Email and Retention of Records

What is email?

Electronic mail (email) is a means of exchanging messages and documents using computers. A complete email message includes the contents of the communication, the transactional information (dates and times that messages were sent, received, opened, deleted, etc.), and any attachments.

Is email a public record?

Email messages are public records if they are created or received as part of performing a public employee’s official duties.

The Michigan Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (1976 PA 442, as amended) defines a public record as “a writing prepared, owned, used in the possession of, or retained by a public body in the performance of an official function, from the time it is created.”

I sometimes use my home computer and personal email account to conduct government business. Am I creating public records?

Yes. Records created in the performance of an official function must be managed the same way as those created and received using government computer resources.

What is a Retention and Disposal Schedule?

Michigan law requires that all public records be inventoried on an approved Retention and Disposal Schedule that identifies how long the records must be kept, when they must be destroyed, and when certain records can be sent to the State Archives of Michigan for permanent preservation. Public records cannot be destroyed unless disposal is authorized by an approved Retention and Disposal Schedule.

Is there a Retention and Disposal Schedule that covers municipal public records?

Yes. General Retention Schedule #8 covers municipal records. Additionally, the State of Michigan’s Records Management Services has created department-specific schedules for local governments. If a municipality maintains records that are not listed on General Retention Schedule #8 or any of the department-specific schedules, a specific schedule must be created to address the retention of those records before they can be destroyed. Records Management Services is available to advise municipalities about Retention and Disposal Schedules and records management issues. Additional information is available from the Records Management Services’ website, www.michigan.gov/recordsmanagement/.

Does all email have the same retention period?

No. Just like paper records, email records are used to support a variety of business processes. Email messages must be evaluated for their content and purpose to determine the length of time the message must be retained in accordance with the appropriate Retention and Disposal Schedule.

“Plus” material was provided by the State of Michigan Records Management Services.
State of Michigan
Records Management Services
Electronic Mail Retention Guidance

Retain According To:
Agency-Specific Schedules and General Schedules
- ___
Retain for up to 30 Days
- ___
General Schedule 1
- ___
Do Not Retain at Office

Is e-mail that is sent or received a record? How long should it be retained?

Official Records

Transitory Records

Nonrecords

Personal

Warning! Do not dispose of (or allow the automatic disposal of) any relevant e-mail message, even if its retention period has expired, that is responsive to a FOIA request or which is likely to be required in litigation.

Caution! Litigation/discovery and FOIA requests both apply to all relevant e-mail messages, including metadata associated with messages and any associated data stored on server back-up tapes.
**Definitions and Examples**

**Official Records:** recorded information that is prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by an agency in the performance of an official function.

**Transitory Records:** records relating to agency activities that have temporary value and do not need to be retained once their intended purpose has been fulfilled.

**TO:** Joe  
**FROM:** Jim  
**DATE:** February 13, 2009  
**SUBJECT:** Contract  
Please change the fourth paragraph in contract #10775 to read, “payment must be received within 30 days”, removing the phrase “60 days.”

**TO:** Bob  
**FROM:** Carol, Personnel Director  
**DATE:** May 10, 2009  
**SUBJECT:** Reallocation  
After further review, it is our decision that there is not sufficient justification to approve the reallocation for Susan’s position, based upon the fact that . . .

**TO:** Vendor  
**FROM:** Lisa  
**DATE:** February 18, 2009  
**SUBJECT:** Contract  
Thank you for your question. The intent is to guarantee unit prices to all state agencies and to provide a mechanism to easily obtain imaging services.

**TO:** Mark  
**FROM:** John  
**DATE:** April 19, 2009  
**SUBJECT:** Appointment  
This is your official notification of your appointment to the Taxation Committee. Your responsibilities include . . .

**TO:** Staff  
**FROM:** Janet  
**DATE:** January 6, 2009  
**SUBJECT:** staff meetings  
The staff meetings will be held on Tuesday mornings from now on instead of Thursday afternoons.

**TO:** Marilyn  
**FROM:** Doug  
**DATE:** March 12, 2009  
**SUBJECT:** supplies  
I noticed that there are no more blue ink pens in the supply cabinet. Can you please order more? Thanks.

**TO:** Doug  
**FROM:** Becky  
**DATE:** July 20, 2009  
**SUBJECT:** Retention Schedule  
Would you please e-mail me a copy of the schedule for Administrative Services?

**TO:** Debbie  
**FROM:** Jim  
**DATE:** September 7, 2009  
**SUBJECT:** training  
You have my approval to attend the seminar “Buying over the internet.” Please complete your registration form within the next two weeks.
**Nonrecords:** recorded information in the possession of an agency that is not needed to document the performance of an official function.

**Personal Records:** records that document non-government business or activities. Note: agencies may have policies that prohibit the use of personal e-mail.
**Electronic Mail Filing Guidance**

**Senders:** Are generally considered to be the person of "record" for any communication.

**Who is responsible for filing e-mail messages?**

- **Official Records**
- **Transitory Records**
- **Nonrecords**
- **Personal**

**Recipients:**

- May also file a message to support their own business functions, especially if they do not have access to the sender's records.
- May also file a message until a task or activity is completed.
- Informational copies do not need to be retained.

QUESTIONS MAY BE DIRECTED TO:
State of Michigan
Records Management Services
(517) 335-9132
http://www.michigan.gov/recordsmanagement/
POLICY FOR ELECTRONIC MAIL RETENTION

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION
Electronic mail (e-mail) is a means of exchanging messages and documents using telecommunications equipment and computers. A complete e-mail message not only includes the contents of the communication, but also the transactional information (dates and times that messages were sent, received, opened, deleted, etc.; as well as aliases and names of members of groups), and any attachments.

SECTION 2. PUBLIC RECORDS
In accordance with the Michigan Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Public Act 442 of 1976, as amended), e-mail messages are public records if they are created or received as part of performing a public employee’s official duties. All e-mail messages that are created, received or stored by a government agency are the property of the [agency name]. They are not the property of its employees, vendors or customers. E-mail accounts are provided to employees for conducting public business. Employees should have no expectation of privacy when using the agency’s computer resources.

SECTION 3. RETENTION AND DISPOSAL SCHEDULES
Michigan law requires that all public records be listed on an approved Retention and Disposal Schedule that identifies how long the records must be kept, when they may be destroyed and when certain records can be sent to the Archives of Michigan for permanent preservation. Retention and Disposal Schedules for local government agencies are approved by the Records Management Services, Archives of Michigan and the State Administrative Board. Records cannot be destroyed unless their disposal is authorized by an approved Retention and Disposal Schedule. The State of Michigan Records Management Services is available to advise local government agencies about a variety of records management issues.

SECTION 4. RETENTION POLICY
Just like paper records, e-mail messages are used to support a variety of business processes. Just like paper records, senders and recipients of e-mail messages must evaluate each message to determine if they need to keep it as documentation of their role in a business process. Just like paper records, the retention period for an e-mail message is based upon its content and purpose, and it must be retained in accordance with the appropriate Retention and Disposal Schedule.
SECTION 5. E-MAIL STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE

The [agency name] will retain its e-mail by [Agency administrators and information technology staff must agree upon and choose one of the five options listed below. Each option has its pros and cons, and other options may be available as well.]

1) Filing the e-mail in a Document Management System repository where it will be organized and automatically disposed of at the end of its retention period.
2) Storing e-mail online in the active e-mail system for its entire retention period. Employees are encouraged to establish folders for arranging e-mail according to their content, and they are responsible for disposing of e-mail that has met all of its retention requirements.
3) Creating online e-mail archives for storing messages that are accessible by the active e-mail system, but are not stored on the active e-mail server. Employees are encouraged to establish folders for arranging e-mail according to their content, and they are responsible for disposing of e-mail that has met all of its retention requirements.
4) Storing e-mail on hard drives or peripheral drives [information technology staff must specify which drive to use; shared servers are recommended]. Employees are encouraged to establish folders for arranging e-mail according to their content, and they are responsible for disposing of e-mail that has met all of its retention requirements.
5) Printing e-mail and related transactional information, and filing the paper in a manual filing system.

SECTION 6. EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES

Employees are responsible for organizing their e-mail messages so they can be located and used. They are responsible for keeping e-mail messages for their entire retention period, and for disposing of e-mail messages in accordance with an approved Retention and Disposal Schedule.

Many agencies have established automatic purge routines for e-mail messages that are 30 or 60 days old. However, these purge routines are technology-driven and are not based upon Retention and Disposal Schedules. Many e-mail messages need to be retained longer than these periods of time. Employees are responsible for ensuring that e-mail messages with longer retention periods remain accessible until the appropriate Retention and Disposal Schedule authorizes their destruction.  Note: Records, including e-mail, cannot be destroyed if they have been requested under FOIA, or if they are part of ongoing litigation, even if their retention period has expired.

Employees who use a home computer and a personal e-mail account to conduct government business must manage their work-related e-mail the same way as those messages that are created and received using government computer resources.
Just like paper records, e-mail messages might be subject to disclosure in accordance with FOIA. They can also be subject to discovery once litigation begins. Employees should be prepared to provide access to their e-mail to their FOIA Coordinator or an attorney for the [agency] under these circumstances.

SECTION 7. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES
Individual employees are responsible for deleting messages in accordance with the appropriate Retention and Disposal Schedule. However, deleted messages may be stored on servers and backup tapes for several days, weeks or months after they are deleted. Information technology staff will ensure that deleted messages are rendered unrecoverable within [insert timeframe; 1 week is the suggested maximum] of employee deletion. Note: The destruction of e-mail messages on servers and backup tapes must cease when an agency becomes involved in litigation or when it receives a FOIA request.

Many e-mail messages need to be kept longer than the original technology that was used to send and receive them. New technology is not always compatible with older technology that agencies may have used. Information technology staff will ensure that older e-mail messages remain accessible as technology is upgraded or changed. Each time technology upgrades and changes take place information technology staff will ask agency administrators for information about the existence and location of older messages so they can be migrated to the new technology.

SECTION 8. ADMINISTRATOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Agency administrators are responsible for ensuring that their employees are aware of and implement this policy. They are also responsible for ensuring that their agency has an approved Retention and Disposal Schedule that covers all records (regardless of form or format) that are created and used by their employees.

Agency administrators are responsible for ensuring that the e-mail (and other records) of former employees are retained in accordance with approved Retention and Disposal Schedules.

Agency administrators are responsible for notifying information technology staff when the agency becomes involved in litigation or when a FOIA request that involves e-mail is received.

SECTION 9. FOIA COORDINATOR RESPONSIBILITIES
Just like paper records, e-mail messages might be subject to disclosure in accordance with FOIA. FOIA coordinators are responsible for identifying if the records that are requested by the public are stored in e-mail, even if the public does not specifically
request e-mail. They are also responsible for ensuring that information technology staff is notified that a FOIA requesting involving e-mail was received to prevent the destruction of relevant messages.

SECTION 10. ATTORNEY RESPONSIBILITIES
Just like paper records, e-mail messages might be subject to disclosure during the discovery phase of litigation. Attorneys representing Michigan government agencies are responsible for identifying if the records that are requested during the discovery process are stored in e-mail, even if the discovery order does not specifically request e-mail. They are also responsible for ensuring that information technology staff is notified that a discovery order involving e-mail was received to prevent the destruction of relevant messages.

QUESTIONS?
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