

Office of Information Affairs

Departmental Records Management Senior Official Entrance Quick Guide

Why Records Management?

- Ensures statutory and regulatory compliance
- Preserves the rights of the Government and citizens
- Supports better decision making
- Safeguards essential information
- Preserves organizational knowledge
- Minimizes litigation risks

What is a Record?

Recorded information, in any format:

- created in the course of government business
- received for action, or needed to document USDA activities

What Are Your Records Responsibilities?

- Complete annual mandatory [USDA Records Management Training](#)
- Document your official activities and actions
- Ensure records are managed appropriately and can be accessed by authorized staff
- Identify and transfer records prior to departure
- Do not remove or allow Federal records to be removed from the Department

Who Owns Agency Information?

Records created or acquired in the course of conducting Government business **are the property of the United States Government, regardless of where they were created or received.**

How do you Organize Your Records?

- Separate personal files from official records
- Work with Records Management to organize, store, and manage the information you create and receive

What Records Do Senior Officials Typically Have?

Information may be generated within Government channels, submitted by private parties, or some form of communication that is sent to the agency. Including, but not limited to:

- Calendars, schedules and daily logs
- Electronic messages, generated or received on a computer or mobile device, such as chat and text Messages
- Faxes, letters, teleconference or phone message notes
- Your records pertaining to committees, councils, and meetings
- Material for internal and external meetings
- Records that document the development of policies and programs
- Reports to Congress or the President
- Speeches and testimony
- Correspondence

Records Lifecycle



Records Management Laws and Regulations

- [Federal Records Act of 1950](#), as amended (44 U.S.C., Chapters 29, 31 and 33)
- [E-Government Act of 2002, Section 207](#)
- [Title 36, CFR Parts 1220 through 1239](#)
- [Title 18, U.S. Codes § 2071](#) establishes criminal penalties for the unlawful concealment, removal, or destruction of Federal records
- [Title 18, U.S. Code § 793, 794 and 798](#)

USDA Policy and Guidance

- [Office of Information Affairs](#)
- [Departmental Records Management Web Page](#)
- [USDA Records Management Training](#)
- [DR 3080-001, Records Management](#)
- [DR 3085-001, Vital Records Management Program](#)
- [DR 3090-001, Litigation Retention Policy for Documentary Materials including Electronically Stored Information](#)
- [DR 3099-001, Records Management Policy for Departing Employees, Contractors, Volunteers and Political Appointees](#)

How to Identify Records

If you answer “yes” to any of these questions, it may be a **record**:

- Are you or your office the creator of the record? Did you generate or receive the information to use for your technical/administrative work in conducting business?
- Does it contain informational value as evidence of your organization’s functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operation, mission, programs, projects, or activities?
- Is it material that originated in another office or outside USDA, but on which you commented or took some sort of action?
- Does it document business actions, such as: what happened, what was decided, what advice was given, who was involved, when it happened, the order of events, and decisions?
- Is it an original document related to agency business that does not exist elsewhere?
- **Records can be in any format, including but not limited to electronic documents, data systems, text, chat, electronic messaging, and email messages.** Think content, not format.

If you answer “yes” to any of these questions, it may be **non-record**:

- Is it a draft or interim document that has not been circulated to others or does not contain substantive comments, and for which there is a final version being maintained?
- Is it published or processed information that you received and use as reference?
- Is it a copy of a document or correspondence kept only for convenience of reference on which no action is taken?
- Is it information, which is accumulated and maintained at the workplace, but which does not affect or reflect the transaction of your program business?
- Is it junk mail or documentation that has no work-related informational or evidentiary value?

Contact Us

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