Putting in Place a Document Retention Program

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Why Retain Documents?

Legal Obligations

Know the evidence



Legally Required Retention Periods

- Alabama law
 - § 25-8-38: Employers must keep a separate file on site for employees under 19 years of age.
 - Must include: name, home address, DOB, date of hire, proof of age, school of attendance, and time records.



Legally Required Retention Periods

- Federal law
 - Multiple sources of law
 - Retention period depends on type of document and source of law
 - See Addendum A on page 79



Legally Required Retention Periods

Common law duty =

Must preserve documents when litigation is reasonably anticipated



1. Inventory

- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- Responding to Document Requests
- 5. Destroying Records

Step 1: Inventory



1. Inventory

- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- Responding to Document Requests
- 5. Destroying Records

 Need to know types of records on file and types of records regularly created

Create classes for record types



1. Inventory

- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
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- Responding to Document Requests
- 5. Destroying Records

Get a COMPLETE PICTURE of what you have and what you create



- Inventory
- 2. Determine
 Manageable
 Retention
 Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- Responding to Document Requests
- Destroying Records

Step 2: Determine Manageable Retention Schedule



- Inventory
- 2. Determine
 Manageable
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Policy must be realistic and manageable.

Need input from various parts of organization.

Easy, secure, cost-effective, efficient, and flexible



- 1. Inventory
- 2. Determine
 Manageable
 Retention
 Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
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- 5. Destroying Records

Factors to Consider:

- 1. How long do these records have value?
- 2. How long are these records considered active?
- 3. When can these records be moved to storage with minimal disruption?
- 4. What legal retention obligations are applicable?



- Inventory
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 Needs to be the LONGER of either the operational value or the legal value

Document reason for specific retention period

Review regularly (minimum 12-18 months)



- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule

3. Electronic Records

- 4. Responding to Document Requests
- Destroying Records

Step 3: Electronic Records



- Inventory
- Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- 4. Responding to Document Requests
- 5. Destroying Records

Greatest challenge

Requires involvement of IT department



- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule

3. Electronic Records

- 4. Responding to Document Requests
- 5. Destroying Records

- Designate one IT employee to oversee document management
- Needs to be the person with the most knowledge about the policy
- Should also be the same employee responsible for preserving records under a litigation hold



- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule

3. Electronic Records

- 4. Responding to Document Requests
- Destroying Records

Emails

- Emails need to be addressed in overall retention policy or separate policy.
- Include specific, centralized archiving methods
- Want to deter individual employees from saving emails on personal folders



- Inventory
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Step 4: Responding to Document Requests



Litigation Holds

- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- 4. Responding to Document Requests
- Destroying Records

- Whenever litigation is reasonably anticipated
- Duty to preserve supersedes document retention (destruction) policy



Litigation Holds

- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- 4. Responding to Document Requests
- Destroying Records

- Need to:
 - 1. Identify
 - 2. Locate
 - 3. Secure



Litigation Holds

- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records

4. Responding to Document Requests

5. Destroying Records

- Proposed Revisions to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
 - Trying to create more uniformity
 - Encourage parties to conduct open discussions early
 - Clear(er) standards and penalties



- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- Electronic Records
- Responding to Document Requests
- 5. Destroying Records

Step 5: Destroying Records



- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- Responding to Document Requests
- 5. Destroying Records

Three most important things for document destruction:

- 1. Consistency
- 2. Consistency
- 3. Consistency



- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- Responding to Document Requests
- 5. Destroying Records

- Designate an employee responsible for administering destruction program
 - Should be very familiar with document retention policy
 - Trains other employees from the top down
 - Ensures proper enforcement



- Inventory
- 2. Determine Manageable Retention Schedule
- 3. Electronic Records
- Responding to Document Requests

5. Destroying Records

Identifying Records for Destruction

- Establish consistent pattern
- If eligible for destruction under policy → DESTROY
- **Exception**: any records subject to litigation, audit, or government investigation



- Inventory
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5. Destroying Records

Document your document destruction

- Include:
- 1. record identification,
- 2. date and method of destruction,
- 3. name of authorizing employee, and
- any third party vendors used in process



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 Method of destruction: confidential v. nonconfidential records

 Treat electronic records the same as paper records



Questions?

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