

CORRECTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

RECORDS RETENTION AND DESTRUCTION SCHEDULE

State of South Dakota

Bureau of Human Resources and Administration

Records Management Program

(605) 773-3589

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

PREPARED BY:

Bureau of Human Resources and Administration Records Management Program 104 S Garfield Avenue; Building E c/o 500 East Capitol Avenue Pierre, South Dakota 57501-5070

2024

PROJECT STAFF

Kellie Wasko, Secretary
Department of Department of Corrections

The employees of the Department of Corrections who contributed their time to explain the purpose and review the content of

each record.

Danna Humig, Records Officer Department of Corrections

Dana Hoffer

State Records Manager

STATE RECORD DESTRUCTION BOARD

Darin Seeley, Commissioner Bureau of Human Resources and Administration (Chairman) Jenny Jorgenson Office of the Attorney General

Chelle Somsen, State Archivist Department of Education

Jenna Latham Office of the State Auditor

Russell Olson, State Auditor General

State Records Manager

Dana Hoffer

Legislative Audit





MEMORANDUM

TO: State Agencies

FROM: Dana Hoffer

State Records Manager

SUBJECT: Records Retention and Destruction Schedule Manual

DATE: September 19, 2024

In 1967, the South Dakota Legislature established the Records Management Program and the Records Destruction Board. In the same act, the Legislature required every State agency to develop a records retention and destruction schedule and declared that "No record shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by any agency of the State unless it is determined by majority vote of such board (Records Destruction Board) that the record has no further administrative, legal, fiscal, research or historical value."

According to Administrative Rule 24:52:11:01, any State government agency planning to destroy agency records shall notify the State Archivist 30 days before the date of the proposed destruction. The request shall include the name or title of the records, inclusive dates, information content of the records, and quantity. This rule applies to all records, including those granted exclusive or continuous disposal authorization by the Records Destruction Board, with the following exceptions: vouchers and supporting documents; warrants; personnel and payroll records; client/case files; capital asset inventories; cash receipts; and duplicate copies of state publications.

The State Archivist has 30 days to certify that the records have no permanent value and may be destroyed, or to make arrangements to transfer the records to the archives. If the Archivist fails to make a recommendation within this time, the records may be destroyed, provided that the agency has received authorization from the Records Destruction Board.

Finally, if you have any questions about implementing this manual or about your records in general, please contact Records Management at 773-3589. We will welcome an opportunity to discuss the proper implementation of sound records management practices.

South Dakota Codified Laws:

1-27-1. Public records open to inspection and copying. Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, all citizens of this state, and all other persons interested in the examination of the public records, as defined in § 1-27-1.1, are hereby fully empowered and authorized to examine such public record, and make memoranda and abstracts there from during the hours the respective offices are open for the ordinary transaction of business and, unless federal copyright law otherwise provides, obtain copies of public records in accordance with this chapter.

Each government entity or elected or appointed government official shall, during normal business hours, make available to the public for inspection and copying in the manner set forth in this chapter all public records held by that entity or official.

- 1-27-1.1. Public records defined. Unless any other statute, ordinance, or rule expressly provides that particular information or records may not be made public, public records include all records and documents, regardless of physical form, of or belonging to this state, any county, municipality, political subdivision, or tax-supported district in this state, or any agency, branch, department, board, bureau, commission, council, subunit, or committee of any of the foregoing. Data which is a public record in its original form remains a public record when maintained in any other form. For the purposes of §§ 1-27-1 to 1-27-1.15, inclusive, a tax-supported district includes any business improvement district created pursuant to chapter 9-55.
- 1-27-9. Records management programs--Definition of terms. Terms used in §§ 1-27-9 to 1-27-18, inclusive, mean:
- (2) "Record," a document, book, paper, photograph, sound recording, or other material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received pursuant to law or ordinance or in connection with the transaction of official business. Library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed documents are not included within the definition of records as used in §§ 1-27-9 to 1-27-18, inclusive.
- 1-27-11. Board to supervise destruction of records--State records manager as ex officio member-Permission required for destruction. There is hereby created a board consisting of the commissioner of administration, state auditor, attorney general, auditor-general, and state archivist to supervise and authorize the destruction of records. The state records manager shall also serve as an ex officio member in an advisory capacity only. No record may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by any agency of the state unless it is determined by majority vote of the board that the record has no further administrative, legal, fiscal, research, or historical value.
- 1-27-15. Destruction of non-record materials. Any non-record material not included within the definition of records as contained in § 1-27-9 may be destroyed at any time by the agency in possession of such materials without the prior approval of the commissioner of administration.

Notes, Record Handling, & Definitions:

Notes:

• Pursuant to ARSD 10:04:01:03 (5), Review the inventory and the retention and destruction schedules annually and petition changes to the state records manager to make the schedules current, accurate, and complete.

Record Handling:

- EDMS = Electronic Document Management System (used to manage the creation, storage, capture, distribution, retention, and retrieval of documents within a centralized repository).
- Unless this records retention and destruction schedule specifies otherwise, retain scanned paper for 3 business days after a system-level backup of the records has occurred, then destroy provided all images have been verified to be accurate and complete.
- BIT's system-level backups occur daily.
- Consider converting long-term/permanent retention electronic images to microfilm.
- Records retention rules apply to all records, regardless of the media on which they reside.
- If records are being retained only in electronic format, the record must remain accessible for the entire retention requirement.
- Records, regardless the format, relevant to pending or reasonable anticipated litigation must be preserved even if this manual allows for its destruction.

Definitions:

Superseded: To take the place of; replace.

Obsolete: No longer in use.

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STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA RECORDS RETENTION & DESTRUCTION SCHEDULE AUTHORIZATION FORM (Std Form RM-1 Rev 1/03) DEPARTMENT: Corrections
DIVISION: Correctional Health Services
OFFICE:
PROGRAM:
RECORDS OFFICER: Danna Humig

0095

RECORD SERIES NO.

TITLE---DESCRIPTION---RETENTION AND DESTRUCTION SCHEDULE

RM CUSTOMER #:

R.D.B. AUTHORITY NUMBER

• This manual was created due to the Department of Health's reorganization. Correctional Health Services was transferred of the Department of Corrections effective 07/01/2024.

DOH-6.2. CORRECTIONAL HEALTH PATIENT CASE RECORDS:

16-011

This series is arranged chronologically by year of release, then alphabetically by inmate's last name and contains all related documentation concerning services provided to patients by the Correctional Health staff; medical records obtained for care prior to incarceration; and medical records obtained from specialty providers while incarcerated. Information may include, but is not limited to: patients' name and personal information, progress notes, laboratory results, dictation, x-rays, dental records, medication administration records, doctors' orders, consent forms, and related correspondence. This record is maintained as a testimony of medical services provided to the individual patient.

RETENTION: Retain 8 years after date of release from incarceration, then destroy provided all litigation, claims, and audit findings involving the records have been resolved and final action has been taken.