§ 1226.1 What are the general authorities for this part?
The statutory authorities are 44 U.S.C. 2107, 2111, 2904, 3102, 3301 and 3302.

§ 1226.2 What definitions apply to this part?
See §1220.18 of this subchapter for definitions of terms used throughout Subchapter B, including part 1226.

§ 1226.3 What standards are used as guidance for this part?
These regulations conform with guidance in ISO 15489–1:2001, Information and documentation—Records management, sections 8.3.7 (Retention and disposition), 8.5 (Discontinuing records systems), 9.2 (Determining how long to retain records), and 9.9 (Implementing disposition).

§ 1226.10 Must agencies apply approved schedules to their records?
The application of approved schedules is mandatory except as provided in §§1226.16 and 1226.18. Federal records must be retained as specified in the schedule to conduct Government business, protect rights, avoid waste, and preserve permanent records for transfer to the National Archives of the United States.

§ 1226.12 How do agencies disseminate approved schedules?
(a) Agencies must issue disposition authorities through their internal directives system within six months of approval of the SF 115 or GRS to ensure proper distribution and application of the schedule. The directive must cite the legal authority (GRS or SF 115 and item numbers) for each schedule item covering records.
(b) Agencies must send, via link or file, an electronic copy of each published agency schedule, directive, and other policy issuance relating to records disposition to NARA at RM.Communications@nara.gov when the directive, manual, or policy issuance is posted or distributed.
(c) The submission must include the name, title, agency, address, and phone number of the submitter. If the comprehensive records schedule or other policy issuance is posted on a publicly available Web site, the agency must provide the full Internet address (URL).

§ 1226.14 What are the limitations in applying approved records schedules?
Agencies must apply the approved records disposition schedules to their agency’s records as follows
(a) Records described by items marked “disposition not approved” or “withdrawn” may not be destroyed until a specific disposition has been approved by NARA.
(b) Disposition authorities for items on approved SF 115s that specify an organizational component of the department or independent agency as the creator or custodian of the records may be applied to the same records after internal reorganization, but only if the nature, content, and functional importance of the records remain the same. Authority approved for items described in a functional format may be applied to any organizational component within the department or independent agency that is responsible for the relevant function.
(c) Disposition authorities approved for one department or independent agency may not be applied to records of another department or agency. Departments or agencies that acquire records from another department or agency, and/or continue creating the same series of records previously created by another department or agency through interagency reorganization must promptly submit an SF 115 to NARA for disposition authorization. Until the new records schedule is approved, the records are unscheduled. See §1225.22 of this subchapter.
(d) Unless otherwise specified, newly approved disposition authorities apply retroactively to all existing records as described in the schedule.
(e) When required by court order (i.e., order for expungement or destruction), an agency may destroy temporary records before their NARA-authorized disposition date. In accordance with §1230.14 of this subchapter, an agency must notify the National Archives and Records Administration, Modern Records Programs (NWM), 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740–6001,
§ 1226.22 When must agencies transfer permanent records?

All records scheduled as permanent must be transferred to the National Archives of the United States after the