

New York State Archives

Managing Inactive Records





Today, We Will. . .

- Define inactive records
- Outline steps for creating storage facilities
- Examine arrangement of records



Life Cycle of Records

Active Phase

Creation

Inactive Phase



Disposition

Archives





Identifying Inactive Records

- Records inventory
- Records survey
- Periodic review of active records
- Infrequency of use
- Retention schedules





Using Inactive Storage

- Saves money
- Improves efficiency
- Provides physical security
- Protects from unauthorized access
- Provides systematic disposition





Storing Inactive Records

- Onsite and in-house
- Offsite records center
- Offsite commercial facility





Onsite Storage

- Often requires a renovation project
- Can be less secure than other options
- Allows direct control and easier access
- No rental fees





Offsite Records Center

- Efficient use of space
- Saves money
- Formalized operating procedures
- Security
- Environmental controls
- Systematic disposition of records





Records Storage Vendor

- Fees for storage and other services
- Research the quality of storage site and level of service
- Conduct a cost comparison
- Must have a contract





Inactive Storage Development

- Site selection
- Physical planning
- Equipment
- Administration





Site Selection Factors

- Physical structure
- Space requirements
- Environment
- Safety
- Security





Physical Structure

Involve professionals

- Building and fire inspectors
- General contractor
- Engineers
- Architects

Examine

- Floor strength
- Wall construction
- Structural soundness
- HVAC systems
- Wiring
- Plumbing





Determining Space Requirements

- Inventory, survey, site inspection
- Collect information
 - Volume, format, retention
- Add 30% to total cubic feet for growth





Consider Other Formats

- Microfilm
- Discs
- Photos
- Negatives
- Blueprints

- Tapes
- Maps
- Bound volumes
- Videos
- Glass negatives





Environment and Human Health

- Mold
- Poor air quality
- Storage of toxins
- Insufficient workspace
- Isolation
- Disaster recovery complications





Environment

- Temperature (65-72° F)
- Humidity (40-55%)
- Cleanliness
- Air circulation
- Lighting





Safety

- Fire prevention
- Flood prevention
- Disaster planning





Security

- Restrict access
- Install locks and limit keys
- Alarms and guards
- Install security cameras
- Get management support





Shelving, Tracking, Locating

- Shelving plans and layouts
- Tracking and locating systems
- Labels and contents
- Databases





Shelving Layout

- Use steel shelving
 - Of proper gauge and dimensions
 - That meets your needs
- Allow for
 - 30% growth in records storage
 - Adequate aisle widths



























Storage Equipment

- Shelving
- Boxes
- Archival supplies
- Map Towers
- Map Cabinets

- Oversized
- Ladders
- Carts
- Dehumidifiers
- Shredders





















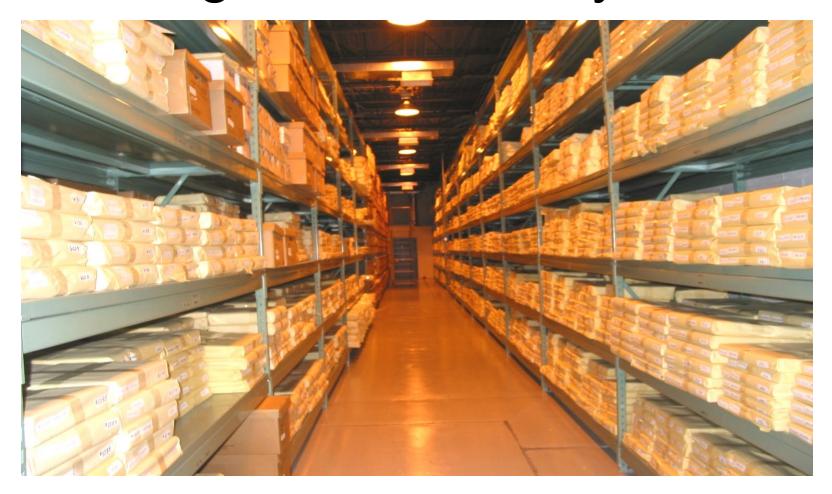








Shelving Plans and Layouts





60'

Scale: 1/8" = 1 ft.

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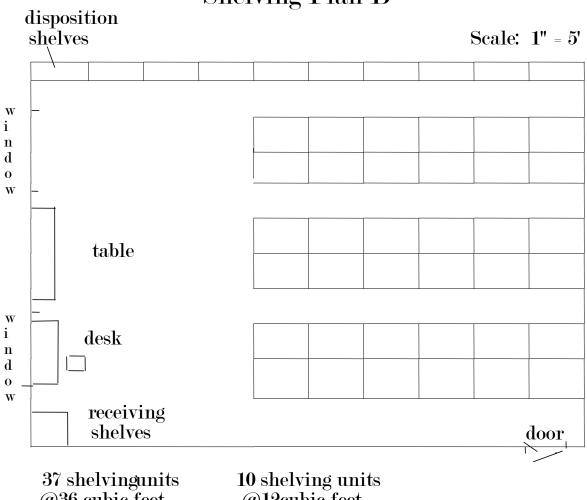
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147 shelving units @ 84 cubic feet each Room: 60' x 40'x 16' = 12,348 cubic feet





Shelving Plan B



@36 cubic feet

@12cubic feet

1,332 cubic feet +

120 cubic feet = 1,452 cubic feet

Room: 35' x 30' x 9'





Making Records Accessible

- Processing records
- Box contents and labels
- Physical arrangement
- Tracking systems





Processing Inactive Records

- Step 1. Purge obsolete records
 - Identify record in schedule
 - Separate records to be destroyed
 - Obtain authorization
 - Document disposition process
 - Destroy obsolete records





Processing Inactive Records

Step 2. Process remaining records

- Organize by records series
 - Retain original order or sequence
 - Don't mix records from different departments
- Box and label
- Record tracking data





Box Contents

- One records series per box
- Or one retention period per box
- No hanging folders
- No binders
- No folding or over packing





Labels

- Use uniform labels on all boxes
- May use preprinted labels
- Include necessary information
- Choose labels with good adhesive
- Supply each unit or department





Permanent Records

- Use acid-free, pH-neutral, lignin-free boxes and file folders
- Protect photographs with inert polyester sleeves
- Remove rubber bands, staples, tape
- Unfold and flatten records





Physical Arrangement

- Place records on shelves by
 - Series
 - Department or unit
 - Other logical sequence
- Plan beforehand
- Can include three to four elements
 - Row Unit Shelf Space



Space Numbering Systems

- Adopt simplest appropriate system
 - Space (001)
 - Row-Space (A-001)
 - Row-Unit-Space (A-01-001)
- Number spaces in each shelving unit . . .
 - Top-to-bottom
 - Left-to-right
- Assign same space numbers to boxes





Databases for Managing Records

- Enhances access and retrieval
- Update after disposition and transfer
- Provides perpetual inventory of records
- Generates labels and reports
- Identifies records for destruction





Administration of an Inactive Records Program

- Make part of overall RM plan
- Policies and procedures
- Staff





Destruction of Records

- Destroy appropriately
- Destroy completely
- Complete Authorization for Destruction form
- Get appropriate signatures





For More Information

- Contact RAO
- Attend workshops
- Read State Archives publications
- Network with others
- Join associations and listservs





Summary

- Identify your inactive records
- Determine the best storage facility
- Establish policies and procedures
- Treat records responsibly





Thank You for Attending Today!

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