RECORDS MANAGEMENT

- Records management includes the planning, organizing, directing, controlling and other activities that are needed to effectively create, maintain, access and use an agency’s records.
- Effective records management allows an agency to maintain and locate records from the time of creation/receipt to final disposition.

*Florida Statutes*, Chapter 119, Public Records
- Defines “public record”.
- Sets custodial requirements.
- Dictates that records can only be disposed of according to retention schedules.
- Establishes the right to inspect records unless there is an exemption or restriction.
- Provides penalties for violations.

*Florida Administrative Code*, Rule 1B-26.003, Electronic Recordkeeping
Establishes standards for records maintained or created in electronic media form, including:
- Requirements for creating and maintaining scanned records.
- Requirements for electronic recordkeeping systems.

What is a Public Record?
Public records are all materials, “regardless of the physical form, … made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business by any agency.”

*F.S. 119.011(12)*
“A public record ... is any material prepared in connection with official agency business which is intended to perpetuate, communicate, or formalize knowledge.”

*Shevin v Byron, Harless, Schaffer, Reid & Associates, Inc.* 379 So. 2d 633 (Fla. 1980)

Emails are considered Public Record based on their content. If the content pertains to work matters they are public record but personal emails are not.

“We conclude that ’personal’ emails are not ‘made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business’ and, therefore, do not fall within the definition of public records.”

*State v. City of Clearwater, 863 So. 2d 148 (Fla. 2003)*

Any type of communication, regardless of the medium, the content determines if it is a public record.
Records Retention Schedules

Records retention schedules describe various categories and set MINIMUM periods of time that the records within those categories must be retained before final disposition.

Schedules used by Escambia School District.

GS1-SL  State and Local Government Agencies

GS7  Public Schools Pre K-12 and Adult and Career Education

Types of Retention Periods

1. OSA: Retain until Obsolete, Superseded or Administrative value is lost. **OSA items are not required to be included on disposition form.**
2. Fiscal year: July 1 through June 30.
3. Calendar year: January 1 through December 31.
4. Anniversary year: 12-month period from a particular day.

Calculating Eligibility Dates

**Fiscal year: July 1 through June 30**

Example: Record dated March 20, 2016 – Retention – 3 fiscal years

![Fiscal Years Chart](image)

Records Storage

| Short-Term Records | Retention less than 10 years |
| Long-Term Records  | Retention greater than or equal to 10 years |

Disposition of Public Records

- Per *Florida Administrative Code*; Rule 1B-24.003(9)(d), agencies must document records disposition.
- Documentation is not required for OSA (Obsolete, Superseded or Administrative value is lost) records unless they are part of a retrospective conversion project (the process of turning a library's existing paper catalog record into a machine readable form).
Disposition Documentation

- Organized by record series.
- Must include for each record series:
  - Schedule Number
  - Item Number
  - Record Series Title
  - Inclusive Dates
  - Volume
  - Date and Manner of Destruction

F.A.C 1B-24 003(9)(d)

The Disposition Form can be found at the website address below:


All highlighted items are required information.

Inventory Volume
Converting Record Volume to Cubic Foot Measurements
Letter Size, drawer/ box - 1.5 cubic ft
Legal-size, drawer/box. - 2.0 cubic ft

Questions or guidance - Kathleen Wheeler 1-850-469-6211 or kwheeler@escambia.k12.fl.us.