

98–497, title I, § 107(b)(15)(B), Oct. 19, 1984, 98 Stat. 2288; Pub. L. 108–383, § 2(a), Oct. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2218.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 395(f) (June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title V, § 505(f), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 6(d), 64 Stat. 583).

AMENDMENTS

2004—Pub. L. 108–383 struck out “, upon the submission of evidence of need,” after “Federal agency”, substituted “, and” for “; and, in accordance with regulations promulgated by him,”, and inserted at end “The Archivist shall promulgate regulations in accordance with section 2104(a) of this title to implement this section.”

1984—Pub. L. 98–497 substituted “Archivist” for “Administrator of General Services”.

1970—Pub. L. 91–287 struck out “approved by Congress” after “disposal schedules” in two places.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98–497 effective Apr. 1, 1985, see section 301 of Pub. L. 98–497, set out as a note under section 2102 of this title.

**§ 2910. Preservation of Freedmen’s Bureau records**

The Archivist shall preserve the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, commonly referred to as the “Freedmen’s Bureau”, by using—

(1) microfilm technology for preservation of the documents comprising these records so that they can be maintained for future generations; and

(2) the results of the pilot project with the University of Florida to create future partnerships with Howard University and other institutions for the purposes of indexing these records and making them more easily accessible to the public, including historians, genealogists, and students, and for any other purposes determined by the Archivist.

(Added Pub. L. 106–444, § 2(a), Nov. 6, 2000, 114 Stat. 1929.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 2910, Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1297, provided for final authority of Administrator in records practices, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 94–575, § 2(a)(4), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2726.

**§ 2911. Disclosure requirement for official business conducted using non-official electronic messaging accounts**

(a) IN GENERAL.—An officer or employee of an executive agency may not create or send a record using a non-official electronic messaging account unless such officer or employee—

(1) copies an official electronic messaging account of the officer or employee in the original creation or transmission of the record; or

(2) forwards a complete copy of the record to an official electronic messaging account of the officer or employee not later than 20 days after the original creation or transmission of the record.

(b) ADVERSE ACTIONS.—The intentional violation of subsection (a) (including any rules, regulations, or other implementing guidelines), as

determined by the appropriate supervisor, shall be a basis for disciplinary action in accordance with subchapter I, II, or V of chapter 75 of title 5, as the case may be.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELECTRONIC MESSAGES.—The term “electronic messages” means electronic mail and other electronic messaging systems that are used for purposes of communicating between individuals.

(2) ELECTRONIC MESSAGING ACCOUNT.—The term “electronic messaging account” means any account that sends electronic messages.

(3) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term “executive agency” has the meaning given that term in section 105 of title 5.

(Added Pub. L. 113–187, § 10(a), Nov. 26, 2014, 128 Stat. 2014.)

**CHAPTER 31—RECORDS MANAGEMENT BY FEDERAL AGENCIES**

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- 3101. Records management by agency heads; general duties.
- 3102. Establishment of program of management.
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- 3106. Unlawful removal, destruction of records.
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AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94–575, § 3(b), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2727, substituted “Transfer of records to records centers” for “Storage, processing, and servicing of records” in item 3103.

**§ 3101. Records management by agency heads; general duties**

The head of each Federal agency shall make and preserve records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and essential transactions of the agency and designed to furnish the information necessary to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and of persons directly affected by the agency’s activities.

(Pub. L. 90–620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1297.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on 44 U.S. Code, 1964 ed., § 396(a) (June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title V, § 506(a), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, § 6(d), 64 Stat. 583).

MANAGING GOVERNMENT RECORDS

Memorandum of President of the United States, Nov. 28, 2011, 76 F.R. 75423, provided:

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

SECTION 1. *Purpose.* This memorandum begins an executive branch-wide effort to reform records management policies and practices. Improving records management will improve performance and promote openness and accountability by better documenting agency actions and decisions. Records transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) provide the prism through which future generations will understand and learn from our actions and decisions. Modernized records management will also help executive departments and agencies (agencies) minimize costs and operate more efficiently. Improved