



Digital Preservation 101 for Records Managers

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RMC

NY ARMA meeting
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The background features a large, solid dark blue area on the left. On the right, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in various shades of blue and red, creating a layered, abstract effect. A thin black line runs diagonally across the bottom right corner.

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 re-constitute 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)
Permanent



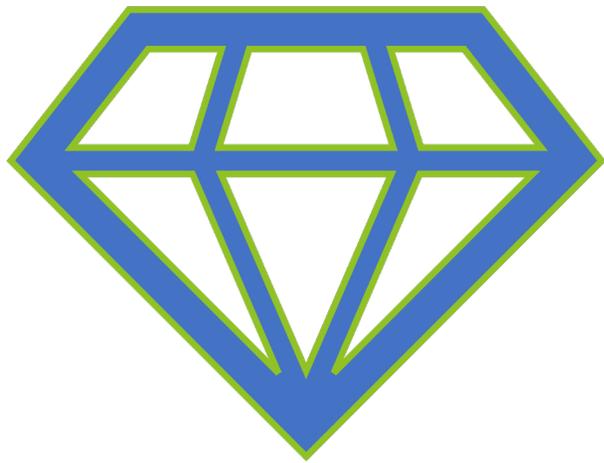
Can be Active or Inactive



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.

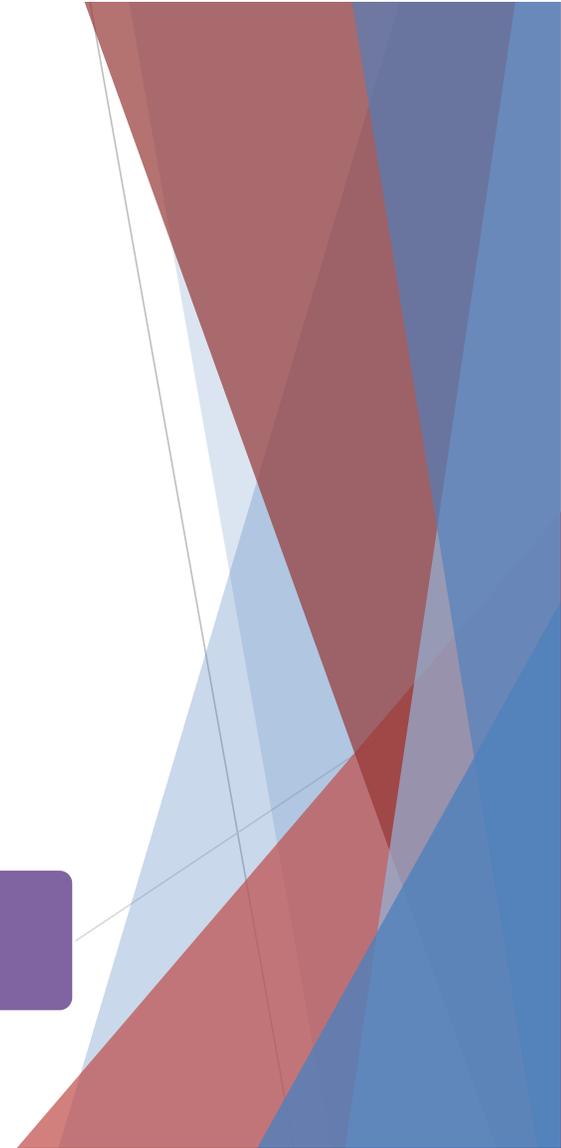
Electronic record creation and keeping changes

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

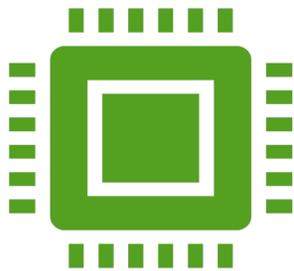


Procedural accountability

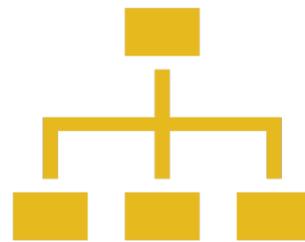
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Electronic records do
not survive by accident

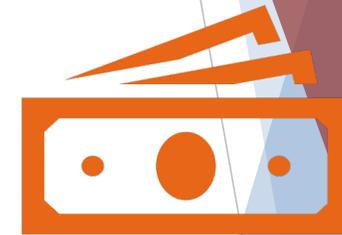
Technological obsolescence



Electronic records change in unpredictable, increasingly complex ways

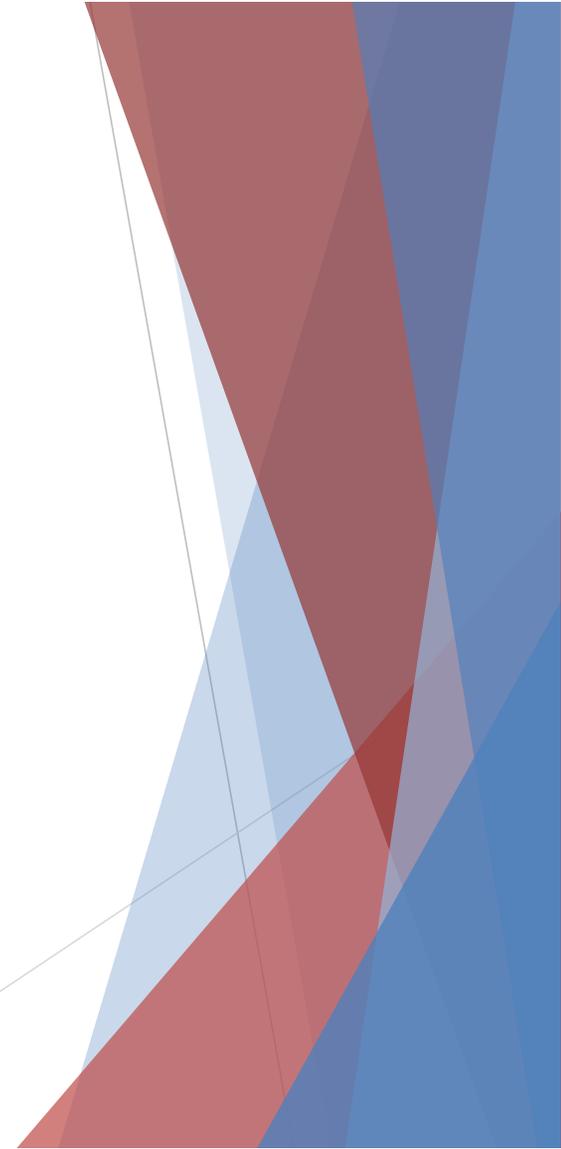
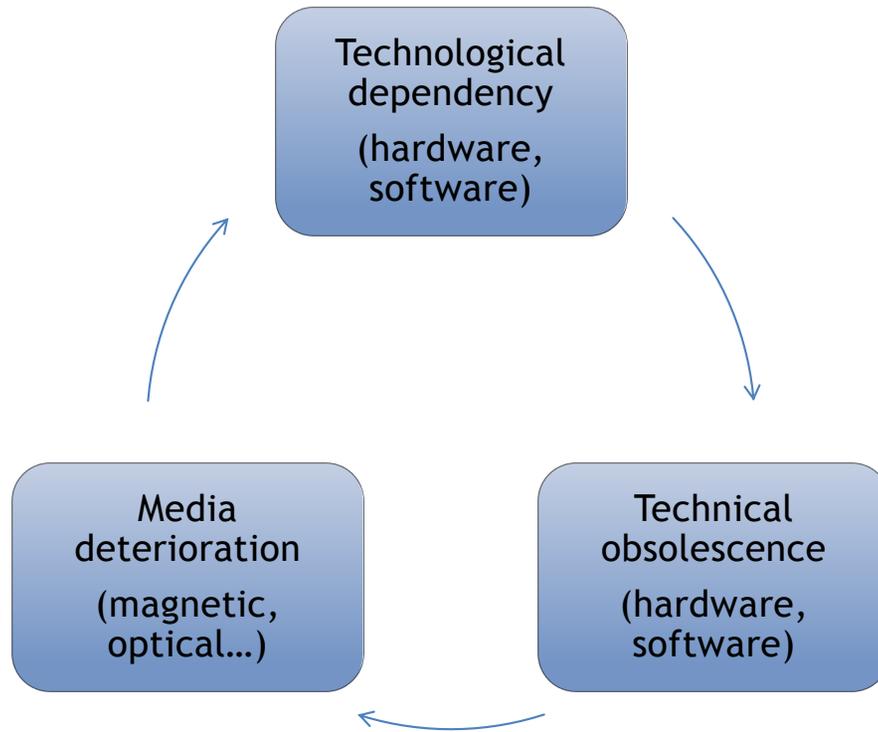


Change is foundational to technologies' business model



Little incentive to support older technology over time

Technical obsolescence cycle



Technological obsolescence timeline

Short-term (0-5 years)

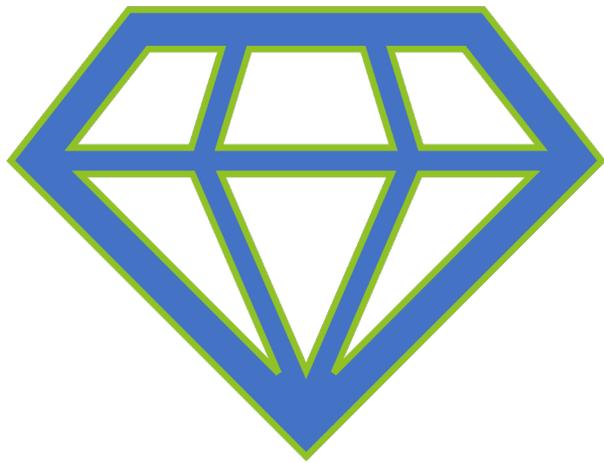
- Active = on-line storage
- “Normal” management issues
- Possible application or version upgrade

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



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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

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Only preserve ~5% of
digital records

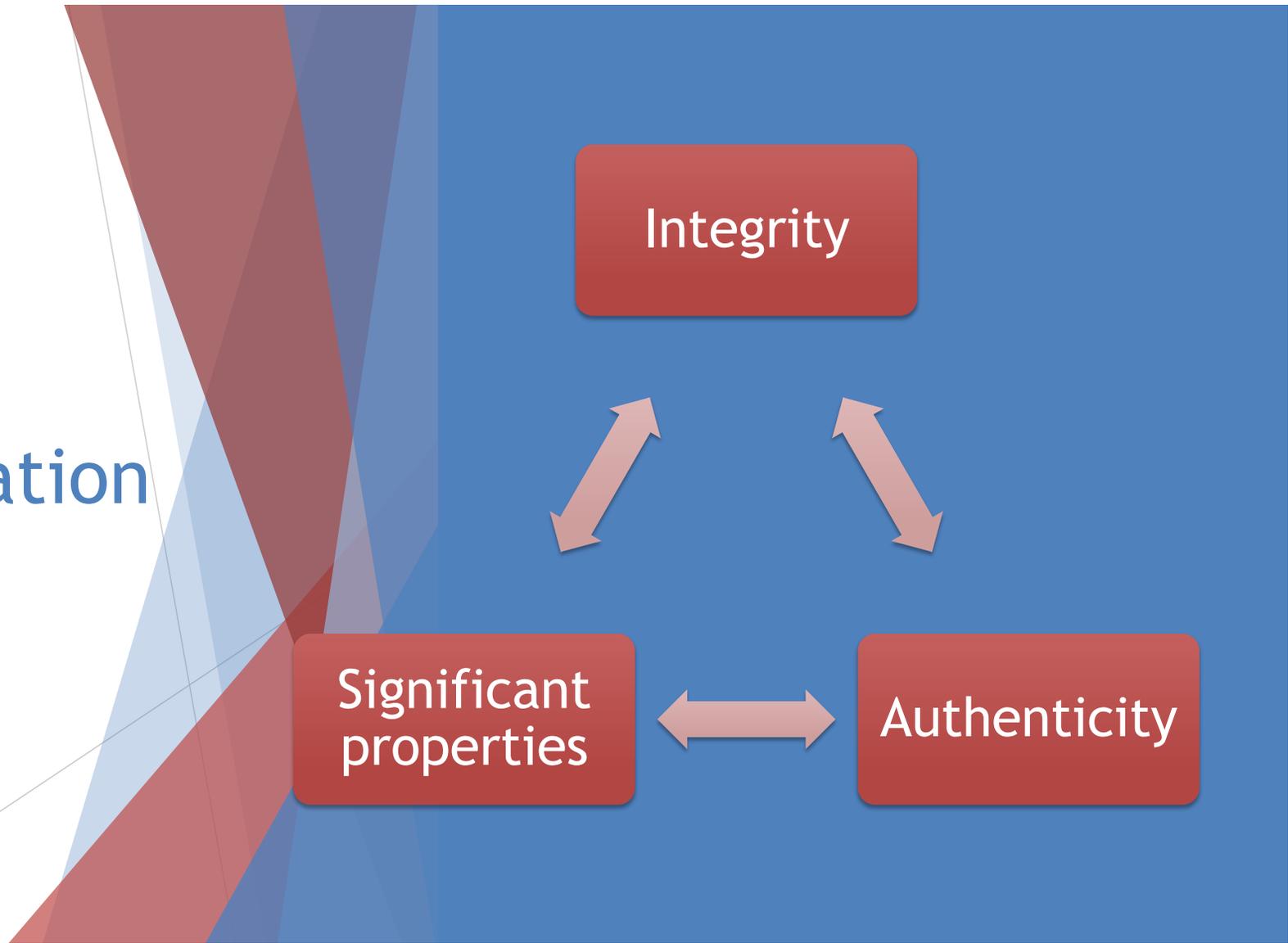
Digital preservation strategies

Bit-level preservation

File normalization

Emulation

Digital
preservation
goals



Record integrity

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.

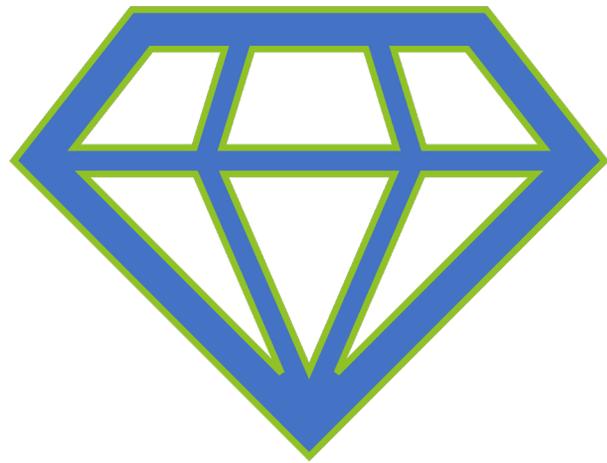
Record authenticity

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/finding 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)

- InSPECT Project Final Report,
<http://www.significantproperties.org.uk/inspect-framework.html>

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)

The Who, What, When, Where, Why, How? Metadata

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

ERIN FAULDER

Associate Archivist

Ithaca, NY [REDACTED]

EDUCATION

Simmons College, Boston, MA	2013
M.S. in Library Science with an Archives Concentration	
M.A. in History	
Bates College, Lewiston, ME	2008
B.A. Classical and Medieval Studies, Minor in Latin	
<i>Magna cum laude</i>	
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.
-

Structured record

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- * 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.
- * 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.

Unstructured record



Usability (behavior)

- ▶ How content is interactable
 - ▶ Hyperlinks in webpage
 - ▶ Database
 - ▶ GIS data
- 

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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.

...supports better preservation



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 hoarding 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

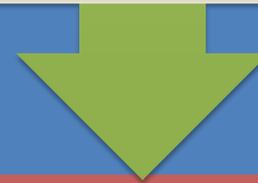
Evaluating preservation risks in your records

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

Short-term (0-5 years): low preservation risk

Medium-term (5-10 years): moderate preservation risk

Long-term (10+ years): high preservation risk



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

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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

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Questions?