Shared Drives and Records Compliance Week

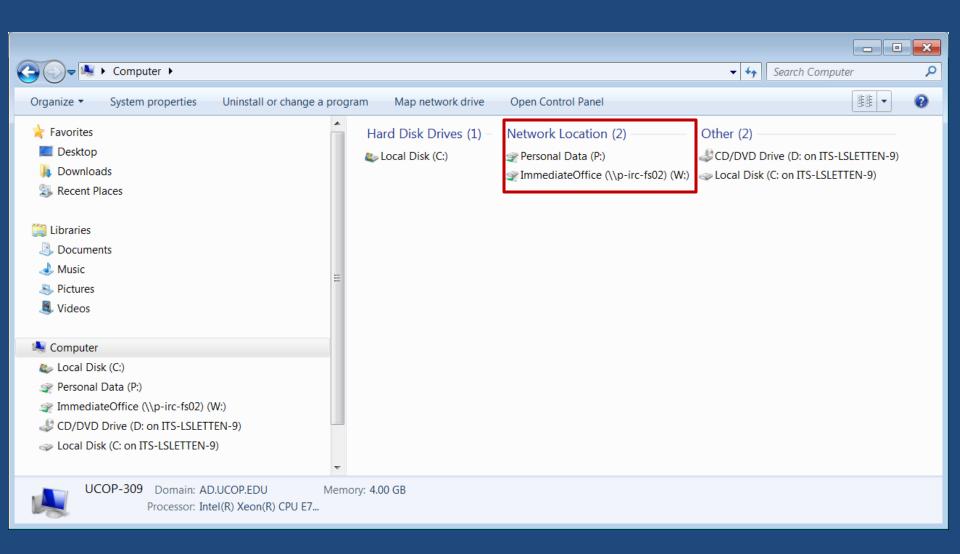
Places where Electronically Stored Information [ESI] is found

- PC desktop
- Storage devices
- Personal drive
- Network Shares
- SharePoint
- EDMS



What is a Shared Drive?

- Also known as a Network File Share or a Personal Data drive (P: drive).
- An area dedicated for files users create and share.
- Commonly where work product is stored.
- Files can be grouped together by content by function, task, work unit, etc.



Network File Shares

Allows users to:

- share files (documents, spreadsheets, images, video and/or audio files and databases) with others without sending through email or printing it out.
- make changes to files centrally, more collaboratively.

Shared Drives

- Studies have shown that a vast of amount of information resides on shared drives
- 80% of the information is unstructured

Proper recordkeeping system

- Grouped with related records,
- Retrievable,
- In a usable format,
- Accessible to those needing access,
- Secured from inappropriate access,
- Protected from inappropriate dissemination, modification or destruction, and
- Disposed of in accordance with the approved retention schedule.

Personal Data drive (P: drive)

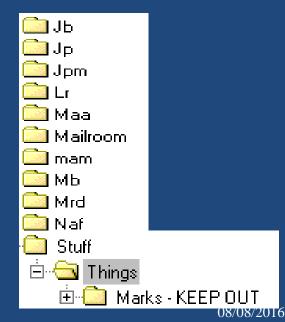
- In most cases, these are NOT proper recordkeeping systems because they do not allow access by other individuals who have a need for the records.
- This is a great place to store drafts of work product.
- For managers and supervisors, this may be the place to store documents which should not be accessed by others.

Benefits of Networked File Shares, aka Shared Drives

- Multiple users can access the record
- Controls can be put into place for who can access, modify or delete files
- Backed up
- With <u>proper</u> and <u>consistent management</u>, this type of shared drive <u>could</u> be a recordkeeping system for <u>some</u> records

Challenges when not managed

- Which is the Official Record? Which is a duplicate copy?
- Who is the owner of the official record?
- The records retention schedule is not followed.
- Files have strange and unrecognizable names.
- Access is not controlled.
- Digital hoarding happens
- Information can easily be lost



- Set up a new agreed-upon structure for managing new information as it is created
 - Decide which documents to file by case and which to file by subject
 - Decide on what folders you need
 - Avoid having folders 4-5 layers

- Establish some rules
 - Naming conventions for folders and files/documents
 - Who can add new folders
 - Who can delete folders
 - Who can access folders
 - Who can add documents
 - Who can modify documents
 - Who can delete documents

• Set things up so the mess does not continue, the framework should allow for easy purging

- Develop a clean-up plan
 - —Where is the mess
 - -Prioritize what to work on first

- Begin to deal with the old information
 - Document what is done so there is a reference point
 - Move those objects that are still used day to day to the new structure
 - Setting aside 10-15 minutes a day can begin to make a dent in getting ESI where it needs to be

- Once completed, do periodic audits to keep it maintained.
 - As a group, decide if adjustments need to be made

 Purge once a year in accordance with the UC records retention schedule.

The Devil is in the Details

- Set up a new agreed-upon structure for managing new information as it is created
 - Decide which documents to file by case
 and which to file by subject
 - Decide on what folders you need
 - Avoid having folders 4-5 layers

Case Files

- Majority of our records
- Records containing information on a specific project, action, event, person, place or thing

Subject Files

- General program and administrative
- Relate to general subjects not specific cases
- Lack obvious end or final action

Structure comes from classifying

- Apple
- Microwave Popcorn
- Coffee Creamers
- Creamed Corn
- Tomato Sauce
- Campbell's Chicken Noodle Soup
- Peaches Fruit Cup
- Canned Chicken
- Small Red Potato
- Smucker's Hot Caramel Sauce
- Fiber One Chewy Bar

There needs to be consensus

- 1. Apple
- 2. Microwave Popcorn
- 3. Coffee Creamers
- 4. Creamed Corn
- 5. Tomato Sauce
- 6. Campbell's Chicken Noodle Soup
- 7. Peaches Fruit Cup
- 8. Canned Chicken
- 9. Small Red Potato
- 10. Smucker's Hot Caramel Sauce
- 11. Fiber One Chewy Bar

- A. Fruit = items 1 and 7
- B. Snack = items 1, 2, 7, 11
- C. Refrigerated = item 1
- D. Pantry = items 2-11
- E. Coffee = item 3
- F. Vegetable = items 4, 5, 9
- G. Canned Food = items 4, 5, 6, 7
- H. Soup = item 6
- I. Canned Meat = item 8
- J. Dessert = item 10
- K. Others colors, requiring cooking or heating, eat with a utensil or with hands, etc.

Sample Agreed Upon Structure and Folder Names

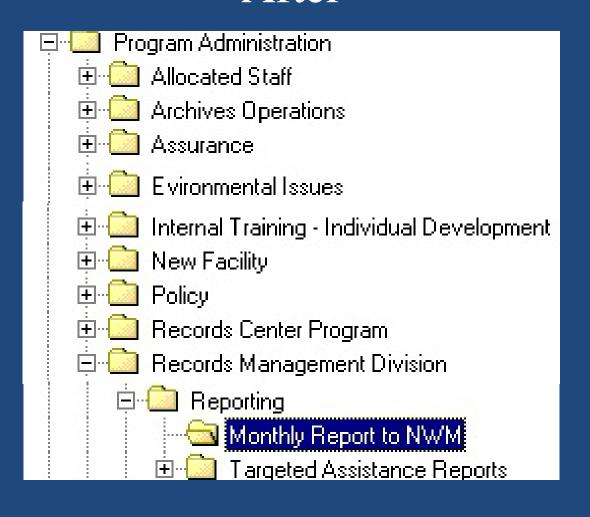
- Administrative
 - -Finance
 - —Payroll
 - -Personnel
 - -Policy
 - —Space planning

- Program Operations
 - -Records Management
 - Assistance
 - Workshops

Sample Folders After

Before





- Establish some rules
 - Naming conventions for folders and files/documents
 - Who can add new folders
 - Who can delete folders
 - Who can access folders
 - Who can add documents
 - Who can modify documents
 - Who can delete documents

File Naming

- Be consistent
- Use names to identify which is the official record
- Create unique names, simple and easy to understand
- As short as possible (<25 characters)
- Alphanumeric characters only avoid special characters such as ?/\$&%^\.<>

File Naming

- Use underscores _ and dashes to represent spaces
- Date standards, ie: YYYY-MM-DD (ISO 8601)
- Version numbers
- Leading zeros will help with sorting files
- Put the elements in logical order based on retrieval

The Importance of Conventions

- Dates 05032014, 05-03-14, 2014-05-03
- UC locations UC-OP, UCOP; Irvine, UCI, DC, UCDC
- Spaces or not With spaces, Nospaces
- Hyphens or not With-hyphens, No hyphens
- Underscores or not With_underscores, No underscores
- Abbreviations Jan., Feb.
- People's names First name Last name, Last name only
- Other Other????

 Set things up so the mess does not continue, the framework should allow for easy purging

- Develop a clean-up plan
 - —Where is the mess
 - -Prioritize what to work on first

- UCOP RM
 Less-Paper Paper-Less workgroup
 Purges
 Non-Records event
 Records Compliance Week
 ≥ 2014
 ≥ 2015
 Name
 - Date modified Size Type Reference on file shares Reference on file shares 8/3/2016 8:53 AM File folder Superseded Superseded 8/3/2016 8:54 AM File folder Tech Fair 8/3/2016 8:54 AM File folder Tech Fair Managing Electronically Stored Informati... 8/3/2016 8:49 AM Microsoft PowerP... 1,642 KB Presentation 1-2 pm - Sign In Sheet 08 0... 8/2/2016 9:32 AM Microsoft Word 97... 68 KB Presentation 4-5 pm - Sign In Sheet 08 0... 7/26/2016 1:55 PM Microsoft Word 97... 67 KB Presentation 230-330 pm - Sign In Sheet ... 7/19/2016 3:38 PM Microsoft Word 97... 67 KB Project Plan Microsoft Word D... 21 KB 8/1/2016 9:07 AM RCW 2016 flyer v03 7/18/2016 3:02 PM Adobe Acrobat D... 69 KB Recycle bin 7/20/2016 3:55 PM Adobe Acrobat D... 133 KB

7/19/2016 11:10 A...

8/2/2016 11:03 AM

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83 KB

115 KB

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Adobe Acrobat D...

- Begin to deal with the old information
 - Document what is done so there is a reference point
 - Move those objects that are still used day to day to the new structure
 - Setting aside 10-15 minutes a day can begin to make a dent in getting ESI where it needs to be

Moving Files

- Review any files stored in the old configuration
- Identify Official Records
- Use the records retention schedule to identify what needs to be retained, delete those with expired retention periods that are not under any records freeze

Moving Files

- Move things still needed (that really will be used)
- Move them to the proper folders in the "new" structure.
- Change names to match the new agreed upon naming conventions
- From then on, save new files in the new structure; do NOT continue to use the old structure!

What to keep

- Anything that you still need that is best left in electronic form so that it can updated and/or shared
- Consider moving these reference things into a central place where they can be easily identified as non-records that are used for reference and easily purged when no longer of value

Consider a Reference Library

- Things used for creating or updating other files. Photos, PowerPoint Slides, etc.
- Duplicate files that can be used differently from the "original."
- Anything that is still needed that is best left in electronic form so that it can updated and/or shared

What to put in the Reference Library?

- Photo files that are used to create other documents. Digital and scanned photos that everyone can access and use.
- Non-record electronic publications that can be accessed for research or in creating other documents
- Do NOT use the P Drive to file items that are already available on the Internet!

Purging Electronic Records

- Non-Records- <u>Delete</u>
 - Personal Files <u>Delete</u>
 - Informational/Reference Files (not considered record material) - <u>Delete</u> when no longer <u>needed</u>
- Work-Related Documents

What files to purge....

- Those no longer needed for reference; ones you thought you'd refer back to but never did.
- Duplications of things already on the P
 Drive
- Duplications of files on Inter-, Intranet sites.
- Extra versions of final documents, and extra versions of drafts that are no longer needed.

What to purge....

- Those records with lapsed retention periods and are no longer required to be kept.
- All records holds for the records have been lifted.

Strategies/Best Practices

- Once completed, do periodic audits to keep it maintained.
 - As a group, decide if adjustments need to be made.

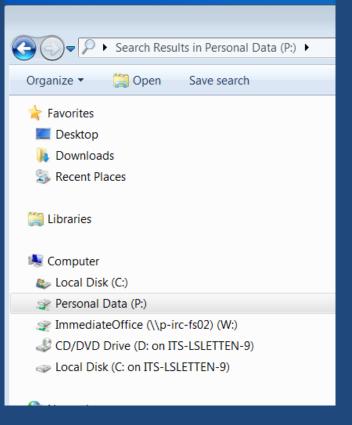
• Train staff on how to use the new system.

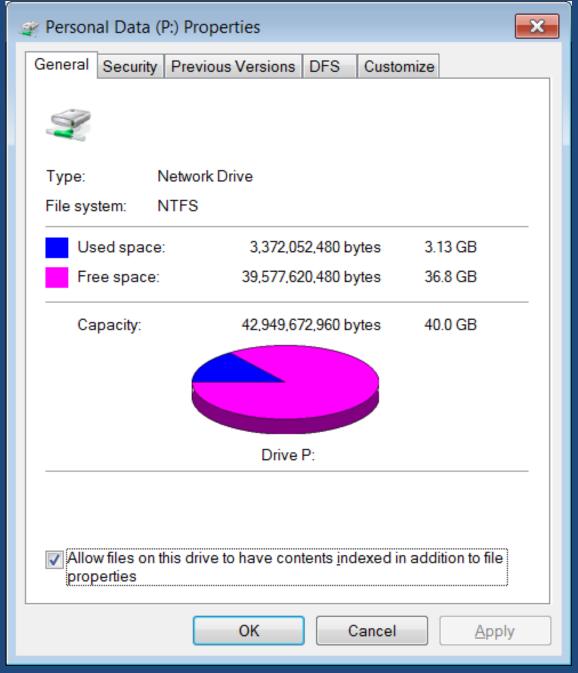
 Purge once a year in accordance with the UC records retention schedule.

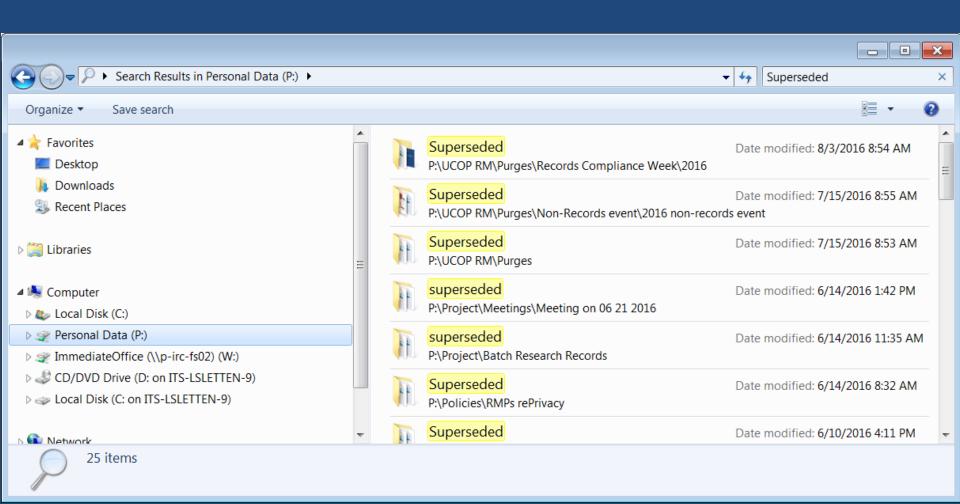
Strategies/Best Practices

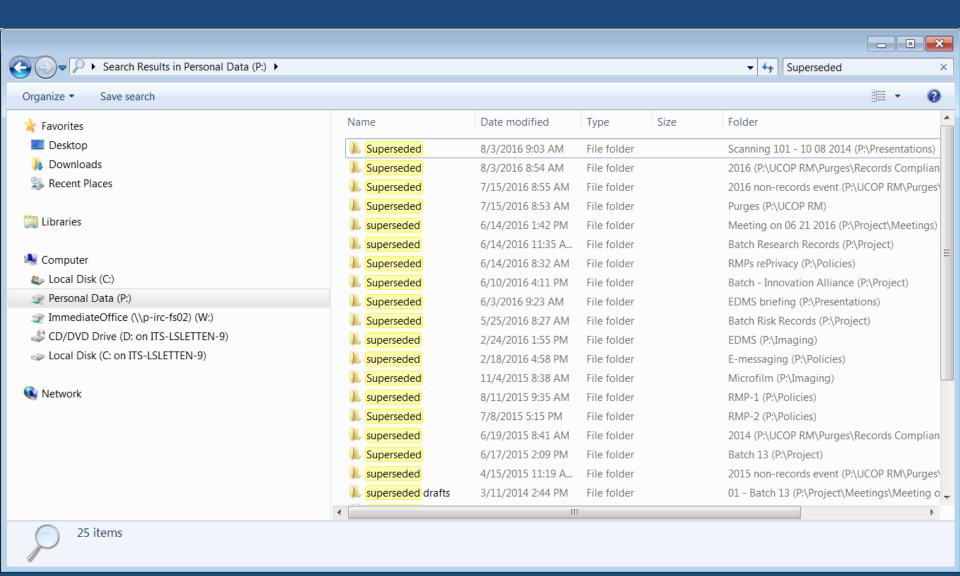
- When it is known that an employee is leaving:
 - Be sure they have turned over their records to someone on the team or their supervisor.
 - Have them delete their personal ESI.
 - Have them delete their non-records, if no longer needed by others in the office.

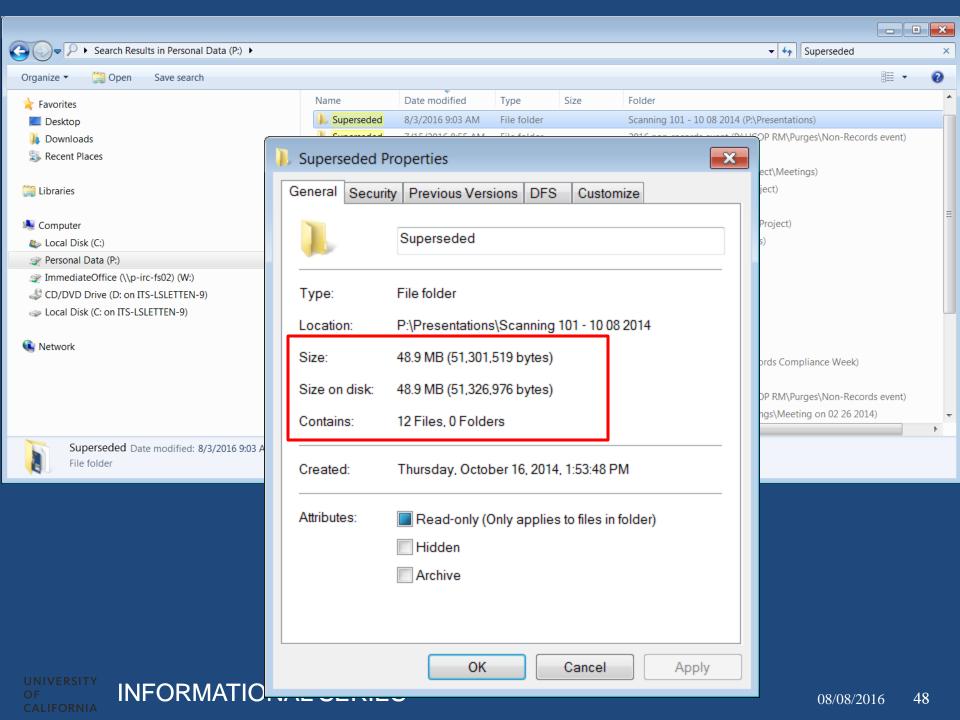
Here are some tips to help you manage your own drive

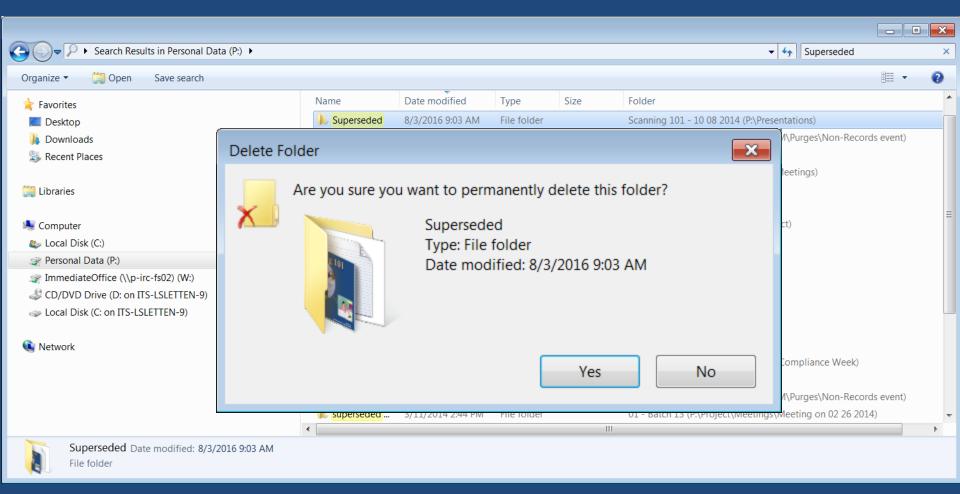


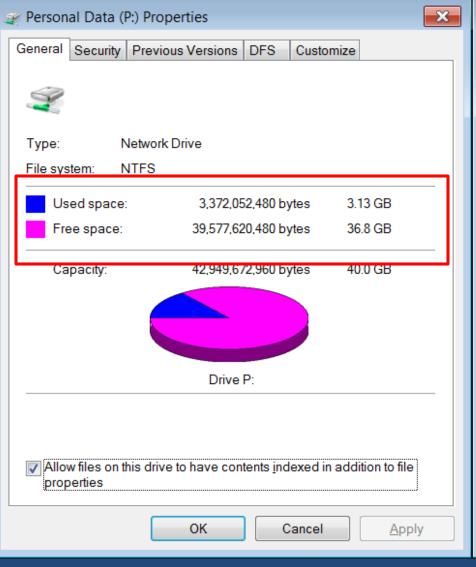


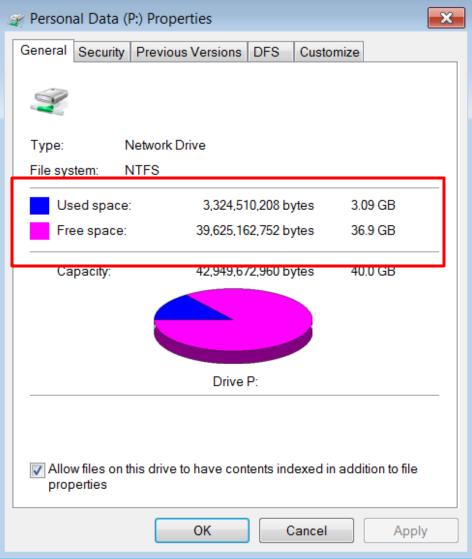






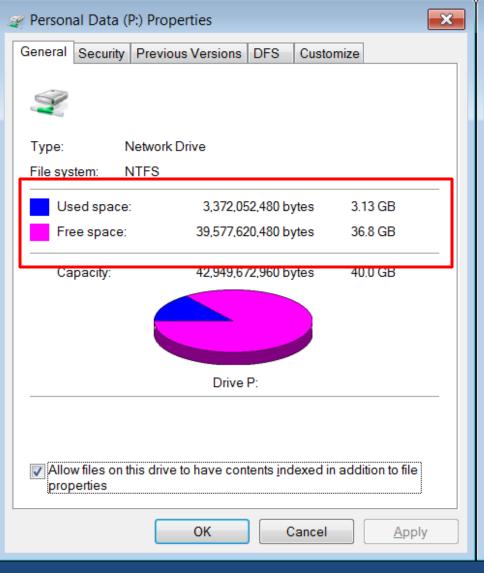


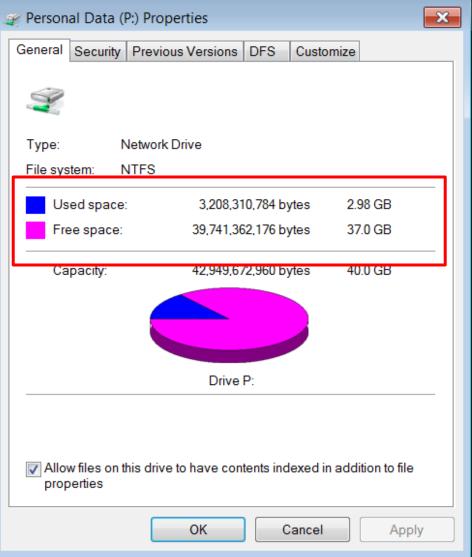




Before

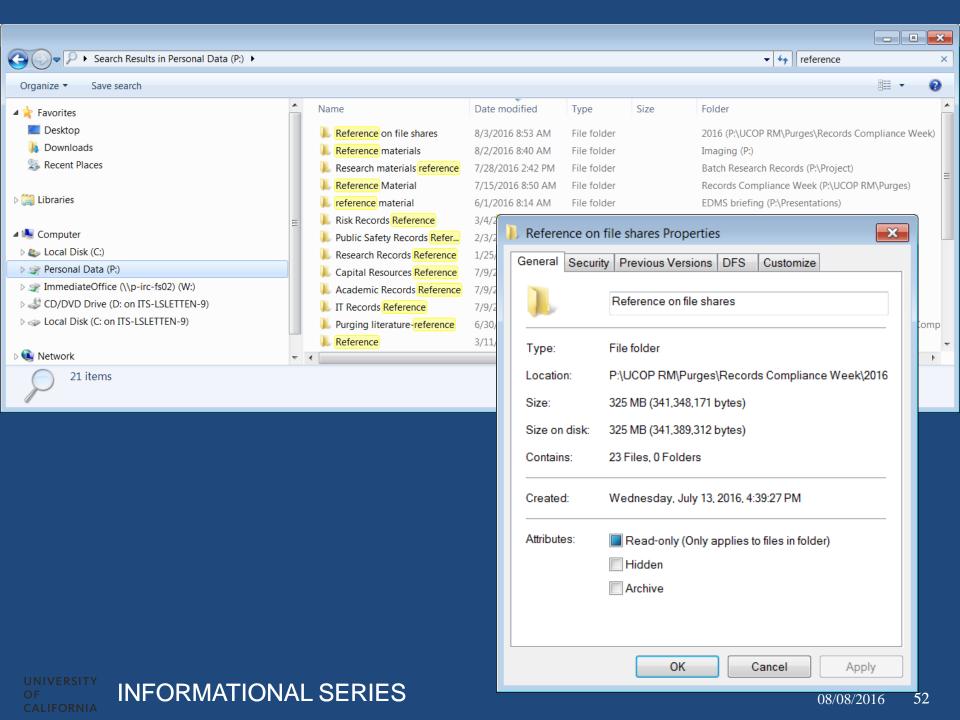
After





Before

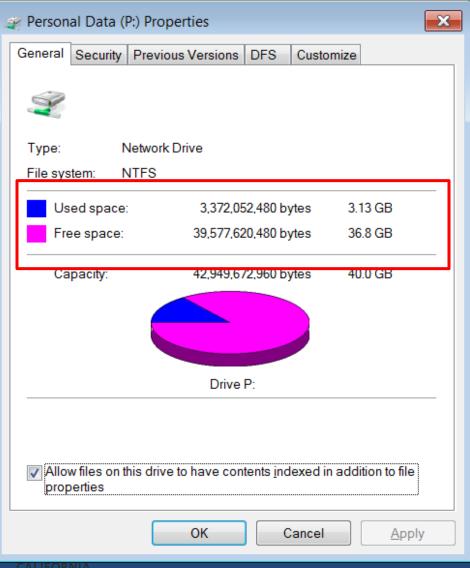
After

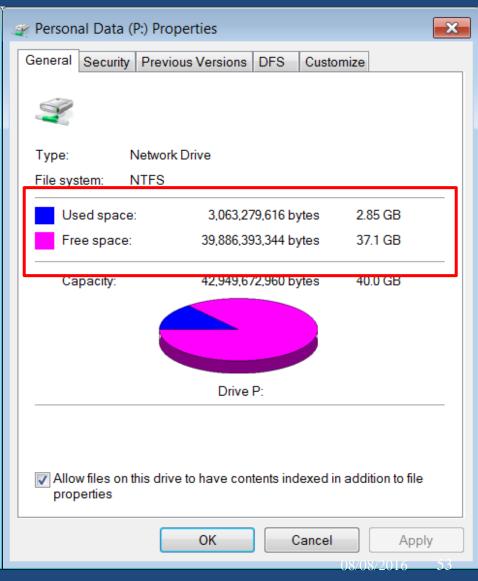


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Before

After





Benefits of Organizing Personal and Shared Drives

- Records are easily identified and can be found quickly
- Access to information is controlled according to records' content
- Records needed for Public Records Act Requests or discovery will be easier to locate

More Benefits

- Non-records and records with lapsed retention periods will be easy to find and delete during Records Compliance Week
- This provides another important step towards any electronic recordkeeping system implementation .

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