Assessment Questions for Record Management

Division: Branch & Program/Unit:

DMO would like to invite each branch to provide information to help plan out the LAN clean-up effectively. Each branch is to fill out the survey questionnaire below which will provide the Records Management Team with the information they need to help your branch with their LAN clean-up project.

This survey will explore your branch's current record management process and any additional support you would like to see to strengthen this process for your unit.

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Each branch member selected to complete this survey will be a representative of that branch to the Records Management Team to help us understand your records position and current processes for your branch records.

1. Current RM Processes & Challenges:

- a. How do you feel about your current relationship with Record Management process?
- b. How user-friendly do you find the LAN?
- c. Are you able to access the required information?
- d. How do you obtain this information now?
- e. How much extra time do you spend searching for the accurate information?
- f. Do you? use a job aid for understanding records management? Do you find it helpful?
- g. What information is missing or difficult to find?
- h. What obstacles are preventing you from getting accurate information?
- i. What are your overall challenges with records management?
- j. Do you think there is another way to make this process more streamlined?
- k. Is there additional feedback regarding to record management and record integrity?

2. Knowledge and Training for RM Processes:

- a. How familiar are you and your branch with the ARCS and ORCS classification system?
- b. What training and support on records management currently exists/is provided in your branch?
- c. What types of training and resources would you like to see, that you feel are missing?
- d. What types of supports do you believe are required?

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3. Records you create:

- a. Of the records your branch creates, is the format electronic or paper or both?
 - If paper, please explain why you need to create these in records in a paper format.
- b. Do you have a current naming convention(s) in your branch? Does it work?
- c. Procedure for IM and filing practices
 - i. Do you have set practices that your area follows?
 - ii. Is your LAN arranged as described in ARCS/ORCS?
- d. Transitory, Working, Final (official), Confidential documents:
 - i. Where are they kept?
 - ii. How are these records managed? By whom? In what manner?
- e. Transitory documents:
 - i. How are these records disposed of? How often?
- f. Working documents:
 - i. When do your records change from being working documents to final documents?
 - ii. Are they moved to a different space when this happens?
- g. Final (official) & Confidential documents:
 - i. Are they updated? By whom? How often? In what manner?
 - ii. How are these records disposed of? By whom? In what manner?
- h. Is there a different area you would prefer to store your records (transitory, working, final) from where they are now? Please list for each record type.
 - i. Transitory documents
 - ii. Working documents
 - iii. Final (official) documents
 - iv. Confidential documents

4. Shared Records:

- a. Do you share your records with the other branches? Yes or no. If yes, see below.
 - i. Who do you share your records with?
 - ii. When do you share them? At a certain time in a project, or are they specifically requested by a different branch when needed by them?
 - iii. What records are they? E.g.: ESS registration and referral forms
 - iv. Do you provide a copy of the records or create a shortcut to the original records?
 - 1. If you provide them with a copy, where do those branches store them?
 - 2. Do the branches use these records for reference, or do they make changes to the document?
- b. Which branches are you collecting/requesting records from?
 - i. When and how do you request these records?

Assessment Questions for Record Management

- ii. Who do you contact at the other branches to get those records?
- iii. Is it always the same person or do you have a specific person for the different types of records?
- iv. What type of records are you collecting/requesting?
- v. Do you make a copy of the records, or do you make a shortcut to it?
 - 1. Where are these records you get from other branches stored if you are given a copy?
- vi. Describe how you would use these records/the information contained in them.
 - 1. Do you use the records for reference?
 - 2. Do you make changes to the records?
 - 3. What is the purpose of the records in completing your Branch's work?

Thank you for your time. Your feedback is much appreciated. Please contact me if you think of anything else to add or if you need clarification on any of the questions provided at Arielle.AlexanderGordon@gov.bc.ca. Please note that I may contact you if I have any follow-up questions as this is a continuous process. Our next steps will be continuing to gather more information from the rest of the division to improve data quality.



EMCR Executive Operations Overview

- 1. Records Management
- 2. Freedom of Information
- 3. Correspondence, eApprovals & CLIFF

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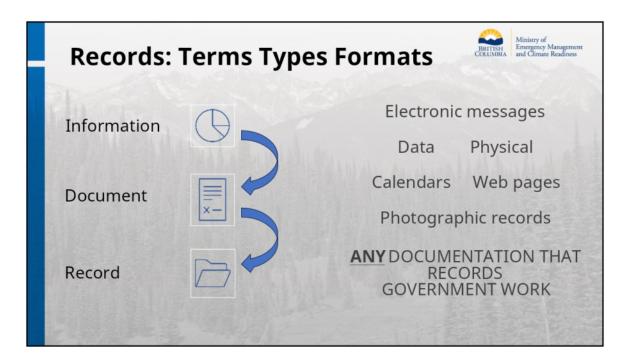
Records management is the way an organization:

- · collects, organizes, and uses information
- · how it governs, protects, shares and controls it,
- · and how it disposes of information through its lifecycle

What is Effective Records Management

- Complete, Reliable, Accurate records with associated metadata
- Find what you need when you need it
- Access and destruction
- Lifecycle

Lifecycle: The lifespan of information from its creation or receipt and use, through to its final disposition.



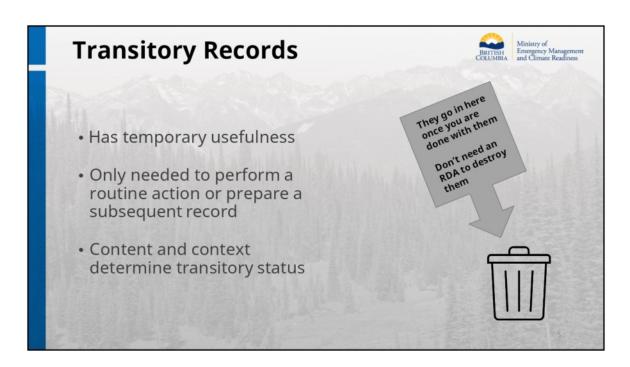
Information: Any collection of data that is processed, analyzed, interpreted, or communicated in order to serve a useful purpose, present facts or represent knowledge in any medium or form. Information includes both data and records.

Document: Information consigned to a medium (paper, digital, cd, microfiche, etc.)

Record: Recorded information created, received and maintained by an organization or person, in the transaction of business.

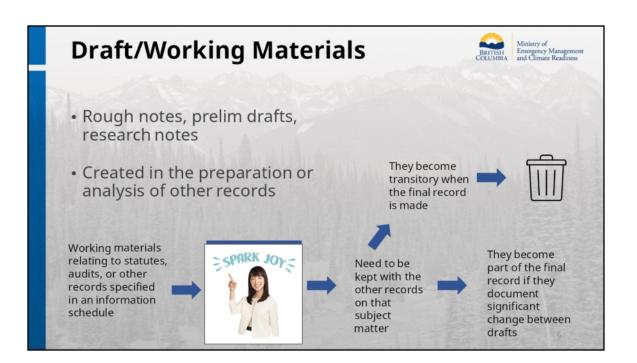
A record of the business conducted by government can exist in many different forms:

- Electronic messages (email, instant messaging, voicemail, etc.)
- Data maintained on electronic systems Databases (ETeam, WebEOC, HVRA Tool)
- Physical (paper records)
- Calendars, appointment books, diaries (work related)
- Photographic records
- Web pages



Examples:

IMs, sticky notes, mass ministry emails, convenience copies of records for reference



Final Records



- Complete, final and authorized version of a record
- Legally enforceable
- Version that is classified and saved in the office recordkeeping system



All these records spark joy and are to be filled in LAN and EDRMS

Records Classification Systems Special Schedules ARCS is organized by business function: Administration (100 to 499) Administrative Buildings & Properties (500 to 699) Records = Equipment & Supplies (700 to 899) Classification Financial Management (900 to 1299) Human Resource Management (1300 to 1999) System (ARCS) Information Technology (6000 to 6999) Operational **Information Schedules for Special** Records Records Classification Commission of Inquiry Records (schedule 112907) - Computer System Electronic Backup Records (schedule 112910) has System (ORCS) been superseded by ARCS secondary 6820-05 Executive Records (schedule 102906) General Records (schedule 112909) Government House Records (schedule 112911) Records of the British Columbia Commission of Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (schedule 170439)

A Classification System organizes records based upon function and subject, to assist with filing and retrieval. A numeric classification system provides a unique code for each record based on the overarching function or subject of the record and a secondary number for the specific section of the function or subject that applies. Each classification is assigned a retention schedule, which is a timetable that governs the lifecycle of information and specifies that it is kept for as long as required, dependent on the content and value of the record. As you can see, they go hand in hand.

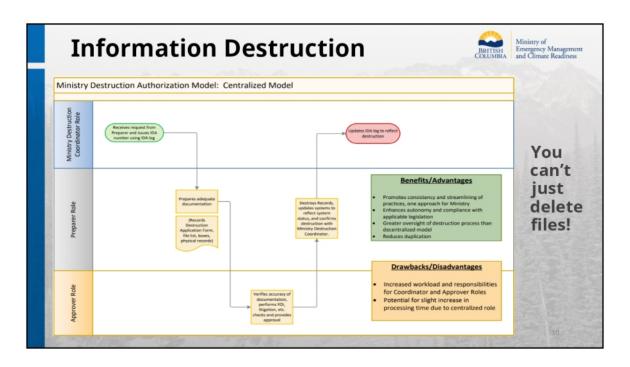
Storing Records – What goes Where



- MS Teams
- SharePoint
- Intranet
- · LAN
- EDRMS Content Manager

What is official RM repository and what is not

What types of records go where?



We have a process you need to follow: Centralized model of information destruction

FOI and RM



- Responsive records can exist in any format, on any application / device that is used while conducting business.
- Searches should include information in paper and digital formats such as handwritten notes, emails, instant messages on Skype.
- Records can be stored in collaboration tools such as MS Teams along with LAN Drives.
- Information may be stored offsite or to BC Archives. Contact **Arielle Alexander-Gordon** (EMCR Ministry Records Contact) to assist with next steps in retrieving relevant records.
- Always remember to keep detailed notes of the steps taken during searches including if records have been disposed of prior to the FOI request.

What is a Freedom of Information Request?



- Under the <u>Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act</u> (FOIPPA), the public submit a request to access and review B.C. government records that contain:
 - o Information about government activities or programs
 - o Personal information from government records about yourself or on behalf of someone else

Anybody can make an FOI request for any record the public body has physical possession of, AND:

- o which were created in the course of an employee's duties, and the content of which relates to the public body's mandate and functions;
- o are integrated with other records the public body holds; and
- o over which the public body has any rights or responsibilities, including respecting their use, disclosure, or destruction.
- o In short, any record created or received in your work may ultimately be responsive to an FOI request.

FOI: Our Legislative Obligation

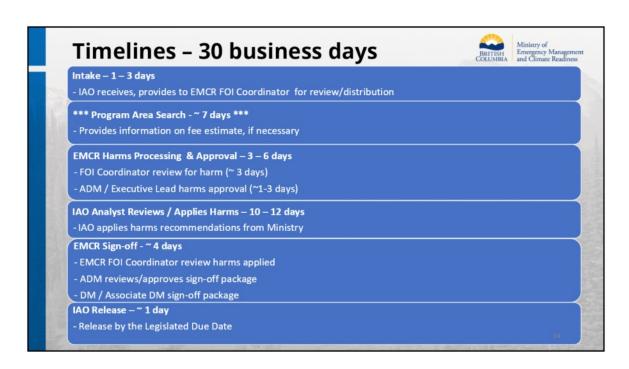


· Public servants are required to:

"all make every reasonable effort to assist applicants and to respond without delay to each applicant openly, accurately and completely".

This is often referred to as the public body's "duty to assist"

And while we may need to provide records as responsive to a request, this doesn't mean we have to reveal confidential information.



Overall timelines for an FOI are dictated by the Act; these timelines are given to us, and are not for us to adjust to fit our needs.

There are cases where deadlines can be extended if there is good reason and if it's approved by IAO, the OIPC, or the applicant.

Per the Freedom of Information Act – the public body has 30 business day from receipt of the request the "<u>legislated due date</u>"

The first 'due date' is the "records due date" in which we are to provide the initial records – approximately 10 days after request received (for the first 3 steps above). This is the date for the ministry to provide IAO with records and initial harms.

As you can see, timelines are tight, so important that requests are initiated early.

Time must be built in to allow for the other links in this chain to complete their work on time.

Considerations:

- A delayed search will force executive to rush the next steps.
- If we fail to meet the legislated due date, the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner will investigate for negligence.

For today's presentation we are focusing mainly on the second part of the process "Program Area Search"

FOI: Timelines



- Upon receiving a request, the Ministry is given a strict "legislated due date" to meet.
- We also work under a <u>"records due date"</u> in which we are to provide the initial records.
- Time must be built in to allow for the other links in this chain to complete their work on time.
- The applicant must receive processed records within 30 days.
- · Considerations:
 - A delayed search will force executive to rush the next steps.
 - If we fail to meet the legislated due date, the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner will investigate for negligence.

Recieving an FOI



- FOI requests are assigned by the FOI Analyst to divisional ADMOs
- If you receive an FOI request (a Call for Records) instructions on what is required of you will be provided.
- If you have questions, connect with your divisional ADMO or the FOI Analyst (EMBCFOI@gov.bc.ca)

Correspondence Unit (CU) Responsibilities



- Receive incoming MO & DMO emails and coordinate responses with divisions
- Track all ministerial correspondence throughout its lifecycle
- Log correspondence in CLIFF and assign to divisions in eApprovals
- Request advice on correspondence from divisions
- Refer correspondence to other ministries & coordinate jointresponses
- Relay direction from the MO/DMO to divisions
- · Final proofread and format of draft responses
- Send out approved responses

ADMO & Division Responsibilities



ADMO Responsibilities

- Send division ADM-approved advice to CU
- Work with other divisions on wording when necessary
- Track correspondence/advice requests deadlines within the division
- Provide initial formatting based on Correspondence Manual/Writing Guide
- Return ED and ADM approved draft responses to CU in eApprovals

Division Responsibilities

- Provide advice to ADMO on incoming correspondence
- Draft responses that answer incoming in full
- Review DMO/MO track changes on draft responses
- Review/answer DMO/MO questions on draft responses
- Send Direct Reply responses through EDs

Correspondence Unit



The CU uses two tools to assist in the tracking and action of ministerial correspondence: **CLIFF** and **eApprovals**

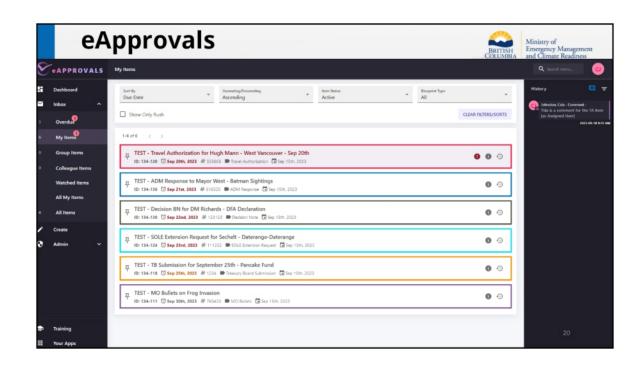
Note: Ministry generated items (from division) require the division to open the CLIFF and eApproval for the item.

- **CLIFF** logs all correspondence received, assigns a tracking number, and keeps a history of the correspondence's lifecycle.
 - CLIFF does not replace filing on the LAN must be used in conjunction.
- **eApprovals** is used for the creation, development, and approval of documents, including the drafting of responses for correspondence.
 - · Not for long term filing. Will disappear 10 days after item is closed.

Both systems are used for the tracking and approval of briefing notes, speaking notes, bullets, advice, etc.

Speaking Notes:

The CU, part of Executive Operations in the Deputy Minister's Office (DMO), coordinates ministerial correspondence received by the Minister's Office (MO) and the DMO across the ministry.



Correspondence Timelines







Items must be drafted, approved, and returned to the DMO or sent out (ADM Responses or Direct Replies) within the deadline provided – see date above for example in eApprovals

Rush deadlines: 6 business day turnaround Non-rush deadlines: 15 business day turnaround

This means that after being assigned by the CU to the division, the response must be drafted and make it through the below routing in time to meet the deadline.

Ex approval routing: CU -> ADMO -> Division Staff -> ADMO -> ADMO -> CU -> DMO Director Exec Ops -> DM/Assoc DM -> CU -> MO -> Minister -> MO -> CU

Resources



Always check with your ADMO and branch admin first!

RM: EMBC.RecordsManagement@gov.bc.ca

EMCR RM Intranet: Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness - Records management practices - (gov.bc.ca)

RM Mandatory Training: IM 117 via Learning Centre

BC Govt RM Training: GRS Learning - Citizens' Services Hub (gov.bc.ca)

FOI: EMBCFOI@gov.bc.ca

FOI Intranet: Privacy and security - Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (gov.bc.ca)

CU: EMBC. Correspondence Unit@gov.bc.ca

CU Templates: Ministry templates and logos - Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (gov.bc.ca)

CLIFF: CLIFF (correspondence tracking system) - Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (gov.bc.ca)

EApprovals: eApprovals - Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (gov.bc.ca)

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