



Retaining and Preserving Federal Records in a Digital Environment: Background and Issues for Congress

Wendy Ginsberg
Analyst in American National Government

July 26, 2013

Congressional Research Service

7-5700

www.crs.gov

R43165

Summary

All federal departments and agencies create federal records “in connection with the transaction of public business.” The Federal Records Act, as amended (44 U.S.C. Chapters 21, 29, 31, and 33), requires executive branch departments and agencies to collect, retain, and preserve federal records, which provide the Administration, Congress, and the public with a history of public-policy execution and its results.

Increasing use of e-mail, social media, and other electronic media has prompted a proliferation of record creation in the federal government. The variety of electronic platforms used to create federal records, however, may complicate the technologies needed to capture and retain them. It is also unclear whether the devices and applications that agencies currently use to create and retain records will be viable in perpetuity—making access to federal records over time increasingly complicated, costly, and potentially impossible.

In recent years, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) reported records management deficiencies at federal agencies. NARA, which has government-wide records management responsibilities, found 45% of agencies were at high risk of mismanaging their records. Agencies’ inability to comply with federal recordkeeping laws and responsibilities may make it difficult for NARA to predict future federal archiving needs because officials may not anticipate the true volume of records, nor will they know the variety of platforms used to create those records.

The executive branch has taken steps to clarify records management responsibilities and attempted to improve recordkeeping administration. In August 2012, for example, NARA and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) jointly released a directive providing agencies with a framework for managing federal records, including both paper and electronic records.

Yet, challenges remain. Congress may have an interest in overseeing whether agencies are appropriately capturing and maintaining their federal records. Additionally, Congress may choose to revisit the laws that govern federal recordkeeping to address the variety of platforms used to create federal records. Congress may also choose to ensure that such records will be accessible to the public in perpetuity. Moreover, with the increase in the creation and use of electronic records, Congress may have an interest in examining whether agencies are taking appropriate steps to ensure the authenticity and trustworthiness of the electronic documents they create and preserve.

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Contemporary Federal Records: The Challenges of Multiple Platforms.....	3
Multiple Platforms.....	4
Platforms for Records Creation.....	4
Complications of Records Management with Multiple Platforms.....	6
The Obama Administration’s Recordkeeping Initiative.....	7
The “Managing Government Records” Memorandum.....	7
OMB’s and NARA’s Records Management Directive.....	8
Measuring the Increasing Number of Federal Records.....	9
Incomplete Data on Federal Electronic Records.....	10
The Presidential Records Proxy.....	12
Electronic Records: Policy Concerns and Potential Policy Options.....	14
Agency Activities.....	15
The Collection and Retention of Mixed Platform Records.....	15
Ensuring the Trustworthiness of Electronic Records.....	16
Understanding and Preparing for the Risks of Using Electronic Platforms.....	17
Financial Resources.....	17

Tables

Table 1. The Number of Electronic Records Series and Systems Approved by NARA.....	11
Table 2. Electronic Records Transferred to NARA.....	12

Contacts

Author Contact Information.....	18
---------------------------------	----

Introduction

In the course of executing their missions, all federal departments and agencies create federal records. Federal records are defined in the Federal Records Act (FRA)¹ to include “all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics . . . in connection with the transaction of public business.”² The FRA requires federal departments and agencies to collect, retain, and preserve their records—thus providing Congress, the executive branch, and the public with a history of public-policy execution and its results.³

The FRA, as amended, requires agencies to “make and preserve” records that document the “organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government.”⁴ Agencies are to use “standards, procedures, and techniques designed to improve the management of records, promote the maintenance and security of records deemed appropriate for preservation, and facilitate the segregation and disposal of records of temporary value.”⁵ Pursuant to the FRA, agencies are to work with the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to create records schedules that permit agencies to dispose of records of temporary value properly and to preserve those with permanent value to the government and the public.⁶

In August 2012, NARA and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) jointly released a directive to federal departments and agencies.⁷ Among other requirements, the “Managing Government Records Directive” instructed each department and agency to designate a Senior Agency Official (SAO) “to oversee a review of their records management program.”⁸ The memorandum addressed the management of federal records in all formats, but specifically

¹ 44 U.S.C. Chapters 21, 29, 31, and 33.

² 44 U.S.C. §3301.

³ The FRA does not apply to the records of Congress, the Supreme Court, or the President. Congressional records might include materials created by Members of Congress as well as House and Senate committees and officers. Additionally, the floor proceedings of each chamber are considered congressional records. Supreme Court records might include filings, court opinions, records of verdicts, and transcripts. The authorities and practices governing the collection of, retention of, and access to these records are beyond the scope of this report. For background on the collection and retention of presidential records, see CRS Report R40238, *The Presidential Records Act: Background and Recent Issues for Congress*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

⁴ 44 U.S.C. §3101.

⁵ 44 U.S.C. §3102.

⁶ For more information on the laws and regulations that govern the collection and preservation of records generally, see CRS Report R43072, *Common Questions About Federal Records and Related Agency Requirements*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

⁷ The Office of Management and Budget and the National Archives and Records Administration, *Managing Government Records Directive*, Washington, DC, August 24, 2012 (hereinafter *Managing Government Records Directive*), at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2012/m-12-18.pdf>. The directive was required by a Presidential Memorandum on “Managing Government Records,” which expressed similar ideas and themes. See White House Office of the Press Secretary, *Presidential Memorandum Managing Government Records*, Washington, DC, November 28, 2011, at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/11/28/presidential-memorandum-managing-government-records>.

⁸ *Managing Government Records Directive*, at 2.1.

acknowledged the challenges presented by the use of emerging technologies to create and maintain records.⁹

Congress may have an interest in overseeing whether agencies are appropriately capturing and maintaining all federal records. The proliferation of electronic records produced using numerous digital technologies and platforms may make it costly, time consuming, and technically difficult for agencies to comply with the FRA. With the increase in the creation and use of electronic records, Congress may have an interest in examining whether agencies are taking appropriate steps to ensure the authenticity and trustworthiness of the documents they create and preserve.

Congress may seek to ensure that agencies are collecting and maintaining records in all formats using methods that will ensure they are accessible to the public in perpetuity.¹⁰ Broadly, the management of federal records in a digital environment may prompt a series of policy questions for Congress, including the following:

- Are agencies appropriately collecting and retaining records in compliance with federal law?
- Will digital and electronic records created today be accessible in the future?
- What policies or actions might be needed to ensure that digital federal records are authentic, authoritative expressions of government deliberation or action?
- What are the costs to the federal government if agencies are not appropriately preserving records?

This report provides background and information on the increasing volume of electronic records and the variety of platforms used to create them. It then presents data on agencies' increasing use of electronic media to create federal records and examines the potential implications of increasing creation and use of electronic mediums, including the complications of mixed platforms, the difficulties of ensuring a record's trustworthiness, and understanding and preparing for the risks of using electronic platforms. The report also details and analyzes actions by the Administration of President Barack Obama to streamline and clarify agencies' recordkeeping responsibilities—with a focus on electronic records.

This report does not address all government records issues, such as the collection, preservation of, and access to Presidential records.¹¹ This report also does not provide details about the collection and retention of federal records, generally.¹² Related topics, such as the laws governing access to federal records and meetings, as well as background on federal information classification policies,

⁹ This report addresses federal records, generally, with a focus on electronic records—regardless of whether the records were born digital or were originally produced in a paper format and later digitized. When discussing electronic records, the report includes any electronic information that would qualify as a record pursuant to the FRA regardless of its origins. For more information on the FRA, see CRS Report R43072, *Common Questions About Federal Records and Related Agency Requirements*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

¹⁰ NARA's mission statement includes the following language: "We ensure continuing access to the essential documentation of the rights of American citizens and the actions of their government," at U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, "About the National Archives," at <http://www.archives.gov/about/info/mission.html>.

¹¹ For information on the collection and retention of presidential records, see CRS Report R40238, *The Presidential Records Act: Background and Recent Issues for Congress*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

¹² For information on agencies' federal recordkeeping responsibilities, CRS Report R43072, *Common Questions About Federal Records and Related Agency Requirements*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

are beyond the scope of this report, but are addressed in other Congressional Research Service products.¹³

Contemporary Federal Records: The Challenges of Multiple Platforms

The contemporary challenges government agencies face in creating and retaining records resemble those discussed and debated prior to the enactment of the FRA in 1950.¹⁴ The act was prompted in part by the recommendations of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.¹⁵ The commission researched and provided recommendations on a wide variety of public policies and found that “revolutionary mechanization, specialization, and duplication in recordmaking and recordkeeping” had prompted records to “accumulate in admittedly fantastic quantities” that could be “maintained only at excessive costs.”¹⁶ The FRA addressed many of the concerns expressed by the commission and provided the Administrator of the GSA the authority to “make provisions for the economical and efficient management of records of Federal agencies.”¹⁷ New and emerging technologies have continuously allowed federal agencies to create and accumulate more records, complicating and adding costs to record collection, retention, and preservation.

¹³ See, for example, CRS Report 97-71, *Access to Government Information In the United States: A Primer*, by Wendy Ginsberg; CRS Report R41528, *Classified Information Policy and Executive Order 13526*, by Kevin R. Kosar; CRS Report R41933, *The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): Background and Policy Options for the 113th Congress*, by Wendy Ginsberg; and CRS Report R40520, *Federal Advisory Committees: An Overview*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

¹⁴ P.L. 81-754, Title V; 64 Stat. 583. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (P.L. 81-152) is also a foundational federal recordkeeping law. P.L. 81-152 established the General Services Administration (GSA) and authorized the Administrator of GSA to create surveys of government records, records management, and disposal practices—and collect reports from federal agencies on identical data; to promote improved records management practices and controls within agencies; and to report to Congress and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now the Office of Management and Budget) on the results of such activities. P.L. 81-152 also moved the National Archives Establishment (now NARA) to within the newly established GSA. The GSA Administrator assigned the National Archivist the recordkeeping duties associated with P.L. 81-152. Pursuant to the National Archives and Records Administration Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-497), NARA returned to independent agency status on April 1, 1985, retaining its recordkeeping duties.

¹⁵ P.L. 80-162; 61 Stat. 246. The commission was widely referred to as the Hoover Commission, after its chairman, former President Herbert Hoover.

¹⁶ The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, “Appendix C,” in *Records Management in the United States Government: A Report with Recommendations* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1949), p. 4. The commission made three general recommendations:

- “That a Federal Records Administration be established and that the existing National Archives establishment become an integral part thereof;
- That a law to be cited as the “Federal Records Management Act of 1949” be enacted to provide for the creation, preservation, management, and disposal of records of the United States Government; and
- That a minimum program for records management be required in each department and agency of the United States Government.” (Ibid. p. 7)

More detailed recommendations on how to accomplish the general recommendations were also provided in the commission’s report.

¹⁷ P.L. 81-754, §5(d); 64 Stat. 585.

Multiple Platforms

Currently, most of the records created by federal agencies are “born digital,” meaning they are not produced in a tangible, paper-based format. These records are machine-readable, electronic records—whether produced via e-mail, word processing, social media, websites, databases, or other applications.¹⁸ Digital creation has allowed agencies to create records and provide information in a variety of new formats, but has also presented challenges to recordkeeping processes. The variety of applications and platforms used to create, transmit, and store records may complicate how agencies manage, retain, and retrieve their records. It is unclear, for example whether the devices and applications agencies currently use to create and retain digital records will be viable over long periods of time and ensure enduring access to government information. NARA has stated that it is “evolving its information management strategy” to make its holdings “available in perpetuity.”¹⁹ Existing scholarship, however, suggests that perpetual access to electronic records is difficult and inherently challenging.²⁰

Current records management approaches—which involve updating digital government information as formats and platforms change,²¹ taking “snapshots” of websites or printing e-mails,²² and using RSS feeds²³ or other aggregating technologies to capture electronic content²⁴—suggest that no long-term solutions comparable to the retention of paper records have been identified. New recordkeeping technologies may emerge and existing technologies may become less expensive, which could make electronic recordkeeping less expensive overtime. Conversely, enduring access to the various formats of digital federal records might, over time, become increasingly complicated, costly, and problematic.

Platforms for Records Creation

In recent years, the number of platforms—specifically online and electronic platforms—that agencies employ to create records has rapidly increased. On October 20, 2010, NARA released a

¹⁸ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *The Strategic Plan of the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration 2006-2016*, p. 5 at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/strategic-plan/2009/nara-strategic-plan-2009-2016-update.pdf>; and U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Preserving the Past to Protect Our Future: National Archives and Records Administration 2012 Performance and Accountability Report*, pp. 8-9, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2012/par-complete.pdf>.

¹⁹ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *FY2013 Congressional Justification*, February 13, 2012, p. OE-16, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-budget/2013-performance-budget.pdf>.

²⁰ Jeremy Leighton John, for example, wrote that unintentional and sometimes unnoticed changes to electronic records as well as potential document corruption can irreparably modify a record. See Jeremy Leighton John, “The Future of Saving Our Past,” *Nature*, June 11, 2009, vol. 459, pp. 775-776. Others with related concerns include Charles Levi, “Five Hundred 5.25-inch Discs and One (Finicky) Machine: A Report on a Legacy E-Records Pilot Project at the Archives of Ontario,” *Archivaria*, vol. 72 (Fall 2011), pp. 239-246; and Laura Carroll, et al., “A Comprehensive Approach to Born-Digital Archives,” *Archivaria*, vol. 72 (Fall 2011), pp. 61-92.

²¹ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Guidance on Managing Records in Web 2.0/Social Media Platforms*, Washington, DC, October 20, 2010, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/bulletins/2011/2011-02.html>.

²² *Ibid.* See also U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, “NARA Guidance on Managing Web Records,” January 2005, §§3.2-3.3, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/policy/managing-web-records.html#3.0>.

²³ *Ibid.* RSS, or “Really Simple Syndication,” is “an application that provides a mechanism for ‘pushing’ or ‘feeding’ content ... to subscribing consumers on the web.” (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, “Implications of New Technologies on NARA Web Guidance,” at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/initiatives/web-tech.html>.)

²⁴ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Guidance on Managing Records in Web 2.0/Social Media Platforms*.

bulletin that defined social media and other electronic and online platforms that federal agencies employ.²⁵ The bulletin said social media and other electronic platforms are created to “connect people to government and to share information (e.g., providing information or promoting discussion about the agency, soliciting responses from the public, recruiting personnel, and providing collaborative space to work in new ways).”²⁶ The bulletin organized the platforms as follows:

Web Publishing: Platforms used to create, publish, and reuse content.

- Microblogging (Twitter, Plurk)
- Blogs (WordPress, Blogger)
- Wikis (Wikispaces, PBWiki)
- Mashups (Google Maps, popurls)

Social Networking: Platforms used to provide interactions and collaboration among users.

- Social networking tools (Facebook, LinkedIn)
- Social bookmarks (Delicious, Digg)
- Virtual worlds (Second Life, OpenSim)
- Crowdsourcing/Social voting (IdeaScale, Chaordix)

File Sharing/Storage: Platforms used to share files and host content storage.

- Photo libraries (Flickr, Picasa)
- Video sharing (YouTube, Vimeo)
- Storage (Google Docs, Drop.io)
- Content management (SharePoint, Drupal).²⁷

Not all content created using these platforms necessarily qualifies as federal records. NARA provides agencies with a “non-exhaustive list” of five questions to help determine whether particular content is a federal record:

1. Is the information unique and not available anywhere else?
2. Does it contain evidence of an agency’s policies, business, mission, etc.?
3. Is this tool being used in relation to the agency’s work?
4. Is use of the tool authorized by the agency?
5. Is there a business need for the information?²⁸

²⁵ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Guidance on Managing Records in Web 2.0/Social Media Platforms*, Washington, DC, October 20, 2010, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/bulletins/2011/2011-02.html>.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *NARA Bulletin 2011-2: Guidance on Managing Records in Web 2.0/Social Media Platforms*, Washington, DC, October 20, 2010, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/bulletins/2011/2011-02.html>.

Answering “yes” to any one of the questions above, according to NARA, likely means the content qualifies as a federal record.²⁹ In many cases, social media and other electronic platforms duplicate or “re-post” content that can be found elsewhere in agency records. Such duplicative content, therefore, may not qualify as a federal record.³⁰

Complications of Records Management with Multiple Platforms

Some challenges related to the federal government’s management of electronic records have been identified. In 2008, for example, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) determined that “e-mail records were not being appropriately identified and preserved” at certain federal agencies.³¹ In June 2010, according to testimony from GAO officials, federal records management “has received low priority within the federal government,” and that the creation of “[h]uge volumes of electronic information” posed a “major challenge” in agency record management.³² GAO noted that poor federal records management could leave the government “exposed to legal liabilities, and historical records of vital interest could be lost forever.”³³ GAO added that “poorly managed records risk increased costs” for agencies when they search for records to respond to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests or “litigation-related discovery actions.”³⁴

In May 2011, NARA published a report on agencies’ self-assessments of their recordkeeping that found 90% of agencies had a moderate to high risk of records mismanagement.³⁵ More specifically, the report found that 45% of agencies had records management programs with “moderate risk” and another 45% had records management programs with “high risk” of records mismanagement.³⁶

In June 2011, GAO found that many agencies lacked a formal policy on how to capture and maintain federal records created on social media.³⁷

(...continued)

²⁸ Ibid., p. 2.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Federal Records: Agencies Face Challenges in Managing E-Mail*, GAO-08-699T, April 23, 2008, preliminary findings, at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/120/119711.pdf>.

³² U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Information Management: The Challenges of Maintaining Electronic Records*, GAO-10-838T, June 17, 2010, at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/130/124883.pdf>, p. 17.

³³ Ibid, p. 2. NARA’s bulletin on social media requires agencies to “ensure records management guidance is included in social media policies and procedures.” The bulletin further encourages agencies to “consult with one another ... so that records management issues can be addressed prior to rolling out new web 2.0/social media platforms.” (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *NARA Bulletin 2011-2: Guidance on Managing Records in Web 2.0/Social Media Platforms*, Washington, DC, October 20, 2010.)

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *2010 Records Management Self-Assessment Report*, Washington, DC, May 1, 2012, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/resources/self-assessment.html>, pp. v-2 - v-11. The study included 247 respondent agencies.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Social Media: Federal Agencies Need Policies and Procedures for Managing and Protecting Information They Access and Disseminate*, GAO-11-605, June 2011, at <http://gao.gov/assets/330/320244.pdf>.

The Obama Administration's Recordkeeping Initiative

The "Managing Government Records" Memorandum

On November 28, 2011, President Barack Obama issued a memorandum on "Managing Government Records."³⁸ Within it, the President stated that "well managed" federal records could help agencies "to assess the impact of programs, to reduce redundant efforts, to save money, and to share knowledge within and across their organizations."³⁹ The memorandum pointed to technology as complicating records management:

[d]ecades of technological advances have transformed agency operations, creating challenges and opportunities for agency records management. Greater reliance on electronic communication and systems has radically increased the volume and diversity of information that agencies must manage.... [I]f records management policies and practices are not updated for a digital age, the surge in information could overwhelm agency systems, leading to higher costs and lost records.⁴⁰

Pursuant to the memorandum, agencies were given 30 days to designate "a senior agency official to supervise" the creation and submission of a report on agency plans for electronic recordkeeping.⁴¹

Additionally agencies were given 120 days to create and submit a report to NARA and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on agency plans for electronic recordkeeping.⁴² The agency reports were required to

- describe the agency's plans to improve or maintain its records management program, with particular focus on electronic records;
- identify any "provisions or omissions" in statutes, regulations, or guidance that "pose an obstacle to the agency's adoption of sound, cost-effective records management policies and practices"; and
- identify policies or programs that could assist the agency's efforts "to improve records management."⁴³

The memorandum directed NARA officials, within 120 days after collection of the agency reports, to coordinate with the Director of OMB to "issue a Records Management Directive that

³⁸ The White House, *Managing Government Records*, Presidential Memorandum to heads of executive departments and agencies, Washington, DC, November 28, 2011, at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/11/28/presidential-memorandum-managing-government-records>. The memorandum was developed in reference to Executive Order 13589, which directed agencies to "promote efficient and effective spending."

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

directs agency heads to take specific steps to reform and improve records management policies and practices within their agency.”⁴⁴

OMB’s and NARA’s Records Management Directive

On August 24, 2012, the Director of OMB and the Archivist jointly released the *Managing Government Records Directive*.⁴⁵ The directive’s introduction lists three expected benefits of the initiative:

- improved performance and promotion of openness and accountability by better documenting agency actions and decisions;
- improved identification of records that have permanent historical value as well as improved transfer of those records to NARA; and
- assistance to executive departments and agencies in minimizing costs and operating more efficiently.⁴⁶

The directive requires agencies to focus on two goals:

- requiring electronic recordkeeping to ensure transparency, efficiency, and accountability; and
- demonstrating compliance with federal records management statutes and regulations.

To execute the first goal, by December 31, 2019, agencies were directed to manage and retain electronic records in electronic formats—as opposed to paper formats—“to the fullest extent possible.”⁴⁷ In addition, agencies were directed to manage both permanent and temporary email records in an accessible electronic format by December 31, 2016.⁴⁸

The directive reinforced the President’s 2011 memorandum by instructing agencies to designate a senior agency official (SAO) charged with oversight of recordkeeping and disposal.⁴⁹ The directive requires that agency records officers receive NARA certification in records training and to ensure that all records of permanent utility to the federal government are “identified for transfer and reported to NARA.”⁵⁰ Agencies were also instructed to “establish a method to inform

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Jeffrey D. Zients, Acting Director of OMB, and David S. Ferriero, Archivist of the United States, *Managing Government Records Directive*, Jointly Issued by the Office of Management and Budget and the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC, August 24, 2012, at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2012/m-12-18.pdf>.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 1.

⁴⁷ Ibid., Part I, Section 1.1. The memorandum also said agencies should “consider the benefits of digitizing permanent records created in hard-copy format or other analog formats (e.g., microfiche, microfilm, analog video, analog audio).”

⁴⁸ Ibid., Part I, Section 1.2. Pursuant to the memorandum, email systems are to support “records management and litigation requirements.”

⁴⁹ Ibid., Part I, Section 2.1. The SAO was to be designated by November 15, 2012.

⁵⁰ Ibid. The Federal Records Act requires agencies to identify and report records of long-term interest to NARA. (36 C.F.R. §1220.18).

all employees of their records management responsibilities in law and policy, and develop suitable records management training for appropriate staff.”⁵¹

Pursuant to the directive, by December 31, 2013, NARA is to revise its guidance to agencies on how to transfer permanent electronic records to NARA. NARA is also required to create new federal agency guidance “for managing, disposing, and transferring email.”⁵² Additionally, the directive required NARA and agency officials to investigate methods to collaborate with the private sector to find ways to automate record collection and management.⁵³ The directive required NARA, by December 31, 2013, to describe methods to automate the records management of email, social media, and other electronic platforms.⁵⁴ NARA is also required to improve the current methods to streamline the process for the disposition of records to NARA as well as the management of temporary records.

Pursuant to the guidance, the Archivist is to hold periodic meetings with the agency-appointed SAOs to “discuss progress in the implementation” of the directive, and to establish a community of information technology scholars and legal counsel to propose additional guidance, create training, and find new electronic records management tools.⁵⁵

The guidance directs the Office of Personnel Management to “establish a formal records management occupational series,” which would create specific federal job titles for records management purposes.⁵⁶

Measuring the Increasing Number of Federal Records

A single record can take many forms, such as a sheet of paper, several linear feet of paper, a map, a digital document, a vast database, or a VHS videocassette. Each type of record requires particular archival responsibilities and presents unique challenges to ensure its perpetual retrieval.

As noted above, agencies are required to collect, retain, and schedule for disposal or permanent retention all series of records regardless of format. Agencies may not destroy “or permanently transfer any record to NARA unless it has been scheduled.”⁵⁷ The scheduling requirement provides NARA with an estimate of the records series maintained by each federal agency.⁵⁸

⁵¹ Ibid., Part I, Section 2.4.

⁵² Ibid., Part II, Section A2.

⁵³ Ibid., Part II, Section A3.1.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid., Section B1 and B2.

⁵⁶ Ibid., Section B3.

⁵⁷ U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Information Management: The Challenges of Managing Electronic Records*, GAO-10-838T, June 17, 2010, p. 3. For more information about the records management and disposal process, see CRS Report R43072, *Common Questions About Federal Records and Related Agency Requirements*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

⁵⁸ According to NARA, A *series* “is a group of records arranged according to a filing system or kept together because they relate to a particular subject or function, result from the same activity, document a specific kind of transaction, take a particular physical form, or have some other relationship arising out of their creation, receipt, or use, such as (continued...)”

Incomplete Data on Federal Electronic Records

In its *Electronic Records Project Summary Report for FY2005–FY2009*, NARA wrote that “[w]ith the volume and complexity of e-records increasing each year, it continues to be a challenge for both NARA and [f]ederal agencies to keep pace with the requirements to identify, schedule, and transfer to NARA all existing e-records.”⁵⁹

Every year, NARA requests that agencies complete a records management self-assessment. In NARA’s FY2011 summary of agencies’ self-assessments (the most recent self-assessment available),⁶⁰ NARA found that 112 executive- and legislative-branch agencies (of 247 respondent agencies) operated records management programs at “high risk” of mismanaging their records.⁶¹ Additionally, NARA’s summary of the self-assessments found, among other things,

- most agencies do not have adequate controls for major activities of their records management programs; and
- many records management staff have insufficient knowledge and understanding of electronic records, which leads to the continued implementation of poor recordkeeping practices.⁶²

NARA, therefore, may not know the true volume of the universe of federal records. Nonetheless, the data NARA provides on federal agency records demonstrate an increase in agencies’ scheduling of electronic records series.

NARA’s data on federal records demonstrate a trending increase in agency records scheduling and records transfers, but the information may not be the most precise tool to help NARA predict the volume of records and the variety of platforms it should anticipate. Some records schedules provide only information on the records series that agencies maintain, and not the precise volume of records contained in those series.⁶³ Additionally, records series may not identify the precise

(...continued)

restrictions on access and use.”(U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Disposition of Federal Records: A Records Management Handbook*, p. 41, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/pdf/dfr-2000.pdf>.)

⁵⁹ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *NARA’s Electronic Records Project*, Summary Report FY2005-FY2009, p. 13, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/resources/e-records-report.pdf>

⁶⁰ On June 4, 2012, NARA announced the release of its survey tool for the 2012 records self-assessment. Agencies were required to provide federal records self-assessments using the tool, by June 29, 2012. NARA announced that it planned to verify agency responses to the self-assessments and publish a “comprehensive report ... later in FY2013.” U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, “2012 Records Management Self-Assessment Opens Today,” at <http://blogs.archives.gov/records-express/2012/06/04/2012-records-management-self-assessment-opens-today/>.

⁶¹ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *2011 Records Management Self-Assessment Report*, 2011, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/resources/self-assessment-2011.pdf>. The self-assessment is one of several methods that NARA uses to conduct oversight of agencies’ records management programs. Other methods include inspections, electronic records scheduling reports, and other data-collection actions. In FY2011, 247 agencies (out of 276 who were asked) responded to NARA’s request for information.

⁶² *Ibid.*, p. 1. In its examination of responses directly addressing electronic recordkeeping in agencies, NARA found that a “significant number of agencies do not have ... procedures in place to ensure that electronic records are retrievable and usable to conduct agency business.” (*Ibid.*, p. 23.)

⁶³ According to NARA, agencies may include the volume of records in a records schedule. Additionally, agencies may include the platform on which records are created. Information provided to CRS from NARA via e-mail on June 21, 2013.

platform used to create the records in that series.⁶⁴ Moreover, the electronic records transferred to NARA from FY2005 through FY2012 may be as many as 30 years old—created prior to the ubiquitous use of electronic platforms. These data, therefore, may not reflect the volumes of records created and platforms used today.

In June 2010, NARA reported that between FY2005 and FY2009 it approved records schedules for 2,404 series⁶⁵ or systems of electronic records, with a general trend toward more approvals over time. For example, in FY2005, NARA reported 80 approvals of electronic records series and systems and 794 in FY2009 (see **Table 1**).⁶⁶ In 2011, NARA approved schedules for 1,031 electronic records series or systems, the most records schedules NARA has approved in a single fiscal year.⁶⁷ Approvals, however, did not always increase over time. For example, in FY2012, NARA approved 418 records series and systems, which was 613 (59.5%) fewer than in FY2011.⁶⁸ According to NARA, its FY2012 goal of approving 1,134 records series and systems was not achieved because it used staff to reduce an existing records scheduling backlog.⁶⁹

**Table 1. The Number of Electronic Records Series and Systems Approved by NARA
FY2005–FY2012**

Fiscal Year	Number of Electronic Records Series and Systems Approved by NARA
2005	80
2006	612
2007	423
2008	495
2009	794
2010	820
2011	1,031
2012	418 ^a

Source: Data for the electronic records series and systems for FY2005 through FY2009 are taken from U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *NARA’s Electronic Records Project, Summary Report FY2005-FY2009*,

⁶⁴ Pursuant to NARA Bulletin 2012-03, agencies can provide records to NARA in any form, “paper, audio-visual formats, or electronic.” See U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, “NARA Bulletin 2012-03,” at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/bulletins/2012/2012-03.html>.

⁶⁵ According to NARA, “A series of records were accumulated and used together for a specific purpose, during a distinct period of time, and the records in a series are usually arranged in a particular order.” (See U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, “How Records Are Grouped,” at <http://www.archives.gov/research/start/how-records-grouped.html>).

⁶⁶ For more information on records schedules and records transfers to NARA, see CRS Report R43072, *Common Questions About Federal Records and Related Agency Requirements*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

⁶⁷ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2011*, p. 92, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2011/par-complete.pdf>.

⁶⁸ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2012*, p. 97, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2012/par-complete.pdf>.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* NARA categorizes any record schedule at least two years old as backlogged. In FY2012, NARA reduced its existing record schedule backlog from 210 schedules to 29 schedules. At the beginning of FY2013, the backlog was 90 record schedules. NARA plans to eliminate the backlog from April 1, 2013, through June 1, 2013, by changing procedures and approaches to records scheduling, including the creation of “big bucket” records schedules and “media neutral schedules.” Information provided to the author via e-mail on March 27, 2013, and March 28, 2013.

Washington, DC, June 15, 2010, p. 12, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/resources/e-records-report.pdf>. Data for electronic records series and systems for FY2010 are taken from U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2010*, pp. 88-92, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2010/index.pdf>. Data for electronic records series and systems for FY2011 are taken from U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2011*, pp. 92-94, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2011/par-complete.pdf>. Data for electronic records series and systems for FY2012 are taken from U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2012*, pp. 96-99, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2012/par-complete.pdf>.

- a. According to NARA, the 418 approved records series and systems in FY2012 represent 37% of the agency's goal of 1,134 systems and series to be approved. In its "Performance and Accountability Report, FY2012," NARA stated that it has undertaken "a major effort ... to reduce the existing records scheduling backlog." See U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, "Performance and Accountability Report," FY2012, p. 97, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2012/par-complete.pdf>.

Table 2 provides data on the number of records transferred to NARA from FY2005 to FY2012. Like the approval of records schedules, the transfer of electronic records to NARA did not consistently increase over time. NARA received the greatest number of permanent electronic records transfers in FY2011, with 257.⁷⁰ FY2005 had the fewest transfers to NARA with 124.

Table 2. Electronic Records Transferred to NARA
FY2005–FY2012

Fiscal Year	Electronic Records Transferred to NARA
2005	124
2006	171
2007	136
2008	186
2009	139
2010	192
2011	257
2012	217

Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *NARA's Electronic Records Project, Summary Report FY2005 - FY2009*, Washington, DC, June 15, 2010, p. 13, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/resources/e-records-report.pdf>. Data for FY2010 are taken from U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2010*, pp. 88-92, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2010/index.pdf>. Data for FY2011 are taken from U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2011*, pp. 92-94, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2011/par-complete.pdf>. Data for FY2012 are taken from U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2012*, pp. 96-99, at <http://www.archives.gov/about/plans-reports/performance-accountability/2012/par-complete.pdf>.

The Presidential Records Proxy

Presidential records may be the best indicator of the actual volume of federal records created by federal agencies. Presidential records, pursuant to the Presidential Records Act (44 U.S.C. §§2201-2207), are provided to NARA at the end of each presidential administration (usually

⁷⁰ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Performance and Accountability Report, FY2011*, pp. 94.

every four or eight years).⁷¹ As a result, NARA has tracked the increasing volumes and varied electronic formats employed by each administration.

Although presidential records are collected and retained pursuant to a different law than federal agency records, both categories of records are affected by the same proliferation in platforms and subsequent increases in volume.⁷² While the collection and retention of federal agency records has been inconsistent and challenging, White House officials have testified that many electronic presidential records are automatically captured and stored by electronic archiving technologies—a feature many federal agencies lack.⁷³ Automatic capture should generate a more robust and complete collection of presidential records than one generated by relying on individuals to print and retain copies of e-mails, tweets, or other electronic records.⁷⁴ According to NARA, in FY2011, 80% of agencies captured e-mail records by printing them out and filing them.⁷⁵ Such a process may create circumstances that lead to either under- or over-capture of federal records. Presidential records, therefore, may provide a more accurate measure of the scope and scale of federal electronic records currently being created as well as what NARA might anticipate for dispensation in future years.

According to NARA's 2009 *Report on Alternative Models for Presidential Libraries*, "Presidential Libraries ... experienced an explosive growth in the volume of electronic records, especially White House email."⁷⁶ The report continued:

Presidential Library holdings in electronic form are now much larger than the paper holdings. Indeed, the email system for the George W. Bush Administration alone is many times larger than the entire textual holdings of any other Presidential Library. These electronic holdings bring new challenges to processing and making available Presidential records. The sheer volume exponentially increases what archivists have to search and isolate as relevant to a request, a lengthy process in and of itself before the review begins. Once review begins, the more informal communication style embodied in Presidential record emails often blends personal and record information in the same email necessitating more redactions.

⁷¹ 44 U.S.C. §§2201-2207. NARA is to be provided the universe of qualifying presidential records at the end of each administration. For more information on the Presidential Records Act, see CRS Report R40238, *The Presidential Records Act: Background and Recent Issues for Congress*, by Wendy Ginsberg.

⁷² The central differences between the Presidential Records Act and the Federal Records Act are the length of time the agency or office that created the record may maintain custody of the record (Presidents have four or eight years while agencies can have records up to 30 years) and the authority provided to a former and incumbent President to request that certain records be withheld from public release (an authority not provided to any executive branch employee pursuant the Federal Records Act).

⁷³ U.S. Congress, House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, *Presidential Records in the New Millennium: Updating the Presidential Records Act and Other Federal Recordkeeping Statutes to Improve Electronic Records Preservation*, 112th Cong., 1st sess., May 3, 2011, at http://oversight.house.gov/images/stories/Testimony/5-3-11_Colangelo_Testimony.pdf.

⁷⁴ Automated capture, however, may also lead to an unnecessarily high volume of records captured because redundant messages would be automatically included.

⁷⁵ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *2011 Records Management Self-Assessment*, p. 25, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/resources/self-assessment-2011.pdf>.

⁷⁶ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Report on Alternative Models for Presidential Libraries*, Washington, DC, September 25, 2009, p. 25, at <http://www.archives.gov/presidential-libraries/reports/report-for-congress.pdf>.

In that same report, NARA noted that the Administration of William J. Clinton provided NARA 20 million presidential record e-mails at the conclusion of the President’s eight-year tenure. In contrast, the George W. Bush Administration provided 150 million e-mail records after his eight-year tenure.⁷⁷

In June 2010, GAO submitted testimony to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform’s Subcommittee on Information Policy, Census, and National Archives on “The Challenges of Managing Electronic Records.”⁷⁸ GAO used the growth in electronic presidential records to demonstrate that “[h]uge volumes of electronic information” were a “major challenge” in agency record management.⁷⁹ GAO also stated that

Electronic information is increasingly being created in volumes that pose a significant technical challenge to our ability to organize it and make it accessible. An example of this growth is provided by the difference between the digital records of the George W. Bush administration and that of the Clinton administration: NARA has reported that the Bush administration transferred 77 terabytes⁸⁰ of data to [NARA] on leaving office, which was about 35 times the amount of data transferred by the Clinton administration.⁸¹

On April 25, 2013, NARA’s blog post provided additional details on the records being transferred to the George W. Bush Library and Museum in Dallas, TX—“more than 70 million pages of textual records, 43,000 artifacts, 200 million emails (totaling roughly 1 billion pages), and 4 million digital photographs (the largest holding of electronic records of any of our libraries).”⁸² This amounts to a 3,500% increase in the volume of electronic records created when comparing one two-term administration to the next—an eight-year period.⁸³

Electronic Records: Policy Concerns and Potential Policy Options

With the increase in the creation and use of electronic records, and concern about the durability of those records, the 113th Congress may have an interest in overseeing whether agencies are appropriately capturing and maintaining their federal records. Additionally, Congress may choose to revisit the laws that govern federal recordkeeping and disposal to ensure that they include federal records created on different platforms using diverse technologies. Finally, Congress might

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Information Management: The Challenges of Managing Electronic Records*, GAO-10-838T, June 17, 2010, at <http://gao.gov/assets/130/124883.pdf>.

⁷⁹ Ibid., p. 10.

⁸⁰ A terabyte is about 1 trillion bytes, or 1,000 gigabytes.

⁸¹ GAO, in written testimony, noted that it did not independently verify these reported volumes of records. (U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Information Management: The Challenges of Managing Electronic Records*, GAO-10-838T, June 17, 2010 at <http://gao.gov/assets/130/124883.pdf>.)

⁸² U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, “Prologue: Pieces of History,” April 25, 2013, at <http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/?p=12073>.

⁸³ The George H.W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum, by comparison, contains 1 million photographs and 10,000 videotapes. See George H.W. Bush Presidential Library and Museum, “FAQs,” at <http://bushlibrary.tamu.edu/research/faq.php>.

examine whether agencies are taking appropriate steps to ensure the authenticity and trustworthiness of the electronic documents they create and preserve.

Agency Activities

The new guidelines and requirements for agencies released by the Obama Administration may make oversight of the implementation of the FRA easier for Congress. For example, Congress will have a single point of contact for information on an agency's recordkeeping plans and records management processes. Each agency, however, may provide the designated senior agency official (SAO) with different resources, different staffing levels, and different levels of authority and autonomy. In certain cases, the SAO may not have the resources to appropriately administer the agency's records management responsibilities. Some officials, for example, may not be aware of certain recordkeeping difficulties that exist within components of the agency. Moreover, the SAO may not have access to all agency federal records, particularly those records with sensitive or classified information. Congress may choose to oversee whether SAOs are provided authority, resources, and access within their agencies to make effective changes to their records management processes—including the authority to require certain agency components to schedule records systems or the authority to impose particular records management training or responsibilities for employees.

Congress may choose to enact into law the position of the SAO, thereby ensuring that these positions will exist beyond a single Administration. On the other hand, Congress may decide that creation of a senior records management official is not the most effective method of ensuring compliance with the FRA. For example, GAO has found that agencies have seen mixed results with the creation of other agency officials, such as chief information officers.⁸⁴

Congress may choose to continue its oversight of the implementation of the Administration's guidance on federal records management. Congress, additionally, could choose to require all SAOs to meet to discuss best practices and share methods of working through records management difficulties. Congress could also require NARA, or another agency, to maintain a website that provides best practices and lessons learned.

The Collection and Retention of Mixed Platform Records

Congress may also need to address the gap between the statutory definition of records and the practical use of digital content that amalgamates multiple technologies. It does not appear that the FRA addresses all potential complexities that emerge when agencies create digital content that provides information using multiple technologies at once.

For example, a June 2011 GAO report found that 23 of 24 major federal agencies used *Facebook*, *Twitter*, and *YouTube*.⁸⁵ Social media platforms allow agencies to embed and combine content on

⁸⁴ See, for example, U.S. General Accounting Office, *Implementing Effective CIO Organizations*, T-AIMD-00-128, March 24, 2000, at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/110/108344.pdf>; U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Federal Chief Information Officers*, GAO-04-823, July 21, 2004, at <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-04-823>; and U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Federal Chief Information Officers: Opportunities Exist to Improve Role in Information Technology Management*, GAO-11-634, September 15, 2011, at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/590/585305.pdf>.

⁸⁵ U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Social Media: Federal Agencies Need Policies and Procedures for* (continued...)

agencies' websites. The Department of Transportation, for instance, could embed a *YouTube* video of a recent advisory committee meeting on its website.⁸⁶ The website could also include text that provides context to the meeting and identifies those in attendance.⁸⁷ Agencies are not required by the FRA to retain duplicates of federal records in most cases. When considering the integration of various platforms, however, it is unclear whether placing a record in a new, unique context would constitute a discrete federal record. A record that layers various electronic platforms may contain redundant information, but present that information in a different way for a specific purpose that adds value that could constitute consideration as a separate federal record. Current laws and regulations may not make clear to records management employees when combining or repurposing information constitutes a new record. More importantly, it is unclear whether current recordkeeping software is capable of capturing and retaining all electronic content, including all website updates.⁸⁸

Congress may choose to examine whether existing guidance addresses issues that may arise from integrating multiple platforms to create federal records. If existing guidance is silent or unclear, Congress may choose to consider legislative options that would address these concerns, or may choose to task NARA with addressing them.

Ensuring the Trustworthiness of Electronic Records

The increasing use of electronic records also requires agencies to ensure the trustworthiness and authenticity of the information they create. Agencies need to ensure that their records are appropriately protected from corruption or destruction. Additionally, agencies need to make certain that records accessed by the public are accurate and usable. The networks that create and store federal electronic records must be protected from a variety of risks, including “an inability to document or validate transactions that occur via an agency web site.”⁸⁹ NARA provides agencies with guidance on identifying and maintaining trustworthy websites. According to NARA, trustworthy records have the following characteristics:

reliability: content is trusted as a full and accurate representation of ... transactions, activities, or facts;

authenticity: proven to be what it purports to be;

(...continued)

Managing and Protecting Information They Access and Disseminate, GAO-11-605, June 2011, Highlights, at <http://www.gao.gov/assets/330/320244.pdf>.

⁸⁶ For example, it is unclear under current law whether a *YouTube* video is its own record (to be preserved independently), or whether a webpage—which may include embedded content from different sources that might be records in their own right—must be preserved as a single record. As noted earlier, in many cases, social media and other electronic platforms duplicate or “re-post” content that can be found elsewhere in agency records.

⁸⁷ The homepage for the Department of Health and Human Services, for example, includes a Twitter Feed, links to “Featured Videos,” and a news box—all of which are constantly updated. See <http://www.hhs.gov/>.

⁸⁸ On June 28, 2013, NARA released a draft version of a bulletin that seeks to clarify the definition of social media for federal agency recordkeepers and provide agencies with guidelines on how to identify when social media information qualifies as a federal record pursuant to the Federal Records Act. See U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, *Guidance on managing social media records*, MARA Bulletin 2013-XX, Washington, DC, June 26, 2013, at http://blogs.archives.gov/records-express/files/2013/06/SocialMediaBulletin_Draft_06262013.pdf.

⁸⁹ U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, “NARA Guidance on Managing Web Records,” pp. 1-7, at <http://www.archives.gov/records-mgmt/pdf/managing-web-records-index.pdf>.

integrity: complete and unaltered; and

usability: can be located, retrieved, presented, and interpreted.⁹⁰

NARA's guidance suggests that agencies "maintain the content, context, and sometimes the structure of" their websites to ensure their records are trustworthy.⁹¹

Congress may have an ongoing interest in ensuring that agencies are appropriately providing for the trustworthiness of their records. Congress may choose to hold hearings or pursue informal oversight mechanisms to determine how agencies are verifying that their e-government initiatives are protected and that publicly available electronic information is reliable, authentic, has integrity, and is usable.

Understanding and Preparing for the Risks of Using Electronic Platforms

Congress may have interest in ensuring that agencies understand and prepare for the potential risks of creating and retaining on electronic records. NARA's guidance provides examples of potential risks associated with the use of electronic platforms. Among these risks are "an inability to document or validate transactions that occur via an agency web site," "an inability to reconstruct views of web content," and "financial losses due to compromising the citizens' or government's rights."⁹² NARA's guidance states that each agency should conduct a risk assessment that addresses "the possible consequences of untrustworthy, lost, or unrecoverable records, including the legal risk and financial costs of losses, the likelihood that a damaging event will occur, and the costs of taking corrective actions."⁹³

Congress may choose to ensure that agencies conduct the risk assessments recommended by NARA. Congress may also have an interest in receiving agencies' risk assessments to learn of the potential consequences of mismanaged, damaged, or otherwise lost records. Congress could choose to have NARA collect these risk assessments and submit a summary to Congress.

Financial Resources

To the extent that Congress believes that a lack of resources leads to poor records management, it could address the problem through appropriations. According to NARA, however, agencies are not required to report their recordkeeping costs. It is not clear, therefore, what resources agencies currently use to administer various recordkeeping duties. Nor is it possible to determine whether these resources enable agencies to appropriately administer their records. It is also not clear what it might cost to collect data on recordkeeping costs, nor would it be easy to determine what might constitute a recordkeeping cost (e.g., storage costs, training costs, staffing costs, oversight costs).

⁹⁰ Ibid., pp. 8-9.

⁹¹ Ibid., p. 9.

⁹² Ibid., pp. 10-11.

⁹³ Ibid., p. 11.

Congress may choose to require NARA to define what would constitute a recordkeeping cost. Congress could also choose to require the senior agency officials tasked with records management duties to report these recordkeeping costs to NARA, which could then aggregate the data and provide Congress and the public a summary document on agencies' recordkeeping costs and how they compare to one another. Such a summary document could inform agencies, NARA, Congress, and the public as to the resources currently spent on federal recordkeeping—and whether those resources are enough to appropriately comply with existing statutes, regulations, and policies. On the other hand, Congress may decide that such data collection and analysis would be too time consuming and costly and may not yield information on more effective records management. An agency's recordkeeping costs, for instance, may not capture the efficient or creative ways that agencies may be complying with the FRA.

Congress could also consider requiring SAOs to report additional records management data points—such as total records schedules submitted to NARA, total number of electronic records submitted to NARA, number of records series that the agency has yet to schedule with NARA, or creative and cost-saving methods of capturing and retaining electronic records. A more thorough records management report could provide Congress with more information about the status of the federal government's records management. Such data collection, however, would not be without cost.

Author Contact Information

Wendy Ginsberg
Analyst in American National Government
wginsberg@crs.loc.gov, 7-3933