Digital Preservation 101 for Records Managers

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NY ARMA meeting
November 12, 2020
What’s a record?
records, records, records!

**Records:** recorded information on a fixed storage medium
(Compared to transitory memory or speech)

**Records:** evidence of activities that are set aside in an official recordkeeping system

**Electronic Records:** (from a technical perspective) bits that are used to reconstitute a record
Business record

A record created, received, and maintained as evidence and information by an organization, in pursuance of legal obligations or in the transaction of business.
Business records

- Have a disposition: Destruction after a time period (e.g. 3 years) or conditions met (e.g. after employee separates from company)
- Can be Active or Inactive
- Identified as the Record copy vs Use or Convenience copy
Electronic record

Data or information that has been captured and fixed for storage and manipulation in an automated system and that requires the use of the system to render it intelligible by a person.
Digital business records proliferate. Copies emailed, drafts saved, versions overwriting one another.

Differentiating between record copy, draft versions, and use or convenience copy is critical for records management and digital preservation.
Electronic record creation and keeping changes

- Distinct document
- Document + metadata
- Metadata in system
- Shared metadata across systems
Electronic records management system

- Declare a document a record
- Applies/links to retention schedule
- Prevents alteration or deletion
- Provides access controls
- Maintains contextual information of creation and use
- Designed for active management NOT for preservation
Trusted Digital Repository

- Compliance with OAIS
- Administrative responsibility
- Organizational viability
- Financial sustainability
- Technological and procedural stability
- System security
- Procedural accountability
Electronic records do not survive by accident
Technological obsolescence

Electronic records change in unpredictable, increasingly complex ways

Change is foundational to technologies’ business model

Little incentive to support older technology over time
Technical obsolescence cycle

- Technological dependency (hardware, software)
- Media deterioration (magnetic, optical...)
- Technical obsolescence (hardware, software)
Technological obsolescence timeline

**Short-term (0-5 years)**
- Active = on-line storage
- “Normal” management issues
- Possible application or version upgrade

**Mid-term (5-10 years)**
- Less active = near-line or off-line storage
- Multiplying version control issues
- System upgrades
- Hardware, software migrations

**Long-term (10+ years)**
- Least active = off-line storage
- Migration/conversion likely
Given a record’s retention period and disposition, how much will technological obsolescence effect its longevity?
Digital Preservation Concepts
Digital preservation is active management
Preservation storage

Best practice: 3 copies, in 2 or more geographically distinct areas on 2 or more storage mediums

Not for active records
Only preserve ~5% of digital records
Digital preservation strategies

- Bit-level preservation
- File normalization
- Emulation
Digital preservation goals

- Integrity
- Authenticity
- Significant properties
Evidence of record integrity in digital preservation is usually maintained through checksums to ensure the file is whole and unaltered as a result of data loss, corruption, or tampering.
An *authentic* record is one that can be proven to be what it professes to be, to have been created or sent by the person claiming to have created or sent it, and to have been created or sent at that time.

Evidence of digital authenticity relies on clear internal and external metadata to demonstrate that the preservation copy is the record copy.
Metadata of creation and use

- Administrative
  - Access information
  - Audit trails
  - Retention schedules
- Technical
  - File format information
  - Checksums
  - System information and requirements
- Descriptive
  - Bibliographic
  - Indexes/findings aids
How much evidence of authenticity do you need?
Significant properties

“The characteristics of an Information Object that must be maintained over time to ensure its continued access, use, and meaning, and its capacity to be accepted as evidence of what it purports to record.” (2009)
Content

- The intellectual substance of a document, including text, data, symbols, numerals, images, and sound.
Context

- Creator
- Business function that resulted in the record
- Dates of modification, access, creation (M/A/C properties)

Structure

- Logical attributes of the record
  - Hierarchy, other keys to how the information is organized
  - How aspects of the record relate to itself and other records
- Physical attributes of the record (Rendering)
  - File format, software version, font, line spacing, colors, margins
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Simmons College, Boston, MA
  M.S. in Library Science with an Archives Concentration
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  B.A. Classical and Medieval Studies, Minor in Latin
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  Phi Beta Kappa

ARCHIVES EXPERIENCE
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
February 2020 - Present
Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections (RMC), University Library (CUL)
Assistant Director for Digital Strategies
- Develop strategy to strengthen digital program in RMC by working with colleagues in Digital Lifecycle Services and Digital Consultation and Production Services.
- Work with other RMC Assistant Directors to support and coordinate ongoing collecting, arranging, describing, teaching, and access efforts with particular focus on digitized and born digital content.
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  Digital Lifecycle Services and Digital Consultation and Production Services.
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  arranging, describing, teaching, and access efforts with particular focus on digitized and
  born digital content.
* Work with CUL partners to streamline and automate ingest of content into our OAIS-
  compliant digital preservation storage (CULAR).
* Standardize digitization project workflows in coordination with curators, digitization
  staff, preservation unit, metadata services, access staff, and external stakeholders.
* Supervise one full-time staff person and one student worker.
* Develop python scripts to push metadata from external preservation and access systems
  into ArchivesSpace using the API to enhance discovery and support digital asset
  management.
* Accession born-digital materials using documented processes, averaging 6TB per year.
Usability (behavior)

- How content is interactable
  - Hyperlinks in webpage
  - Database
  - GIS data
Records Managers’ role in digital preservation
Good records management

- Decreases records clutter so everyone can focus on the important records.
- Provides easier access to the right records to appropriate users.
- Reduces liability associated with unmanaged records that are improperly secured and past retention periods.
Only permanent records (or possibly longer-term, inactive records) are sent to preservation storage, reducing management and storage costs.

Authentic records are easily discoverable and deliverable to user in a renderable way 50 years after creation.

Reduced liability when permanent records are preserved and scheduled records are properly disposed.
Practical tasks

**Filing structure**
Group records with same disposition together
All creators agree to structure

**File naming conventions**
Include ISO (YYYY-MM-DD) date so files sort
Develop shared, meaningful vocabulary for common records

**Deleting copies**
Avoid digital hording and delete non-record copies as appropriate
What about ...?

Email

Create folders or tags that match to disposition
Look at sent mail as well

Social Media

What is the record?
Evaluating record for preservation

- Consider function of record over the container
  - Are there other forms of the information?
  - Is it the official record copy? Is it a convenience copy?
  - Is it an announcement? Press Release? Correspondence?
- Consider a record’s significant properties
  - Content
  - Context
  - Structure
  - Usability
- Consider how the record will be removed from its active management system
Evaluating preservation risks in your records

Medium and long-term retention periods may require preservation actions, particularly if active record period is short.

What is retention period, period of activity, and disposition?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-term (0-5 years): low preservation risk</th>
<th>Medium-term (5-10 years): moderate preservation risk</th>
<th>Long-term (10+ years): high preservation risk</th>
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It’s in everyone’s interest to identify and preserve the good records and delete the useless.
Collaborate with IT

- IT maintains the technology
  - IT is the *physical* custodian

- IT does not own the data
  - Creator is the *legal* custodian

- IT focuses on maintaining the storage devices
  - IT does not consider long-term access/preservation

- Data owner must define its need for retention and communicate with IT
  - Data owners often assume IT is already addressing this need
Questions?