Transfer Certain Public Records - PR-1, SF 30505



IC 5-15-6 - Local Public Records Commissions

	Go
Information Maintained by the Office of Code Revision Indiana Legislative Services Agency	
IC 5-15-6	
Chapter 6. Local Public Records Commissions	
IC 5-15-6-1	
County commissions of public records; creation; membership; meetings	
Sec. 1, (a) A commission is hereby created in each county of the state which shall be known as the county commission of public records of	then the
(Formerly: Acts 1939, c.91, s.1; Acts 1955, c.319, s.1; Acts 1969, c.141, s.1; Acts 1972, P.L.41, SEC.1.) As amended by P.L.50-1991, SEC.3.	

Thank You!

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