# open.michigan

Author(s) David A. Wallace and Margaret Hedstrom, 2009

License: Unless otherwise noted, this material is made available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial Share Alike 3.0 License:

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/

We have reviewed this material in accordance with U.S. Copyright Law and have tried to maximize your ability to use, share, and adapt it. The citation key on the following slide provides information about how you may share and adapt this material.

Copyright holders of content included in this material should contact **open.michigan@umich.edu** with any questions, corrections, or clarification regarding the use of content.

For more information about **how to cite** these materials visit <a href="http://open.umich.edu/education/about/terms-of-use">http://open.umich.edu/education/about/terms-of-use</a>.





#### **Citation Key**

for more information see: http://open.umich.edu/wiki/CitationPolicy

#### Use + Share + Adapt

{ Content the copyright holder, author, or law permits you to use, share and adapt. }

PD-GOV Public Domain – Government: Works that are produced by the U.S. Government. (17 USC § 105)

PD-EXP Public Domain - Expired: Works that are no longer protected due to an expired copyright term.

PD-SELF Public Domain - Self Dedicated: Works that a copyright holder has dedicated to the public domain.

(cc) ZERO Creative Commons – Zero Waiver

(cc) BY Creative Commons – Attribution License

(cc) BY-SA Creative Commons – Attribution Share Alike License

(cc) BY-NC Creative Commons – Attribution Noncommercial License

(c) BY-NC-SA Creative Commons – Attribution Noncommercial Share Alike License

**GNU – Free Documentation License** 

#### Make Your Own Assessment

{ Content Open.Michigan believes can be used, shared, and adapted because it is ineligible for copyright. }

Public Domain – Ineligible: Works that are ineligible for copyright protection in the U.S. (17 USC § 102(b)) \*laws in your jurisdiction may differ

{ Content Open.Michigan has used under a Fair Use determination. }

Fair Use: Use of works that is determined to be Fair consistent with the U.S. Copyright Act. (17 USC § 107) \*laws in your jurisdiction may differ

Our determination **DOES NOT** mean that all uses of this 3rd-party content are Fair Uses and we **DO NOT** guarantee that your use of the content is Fair.

To use this content you should **do your own independent analysis** to determine whether or not your use will be Fair.

# SI 655 Management of Electronic Records

Week 01

January 12, 2009

Introduction, Course Logistics, Key Concepts

# Introductions

Name
Semester of study
Specialization
Interest in course
ER/Digital work experience

# Course Overview & Logistics

#### Assumptions

- Most Records are Electronic
- Records are Essential Evidence for Accountability
- Legal and Social Demands for Accountability are Increasing
- Managing Electronic Records Requires Special Knowledge and Skills
- Electronic Records Have Multiple Values/Purposes

# Course Objectives 1...

- Familiarity with the role of electronic records in accountability and sensitivity to what can go wrong if recordkeeping systems are inadequate or fail.
- Knowledge of the legal, administrative, and financial issues related to electronic records and recordkeeping.
- Awareness of standards and best practices for creation, retention, authenticity, security, and accessibility of electronic records.

## Course Objectives 2...

- Familiarity with systems, technologies, and tools that support electronic records management, and knowledge of criteria to evaluate their effectiveness.
- An understanding of the institutional variables (e.g., corporate culture, business activities, and information technology environment) that affect the implementation of recordkeeping and accountability requirements.
- Skills in evaluating information systems for compliance with recordkeeping and accountability requirements.

# Expectations

- Complete all required readings
- Active informed participation in class discussions
- Heightened sensitivity to records and accountability issues
- An inquiring mind

# Assignments

- Short Essay 5 pages
  - Due: Week 3: February 2 (15%)
- Midterm Exam (Take Home) 8-10 pages
  - Available Week 6: March 2 and due Week 7: March 9 (20%)
- Problem Solving Exercise 5-7 pages
  - Available Week 8: March 16 and due Week 11: April 6 (15%)
- Course Project 15 pages
  - Due Week 13: April 20 (30%)
- Active Participation in Class Sessions (20%)

#### Course Themes

- Recordkeeping Requirements
- Trust
- Evidence
- Promoting Accountability:
  - Standards and Best Practices
  - Tools and Technology
  - Compliance and Audit
  - Social Demand & Incentives
- Contradictions:
  - FOIA, Privacy, Secrecy
- Records and Accountability Environments
  - Government Accountability
  - International Organizations and Human Rights
  - Corporate Accountability
  - Health Care

# Key Concepts

- What is an electronic record?
- The difference between recordkeeping systems and information systems.
- Why do electronic records present special challenges?
- Issues, problems and principles of electronic records management

## Electronic Record

#### Bantin:

Recorded information in any form created or received and maintained by an organization, person or system in the transaction of business or the conduct of affairs and kept in a widely accessible form as evidence of such activity.

Source: Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, <a href="http://www.indiana.edu/~libarch/ER/encycloarticle9.doc">http://www.indiana.edu/~libarch/ER/encycloarticle9.doc</a>

# Why is this concept difficult?

- recorded information in any form?
- <u>created</u> or <u>received</u> and <u>maintained</u> by an <u>organization</u>, <u>person</u> or <u>system</u>
- in the <u>transaction of business</u> or the <u>conduct of affairs</u>
- and kept in a widely accessible form as evidence of such activity.

### What does this definition exclude

- Not Recorded
  - Face-to-face communications
  - Telephone communications
- Not maintained
  - by an organization, person or system
- Not created or received in
  - The transaction of business or
  - the conduct of affairs
- Not kept in a widely accessible form
  - as evidence of such activity

# By this definition....

- What records do you create and maintain in the transaction of business/conduct of affairs and keep in a widely accessibly form?
- What records do organizations or systems record and maintain in the transaction of business/conduct of affairs and keep about you in a widely accessibly form?
- What electronic communications do you participate in that do not reflect the transaction of business/ conduct of affairs"?

# Records Creation/ Recordkeeping Context

- Decentralized
- Under individual control

VS

- Centralized
- Under organizational control
- [Managed, Controlled Access]

# Information Systems and Recordkeeping Systems

- Information Systems
  - No attention to the concept of a record (or)
  - Record as an entry in a structured system
- Recordkeeping Systems
  - Record as evidence
  - Fixity
  - Related to process, person, time (context)

# Challenges and Issues 1...

- Reliability and Authenticity
- Recordkeeping Systems
  - Capture
  - Maintenance
  - Availability
  - Preservation
  - Metadata

# Challenges and Issues 2...

- Recordkeeping Requirements
  - Authority
  - Definition
  - Implementation
- Retention and Preservation
  - What to Keep?
  - Who Decides?

# Challenges and Issues 3...

- Retention and Preservation
  - Networks and decentralization
  - How to retain records
    - Computer museums (active systems)
    - Transfer to fixed media
    - Software independence
    - Emulation
    - Migration/Conversion
  - No Single Approach Serves all Purposes

# Challenges and Issues 4...

- Custody/Responsibility
  - Centralized
  - Distributed/Shared

# Recent Developments

- Standards
  - Records Management
  - OAIS
  - Metadata
- Demand for Accountability
- Concept of Trusted Systems
- Incentives and Implementation?