Did You Take a Laptop Left in a Subway Train @ around 5:30 pm on 16th Nov?

Last Saturday I left my Macbook Air on the outerline at St. Enoch Station. It has not been handed in.

It was in a red case. As you can see from the papers inside the case I am a student. I worked countless crappy jobs last year in order to afford it. I do not have the money to buy another computer.

I am not interested in pressing charges. I just want my Macbook back so I can do my school work.

Please, if you have any information whatsoever call 07447165024.

Thank you.

Kate K. 

Long time coming: Trust, Certification and Digital preservation

@williamkilbride
What’s the problem?
• Digital data (images, documents etc) have value
• They create opportunities
...but...
• Access depends on software hardware and people
• Technology and people change
...therefore...
• Technology can create barriers to reuse
• So, losing data means losing opportunities

My point: data loss is not the only problem, perhaps not even the main problem. Put people at the centre.
Why Digital Preservation?

Digital preservation is not just about 'data':
Digital preservation is not just about 'access':
Digital preservation is not just about 'risk':
It's about people and opportunity:

Safer
More creative
Smarter
Healthier
Wealthier
Greener
Fairer
Digital preservation is not just about ‘data’: it’s about people and opportunity.

Digital preservation is not just about ‘access’: it’s about opportunity.

Digital preservation is not just about ‘files’: it’s about people and opportunity.
Trust and Preservation
Long time coming ...
‘certified archival repository ….will be able to prove that they are who they say they are by meeting or exceeding the standards and criteria of an independently-administered program for archival certification’ CPA/RLG 1996

Connection to
• Outsourcing / business planning
• Legal place of deposit
• Accreditation (cf Archives for the 21st Century, RCUK Policy etc)
• Credibility of ‘the new profession’
Preservation Trust and E-Journals

Why would you trust a preservation service? From 10000m ...

Trust = (Skill*Transparency*Sustainability) ^ TIME

Technical know how, planning, standards, research, infrastructure, staff, industrial scale, risk assessment

business model, rights management, income, regulation, succession planning, economies of scale and scope

open source, community ownership, independent audit, sharing methodologies clarity of purpose and scope, planning
DRAMBORA

*Digital Repository audit based on risk assessment*

OAIS Compliance?

DANS Data Seal of Approval

*Lightweight self certification methodology for research data archives.*

Nestor Kriterienkatalog

*Participation in distributed network for preservation, national basis DIN 31644*

ASD-STAN LOTAR

*Industry specific project to integrate OAIS with STEP to ensure legal verification of CAD / CAM and PDM data*

Trusted Digital Repository

*Criteria describing ‘trust’ in preservation*

TRAC and ISO 16363

*Certification of trustworthy status*
DRAMBORA Method

• Discrete phases of **self-assessment**, reflecting the realities of audit;

• Preservation is fundamentally a risk management process
  – Define Scope
  – Document Context & Classifiers
  – Formalise Organisation
  – Identify and Assess Risks

www.repositoryaudit.eu
Compliance with OAIS?

- Negotiate with for appropriate content
- Obtain sufficient control
- Determine the scope of the community
- Ensure independent utility of data
- Follow procedures for preservation
- Disseminate data to community
OAIS Information Model
Trusted Digital Repository...
1. Compliance with OAIS
2. Administer responsibly
3. Organizational viability
4. Financial sustainability
5. Technological and procedural
6. System security
7. Procedural accountability
Trustworthy Repository Audit and Certification (TRAC)

1. Organisational Infrastructure
   - Governance, Staffing, Policy, Finance, Legalities

2. Digital Object Management
   - Acquisition of Content, Creation of AIP, Preservation Planning, Archival Storage, Information Management, Access Management

3. Technology, infrastructure and Security
   - System infrastructure, Appropriate Technologies, Security
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. Technologies, Technical Infrastructure &amp; Security</th>
<th>Auditor: Interviewee(s):</th>
<th>Page Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C.3 Security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence (Documents) Examined</td>
<td>Findings and Observations</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.1 Repository maintains a systematic analysis of such factors as data, systems, personnel, physical plant, and security needs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.2 Repository has implemented controls to adequately address each of the defined security needs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.3 Repository staff have delineated roles, responsibilities, and authorizations related to implementing changes within the system.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3.4 Repository has suitable written disaster preparedness and recovery plan(s), including at least one off-site backup of all preserved information together with an off-site copy of the recovery plan(s).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRAC in practice

• **E-journal content is a well developed field**

• **PORTICO is a commercial escrow agent for content**

• **Audit of an escrow agent lends credibility to it’s claims and business case**
The Center for Research Libraries (CRL) ... hereby **certifies Portico as a trustworthy digital repository**. CRL has found that Portico’s services ... **conform to the requirements** for a trusted digital repository. ... CRL has concluded that the practices and services ... are generally **sound and appropriate** to the content being archived and the needs of the CRL community. ... CRL expects that in the future, Portico will **continue to be able to deliver** content that is understandable and usable by its designated user community.

worth it’s weight in pixie dust?
ISO 16363
- Development of TRAC
- Organisational Infrastructure
- Digital Object Management
- Security Risk Management

### 3. ORGANIZATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 3.1 GOVERNANCE & ORGANIZATIONAL VIABILITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Supporting Text</th>
<th>Examples of Documents the Repository can use to demonstrate it is Meeting this Requirement:</th>
<th>Brief description of evidence (add rows if necessary to list all relevant documents for a metric) Use short titles for documents. Provide detailed description of each document on the Reference tab.</th>
<th>Explanation of how the repository addresses this metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1</td>
<td><strong>THE REPOSITORY SHALL HAVE A MISSION STATEMENT THAT REFLECTS A COMMITMENT TO THE PRESERVATION OF, LONG TERM RETENTION OF, MANAGEMENT OF, AND ACCESS TO DIGITAL INFORMATION.</strong></td>
<td>This is necessary in order to ensure commitment to preservation and access at the repository’s highest administrative level.</td>
<td>Mission statement or charter of the repository or its parent organization that specifically addresses or implicitly calls for the preservation of information and/or other resources under its purview; a legal, statutory, or government regulatory mandate applicable to the repository that specifically addresses or implicitly requires the preservation of information and/or other resources under its purview.</td>
<td>The repository addresses this metric through its mission statement and charter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 3.1.2  | **THE REPOSITORY SHALL HAVE A PRESERVATION STRATEGIC PLAN THAT DEFINES THE APPROACH THE REPOSITORY WILL TAKE IN THE LONG-TERM SUPPORT OF ITS MISSION** | This is necessary in order to help the repository make administrative decisions, shape policies and allocate resources in order to successfully preserve its holdings. | Preservation Strategic Plan; meeting minutes; documentation of administrative decisions which have been made. | The repository addresses this metric through its preservation strategic plan. |

| 3.1.2.1| **The repository shall have an appropriate formal succession plan, contingency plans, and/or escrow arrangements in place in case the repository ceases to operate or the governing or funding institution substantially changes its scope.** | This is necessary in order to preserve the information content entrusted to the repository by handing it on to another custodian in the case that the repository ceases to operate. | Written and credible succession and contingency plan(s); explicit and specific statement documenting the intent to ensure continuity of the repository, and the steps taken and to be taken to ensure continuity; escrow of critical code, software, and metadata sufficient to enable reconstruction of the repository and its content in the event of repository failure; escrow and/or reserve funds set aside for contingencies; explicit agreements with successor organizations documenting the measures to be taken. | The repository addresses this metric through its succession and contingency plans. |
Meanwhile: Self assessment

Data Seal of Approval

1. The producer deposits data with sufficient information for others to assess the quality and compliance with disciplinary and ethical norms.

2. The producer provides the data in formats recommended by the repository.

3. The producer provides the metadata requested by the data repository.

4. The repository has an explicit mission in the area of digital archiving.

5. The repository uses due diligence to comply with regulations and contracts.

6. The repository has documented procedures for managing data storage.

7. The data repository has a plan for long-term preservation.

8. Archiving follows explicit workflows across the data life cycle.
9. The repository assumes responsibility for access to the digital objects.
10. The repository enables the users to utilize the data and refer to them.
11. The repository ensures the integrity of digital objects and metadata.
12. The repository ensures the authenticity of digital objects and metadata.
13. The technical infrastructure supports standards like OAIS.
14. Consumers must comply with access regulations set by the repository.
15. Consumers conforms to any codes of conduct that are generally accepted for the exchange and proper use of knowledge and information.
16. Consumers respect the applicable licences of the repository regarding the use of data.
ISO 16939

Standard for a certification authority

‘PTAB’

Integrated framework to unify:

‘basic’, ‘extended’ and ‘formal’ certification

• ISO16363
• DIN 31644
• Data Seal of Approval

Initial Audits

Reports from audits

Auditor training

No specific audit facility yet
None of these standards is mature. Need to read across into Archives. Accreditation. Lack of transparency / authority / credibility. Different routes for different types of archive?

OAIS Review

OAIS Obsolescence

• File as atomic unit
• Repository as metaphor
• Collaboration

Functional Audit

Practical needs Assessment

In summary
How do these help you to preserve better?
The jury is still out ...

‘Diverting resources from actually preserving content into side issues such as certification is counter-productive.’
David Rosenthal

‘Little attempt has been made to question whether these standards, entirely developed in one context, are actually transferable or applicable to another.’
Anthea Seles
Assessing your organisation’s capability to undertake digital preservation

Benchmarking

- Strengths and weaknesses
- Goals and timescales
- Incremental
- Planned improvements
- Not just about techniques
Maturity Models also ...
Adrian Brown’s book
AIDA and CARDIO
Cornell’s 5 stages
DRAMBORA
Charles Dollar
NDSA Levels
NDSA Levels of Digital Preservation

5 (or 6) criteria
- Storage and Geography
- File fixity and Data Integrity
- Information Security
- Metadata
- File Formats
- (Access)

4 implied questions
- Where are you now?
- Where should you be?
- When will you get there?
- How will you get there?

4 (or 5) Levels
- (Umm - nothing)
- Protect
- Know
- Monitor
- Repair
Questions ...

What data is in scope?

How much of the organisation is in scope?
Just your team or IT, management etc.

How much can you rely on others?
What about outsourced services?
What to do about collaborative services?
What about purchased products?

What to gain from the exercise?
Your own improvements?
Investment?
Work planning?
Notice what is missing from the NDSA levels ...

Nothing (very little) about policy
Nothing (very little) about sustainability
Nothing (very little) about skills or staff
Nothing (very little) about users
Much beyond page two

...

A deliberate choice by the framers
Compatible with existing organisational audit requirements
Readily understood
Framed around improvement.
It tells you how to

Preserve

Better
None of these standards is mature
Need to read across into existing audit
Lack of transparency / authority / credibility
Different routes for different types of archive?

OAIS Review
OAIS Obsolescence
- File as atomic unit
- Repository as metaphor
- Collaboration

Functional Audit versus Institutional Readiness
Summary Ponderings

Role for your Coalition?
From here to where?
Other standards continue to evolve
LET’S AGREE THAT

PEOPLE AND OPPORTUNITY NEED TO BE CENTRAL
Your criteria for today …

1. Attainable – has to be achievable or it’s irrelevant
2. Affordable – not more than 5% of the total DP budget
3. Credible – needs to test the right things
4. Authority – needs aligned with legitimate agency
5. Coherent – needs to be coherent
6. Adaptable – DP big and small, complex and simple
7. Transferable – should be for more than one sector
8. Repeatable – should be capable of being repeated annually
9. Actionable – recommendations into workflow
10. Transparent – adopted and adapted through open mechanisms

11. Create your own – here’s where you create your own criteria
Long time coming: Trust, Certification and Digital preservation

@williamkilbride