

eRecsDay 2018: Redaction Tools

VERMONT STATE ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION ELECTRONIC RECORDS DAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 2018

RMONT Secretary of State

Learning Objectives

What is redaction?

- What are some records management best practices and tools available to State employees to assist with redaction?
- ☐ How can these tools be used successfully?
- How can I better manage records that are redacted, or require redaction?

Definitions



Public Record

Any written or recorded information, **regardless of physical form or characteristics**, which is produced or acquired in the course of public agency business.

Citation: 1 V.S.A. § 317 (Definitions; public agency; public records and documents)

Electronic Record

"Electronic record" means a record created, generated, sent, communicated, received, or stored by electronic means.

Citation: 9 V.S.A. § 272 (Uniform Electronic Transactions Act; definitions)

Redaction

"permanent removal of information within a document"

Citation: ISO/IEC 27038:2014



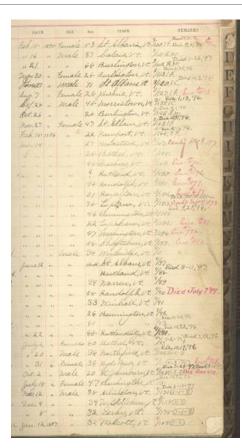
Redaction

(e) A public agency shall not withhold any record in its entirety on the basis that it contains some exempt content if the record is otherwise subject to disclosure; instead, the public agency shall redact the information it considers to be exempt and produce the record accompanied by an explanation of the basis for denial of the redacted information.

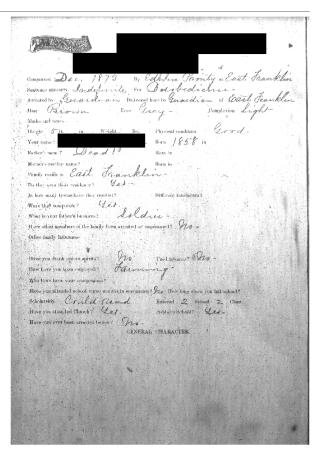
Citation: 1 V.S.A. § 318 (Procedure) [related to Access to Public Records)

When is it appropriate to redact?

In compliance with 1 V.S.A. § 318 agencies should redact information they consider to be exempt if the record (or information) is otherwise subject to disclosure.



Redacted Vermont State Hospital Register, Courtesy VSARA, VSH-002



Redacted Weeks School Register, Courtesy VSARA, WEEK-001



Resources: Schedules

Record Schedules

- Each record type has a public access code
 - General: no access restrictions
 - Review: appears on GRS, indicates that too many factors are present to provide guidance – see appendix E for specific citations
 - Redact: information within the record has a statutory or federal exemption, but the entire record is not exempt
 - Exempt: statute or federal requirements to exempt public access or inspection
- Appendix E
 - Provides all legal requirements cited in the record schedule, provides a quick pointer to citations with access exemptions

STATE OF VERMONT SPECIFIC RECORD SCHEDUL

SRS-1747.1022: Newborn Screening Records

SRS-1747.1022: This schedule is reserved for recorded evidence of activities and transactions that relate to or affect, in a specific manner, the coordination of screening for certain rare and serious diseases and conditions which may not be apparent at birth.

Classification: Newborn screening (Coordinating)

Retention:

 with the exception of regal notices and registers, retain records related to newborn screening for three (3) years after the case completed/closed, then destroy. Cases are considered completed/closed once the newborn reaches the age of majority.

Registers or similar systems that provide for the systematic and regular recording of newborn screening shall be retained until the register superseded and then appraised by the Vermont State Archives and Records Administration for continuing value.

Other records shall be retained as specified in this schedule with the exception of transitory records. Transitory records created or received

Tried bloodspot specimens shall be managed in accordance with nationally recognized laboratory standards and applicable federal requirement

Public Access: Exempt

PEG.KEEPING REQUIREMENTS for SRS-1747.1022 (see APPENDIX E for related legal reference

Record Category/Type:	Applicability/Use:	Appraised Value:	Retention/Disposition
SRS-1747.1022.141	Use for written approvals or disapprovals, and similar	Temporary (Legal)	RETAIN UNTIL: Completed/Closer
Authorizations	authorizations related to the screening of a newborn. Includes screening refusals, consent for additional testing purposes, and		PLUS: 3 Year(s
Public Access: Redact	authorizations to destroy bloodspot specimens earlier than one year.		THEN: Destroy (Shred
SRS-1747.1022.50	Use for official, written statements, notices, or announcements	Temporary (Legal)	RETAIN UNTIL: Calendar Year Ends
Notices, Legal	that are required by law. Includes notices that storage of bloodspot specimens has deviated from required conditions.		PLUS: 1 Year(s
Public Access: General			THEN: Destroy (General
SRS-1747.1022.153	Use for formal referrals of individuals to other agencies or	Temporary (Legal)	RETAIN UNTIL: Completed/Closed
Referrals	programs. Includes referrals and requests for further testing which assist in the interpretation of screening results or clinical		PLUS: 3 Year(s
Public Access: Redact	findings for the newborn and significant supporting materials.		THEN: Destroy (Shred

Page 2 of 8

STATE OF VERMONT SPECIFIC RECORD SCHEDULE

Appendix E: Legal References

SRS-1747.1022: No	ewborn Screening Records Revie	w for Exemption?
1 V.S.A. § 173	Minors [related to construction of statutes]	No
1 V.S.A. § 317	Definitions; public agency; public records and documents	Yes
12 V.S.A. § 521	Medical malpractice	No
12 V.S.A. § 551	Minority, insanity or imprisonment [related to limitations on time for commencing actions]	No
18 V.S.A. § 991	Establishment of Birth Information Network	No
18 V.S.A. § 992	Birth Information Network; confidentiality	No
42 U.S.C. § 300b-11	Clearinghouse of newborn screening information	No
42 U.S.C. § 300b-13	Interagency coordinating committee on newborn and child screening	No
42 U.S.C. § 300b-14	National contingency plan for newborn screening	No
42 U.S.C. § 300b-17	Report by secretary [related to genetic diseases]	No
42 U.S.C. § 300b-8	Improved newborn and child screening for heritable disorders	No
42 U.S.C. § 300b-9	Evaluating the effectiveness of newborn and child screening and followup programs	No
45 CER 160 103	Definitions (related to general administrative requirements)	No
45 CFR 164.306	Security standards: general rules [related to security and privacy]	Yes <
45 CFIC 164:502	Uses and disclosures of protected health information: General rules	Yes
CVR 13-140-067	Newborn screening program regulations	No

Page 8 of 8

Risks!

Information risks associated with digital redaction include:

- 1. Failure to identify all exempt information contained within the electronic record
- 2. Failure to redact completely or correctly, allowing redacted information to be recovered
- 3. Failure to identify and communicate when information has been redacted, what has been removed, and under what authority

All of which can lead to reduced compliance and expose exempt information to inadvertent disclosure, or prevent lawful inspection of public records and information!

Risks! continued...

Management risks associated with digital redaction include:

- 1. Failure to internally identify which records and information contain exempt, or redacted, information
- 2. Accidental destruction of records through over-aggressive redaction techniques or workflows
- 3. Loss of value or meaning of records and information due to excessive redaction
- 4. Waste of resources continually reviewing and re-reviewing, redacting and re-redacting records due to poor management processes

High-Level Redaction Procedures

In order to successfully protect exempt information from disclosure, what steps need to be taken?

- 1. Know what exemptions apply
- Know where information is contained in records/data
- 3. Remove exempt information
- Indicate that it has been removed (citing exemptions)
- 5. (Subsequently) Manage master and redacted versions of records appropriately



Information in Electronic Records

Bits on the disk: users can't always see all information contained in an electronic record

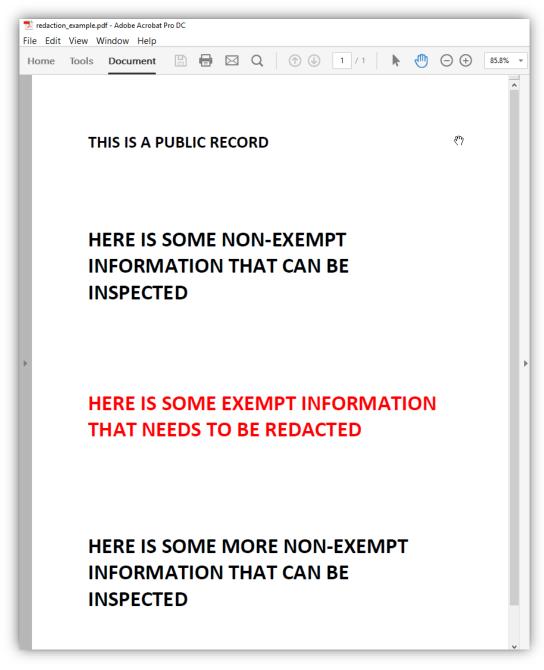
Information is stored everywhere: filesystem, databases, document properties and metadata, document content, and more

Redaction = deletion: the only way to truly "hide" data is to remove it entirely.

Information in Electronic Records

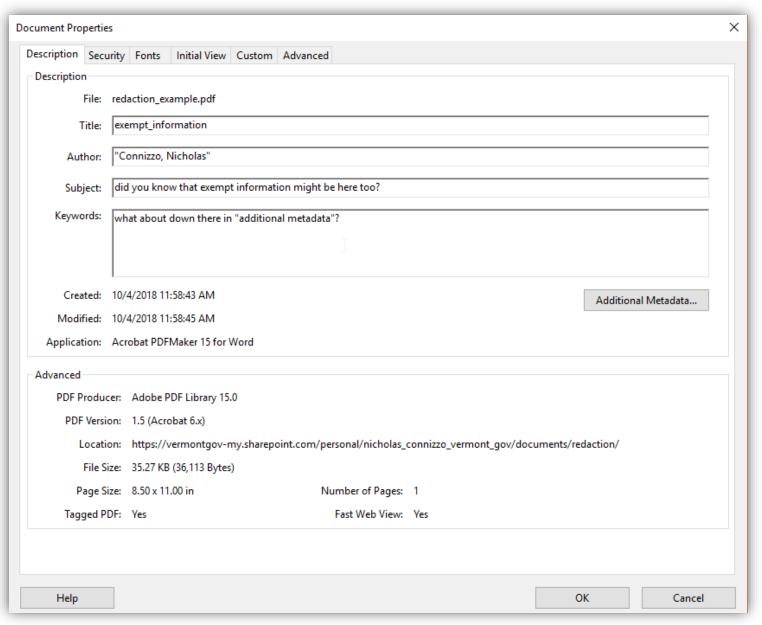
Redaction = deletion

Content



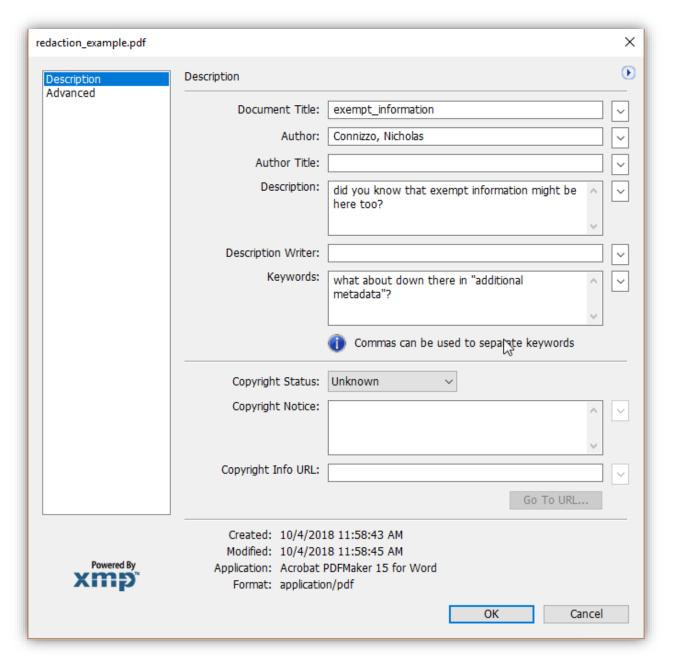


Metadata



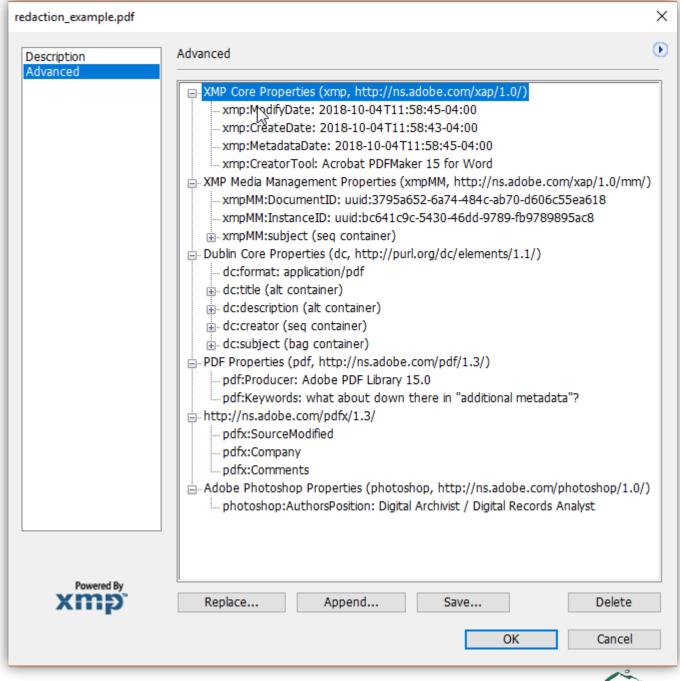


Metadata

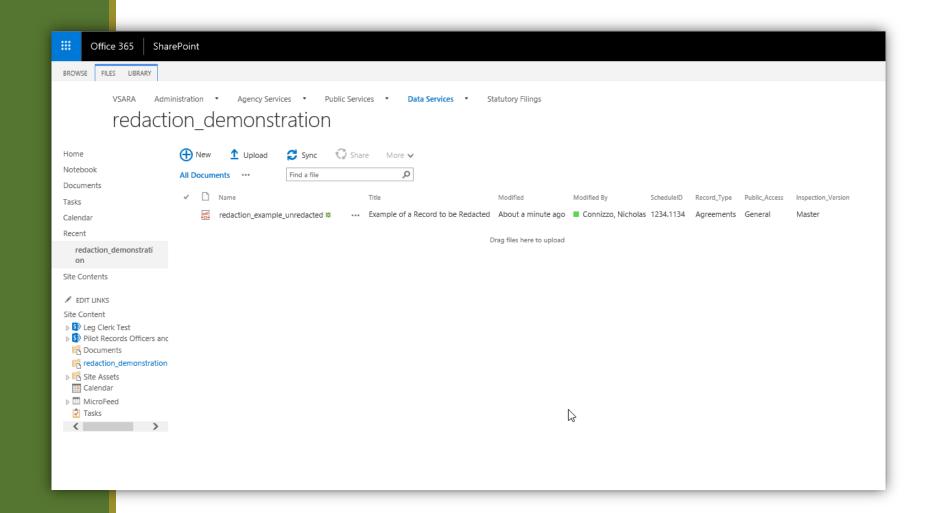




Metadata



Storage Systems





Sample Redaction Workflow

Find and identify records

Identify exempt information (and relevant citations)

Ensure that ALL sources of information are searched

Create duplicate record(s)

- Migrate format (if necessary)
- Rename file using agency standard (e.g. document1_redacted.pdf)

Perform redaction on exempt information

Remove exempt information

Confirm

Deliver

Manage (manage originals and derivatives)

Generally Accepted Recordkeeping Principles and Redaction

Accountability: Who is responsible for each aspect of redaction workflows?

Transparency: Are redaction procedures well-documented? Do redaction methods

communicate clearly when information has been removed, and under what

authority?

Integrity: Are all sources of information known? Are redacted records still usable?

Protection: Is exempt information, and only exempt information, removed?

Compliance: Are all legal (and other) requirements met?

Availability: Can redacted records be produced in a timely and efficient manner?

Retention: Are retention (and public access) requirements known?

Disposition: How does the agency ensure that ALL versions of records are destroyed when

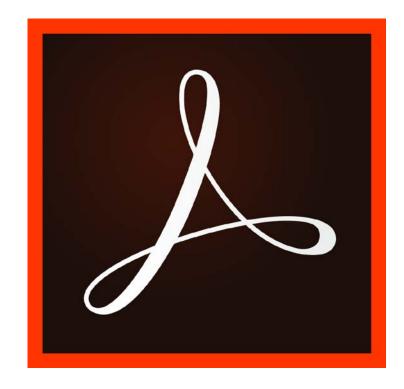
their retention has been met?

Tools and Resources

Adobe Acrobat Pro

Advantages

- PDF or PDF/A are solid formats for information dissemination and storage
- Many file formats can be converted to PDF
- Available to most or all state employees through statewide licenses
- Add-ons and interfaces with Microsoft products, including Word and Outlook
- Strong tools for redaction, locating exempt information, document manipulation, etc.



Tools and Resources

Records Management Systems and other repositories

- Advantages
 - If configured correctly, master and redacted versions can be managed together without loss of context
 - Recordkeeping classification and metadata can be stored with documents (including public access codes)
 - Multiple systems throughout in SOV:
 - Office365
 - OnBase
 - Case Management Systems





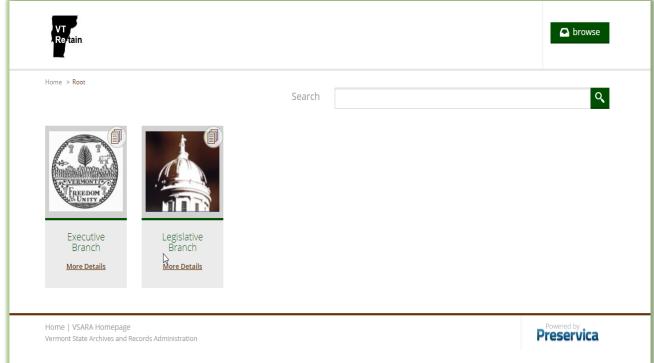
Tools and Resources

VT Re-tain

- Vermont's digital repository
- Permanent storage of and access to electronic public records with permanent value
- Digital preservation capabilities

https://vermont.access.preservica.com/

Configured to preserve master and redacted versions of records



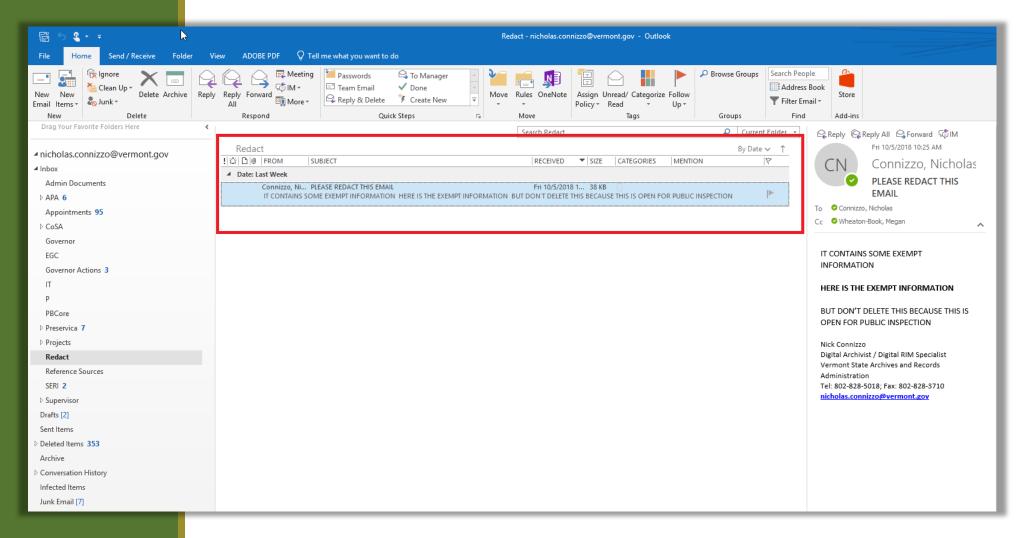
Live Demo

Converting records to PDF

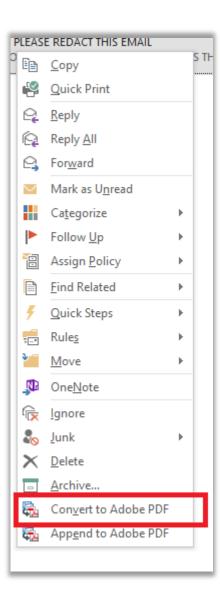
 Redacting exempt information from borndigital or scanned PDF records

Managing exempt records

Redacting Email



Redacting Email



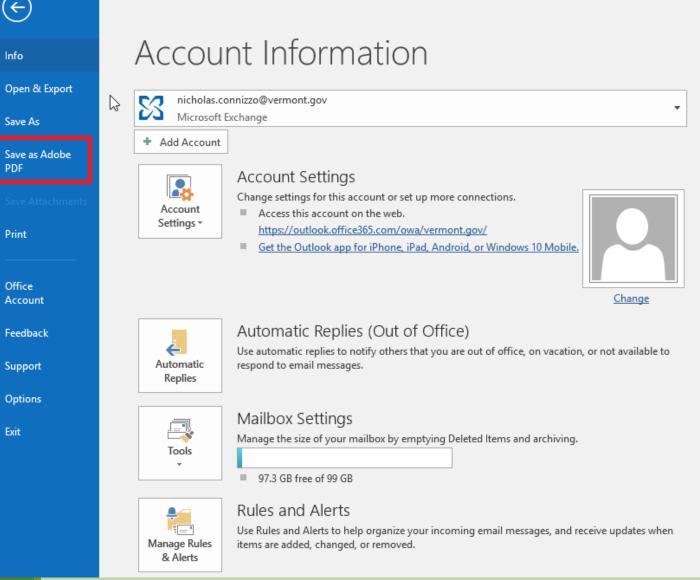
Adobe Add-In

- Converts individual (or groups of) messages into PDFs
- Can be done directly from Outlook application
- Helpful if downloading multiple records through e-Discovery



Office

Redacting Email





RIM Best Practices

- Control records creation processes: segregate exempt information when feasible
- Don't collect information you don't need (or are not required to collect)
- Destroy records that have met retention requirements

Next Steps

Step-by-step guide and workflow examples: would it be valuable to have a "redaction guide" available?

Who else in your agency, or in the State would benefit from a session like this?

How can VSARA help you incorporate the efficient and systematic redaction of records into your existing RIM programs?

References & Resources

https://www.sec.state.vt.us/media/560403/a-matter-of-public-record-2014.pdf

https://www.acsc.gov.au/publications/protect/Adobe-Acrobat-Redaction-Capability.pdf

ISO/IEC 27038:2014 — Information technology — Security techniques (digital redaction)



Vermont State Archives & Records Administration

https://www.sec.state.vt.us/archives-records.aspx

