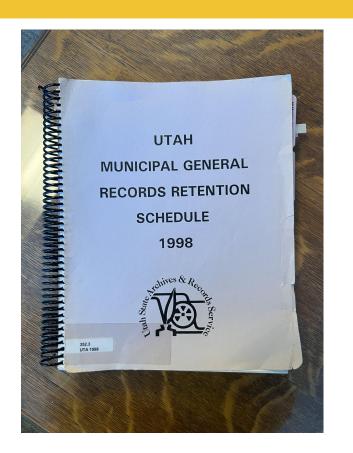
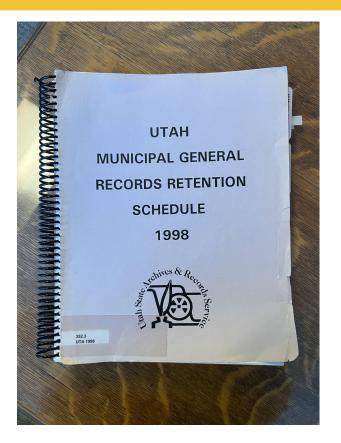
### General Records Retention Schedules



The **General Retention Schedule (GRS)** exists as a tool to facilitate government efficiency and transparency through good records management practices, by providing consistent and reliable records use appraisals that clearly identify records of enduring value, which the Utah Division of Archives has a vested interested to preserve, and by providing justifiable time-limits for records destruction based on industry best practices and in compliance with state statute.

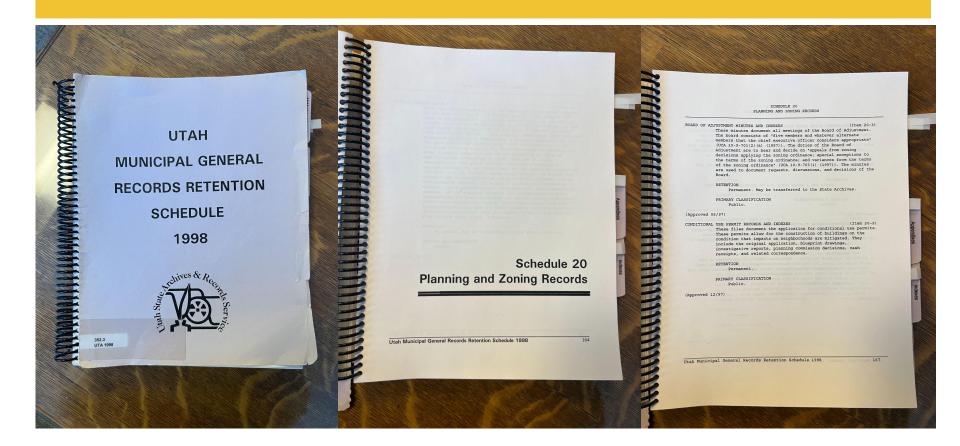
### General Records Retention Schedules



A General Records Schedule of Utah is issued by the Utah Division of Archives and Records Service according to its mandate in Utah Code.

The GRS provides disposition authorization for groups of records common to several or all agencies of the state government and its political subdivisions. Which generally includes records relating to personnel management, fiscal accounting, procurement, communication, contractual documentation, asset management and other common administrative functions that are widely applicable to more than one government agency.

#### General Records Retention Schedules



Searching |: No

#### General Retention Schedule Items

Find:	Search	Clear	
Show advanced search options			Status
		Sort: by Relevance	Discontinued (1497)
		View: Detail View	Current (526)
2023 results	Prev <b>1</b> 234567891081 Next	Export results to spreadsheet	
			Category
Project management records (GRS-21)		View   PDF	administrative (215)
These files contain memoranda, preliminary reports, and other records documenting assignments and the progress of projects. These files do not contain the final reports.		Retain for 1 year after end of project or program, and then destroy records.	human resources (182)
		Effective 1991-06-01	financial management (129)
			health (101)
_			payroll (101)
Personal property tax refund records (GRS-214)		View   PDF	More
These are forms used for refunds made for double or erroneous payments of personal property tax. The forms include value, rate and tax dollars in error. In some counties, the assessor does not issue refunds, but only recommends a refund to the county auditor. Such recommendations usually contain name, address, taxing district, year and make of vehicle, value and tax amount paid, reason for refund and amount		Retain for 3 years, and then destroy records.	
		Effective 1991-06-01	

refunded.



# **GRS Project Objectives**

- Create categorical classifications that make the General Retention Schedules most applicable to Local Governments easier to identify and use.
- 2. Streamline and logically restructure groups of GRS related to particular local government functions to better meet agencies' recordkeeping needs.
- 3. Reduce the redundancy of General Retention Schedules to improve search results and reduce confusion about schedule applicability.
- 4. Improve GRS descriptions to provide adequate specificity and clarify
- 5. Work with auditor team/advisory group to create PII protection, and records disposition training resources

## Categorical Assessment and Analysis

Reviewed General Records Retention Schedules (GRS) from Colorado, Indiana, Nevada, Wisconsin, and Washington

Retention schedules review was based on **regional similarities** to Utah, comparable **population/government size** and **technical systems**. We also review retention schedules from state's that have a **reputation for being a professional leader** on the topic of archives and records management.

Analyzing each for **categorical methodology**, **formatting** and **usability** 

## Categorical Assessment and Analysis

A categorical review of a sample of locally approved retention schedules of Utah local government's was also conducted, including:

#### Millcreek, Orem, <u>Salt Lake County</u> and Davis County

A functional review of Salt Lake City's divisions, and the divisions of Utah's <u>county offices</u> and <u>special service districts</u> was also conducted.

### Categorical Challenges and Opportunities

Recognizing the administrative roles and responsibilities all governments share. Every entity manages **people**, **money**, **things** and **information** 

Honoring distinctive legal mandates, roles and responsibilities

Choosing a categorical naming scheme that is reflective of function, that is **meaningful** and **identifiable**, but not agency specific

Understanding agency specific identifiers may not be universally applicable in **Utah's diverse local government landscape**, in which functions can transcend county, city and special districts, based on regional population, incorporation status and tax base.



## Categorical Findings

Financial Management

Personnel Management

**Asset Management** 

Information Technology/Systems

General Administration/Agency

Management

Governing/Legislative Body

**Executive Office** 

**Building Regulation** 

Licenses/Permits

Land Use/Planning/Zoning

Community/Economic Development

**Public Health** 

**Public Safety** 

Corrections

Litigation/Legal Counsel

Elections

Revenue/Tax Collection

Parks/Recreation/Public Land

Conservation/Water Management

City/County Infrastructure

Community/Public Relations

**Airports** 

Library/Museums/Archives