

DARM'S PERSPECTIVE



- Definition: What is a public record?
- Definition: What is a government record?
- What is the difference?
- Are all government records disclosable?
- Are records in electronic format considered public or government records?
- What governs the retention of electronic records?
- What about e-mail?
- Categories of e-mail
- Avoiding a collision: It's not easy!

WHAT IS A PUBLIC RECORD? DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS ACT



47:3-16. Terms defined

2. As used in this act, except where the context indicates otherwise, the words "public records" mean any paper, written or printed book, document or drawing, map or plan, photograph, microfilm, data processed or image processed document, soundrecording or similar device, or any copy thereof which has been made or is required by law to be received for filing, indexing, or reproducing by any officer, commission, agency or authority of the State or of any political subdivision thereof, including subordinate boards thereof, or that has been received by any such officer, commission, agency or authority of the State or of any political subdivision thereof, including subordinate boards thereof, in connection with the transaction of public business and has been retained by such recipient or its successor as evidence of its activities or because of the information contained therein.

L.1953,c.410,s.2; amended 1994,c.140,s.3. (N.J.S.A. 47:3-16)

WHAT IS A PUBLIC RECORD? OPEN PUBLIC RECORDS ACT



47:1A-1.1 Definitions.

"Government record" or "record" means any paper, written or printed book, document, drawing, map, plan, photograph, microfilm, data processed or image processed document, information stored or maintained electronically or by sound-recording or in a similar device, or any copy thereof, that has been made, maintained or kept on file in the course of his or its official business by any officer, commission, agency or authority of the State or of any political subdivision thereof, including subordinate boards thereof, or that has been received in the course of his or its official business by any such officer, commission, agency, or authority of the State or of any political subdivision thereof, including subordinate boards thereof. The terms shall not include inter-agency or intra-agency advisory, consultative, or deliberative material.

L.1995,c.23,s.1; amended 2001, c.404, s.2; 2005, c.170.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?



DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

"public records" mean any . . . document . . . which has been made or is required by law to be received for filing, indexing, or reproducing . . . or that has been received . . . in connection with the transaction of public business and has been retained by such recipient or its successor as evidence of its activities or because of the information contained therein.

This definition is used by the DARM and the State Records Committee <u>to</u> establish records retention schedules and policies and regulate destruction.

OPEN PUBLIC RECORDS ACT

"Government record" or "record" means any . . . document . . . that has been made, maintained or kept on file in the course of his or its official business . . . or that has been received in the course of his or its official business The terms shall not include inter-agency or intra-agency advisory, consultative, or deliberative material.

This definition is used by the courts and the Government Records Council to determine what government records are publicly disclosable.

ARE ALL "PUBLIC" RECORDS DISCLOSABLE?



No. The Open Public Records Act (OPRA) provides 24 exemptions from disclosure.

N.J.S.A.47:1A-1.1

- 1. Inter-agency or intra-agency advisory, consultative or deliberative material
- 2. Legislative records
- 3. Law enforcement records:
 - a. Medical examiner photos
 - b. Criminal investigatory records (however, <u>N.J.S.A.</u> 47:1A-3.b. list specific criminal investigatory information which must be disclosed)
 - c. Victims' records
- 4. Trade secrets and proprietary commercial or financial information
- 5. Any record within the attorney-client privilege
- 6. Administrative or technical information regarding computer hardware, software and networks which, if disclosed would jeopardize computer security
- 7. Emergency or security information or procedures for any buildings or facility which, if disclosed, would jeopardize security of the building or facility or persons therein
- 8. Security measures and surveillance techniques which, if disclosed, would create a risk to the safety or persons, property, electronic data or software
- 9. Information which, if disclosed, would give an advantage to competitors or bidders
- 10. Information generated by or on behalf of public employers or public employees in connection with:
 - a. Any sexual harassment complaint filed with a public employer
 - b. Any grievance filed by or against an employee
 - Collective negotiations documents and statements of strategy or negotiating
- 11. Information that is a communication between a public agency and its insurance carrier, administrative service organization or risk management office
- 12. Information that is to be kept confidential pursuant to court order

ARE ALL "PUBLIC" RECORDS DISCLOSABLE?



- No. The Open Public Records Act (OPRA) provides 24 exemptions from disclosure.
 - 13. Certificate of honorable discharge issued by the United States government (Form DD-214) filed with a public agency
 - 14. Social security numbers
 - 15. Credit card numbers
 - 16. Unlisted telephone numbers
 - 17. Drivers' license numbers
 - 18. Certain records of higher education institutions:
 - a. Research records
 - b. Questions or scores for exam for employment or academics
 - c. Charitable contribution information
 - d. Rare book collections gifted for limited access
 - e. Admission applications
 - f. Student records, grievances or disciplinary proceedings revealing a students' identification

N.J.S.A.47:1A-1.2

19. Biotechnology trade secrets

N.J.S.A.47:1A-2.2

20. Convicts requesting their victims' records

N.J.S.A.47:1A-3.a.

21. Ongoing investigations of non-law enforcement agencies (must prove disclosure is inimical to the public interest) N.J.S.A.47:1A-5.k.

22. Public defender records

N.J.S.A.47:1A-9

23. State or federal statutes and regulations, Executive Orders, Rules of Court, and privileges created by State Constitution, statute, court rule or judicial case law

N.J.S.A.47:1A-10

24. Personnel and pension records, except specific information identified as follows:

An individual's name, title, position, salary, payroll record, length of service, date of separation and the reason for such separation, and the amount and type of any pension received

ARE RECORDS IN ELECTRONIC FORMAT CONSIDERED PUBLIC OR GOVERNMENT RECORDS?



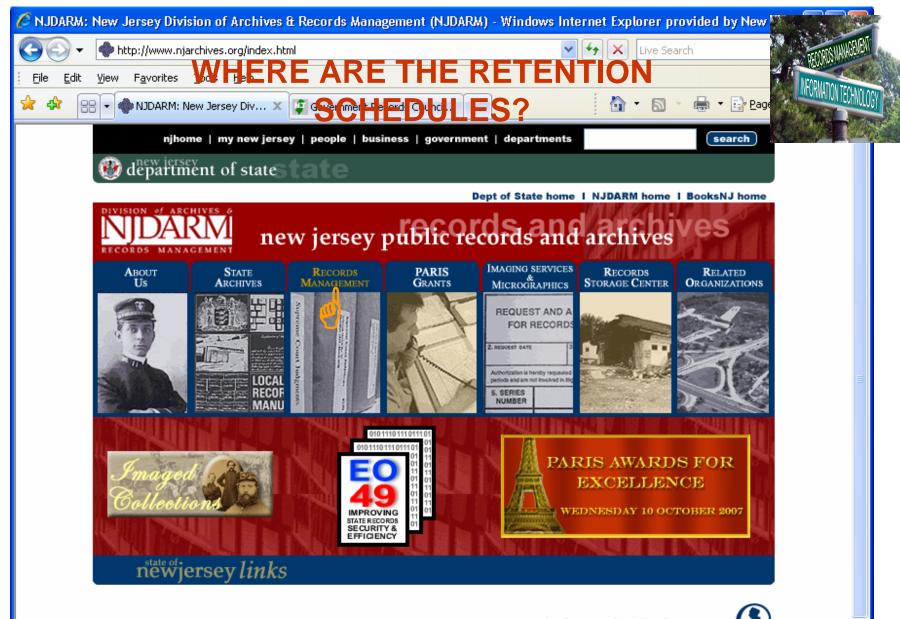
A: Yes

WHAT GOVERNS THE RETENTION OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS?



A: The same records retention schedules that apply to traditional hardcopy documents.

Retention schedules now contain boilerplate language certifying that agencies will retain all records maintained in electronic format for the same period required for traditional hardcopy, and will apply for destruction authorization in the same manner as for obsolete hardcopy records.





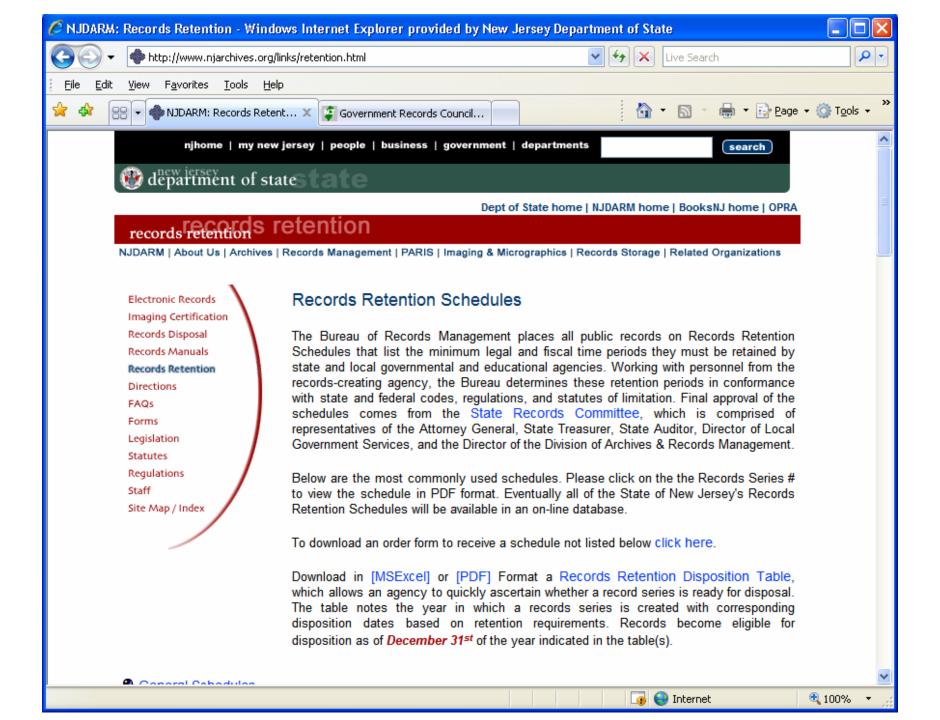


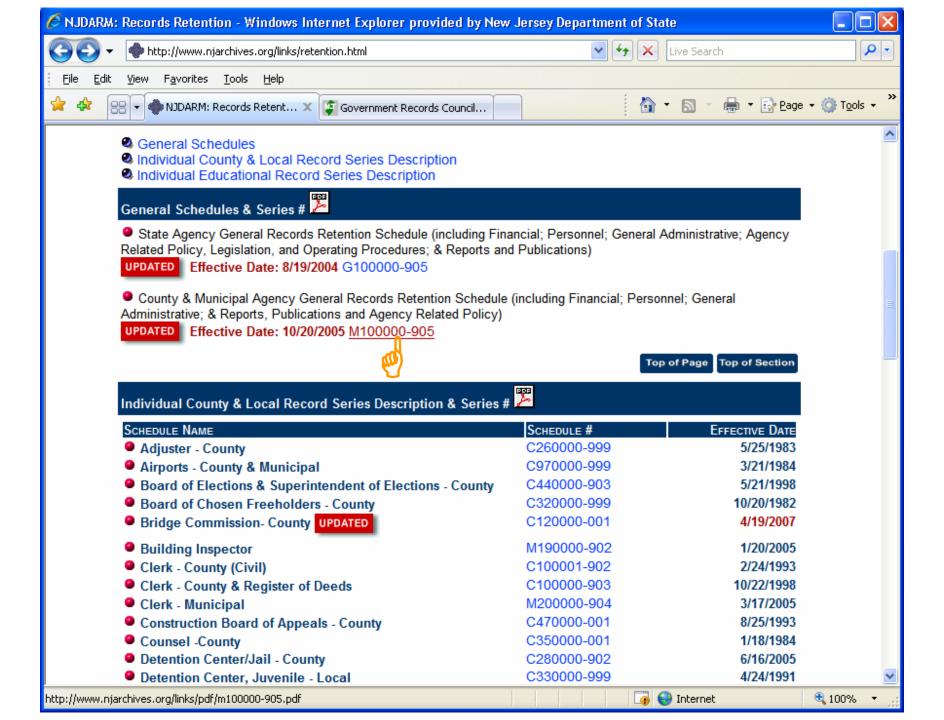
Please send comments concerning this website to: Webmaster.darm@sos.state.nj.us

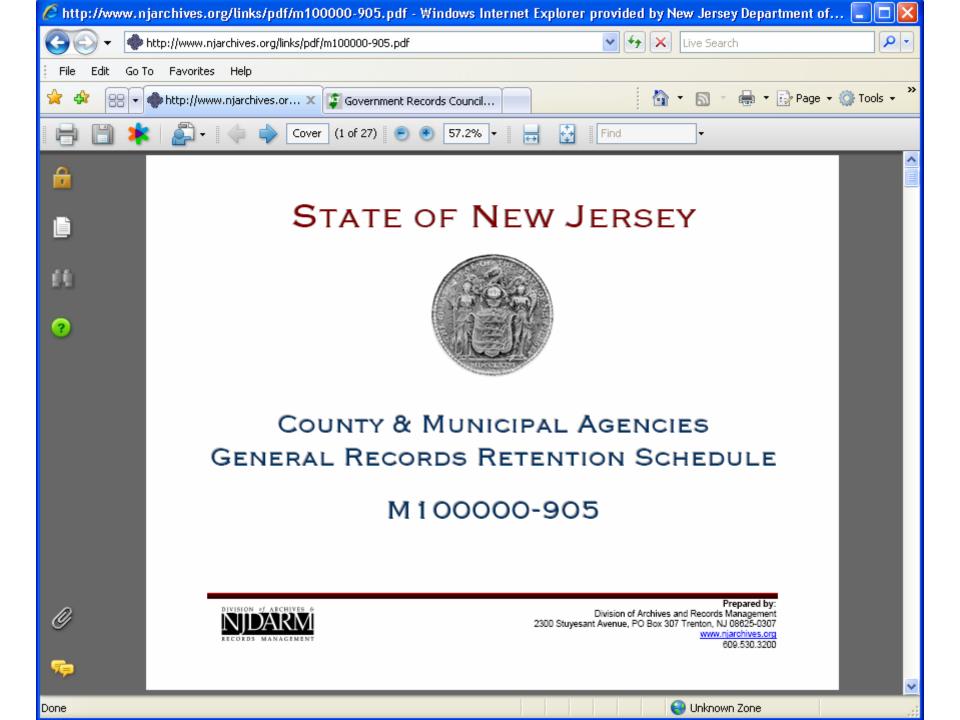


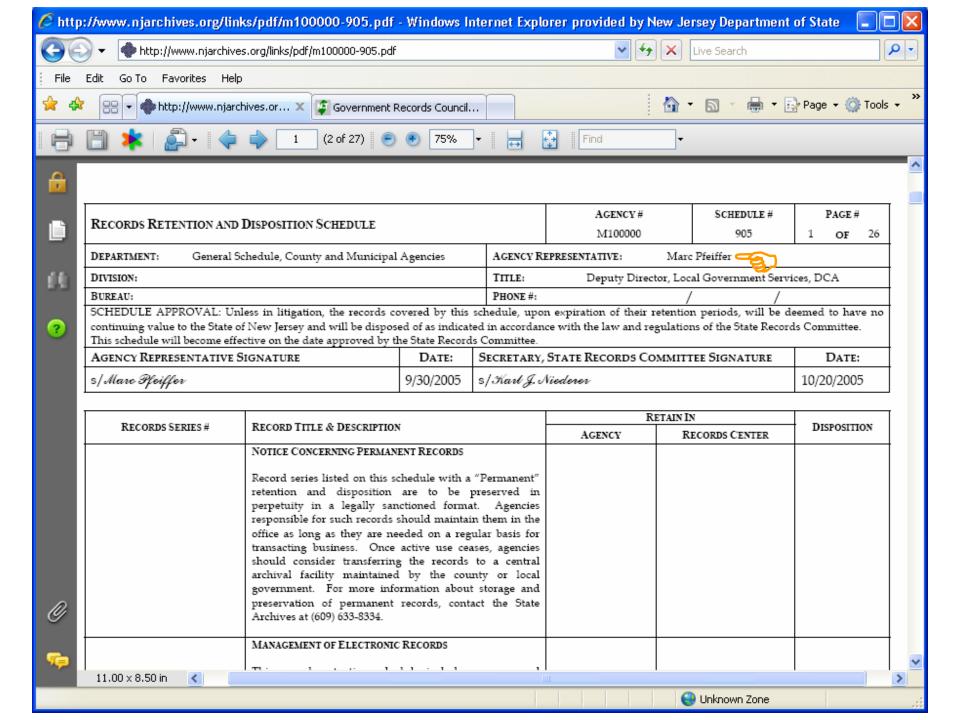


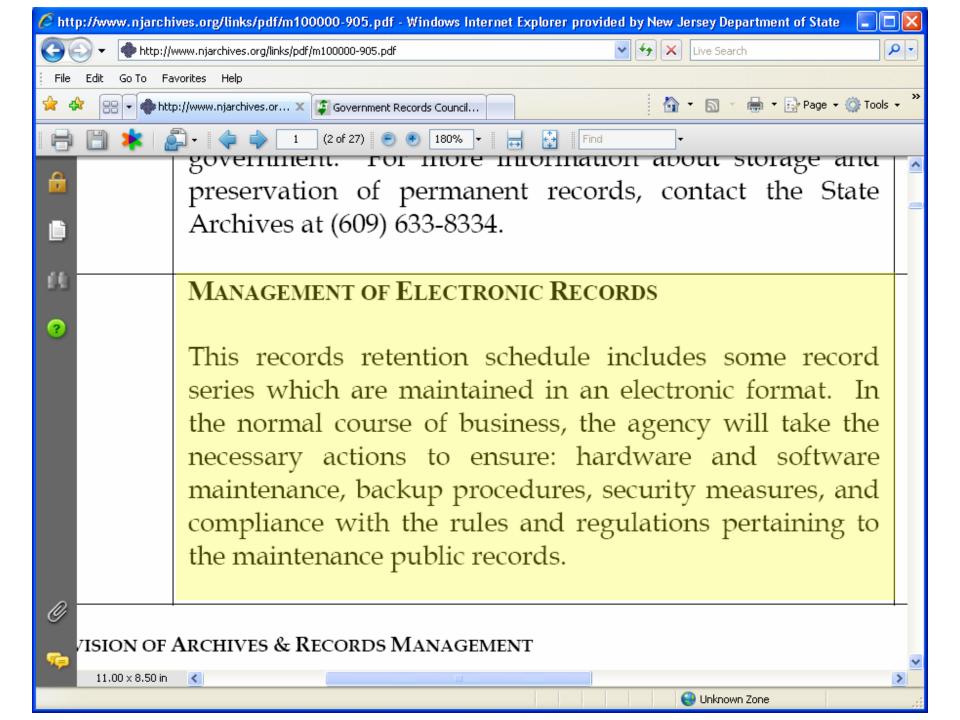














WHAT ABOUT E-MAIL?

OPRA & E-MAIL:

PERFECT TOGETHER

N

Storm

The Star-Ledger

Officials must think first before they delete Many are unaware e-mails are records

Wednesday, October 24, 2007 BY JULIE O'CONNOR Star-Ledger Staff

In this electronic age, a public document can be destroyed with just one click. Like a copy of the e-mail ****** ****** of the ******* Township Committee recently tried sending to ****** County Freeholder Director ****** *******, the town's former mayor.

The e-mail bounced back be cause the address was incorrect. But had it been delivered, ***** would have accidentally violated the state's record-keeping policy soon afterward.

"I would have deleted that e-mail, not knowing I was supposed to keep it," he said.

Hundreds of other New Jersey municipal officials are also struggling with state regulations on e-mails that discuss official business -- rules adopted five years ago.

After all that time, many public officials still don't know e-mail guidelines even exist.

The Star-Ledger

The regulations were approved by the State Records Committee in 2002 in an attempt to hold public officials accountable for electronic communications, as they are for letters and faxes.

Unless the e-mail is personal, the guidelines say, officials are required to keep copies of sent and received messages.

After the regulations were approved, the state Division of Archives and Records Management sent letters to towns explaining the policy, said division Director Karl Niederer. The rules also were posted on the division's Web site.

But confusion continues.

In ******* Township in ****** County, several committee members recently admitted at a public meeting they routinely delete their e-mail messages, which may be in violation of the Open Public Records Act.

"We called several towns and asked them what their policy was, and honestly, most of them don't have one," said *******, the township's administrator.

***** officials recently decided to communicate with residents by phone -- which leaves no public record -- rather than by e-mail, after they received an OPRA request for their e-mails during a fray over shared policing.

The Star-Ledger

In ****** *****, **** **** officials began forwarding their e- mails to the town clerk after a resident's 2005 OPRA request for all borough-related e-mails stored on the mayor's personal computers. The borough argued that sorting through all the e-mails was impractical, but the Government Records Council ruled that **** **** had to turn them over. Business e-mails must be saved for at least three years, said ******* Township's *****, who also serves as municipal clerk. Deleting e-mails also requires filling out forms and submitting a request to the Division of Archives.

"You can't just throw it out," she said. "It doesn't matter where it is or what address you're using -- it becomes a public record."

It was an OPRA request from resident ******* that got Washington Township's attention. **** had asked for all e- mails sent since January 2006 by a committeeman involving an ethics case.

***** said he doesn't plan to file an OPRA complaint against the town, but Mayor *****

***** said the request "really lit up the stars here as far as getting towns to recognize that we are now—and have been—required to save business-related e-mails."

Niederer said ignorance of the law is no excuse.

****** Township now re quires officials to save business e- mails or forward copies to the town administrator. It also is considering purchasing an archiving system, which could cost up to \$10,000, ****** said.

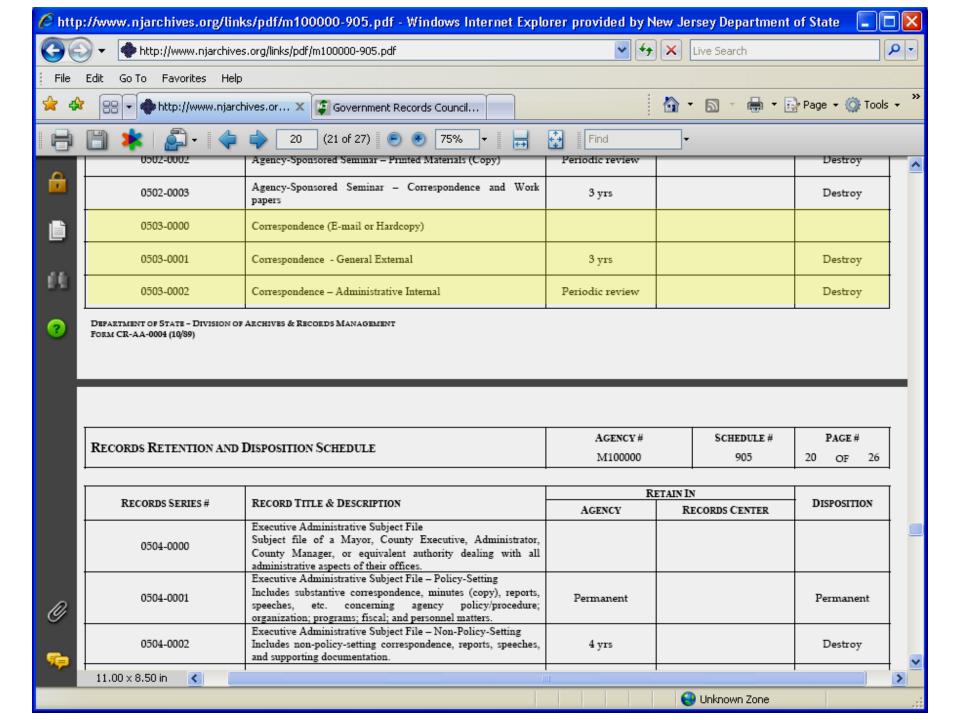
Although towns may apply for state grants to offset such costs, ***** calls e-mail retention an unfunded state mandate the town can't afford.



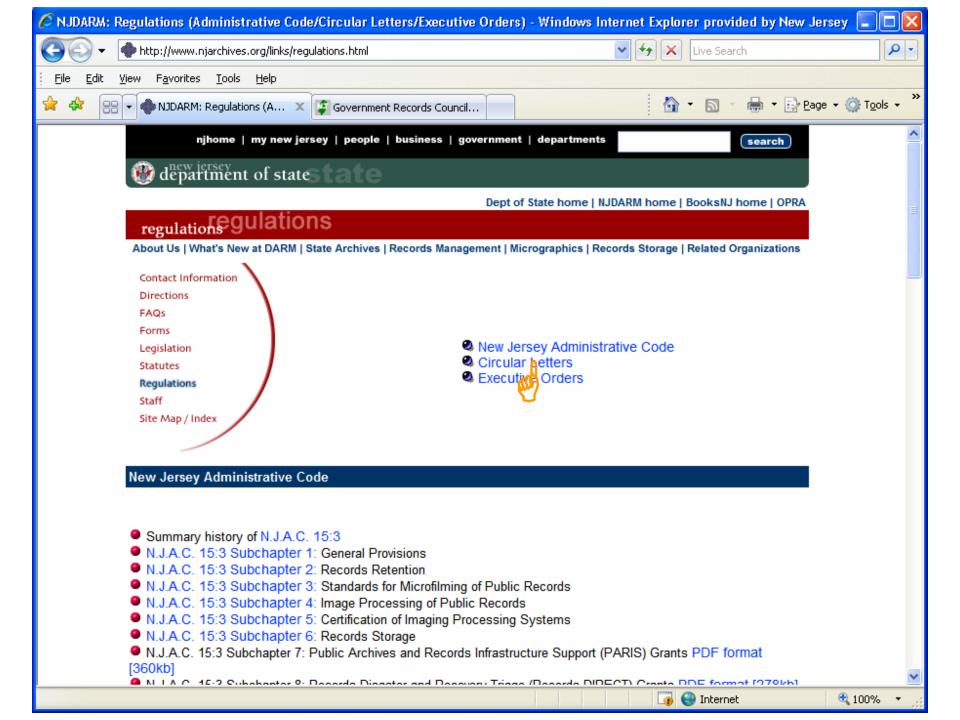
WHAT ABOUT E-MAIL?

A: In general, e-mail should be considered correspondence, and retained in accordance with applicable retention periods.

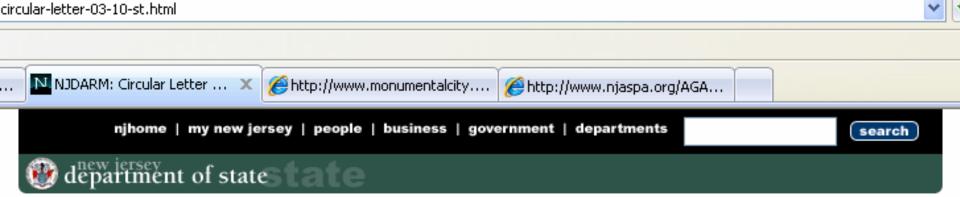
DARM and the State Records Committee have issued Circular Letter 03-10-ST to provide government agencies guidance in classifying and retaining different types of e-mail.











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circular letters lar letters

NJDARM | About Us | Archives | Records Management | PARIS | Imaging & Micrographics | Records Storage | Related Organizations

Circular Letter 03-10-ST: Managing Electronic Mail: Guidelines & Best Practices

EFFECTIVE DATE: 7 July 2002

ATTENTION: Heads of State and Local Government Agencies SUBJECT: Managing Electronic Mail: Guidelines & Best Practices

EXPIRATION DATE: Indefinite

INFORMATION: Albin Wagner, Chief of Records Management, 609.530.3204

For Printer Friendly Versions Click Here: [PDF] [MSWord]

4 1.0 Managing Electronic Mail: Guidelines

- 1.1 Intent and Purpose
- 1.2 Introduction
- 1.3 Definitions
 - 1.3.1 E-mail system
 - 1.3.2 E-mail messages
- 1.4 Legal Requirements



CATEGORIES OF E-MAIL

- Non-Record E-mail (personal correspondence, spam, listserv messages, non-governmental publications)
- Official Record E-mail (meets the public records definition in Title 47:3-16)
- 3 subcategories of Official Record E-mail:
 - Transient documents limited administrative value, such as meeting notices
 - Intermediate documents some administrative value, such as non-policy-related general correspondence, internal communications, meeting notes
 - Permanent documents executive correspondence of agency heads, departmental policies, board and commission minutes

AVOIDING A COLLISION AT THE INTERSECTION OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY . . .





... IT'S NOT EASY!







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