



County Technical Assistance Service

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Electronic Records

Dear Reader:

The following document was created from the CTAS electronic library known as e-Li. This online library is maintained daily by CTAS staff and seeks to represent the most current information regarding issues relative to Tennessee county government.

We hope this information will be useful to you; reference to it will assist you with many of the questions that will arise in your tenure with county government. However, the *Tennessee Code Annotated* and other relevant laws or regulations should always be consulted before any action is taken based upon the contents of this document.

Please feel free to contact us if you have questions or comments regarding this information or any other e-Li material.

Sincerely,

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Electronic Records

Reference Number: CTAS-1202

County governments can now use computers both as a format for creating and maintaining records originally as well as for reproducing existing paper records onto other storage media. There are a host of issues related to electronic record keeping from security and access to migration and preservation. In some cases, the laws that govern record keeping have not kept pace with the technology that is available. In other cases, the law authorizes some actions to encourage the use of electronic records even though current technology has yet to generate a reliable answer to some concerns of long-term records management.

Creating Records in an Electronic Format

Reference Number: CTAS-1203

Any records required to be kept by a government official in Tennessee may be maintained on a computer, removable computer storage media, or in any appropriate electronic medium, instead of bound books or paper records.^[1] But in order to do so, the following standards must be met:

1. The information must be available for public inspection, unless it is required by law to be a confidential record;
2. Due care must be taken to maintain any information that is a public record for the entire time it is required by law to be retained;
3. All daily data generated and stored within the computer system must be copied to computer storage media daily, and the computer storage media that is more than one week old must be stored off-site (at a location other than where the original is maintained); and
4. The official with custody of the information must be able to provide a paper copy of the information to a member of the public requesting a copy.^[2]

These standards, however, do not require the government official to sell or provide the computer media upon which the information is stored or maintained.

^[1] T.C.A. § 10-7-121.

^[2] T.C.A. § 10-7-121.

Electronic Conversion of Paper Records

Reference Number: CTAS-1204

The County Public Records Commission may also, upon the request of any office or department of county government, authorize the destruction of original public records which have been reproduced onto computer or removable computer storage media, including CD ROM disks. The transfer of the records must be in accordance with regulations promulgated by the secretary of state in regards to the technology and the standards and procedures used.^[1] Despite the fact that copying of permanent records to electronic media is authorized by the law, be aware that the Tennessee State Library and Archives does not consider any existing format for electronic records to be of permanent archival quality.^[2] Once the records have been duplicated, the official with custody of the records must apply to the County Public Records Commission for authority to destroy them. If the official does not receive a response from the records commission within six months, he or she may forward the request to the Tennessee State Library and Archives for review. If the Tennessee State Library and Archives does not respond within nine months of receiving the request, the county official or department head may destroy the records in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the secretary of state.

Prior to the destruction of any records reproduced onto electronic storage media, the County Public Records Commission is also required to advertise its intent to do so in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, and, in those counties with a population in excess of 200,000, in a weekly newspaper.^[3] The notice should describe the records by title and year, indicate that the records have been electronically

stored, reproduced and protected, and indicate that the county office or department has requested permission to destroy the original record.

See [Electronic Records are Not Permanent Archival Records](#); Tennessee State Library and Archives.

^[1] T.C.A. § 10-7-404(d)(1).

^[2] See Tennessee Archives Management Advisory 99-006.

^[3] T.C.A. § 10-7-404(d)(1).

Why Electronic Formats Are Not Well Suited for Permanent Records

Reference Number: CTAS-1205

New technologies bring our offices new capabilities and wonderful conveniences. Computers can make the task of searching for and finding a specific record, or all records related to a specific topic, as simple as the push of a button. They were designed and intended for the compact storage of massive amounts of information and rapid processing of that information; they were not designed for permanence and therefore present new problems and dangers to the county official managing public records. Be aware that the best state and national records authorities DO NOT consider any electronic format currently available, including CDs or computer hard drives, to be viable for data storage longer than 10 to 15 years.

Therefore, electronic records are NOT suitable as the sole format for keeping long-term or permanent records.

As the statutory provisions authorizing remote access or electronic creation and duplication of records indicate, extra safeguards are necessary with electronic records. If you consider for a moment the true nature of electronic records, you can see why precautions are necessary.

Fragility

Computer records are nothing more than magnetic impulses embedded in a chemical medium. Does not sound like something that is going to last through the ages, does it? The truth is, electronic records are much more convenient to use, but they are also more fragile than paper records. Like paper records, fire and water can destroy them, but so can magnetic impulses, power surges, heat and moisture. Unlike paper records, a little bit of damage goes a long way. A spilled cup of coffee may ruin a few papers on your desk before you can clean up the mess. Spill the same cup onto your computer, and the equivalent of volumes and volumes of information can be destroyed in a moment. Another manner in which computer records are unlike paper records is the possibility of damaging the records through use. Continuous use over a long period of time may cause the deterioration of a bound volume, but that in no way compares to the amount of damage that can be done to a disk of computer records by a negligent or malicious user. Damage to paper records is generally more readily apparent and more easily remedied than damage to electronic files.

Computer Records Are Not "Human-Readable"

When you use computer records, you need a third party involved namely, a computer. If something happens to your computer system, you cannot access the records until it is replaced. If the problem is a lightning strike that knocked out a few PC's in your office, it is no big deal. They may be expensive, but they are definitely replaceable. If the problem is a bug in a proprietary record-keeping software package and the company that wrote your software is out of business, you may have an insurmountable problem. No matter how well you preserve the computer media with the data on it, without a program you cannot read it.

Data Migration

If you still think computer records are safe and reliable for long term usage, consider this: even if you have your magnetic tapes and computer disks and CD-ROMS in 10 or 20 years' time and they have been perfectly preserved in pristine condition, will you still be running the same computer? This is a problem which may prove to be the most serious technological issue of this century. The retention schedules provide an ironic example of the problem. The previous CTAS records manuals produced in the 1980s were recorded onto 5.25 inch floppy disks. When work began on the 1999 edition of the records manual, only one ancient computer remained in the office that had a disk drive that could read the old files. Luckily

we were able to copy the files onto the network and preserve the information before it was lost. It does not take 15 or 20 years for compatibility issues to arise. Replacing five-year-old computers may create difficulties in transferring data due to changes in the types of media read and written by the computer or changes in operating systems which create incompatibilities.

These examples highlight significant data management problems that arose in less than a generation—merely five or 10 years. Imagine the difficulty finding a way to access computer records that are 30, 40 or, in the not too distant future, 100 years old. To avoid falling victim to the rapid changes in technology, you must have a system of data migration. Whether you use a computer for keeping the current financial records of your office or you are using an imaging system to capture information on old records, you must anticipate and plan on being able to transfer that information from one computer system to the next as you upgrade your equipment and software. Failing to recognize this need will lead to a disaster. To be on the safe side and to ensure long-term preservation of permanent records, such records should be kept as paper or microfilm, in addition to the electronic systems used for access.

See [Electronic Records are Not Permanent Archival Records](#); Tennessee State Library and Archives

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