



6.3.010

Records Management Policy

Date of last board of trustees review: March 13, 2024

The originator of this policy is Risk Management. Questions regarding this policy may be directed to the originator by calling 801-957-4533.

1. Policy

Salt Lake Community College creates various types of records in conducting business to achieve its mission and goals. The college's policy is that such records will be maintained, stored, and released according to applicable state and federal laws.

2. References

- A. Retention Requirements for Record, 2 C.F.R. § 200.334.
- B. Records, 26 C.F.R. §1.6001-1.
- C. Electronic Records in Government Agencies, Utah Code Ann. §§ 46-4-501–503.
- D. Public Records Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §§ 63A-12-101–113.
- E. Government Records Access and Management Act (GRAMA), Utah Code Ann. §§ 63G-2-101–901.

6.3.010

Records Management Procedure

Date of last executive cabinet review: December 10, 2024

The originator of this procedure is Risk Management. Questions regarding this procedure may be directed to the originator by calling 801-957-4533.

3. Definitions

- A. Classification: determining whether a record series, record, or information within a record is public, private, controlled, or protected.
- B. College Administrator: for records management purposes, this includes the president, all vice presidents, and the provost. College Administrators' correspondence is subject to the records retention schedule for state agency executive correspondence.
- C. Department: any administrative subunit of the college.
- D. Digitization: the process of converting a hard-copy record into a digital format.
- E. Electronic Record: information created, generated, sent, communicated, received, or restored by electronic means.
- F. Hard-Copy Record: any record not in an electronic format.
- G. Litigation Hold: a written communication issued due to current or anticipated litigation, audit, government investigation, or other similar matter that suspends the normal process regarding the retention and disposition of college records.
- H. Official Record: a record maintained by either the creating office or another office.
- I. Official Repository: the department responsible for retaining and disposing of official college records.
- J. Record: a book, letter, document, paper, map, plan, photograph, film, card, tape, recording, electronic data, or other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, that is prepared, owned, received, or retained by the college. Records document departments' operations and functions.
- K. Records Custodian: an employee designated by a vice president or the vice president's designee with specific responsibility for records management within a department.
- L. Records Officer: the individual appointed by the president or designee to work with state archives in the care, maintenance, scheduling, designation, classification, disposal, and

preservation of records.

- M. Record Series: a group of records that may be treated as a unit for purposes of designation, description, management, or disposition.
- N. Retention Period: the minimum length of time that the college must maintain a record, as required by federal or state law.
- O. Retention Schedule: a document that describes categories of records, the category's retention period, and instructions for final disposition.
- P. State Archives: the State of Utah Division of Archive and Records Service.
- Q. Unofficial Copies: a duplicate or working copy of an official record created for ease of access and use.

4. Procedures

A. Ownership and Custody of College Records

1. All college records are the property of Salt Lake Community College.
2. Records the college transfers to the Utah State Records Center remain the college's property.
3. Records the college transfers to the Utah Division of Archives and Records Service become the State's property.

B. GRAMA Requests

1. Utah law allows the public to request records from a government entity under the Government Records Access and Management Act ("GRAMA").
2. The college must respond to GRAMA requests it receives.
3. When responding to a GRAMA request, the college's records officer will coordinate with departments to obtain records responsive to the request.

C. Records Officer

1. The records officer oversees and coordinates the college's records management program.
2. The president or their designee must appoint an employee to be the college's records officer.
3. The records officer must complete annual training and certification through the state archives.

D. Creation and Storage of College Records

1. Departments must ensure proper storage, access, and maintenance of their records.
2. The official repository must retain records for the retention period appropriate for

each record type.

3. The record retention period is determined by:
 - a. the retention schedule set by the Division of Archives and Records Services; and
 - b. other applicable laws and statutes.
4. The college does not require non-repository departments to keep a record copy. However, a department may retain an unofficial record copy for convenience.

E. Records Custodian

1. Each vice president or their designee must designate a records custodian for each department in their respective division.
2. Records custodians implement the records management program for their departments.

F. Electronic Records

1. General

- a. Each department must develop a procedure for electronic records storage that adheres to the [Information Security policy](#).
- b. Depending on the system and department, college systems may retain backups after files are deleted.
- c. Departments that store records classified as private, controlled, or protected on a portable or external storage device must store such records so only authorized persons can access them.

2. Email

- a. College employees must preserve emails following established records retention schedules.
- b. Per the state retention schedule, correspondence of college administrators, including emails, are permanent records and will be transferred to the state archives at the end of their retention period.

G. Converting Hard-Copy Records to Electronic Records

1. A department may store a hard-copy record electronically by digitizing the record.
2. When a department digitizes paper records, the department must follow a procedure that:
 - a. adheres to the [Information Security policy](#);
 - b. maintains the integrity of the original records;
 - c. tracks changes made to the electronic records; and

- d. captures required metadata.

H. Record Disposal

1. When a record has reached the end of its retention period, the records custodian shall destroy or transfer the record according to the retention schedule. The college records officer can provide information on retention schedules.
2. Destruction of Records
 - a. The department head must approve the destruction of records.
 - b. Before destruction, the records custodian must create a written log of destroyed college records.
 - c. Method of Destruction
 - (1) Paper records
 - (a) The college has a contract service to assist college departments with the destruction of college records.
 - (b) Alternatively, a records custodian must shred, using a crosscut shredder, and recycle paper records.
 - (2) Electronic Records

Electronic records may be:

 - (a) deleted;
 - (b) overwritten by software designed for this purpose;
 - (c) degaussed using a magnetic field to scramble the data; or
 - (d) physically destroyed and discarded if the records were stored on a media device such as magnetic tapes, CDs, or DVDs.

3. Transferring Records

For permanent records, the records custodian will coordinate with the college's records officer to transfer records with an extended retention period to the State Records Center and permanent records to the state archives.

I. Litigation Holds

1. A litigation hold requires preserving records when litigation or a government investigation is pending, imminent, or reasonably foreseeable.
2. Only the college's legal office or the State Attorney General's office may issue a written litigation hold.
3. The recipient of a litigation hold must immediately locate, index, segregate, and protect all records identified in the legal hold.

4. A records custodian determining whether a record is relevant to a legal hold must protect the record until the custodian consults with the legal office.
5. A litigation hold remains effective until it is released in writing by the college's legal office or the State Attorney General's office.
6. When a records custodian receives a written notice that the litigation hold is released, the records custodian shall return all records to their standard handling procedures and retention schedules.

J. Records Management Guidance Document

Maintained by the records officer, the [Records Management Guidance Document](#) provides additional support and guidance for records custodians.