## **Federal Record Retention Requirements**

There is often confusion among employers concerning the legal requirements for recordkeeping and retention of employee files and other employment-related records. Not only are there federal recordkeeping requirements, but individual states also have requirements that must be followed. Some requirements apply to most or all employers, while others apply primarily to government contractors and subcontractors. Many of these requirements are dependent on the particular law which applies to the type of record and the number of employees.

This chart may also be helpful when combined with the state recordkeeping laws chart.

Generally, an employer could establish the following retention periods for both electronic and paper-based records:

Personnel: 7 years after termination.

Medical/benefits: 6 years after plan year.\*

I-9 forms: Not more than 3 years after termination.

Hiring Records: 2 years after hiring decision.

(\* an exception would be to maintain employee exposure records for at least 30 years, under the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1020).

If the employer is involved in an employment-related dispute with a terminated employee and this dispute has not yet been reconciled, retain all documents relating to that employee.

Once the required retention time frames have been met be sure to create a destruction log and destroy records by shredding to ensure that no confidential employee information is inadvertently released.

Type of Record	Relevant Law	Years to be Kept	Records Covered
Selection, Hiring &	Age Discrimination in	1 year after creation	Job applications,
<b>Employment Records</b>	Employment Act	of the document or the	resumes, job ads,
	(20 or more	hire/no hire decision	screening tools/tests,
	employees)	whichever is later.	interview notes and
		(3 years for federal	other records related
	Americans with	contractors)	to hire/no hire
	Disabilities Act		decisions.
	(15 or more		
	employees)		Records related to
			promotions,
	Civil Rights Act of		demotions, transfers,
	1964 (Title VII) (15		performance
	or more employees)		appraisals,
			terminations,

			reasonable
	Section 503 of the		accommodations
	Rehabilitation Act of		and/or requests,
	1973 (federal		training records,
	contractors)		incentive plans, merit
			systems, and seniority
	Vietnam Era Veterans		systems.
	Readjustment		AAP records relating to
	Assistance Act		hiring benchmarks and
	(federal contractors)		utilization goal
	Executive Order		analyses; hiring metrics
	11246 (applies to		analyses; and self-
	federal contractors)		identification records
	redetal contractors)		for veterans and
	Service Contract Act,		individuals with
	Davis-Bacon Act,		disabilities.
	Walsh-Healey Act		Copy of EEO-1
	(apply to federal		survey and intake
	contractors)		forms if applicable.
Payroll Records, Time	Age Discrimination in	3 years (There are no	Basic employee data:
Sheets/Cards	Employment Act	retention requirements	name, address, Social
	(20 or more	under Lilly Ledbetter,	Security number,
	employees)	however it is	gender, date of birth,
	r r J · · · j	recommended that	occupation and job
	Fair Labor Standards	employers retain	classification.
	Act (1 or more	records for length of	Compensation
	employee)	employment, plus an	records:
	,	additional <b>5 years</b> )	Amounts and dates of
	Equal Pay Act (1 or	•	actual payment.
	more employee)		Time and day of week
			when employee's
	Lilly Ledbetter (1 or		workweek begins.
	more employee)		Total hours worked
			each day and
	Service Contract Act,		workweek. employee's
	Davis-Bacon Act,		Basis and rate which
	Walsh-Healey Act		wages are hour",
	(apply to federal		paid (e.g., "\$9 per
	contractors)		"\$455 a week", "piecework").
			Straight time and
	Family Medical Leave		overtime hours/pay.
	Act (50 or more		All additions to or
	employees)		deductions from the
			employee's wages.
			Total wages paid each
			10tal wages paid each

			pay period. Date of payment and the pay period covered by the payment. Records explaining any sex-based pay differences. Annuity and pension payments. Fringe benefits paid.
Form I-9	Immigration Reform and Control Act (1 or more employee)	3 years after date of hire or one year after date of termination, whichever is later	
Employment Benefits	Employee Retirement Income Security Act	6 years	Except for specific exemptions, ERISA's reporting and disclosure requirements apply to all pension and welfare plans, including: Summary plan description (updated with changes and modifications), annual reports, notice or reportable events (such as plan amendments that may decrease benefits, a substantial decrease in the number of plan participants, etc.), plan termination.
Tax Records	Federal Insurance Contribution Act (all employers)  Federal Unemployment Tax Act (all employers)  Federal Income Tax Withholding (all employers)	4 years from date tax is due or paid	Amounts of wages subject to withholding. Agreements with employee to withhold additional tax. Actual taxes withheld and dates withheld. Reason for any difference between total tax payments and actual tax payments. Withholding forms

			(W-4, W4-E).
Safety Data	Occupational Health & Safety Act (10 or more employees) Walsh-Healy Act (federal contractors)	5 years following the year records pertain to (*Medical exams, material safety data sheets and exposure to toxic substances records retained for the duration of employee's job tenure plus <b>30 years</b> )	Log of occupational injuries and illnesses. Records of injuries and illnesses. Summary of injuries and illnesses. Records of exposure to toxic substances for each employee.
Family Medical Leave Records	Family Medical Leave Act (50 or more employees)	3 years	Basic employee data, including name, address, occupation, rate of pay, terms of compensation, daily and weekly hours worked per pay period, additions to/deductions from wages and total compensation. Dates of leave taken by eligible employees. Leave must be designated as the FMLA leave. For intermittent leave taken, the hours of leave. Copies of employee notices and documents describing employee benefits or policies and practices regarding paid and unpaid leave. Records of premium payments of employee benefits. Records of any dispute regarding the
Health Care Continuation	Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (20 or more employees)	There are no recordkeeping requirements under COBRA. However, many experts	designation of leave. Provide written notice to employees and their dependents of their option to continue group health

		recommend that records be maintained for <b>6 years</b> from the date of the record to remain consistent with ERISA requirements.	plan coverage following certain qualifying events, such as the employee's termination, layoff or reduction in working hours, entitlement to Medicare, or the death or divorce of the employee (that would cause dependents to lose coverage under
Polygraph Test Records	Employee Polygraph Protection Act (1 or more employee)	3 years	the employer's plan).  Polygraph test result(s) and the reason for administering.
Affirmative Action Plan/Data	Executive Order 11246 (applies to federal contractors)  The Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures (100 or more employees)	2 years	Applications and other personnel records that support employment decisions (e.g., hires, promotions, terminations) are considered "support data" and must be maintained for the AAP.
Credit Reports	Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions (1 or more employee)	No retention requirement. Law requires shredding of all documents containing information derived from a credit report. Don't discard for at least one year though (see Selection, Hiring & Employment Records)	
Drug Test Records	Department of Transportation (DOT) covered safety- sensitive transportation	1 year from test date (up to 5 years for records relating to drug testing for DOT positions,	

positions; aviation, trucking, railroads, mass transit and pipelines.	see § 382.401 for specific DOT retention requirements)	