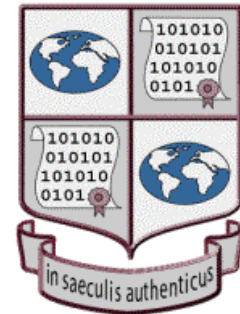


Preserving Electronic Records

The Work of the Preservation Task Force

"There's Nothing Like the Real Thing"
Preserving Authentic Electronic Records:
The Findings of InterPARES I

June 19, 2002



InterPARES Project

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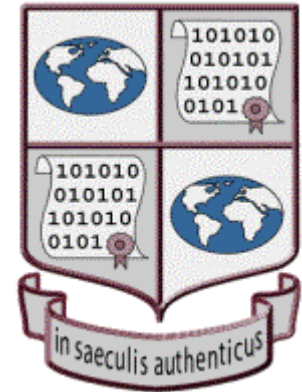
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Preserving Authentic Electronic Records

- What is required to preserve authentic records is an **archival question**.
- **Technology** provides – and limits – **options** for implementing the answer(s) to the archival question.
- Archival Requirements and Technological Solutions are melded together in a **Preservation Strategy** for a given body of records.
- Anyone responsible for preservation should develop a **Preservation Framework** both to ensure that its Preservation Strategies are coherent and to enable evolution of those strategies over time.

Preserving Electronic Records

- **It is impossible to preserve an electronic record.**
- **It is only possible to preserve the ability to reproduce an electronic record.**
 - Digital data inscribed on a physical medium do not have the form of a record.
 - It is necessary to transform inscribed bits into the form of the record.
 - The transformation is done by software.
 - An electronic record is reproduced by the correct processing of the stored sequence(s) of bits which encode not only the content, but also all the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of form of the record.

Reproducing an Electronic Record Correctly

- All the necessary sequences of stored bits must be retrieved without error.
- The right software must be used.
- The software must function properly.
- **If the reproduction has all the identifying characteristics of the record and its integrity has been maintained, it is an authentic copy of the record.**

Digital Component of an Electronic Record

- A digital object that is part of an electronic record, or of a reproduced electronic record, or that contains one or more electronic records, or reproduced electronic records, and that requires specific methods for preservation.

Digital Objects

- Multiple Inheritance:
 - Physical Object
 - An inscription of signs on a physical medium
 - Logical Object
 - A digital object recognized (& processed) by software
 - Conceptual Object
 - The object as recognized and understood by a person.

Relationships of the Physical, Logical, & Conceptual Levels of an Object

- One-to-one
 - A **report** created with a word processing application, saved as a **word processing file**, copied to **diskette**.
- One-to-many
 - A long **report** divided into a **master and 3 subdocuments**.
 - A **digital photograph** included in a textual **report**, but stored in a separate, linked **jpeg file**.
- Many-to-one
 - 200 **word processing files** stored in a **TAR file**.
- Many-to-many
 - Data elements from several different **database tables** combined, in different ways, to produce various **reports**.

The “Preserve Electronic Records” Model

- Starting Point: the draft Open Archival Information System (OAIS) Reference Model
 - But: OAIS is not specific to records
- Purpose: to articulate what must be done, and what information and resources are needed, to preserve authentic electronic records.
 - But: requirements for authenticity were not available
- Viewpoint: the person responsible for (carrying out actions needed for) preserving electronic records.
- Scope: from the determination that records have long term value to the production of an authentic copy.
- Nature: Delineates a process, not a system or a workflow

A-0

Archival Requirements

Institutional Requirements

State of the Art of Information Technology

Information about Electronic Records Selected for Preservation

Transfer of Electronic Records Selected for Preservation

Request for Record and/or Information about Record



Reproduced Electronic Record

Certificate of Authenticity

Reproducible Electronic Record

Requested Information about a Preserved Record

Information About Preservation

Information and Communications Technology

Facilities

Persons Responsible for Preservation

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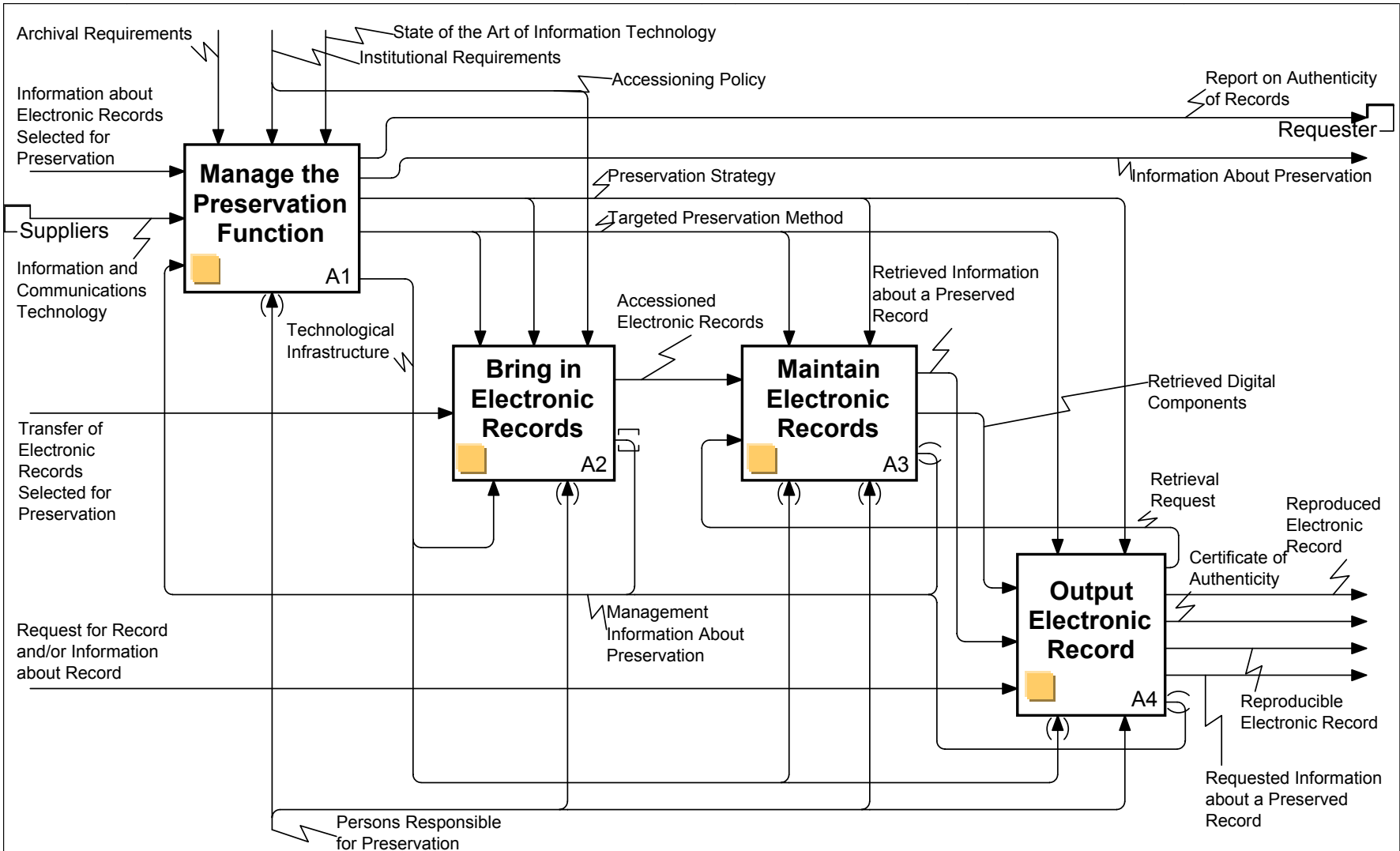
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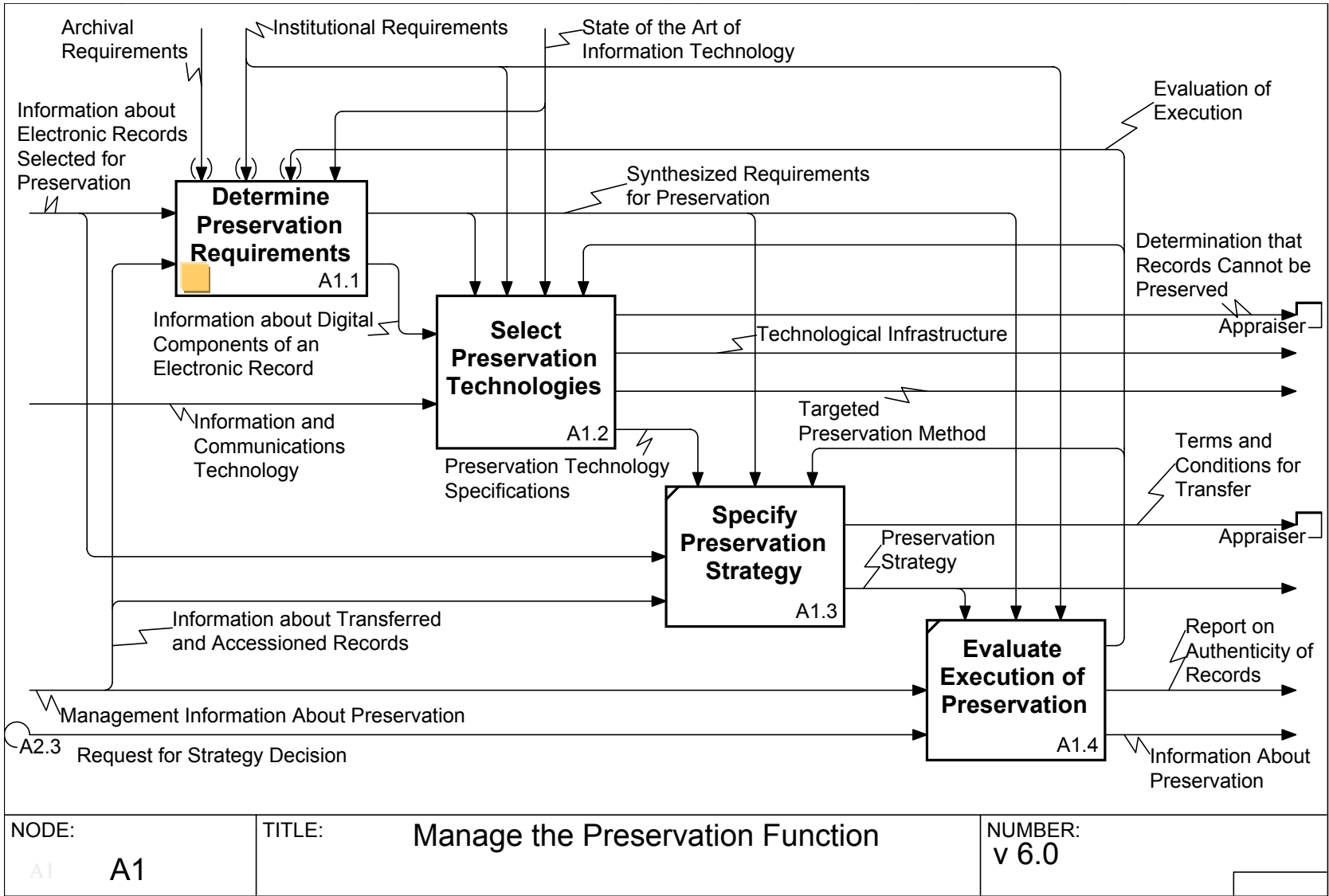
Preserve Electronic Records

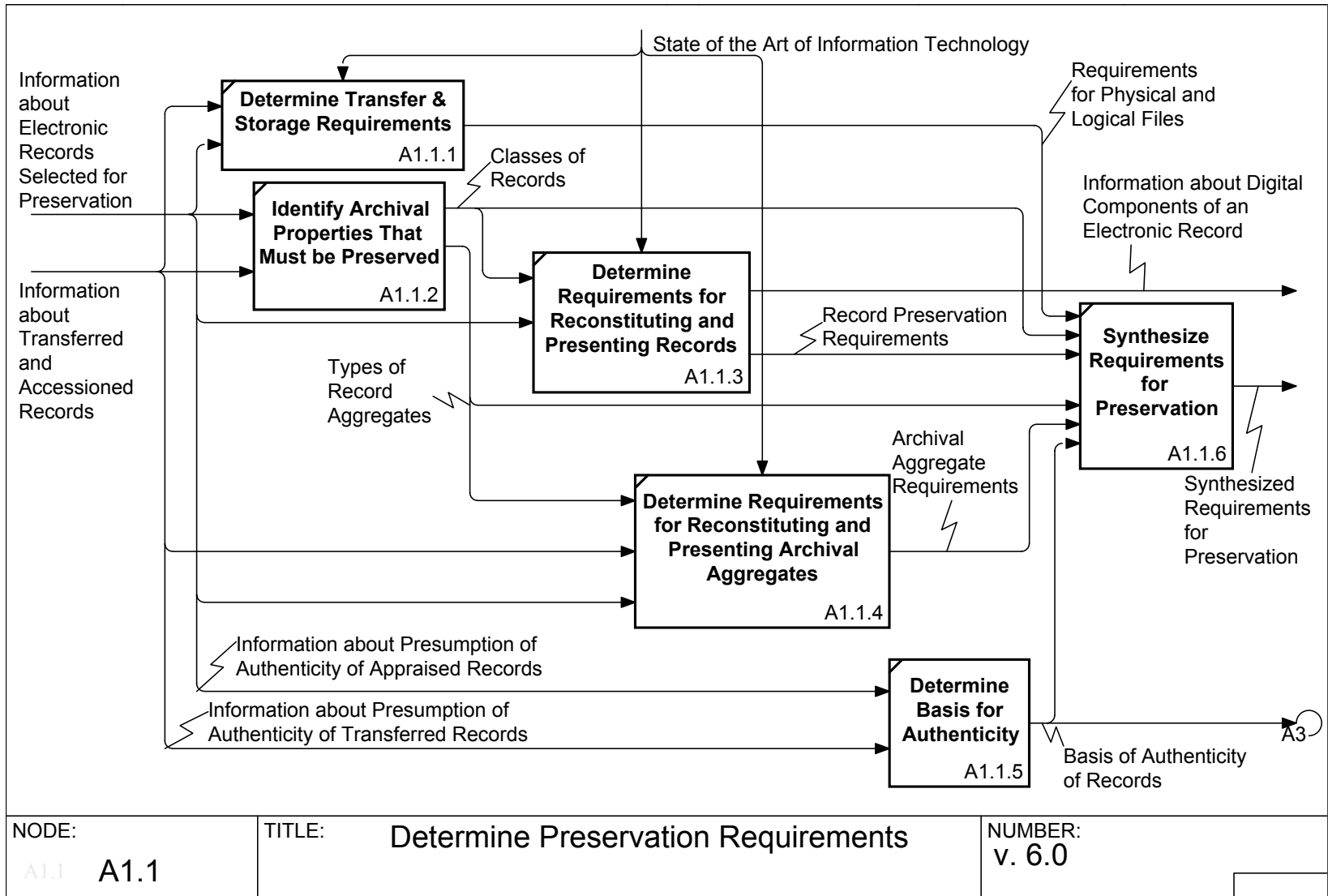
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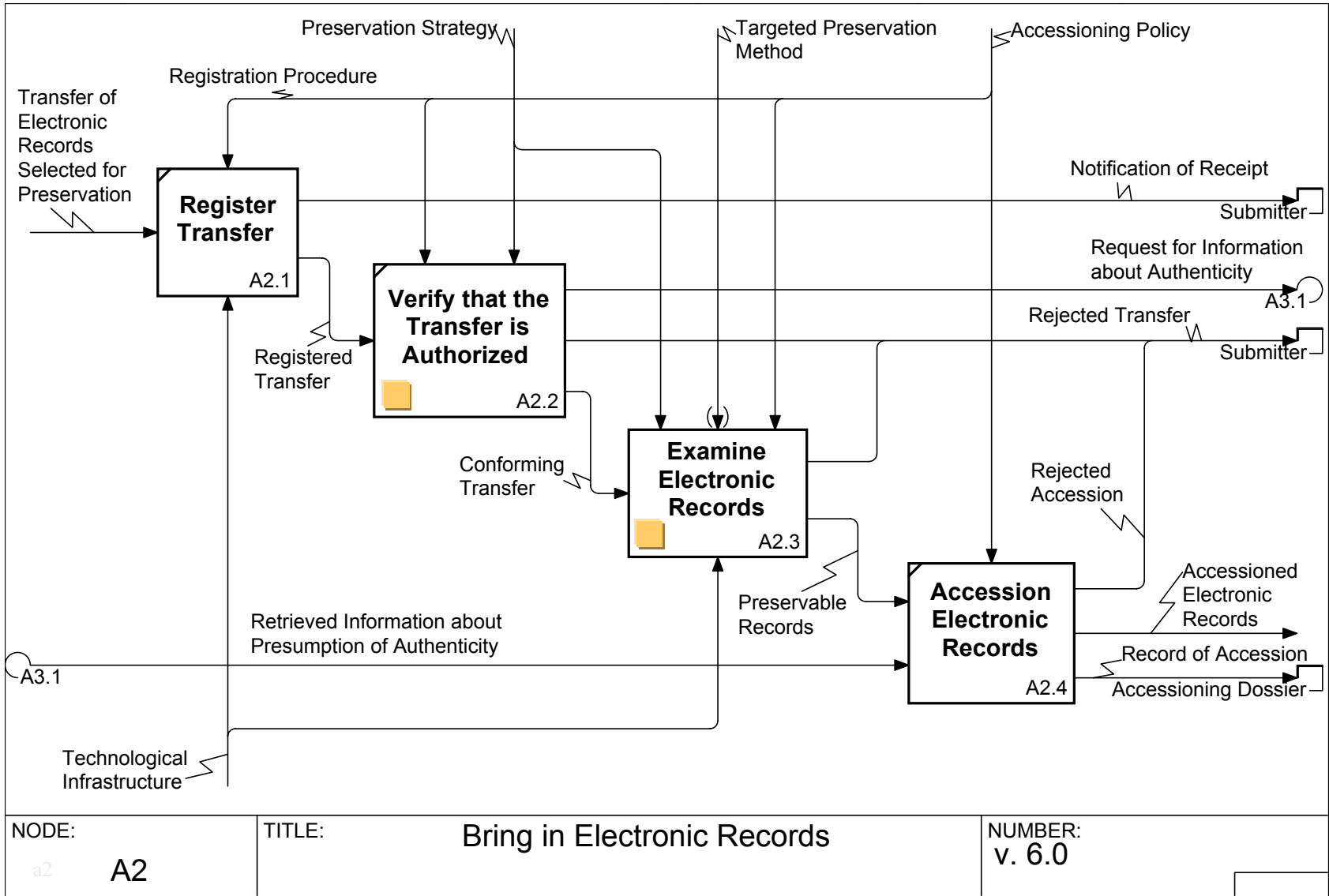
v. 6.0



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a2

A2

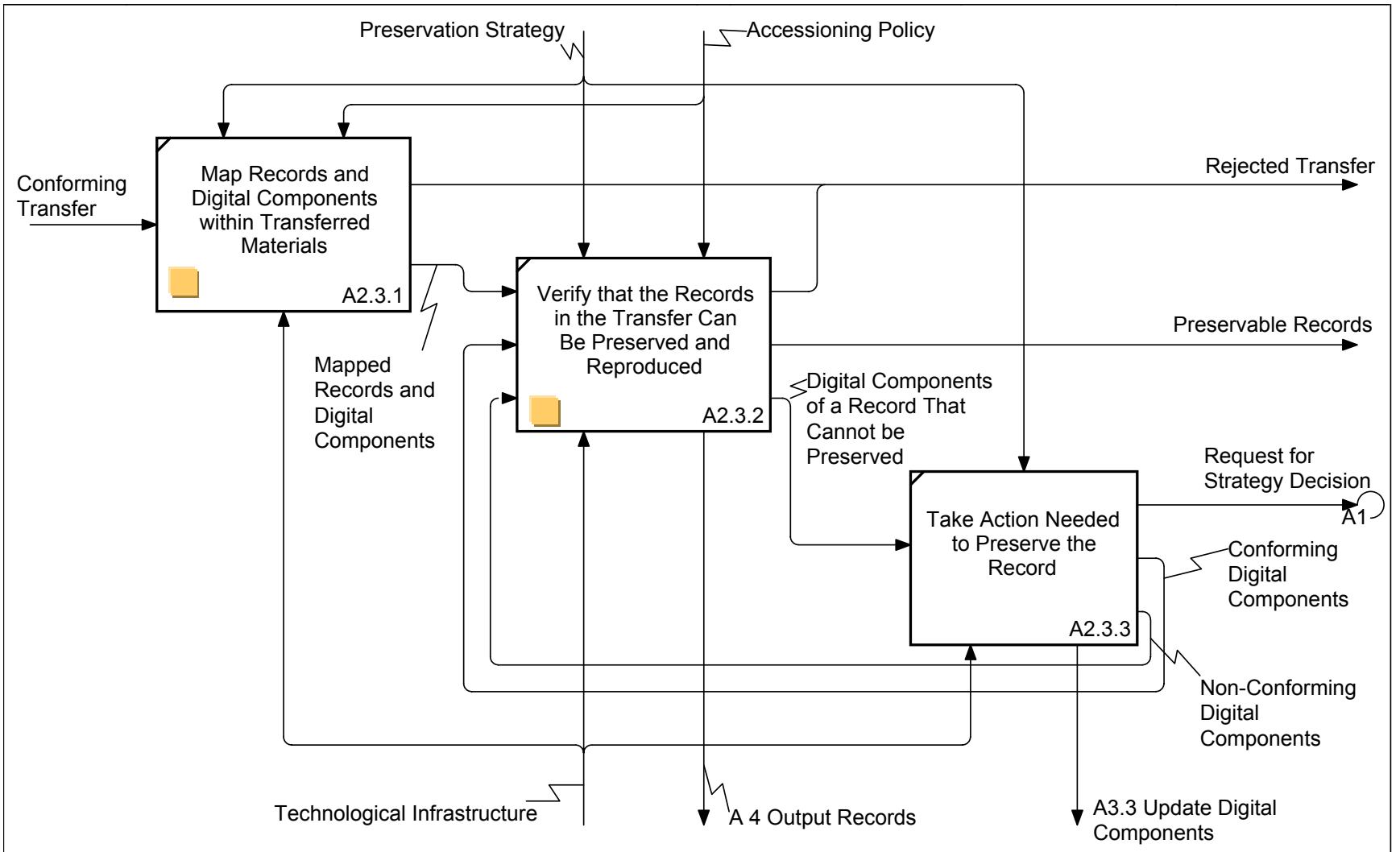
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Bring in Electronic Records

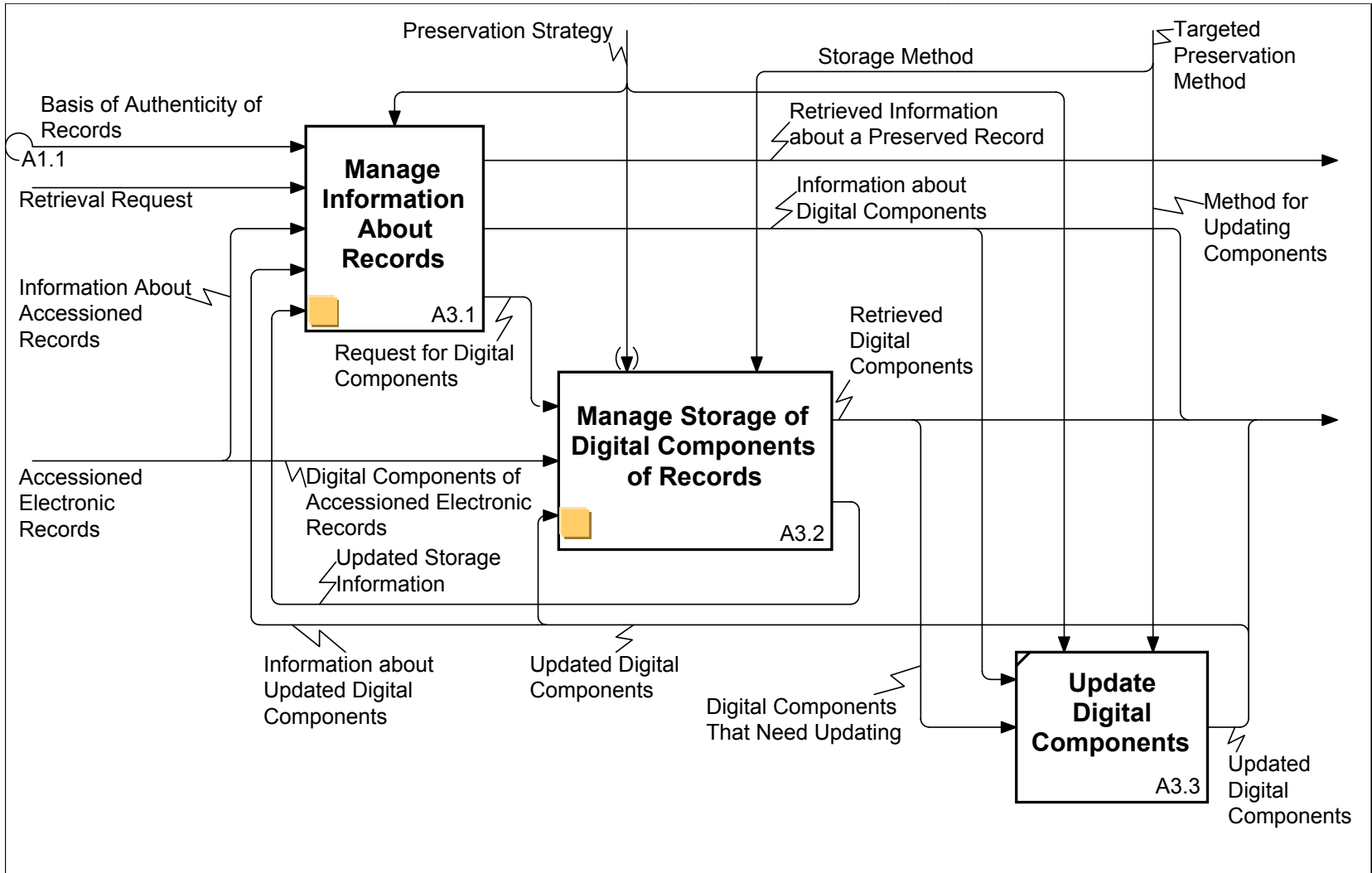
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v. 6.0

A0



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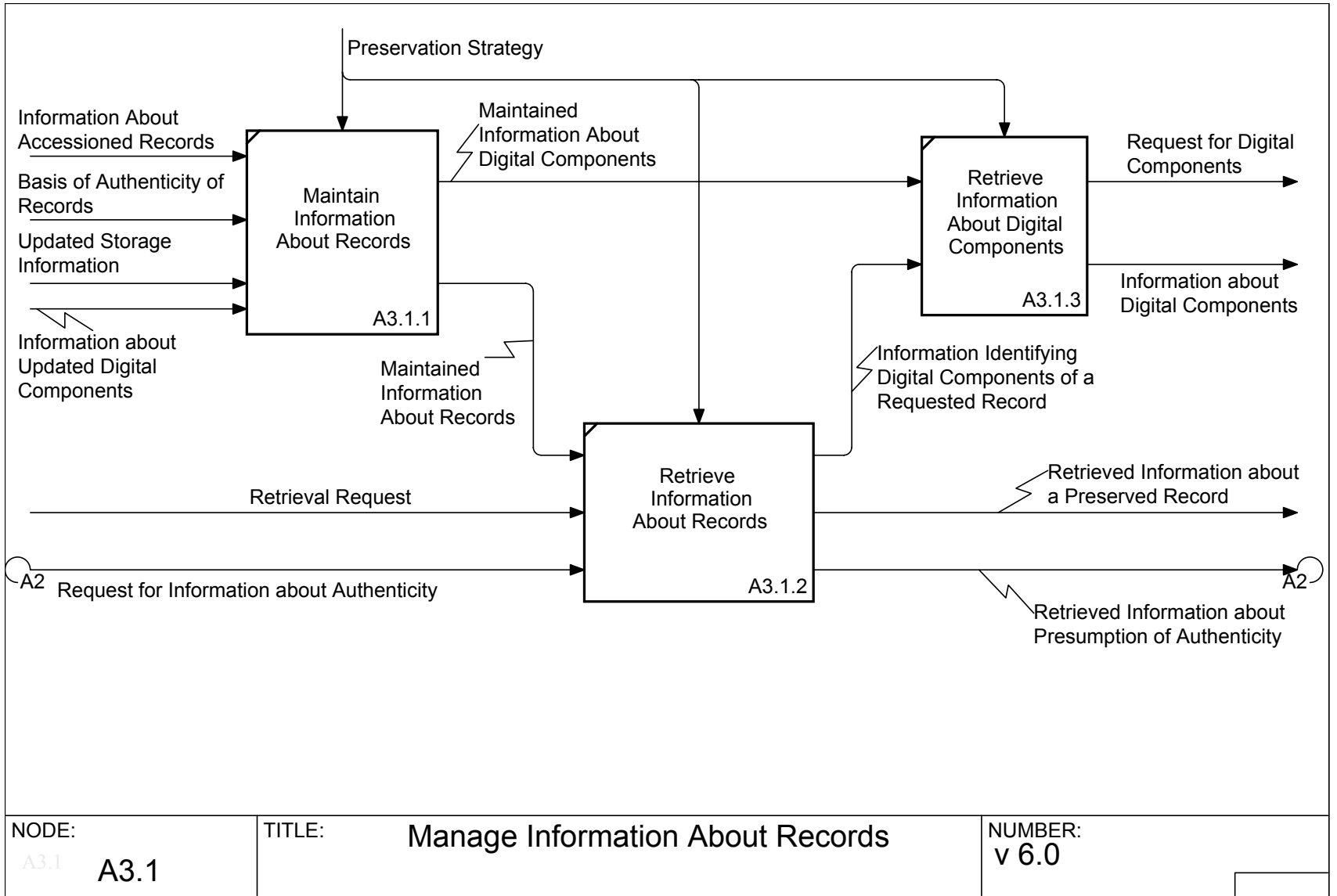


NODE: a3 A3	TITLE: Maintain Electronic Records	NUMBER: v 6.0
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e.g.

A4

A0



NODE:

A3.1 A3.1

TITLE:

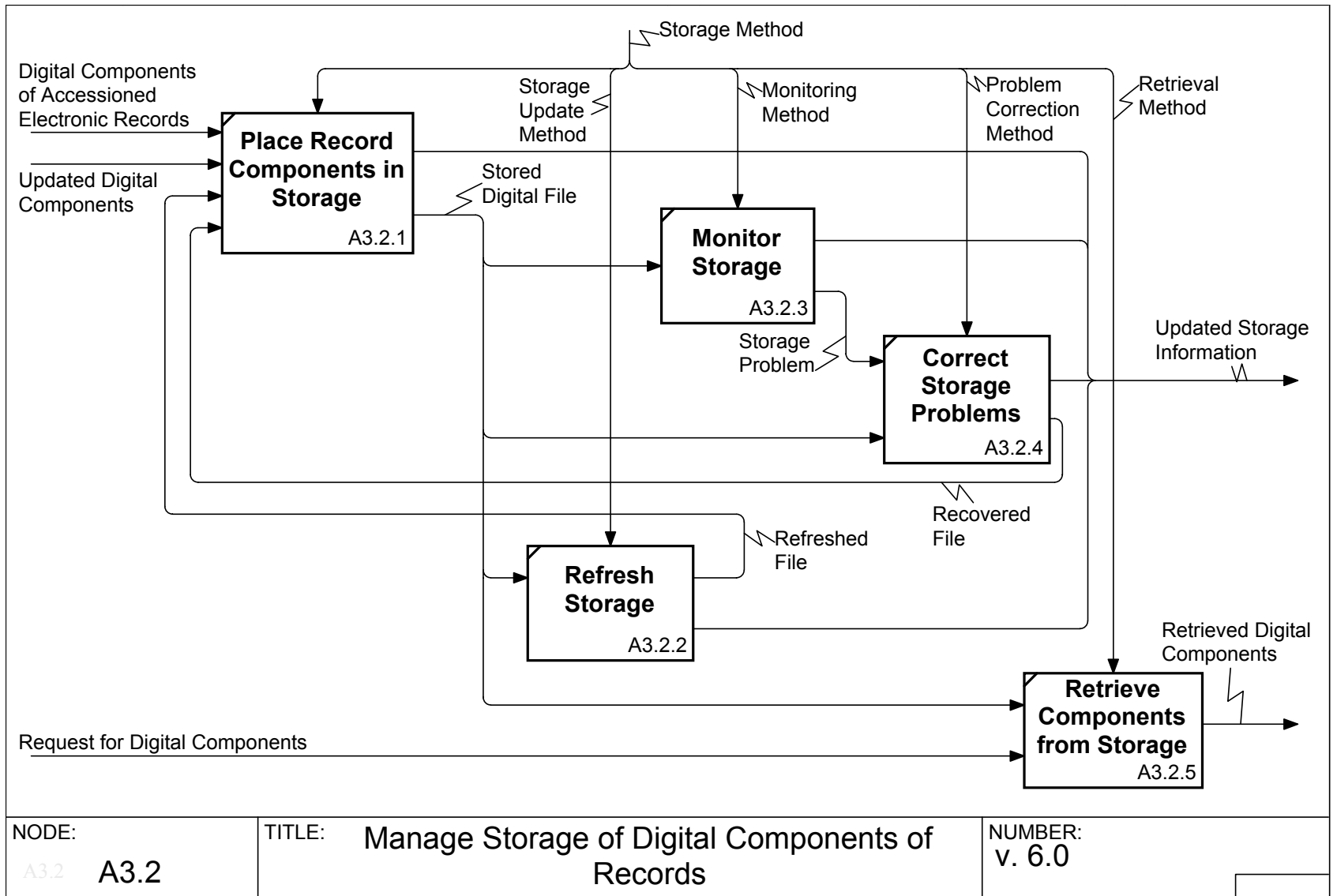
Manage Information About Records

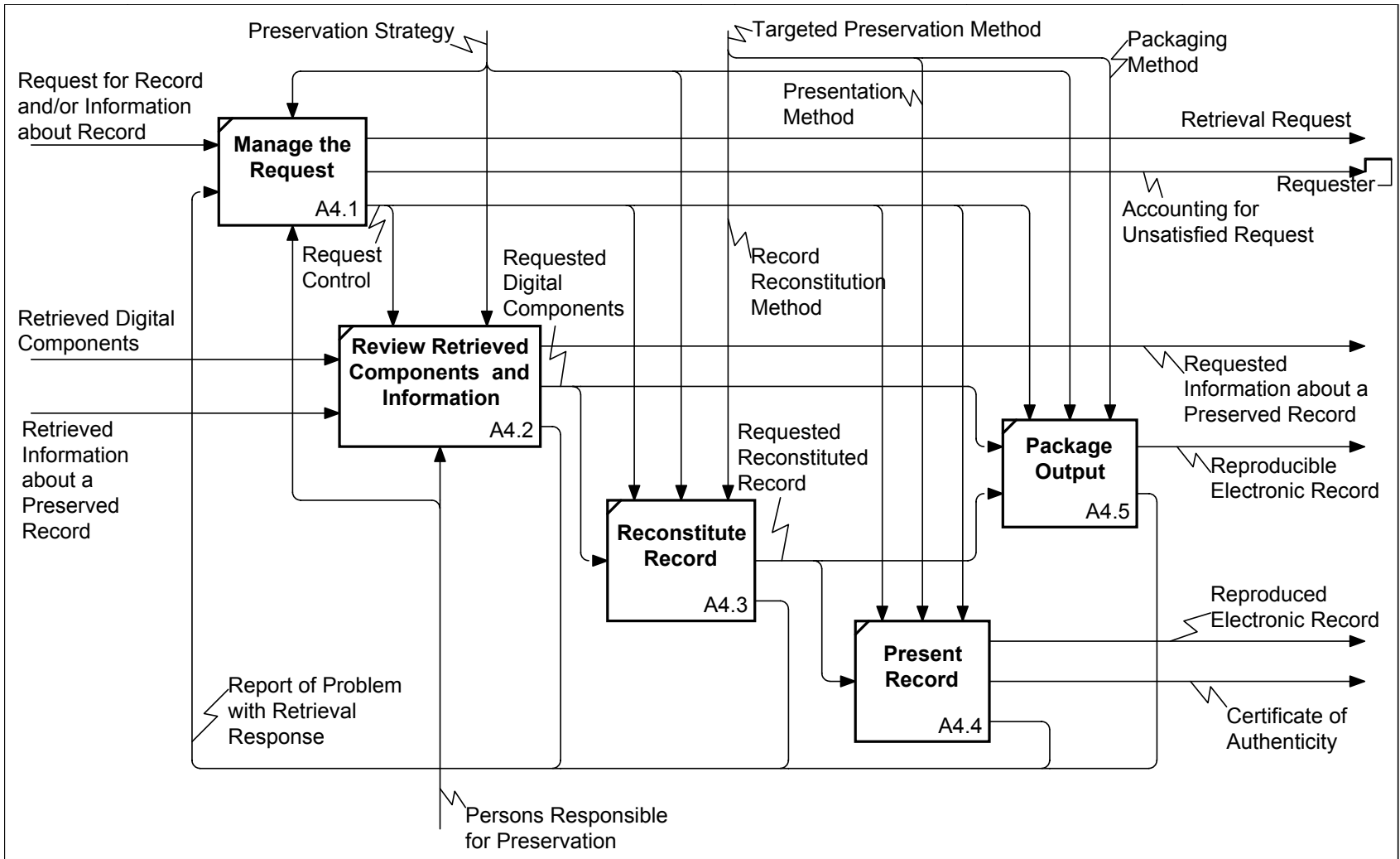
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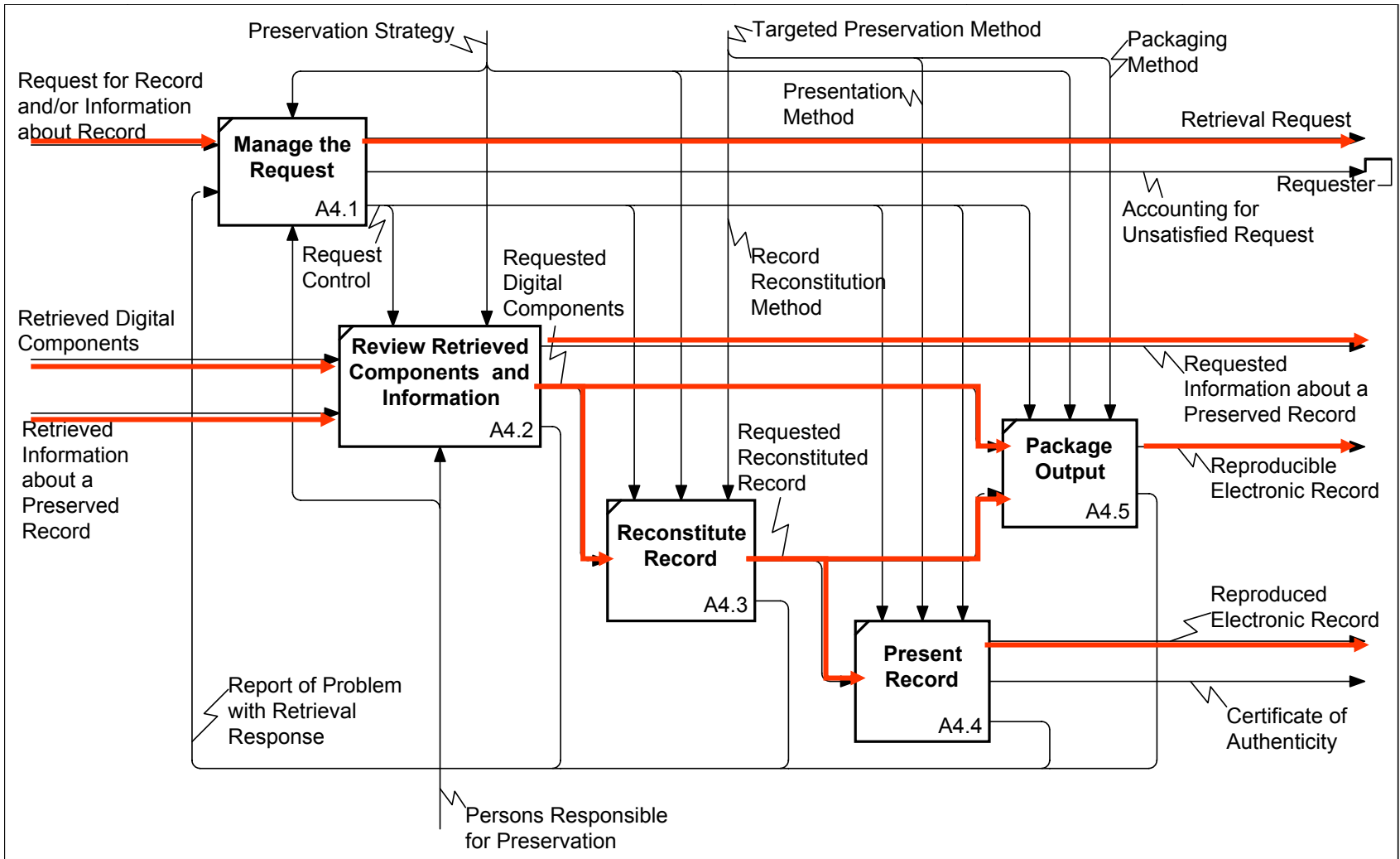
A3

A0





NODE: A4 A4	TITLE: Output Electronic Record	NUMBER: v 6.0
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NODE: A4 A4	TITLE: Output Electronic Record	NUMBER: v 6.0
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Verify that a transfer is authorized

- The Preservation Strategy (Control) ensures that terms and conditions for transfer are satisfied:
 - Who is authorized to send the records;
 - when should transfer occur;
 - what records should be transferred together;
 - what format(s) should the records be in;
 - what information should accompany the transfer.
- Check information accompanying a Registered Transfer (Input) to verify that these conditions are satisfied.
 - If so, the transfer is a Conforming Transfer (Output).
 - Request information about the basis for assuming that the creator maintained the records authentic (Output).
 - If not, reject the transfer, notifying the submitter (Output).

Verify That Records Can Be Preserved and Reproduced

- Can each record be reconstituted from its digital components?
 - Does the data type of each component conform to the Preservation Strategy?
 - If not, should the transfer be rejected?
 - Do components in any data type need to be converted for preservation?
 - If so, refer for appropriate action.
- Can each record be output, in proper order with respect to related records?
 - If not, should the transfer be rejected?



Mapping Records

- What **records** and **aggregates of records** are reportedly included in a Transfer?
- What are the **digital components** of each **record**?
- Where are these **components** found in the **physical file(s)** transferred?
- Are all required components present?
 - *Does the transfer include any **digital components** that are not parts of **records** specified for the transfer?*



Example: Workers Compensation Board Case Folder System

- Records
 - *Aggregates*: 1 series of case files
 - Records: 5 classes of documents
- Digital components
 - Each document stored as a multipage TIFF file
 - Relational database storing data about each document, documents in each case file, and case files in the series.
 - Metadata about the database

