

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 <http://open.umich.edu/education/about/terms-of-use>.

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. }



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



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



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



Creative Commons – Zero Waiver



Creative Commons – Attribution License



Creative Commons – Attribution Share Alike License



Creative Commons – Attribution Noncommercial License



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. (USC 17 § 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. (USC 17 § 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 11 - April 6, 2009

Records and Accountability
Environments:

Corporate Sector

Final Session – Week 13: April 20

- Course summary
- Course Project discussion
 - Investigate environment for accountability
 - laws, rules, regulations, and/or policies that were broken or are alleged to have been broken.
 - Identify consequences of inadequate rk for
 - Principals directly involved in the case,
 - Victims of the failure of recordkeeping systems
 - Public at large
 - Identify potentiality for rk mitigation via
 - Policies
 - Technologies
 - Tools
 - Best practices

OUTLINE

- Problem Solving Exercise (due today)
- Recordkeeping and Accountability Environments:
 - Corporate Sector

Problem Solving Assignment 1...

- Scenario 1: Large local real estate agency
 - compliance of ER with RKR (legal, audit)
 - data mining for patterns and trends
 - address
 - legal, policy, technical issues
 - organizational stakeholders
 - models / best practices
- Scenario 2: University Library
 - long term preservation of an IR
 - address
 - organizational stakeholders
 - most important issues
 - models / standards / best practices
 - define scope and responsibility and process for plan

Problem Solving Assignment 2...

- Scenario 3: Large Hospital System
 - migration of electronic patient records to new system with anticipated lifespan of 10 years
 - develop retention plan
 - Identify most important requirements for RK and long term preservation (longer than 10 years)
 - Define issue, explain importance, provide recommendations / options

IT in the Corporate Environment

- Affordances?
- Advantages?
- Accountability Risks?

- Opportunities for ERK/ERM?
 - Connections to course project
 - Exploring the Enron email dataset [http://
www.cs.cmu.edu/~enron/](http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~enron/)

U.S. Legal and Political Context

- Goal: restore faith (trust) in financial markets
- Means: Act of Congress (easy to change / revoke)
- Methods: Record-based compliance

Sarbanes-Oxley Act (2002) 1...

- Expands
 - SEC filings
 - EDGAR System
 - Types of Transactions that have to be reported
 - Public Access to Filings
 - Penalties for records destruction
- RK implications
 - Capture / Retention / Preservation management
 - Chains of custody
 - NASD regulations (e-communications with clients) (Lansing & Grgurich)

Sarbanes-Oxley Act (2002) 2...

- Changes

- Composition of Oversight Boards
- Paper to Electronic SEC Filings
- Timeliness of Filings

- Responsibility

- CEO and CFO cannot delegate responsibility for certification
- Increased penalties for violation

(Lansing & Grgurich)

Compliance

- Internal controls
- Compliance generally consists of three activities:
 - persuasion,
 - monitoring and
 - enforcement (Archives New Zealand 2001)
- Performance of policies, procedures, RK, technologies, training, audit
- Compliance Tools
 - performance reporting; incident reports; self-assessment; external audits; inspections
- Cohasset/AIIM/ARMA 2007 survey revisited

Ex: ISO 17799 (IT - code of practice for information security management)

- A.5 Asset classification and control
- A.8 Communications and operations management
- A.9 Access control
- A.10 Systems development and maintenance
- A.11 Business continuity management
- A.12 Compliance

Contributory to SOX compliance

Ex. Computer Forensics

- Critical resource for law enforcement, auditing, Fortune 100 companies
- Uses: assist investigations > computer evidence; discovery; intrusion detection; recovery of temporary and deleted files
- Tool:
 - Enterprise Response, Auditing, and Discovery (ERD)
 - Noninvasive disk imaging on any disk connected to network
 - Noninvasive KW search and retrieval across network
 - Noninvasive audit and compliance checking re: usage policies via KW search and retrieval

(Patzakis)

Implications for Electronic Records

- Increased awareness of recordkeeping requirements in publicly traded companies
- Increased market for ERM systems
- Jobs for analysts, designers, auditors, and trainers for implementation
- Impact on corporate behavior remains to be seen

Context/Environments

- Context is important
 - Legal/Policy
 - Organizational
 - Functional
 - Technological

Organizational Environment

- Structural
 - Stable hierarchy
 - Laissez-faire
 - Distributed, collaborative, "emergent"
- Cultural
 - Rule-bound / compliant
 - Process / production oriented
 - Innovative, dynamic, re-configurable

Cultural Issues

- Jamaican Bank failures vs. US accounting scandals
 - Jamaican Banking RK issues:
 - Missing, incomplete, untrustworthy and inaccurate records
 - damaged operational control (financial management, loan and deposit, risk, fraud)
 - US Accounting RK issues
 - Incident reporting; improper destruction; mismanaged retention; falsification...
 - Institutional vs. personal motivations
 - Many motivations for alternative / compliant RK reinforces need for control systems
 - Sociotechnical environment: usable.....perfect records
- (Lemieux)