

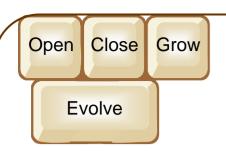
Keys to the Digital Future

Openness, Closure, Growth and Evolution in Archival Information Systems

Lessons from NARA's Experience

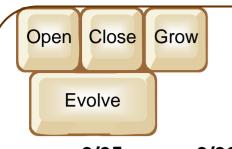
June 6 2007

Kenneth Thibodeau, Director
Electronic Records Archives Program
National Archives and Records Administration



What is the Electronic Records Archives (ERA)?

- ► ERA is the system the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) is developing to
 - Reengineer and automate the lifecycle management of records of the U.S. Government
 - Preserve and provide sustained access to electronic records of the U.S. Government



What is the Plan for ERA Development?

9/05

9/06

9/07

9/08

9/09

9/10

9/11

6/08

ERA Base



Initial Operating Capability (IOC)





Increment 3 _ •

Increment 4 _ *

Increment 5 _ Full Operating Capability

Operation & Maintenance -



Status of ERA Development: Requirements

- No indecision about what is required.
- NARA's requirements were
 - Defined in an iterative process involving the entire agency, from top to bottom, and including input from the IT industry and the general public
 - Definitized in the ERA Requirements
 Document in December 2003
 - Stable ever since.

Status of ERA Development: Costs

- The ERA development has suffered both cost underruns and cost overruns.
- Underrun:
 - the cost of the Initial Operating Capability, as orginally defined by NARA, turned out to be twice the level of funding that became available in the two year period: \$134 M v. \$63 M.
 - NARA and Lockheed Martin renegotiated the contract to define a smaller, but still worthwhile IOC system within available funding.
- Overrun:
 - The delay in completion of the IOC system is expected to increase its price by an estimated \$16 M.

Status of ERA Development: Deliverables

- Unlike some other major system developments in the Federal Government, NARA is getting the system it contracted for.
- The delivery of the first operational system has been delayed 9 months.
 - Since reaching agreement with NARA on a revised schedule in September, the contractor has not missed a single deadline.
- The system that will be available in July will be worthwhile. It will be used initially by NARA and four other agencies

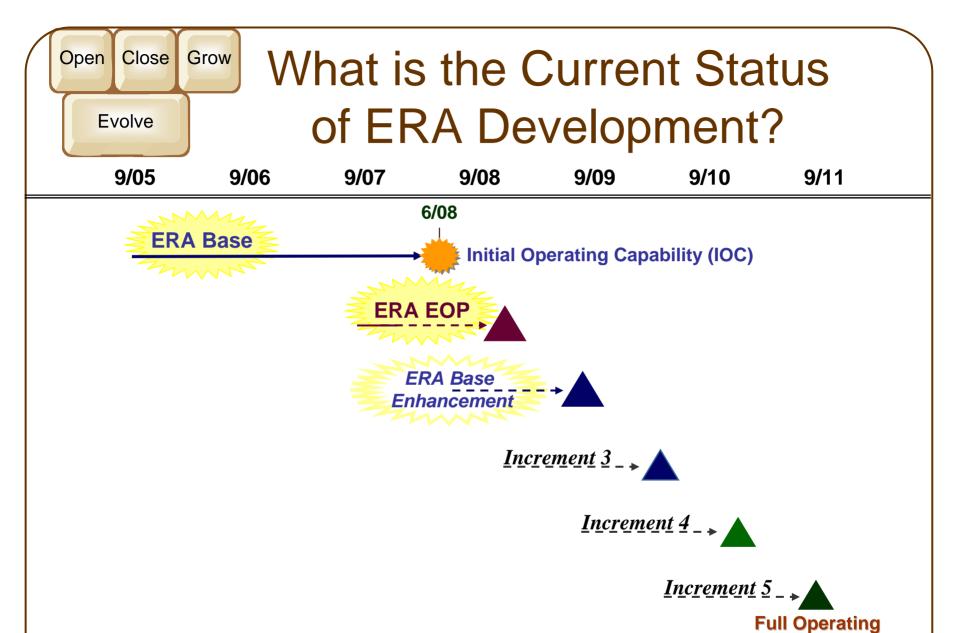
Status of ERA Development: Management

- The Government Accountability Office (GAO)
 has conducted real time audits of the ERA
 program every year since 2001.
- GAO has never reported mismanagement in the program.
- GAO has never reported waste in the program.
- GAO has offered recommendations for improving the program and NARA has acted on all GAO recommendations.

GAO Observations of the Current State of the ERA Program

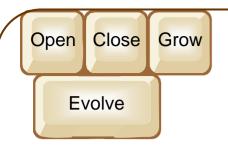
- "NARA Is Working to Overcome ERA Schedule Delays through Parallel Development Projects, but Uncertainties Remain"
- "ERA Base System Is Generally on Schedule to Achieve IOC, but Testing Delays Are a Risk"
- "EOP System Is Being Developed, but Completing the Development in Time for the Presidential Transition Is Uncertain"

[»] Testimony to U.S. Senate, Subcommittee on Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security, May 14, 2008



Operation & Maintenance ------------

Capability



ERA Base System Development

Focus:

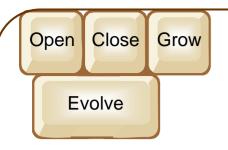
- National Archives and nationwide records management

► IOC Functions (2008):

- Creation, review and approval of records schedules
- Requests to transfer records, transfer of physical and legal custody
- Transfer, inspection, and archival storage of electronic records

► Enhancement Functions (2009)

Lifecycle Management Planning



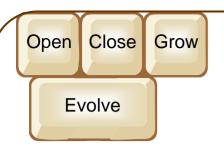
ERA EOP System Development

Focus:

- Presidential Libraries

₽ Functions:

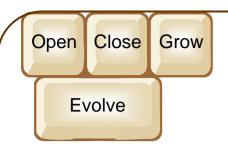
- Rapid ingest & indexing
 - Transformation to more accessible form.
- Archival storage
- Full content search
- Basic case management for special requests



Keys to the Digital Future

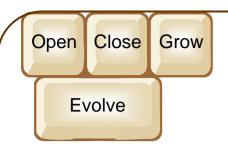
- **□** Openness
- **Growth**
- **Evolution**
- **₽** Closure

Lessons from the ERA experience



Openness

- An Archival Information System needs to be open to
 - New types of electronic records
 - Rising and changing user expectations
 - Creative approaches to meeting the challenges of electronic records and demanding users.



Openness

- New types of electronic records
- Rising and changing user expectations
- Creative approaches to meeting the challenges of electronic records and demanding users.



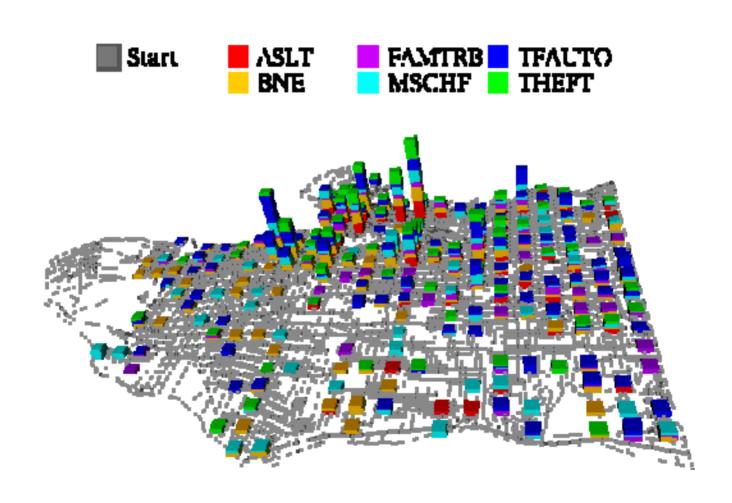
New Types of Records:

Composite Aerial Photography



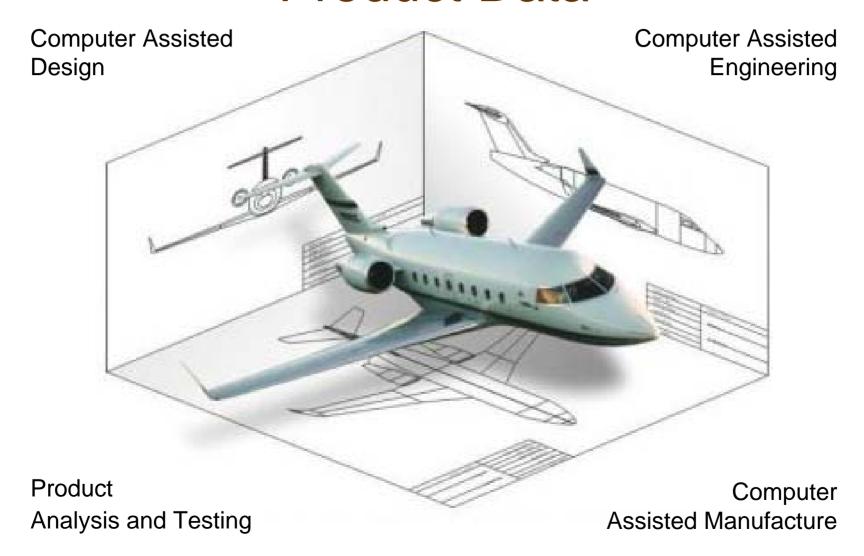


New Types of Records: Geographic Information Systems



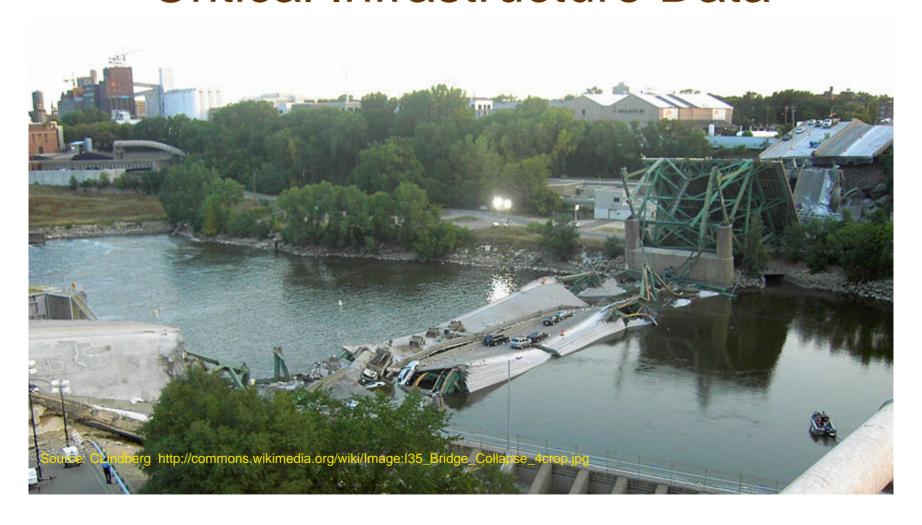


New Types of Records: Product Data

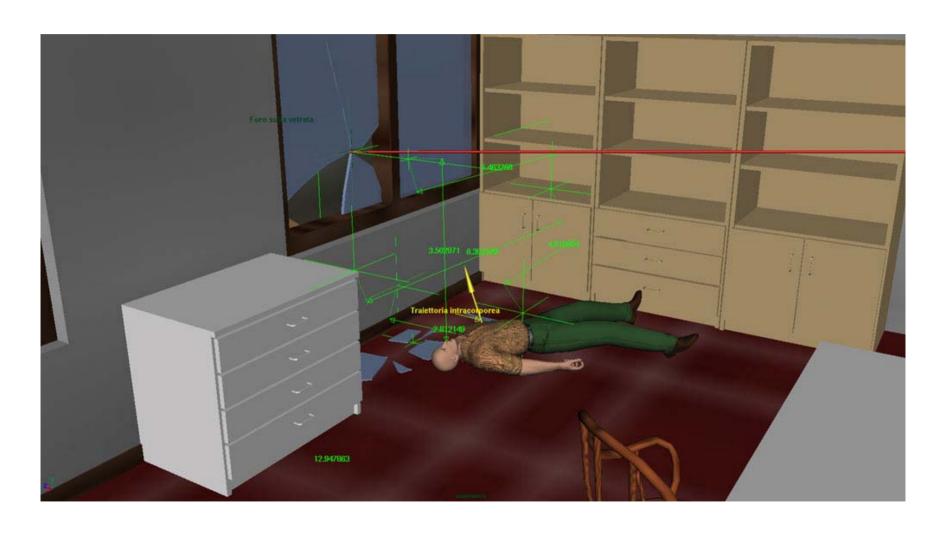




New Types of Records: Critical Infrastructure Data

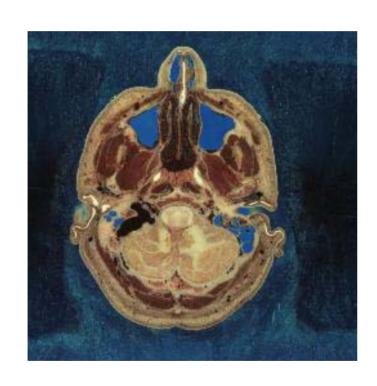


New Types of Records: Virtual Reality: Crime Scene Investigation





New Types of Records: Medical Tests and Observations







Openness

- New types of electronic records
- -Rising and changing user expectations
- Creative approaches to meeting the challenges of electronic records and demanding users.



Rising and Changing User Expectations





Openness

- New types of electronic records
- Rising and changing user expectations
- Creative approaches to meeting the challenges of electronic records and demanding users.



Creative Approaches

- The conceptual apparatus we bring to bear on
 - -The nature of records
 - Requirements for preserving records
 - Requirements for serving users



Creative approaches: Partnerships





National Science Foundation

















National Computational Science Alliance



Grid Global







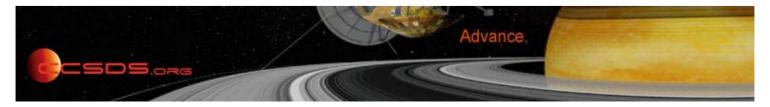
Army Research Laboratory

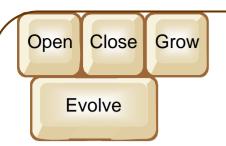












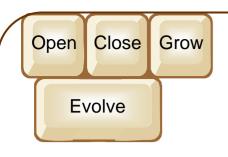
Keys to the Digital Future

9-Openness

Growth

Evolution

₽ Closure



Growth

- An Archival Information System needs to be able to grow to
 - Process, store and provide access to increasing volumes of electronic records
 - Accommodate increasing numbers and frequency of use

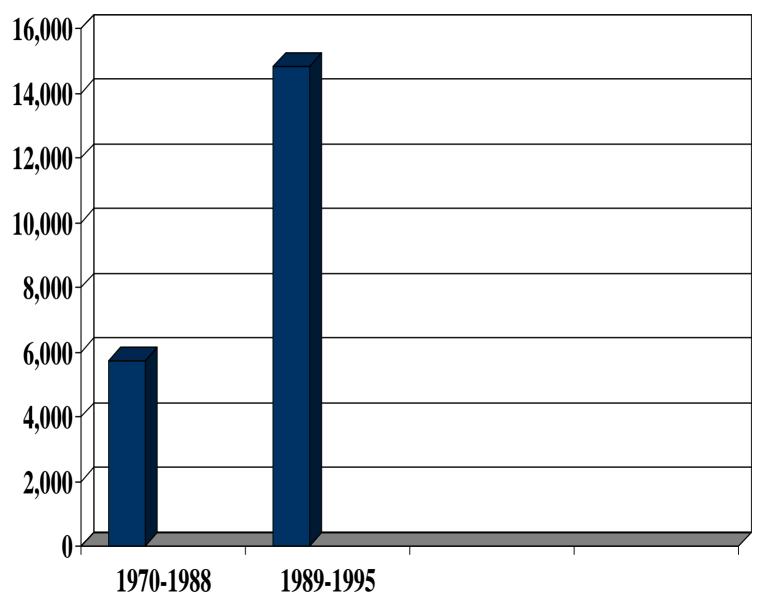


Increasing Volumes of Digital Information

- In 2006, the amount of digital information created, captured, and replicated was ...281 exabytes or 281 billion gigabytes. This is about 3 million times the information in all the books ever written.
- By 2011, the digital universe will be 10 times the size it was in 2006.
- Not all information created and transmitted gets stored, but by 2011, almost half of the digital universe will not have a permanent home.
- The number of electronic information "containers" files, images, packets, tag contents is growing 50% faster than the number of gigabytes. The information created in 2011 will be contained in more than 20 quadrillion 20 million billion of such containers
 - IDC. The Diverse and Exploding Digital Universe. An Updated Forecast of Worldwide Information Growth Through 2011. March 2008

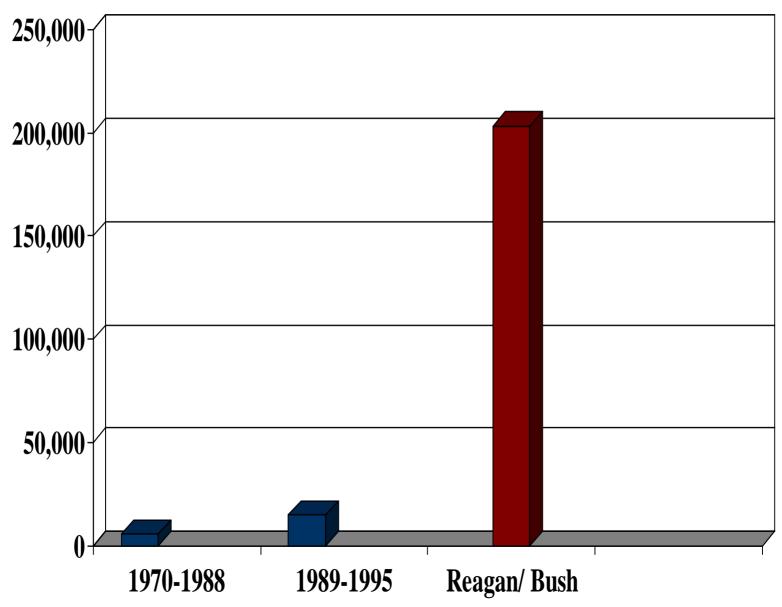


Transfers of Digital Files to NARA



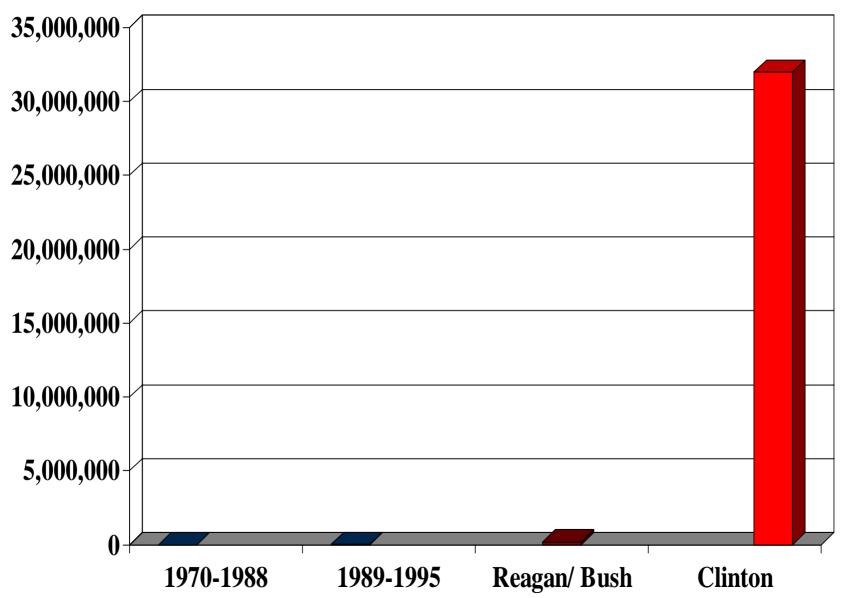


Transfers of Digital Files to NARA



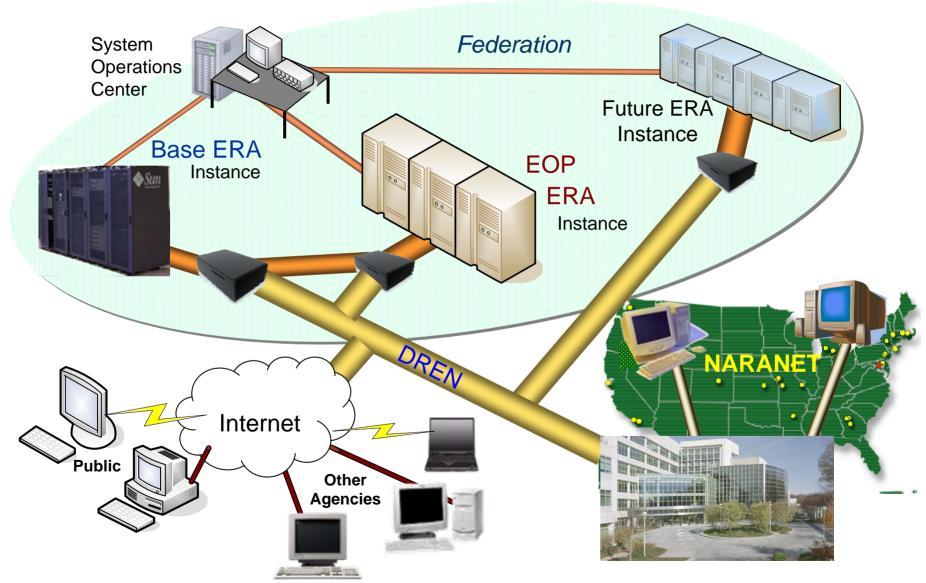


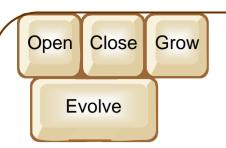
Transfers of Digital Files to NARA





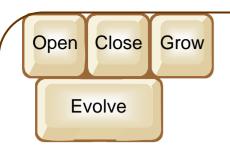
Planning for Open-ended Growth





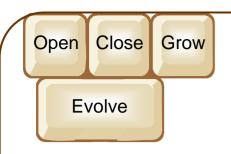
Keys to the Digital Future

- 9-Openness
- **9**→ Growth
- **Evolution**
- **Closure**



Evolution

- An Archival Information System needs to be able to evolve in response to
 - Changing Information Technology
 - Obsolescence
 - Opportunities
 - Changing business requirements



Evolution

- Changing Information Technology
 - Obsolescence
 - Opportunities
- Changing business requirements



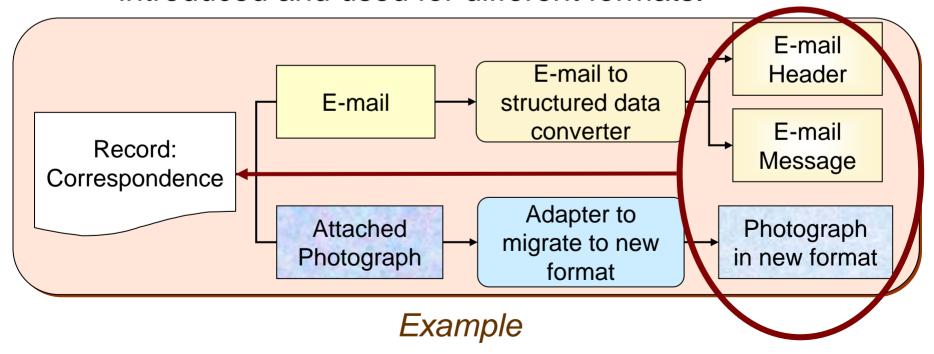
Obsolescence of Formats of Electronic Records

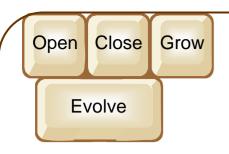
- Strategy: Preservation and Access Levels
 - Common:
 - Retain records in original formats
 - Basic Level:
 - Use concurrent software for access
 - Enhanced Level
 - Create new version in current format
 - Use current software for access to new version
 - Ideal Level
 - Create version in persistent format, or
 - Create persistent software for access



Obsolescence of Formats of Electronic Records

- System Architecture: Preservation Framework
 - Does not prescribe specific preservation solutions
 - Allows a variety of different software tools to be introduced and used for different formats.



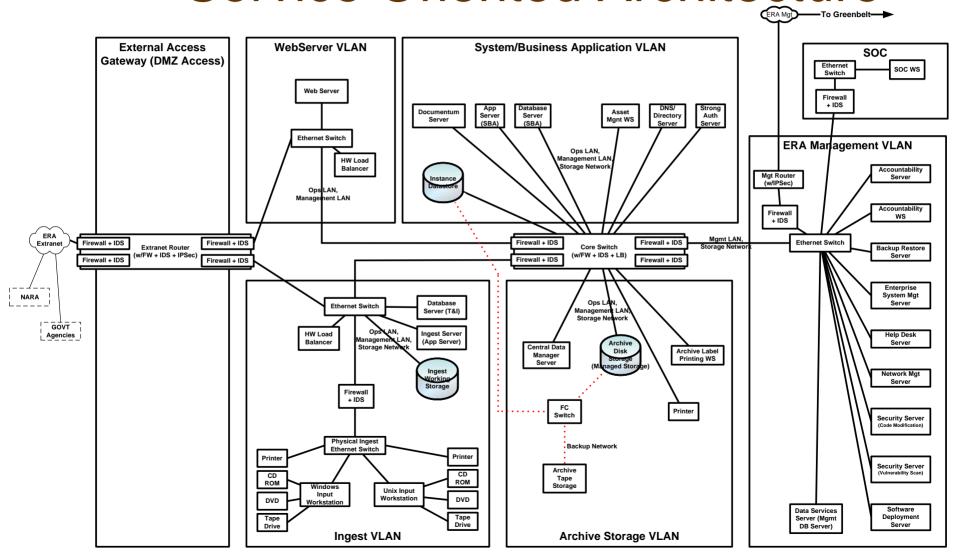


Evolution

- Changing Information Technology
 - Obsolescence
 - Opportunities
- Changing business requirements



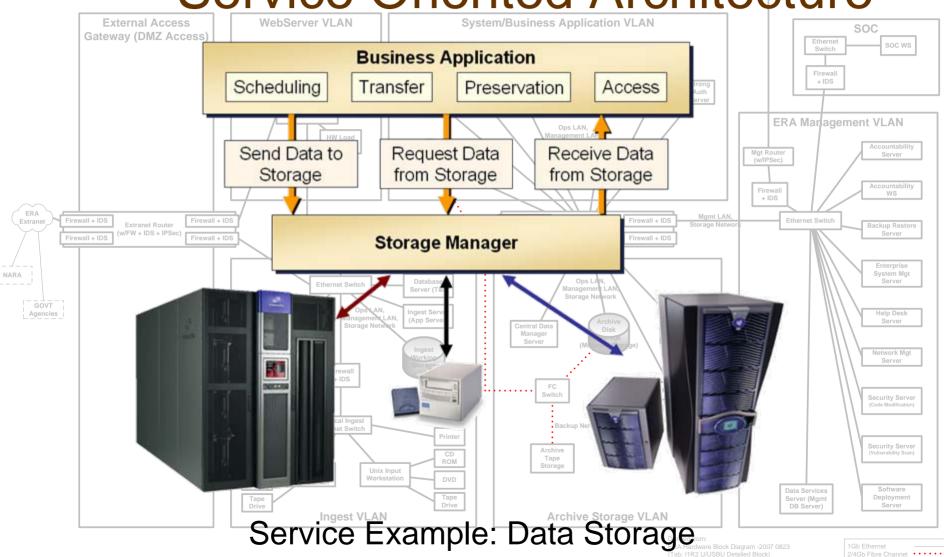
Changing Information Technology: Service Oriented Architecture

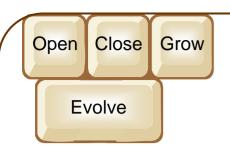


Evolve

Changing Information Technology:

Service Oriented Architecture



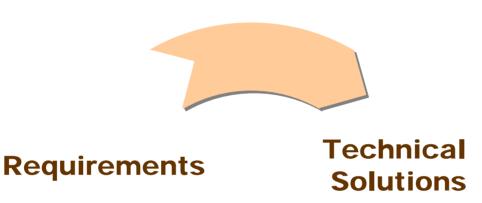


Evolution

- Changing Information Technology
 - Obsolescence
 - Opportunities
- Changing business requirements



Evolution of Business Requirements



Evolve

Records Schedule: Current

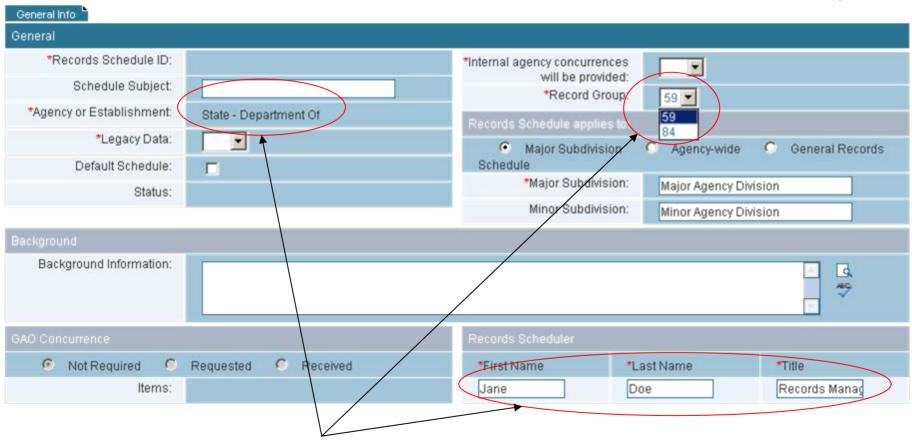
	Request for Records Disposition Authority (See Instructions on reverse)				Leave Blank (NARA Use Only)		
o: Natio	onal Archives and Re			Joo Nearte			
Wasi	hington, DC 20408			Date Receiv	**		
From: (A	gency or establishment)			Usia nace			
				」 ├──	Notificatio	n to A	gency
Major Su	bdivision						rovisions of 44
							fon request, in- roved except for
Minor Su	behrision			Bern		narked	'disposition not
Name			# Walankara Barkata area arekal	Date	over or mind	_	of the United States
4. Name of Person with whom to confer			5. Telephone (include area code)	loss.		Archivist of the United States	
Anna	y Certification						
period: Guldar	cosal on the attached s specified; and that w nce of Federal Agenci is not required	ritten concurrence fr	e not now needed for the business om the General Accounting Office				
_						1.	-t- l== MC
gnature of	Agency Representative		Title			"	ate (mm/dd/yyyy)
7. Bem		Description of item one	Proposed Disposition		9. GRS of Supersedi		10. Action taken (NARA
		Contraction or man with	Proposed Disposition				
4umber					Job Citatio	in	Use Only)
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Create Records Schedule

Records Schedule

* Required fields



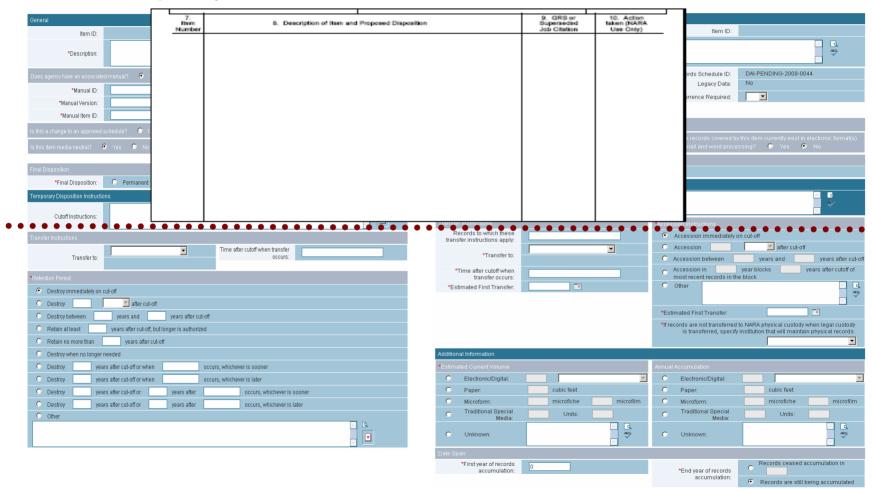
Fields prepopulated based on user profile

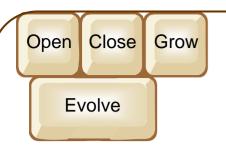


Create Schedule Item

Temporary Records

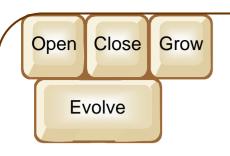
Permanent Records





Keys to the Digital Future

- 9-Openness
- ⊕ Growth
- **8**→ Evolution
- **Closure**



Closure

- An Archival Information System needs to be able to provide closure to ensure
 - Preservation and presentation of authentic records
 - Comprehensive lifecycle management of electronic records
 - Consistency with well-established archival science



ERA: A Set of Nested Systems

Outer system:

lifecycle management of records of all types

Inner Electronic Records System:

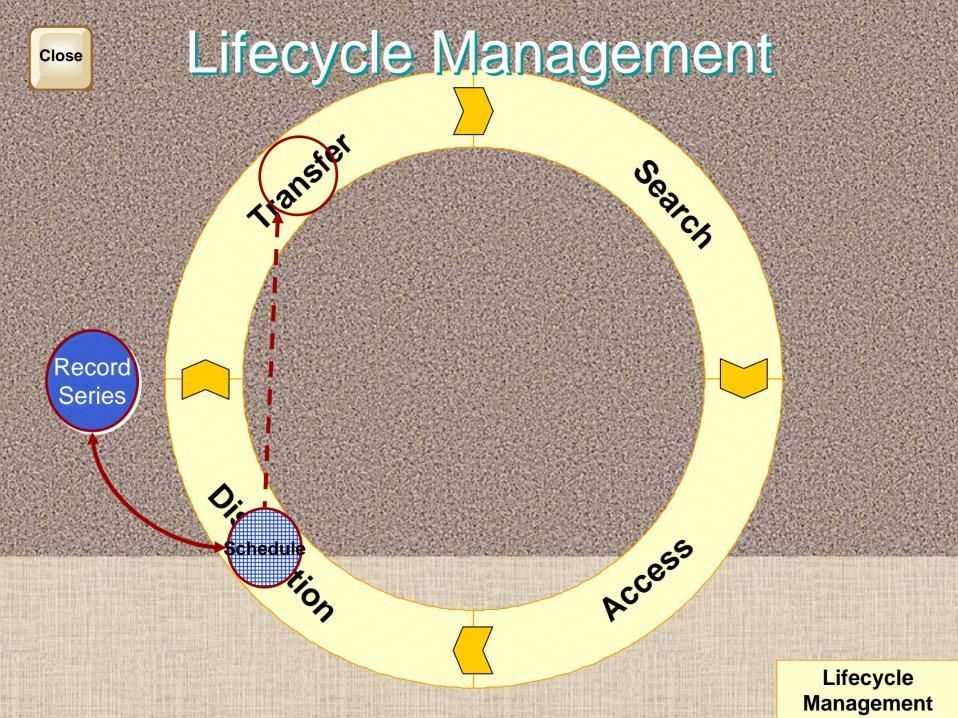
 Ingest, preservation, disposition, and access to electronic records

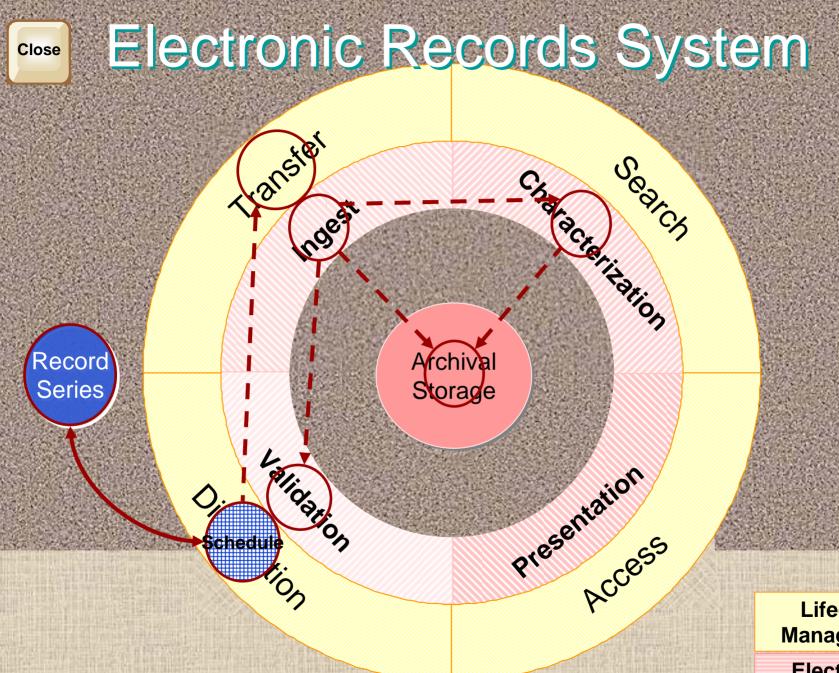
Search & Preservation Frameworks

 Support a variety of different approaches to different needs.

Archival "mini-systems"

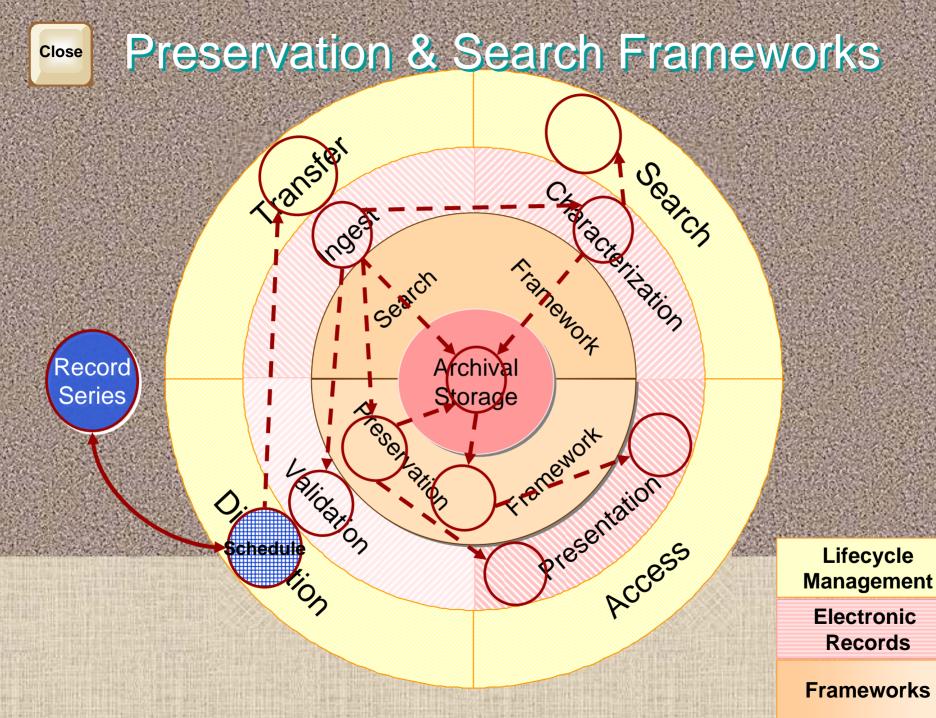
Specific, systematic management for each series or aggregate of electronic records.

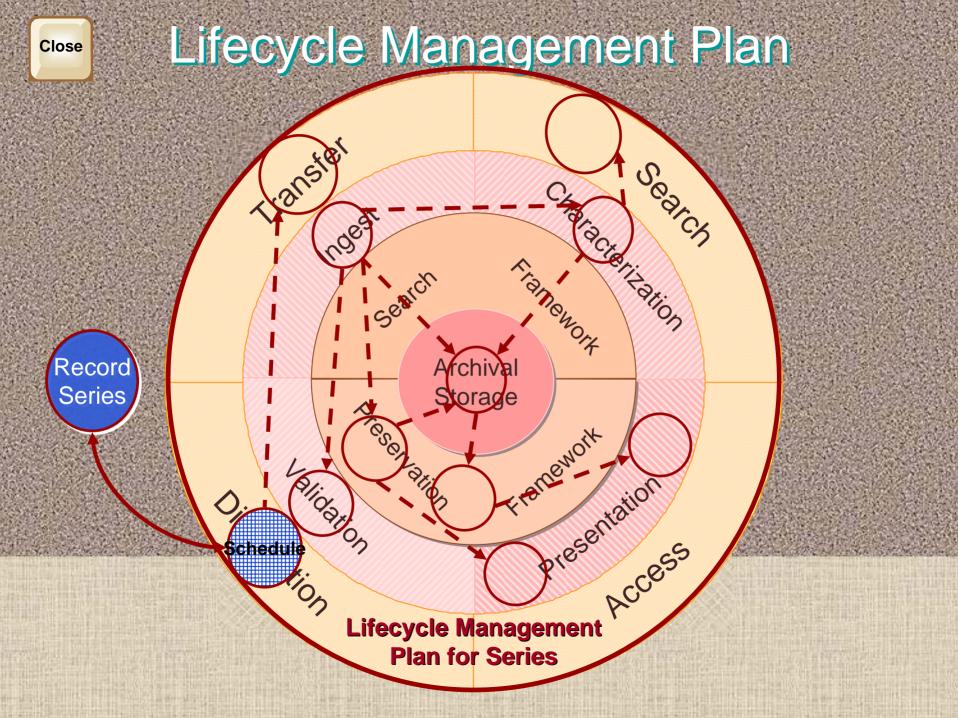


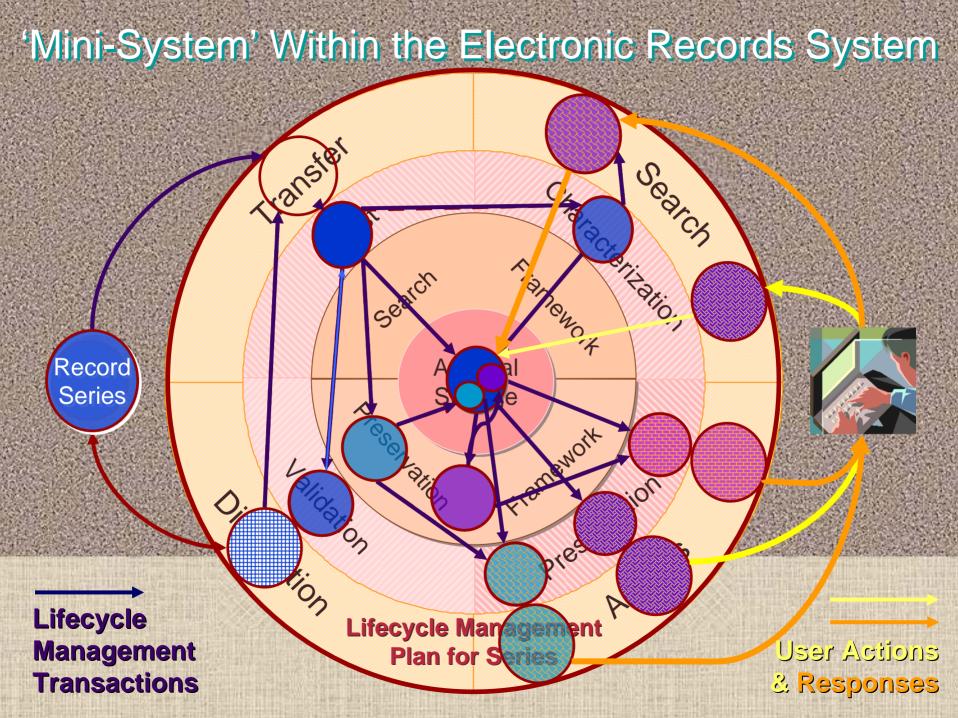


Lifecycle Management

Electronic Records

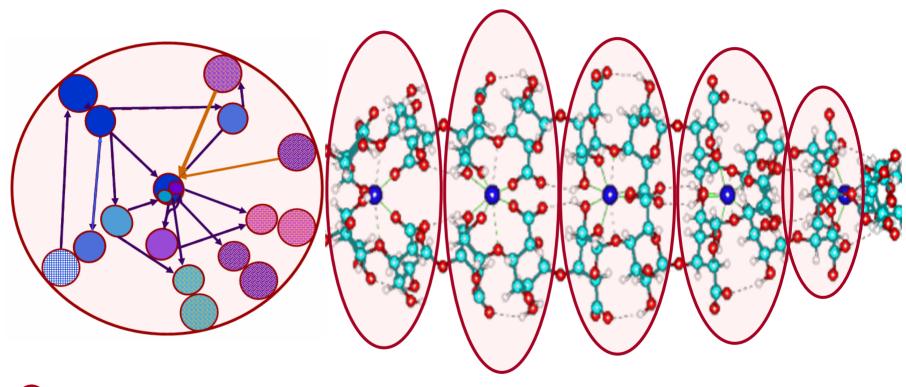








ERA as a Set of Mini-Systems



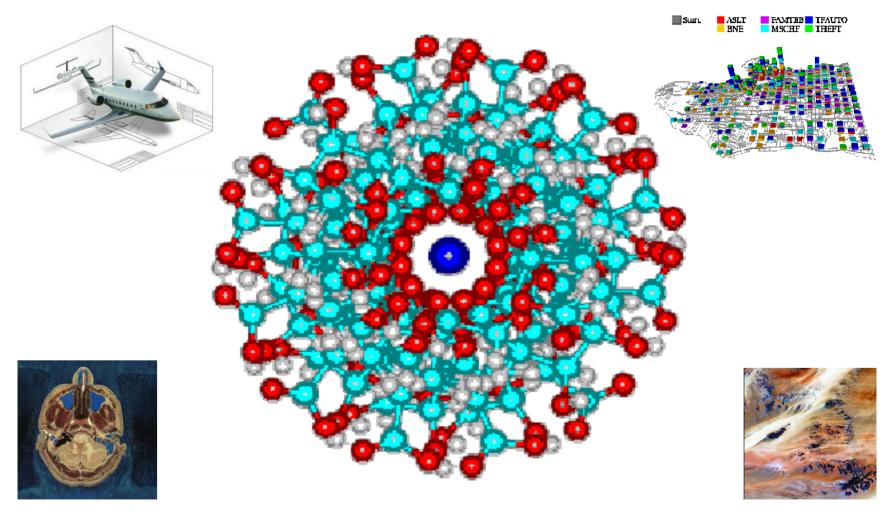
Lifecycle Management Plan

Each "Mini-system" is defined by the Lifecycle Management Plan for a Records Aggregate, such as a series or fonds

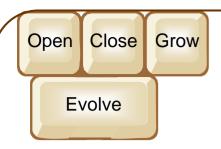


Archival Science



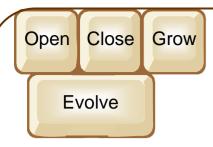


What's an electronic record?



Anticipating the Future

- Reasonable assumptions about the future
 - Uncertainty and Innovation in Technology
 - Increasing power, speed, capacity and usefulness of information technology
 - Increasing connectivity
 - Increasing volumes, numbers, varieties and complexities of digital formats
 - Increasing reliance on computers in the activities of institutions, the lives of individuals, and the interactions of groups of people.



Facing the Future

- Recognize those things that will not or should not change
 - Archival science: stable principles, concepts, requirements and understanding.
 - Organization's mission and the functions needed to accomplish it.
- Embrace necessary and beneficial change
 - Capitalize on improvements in technology
 - Improve archival and information science
 - Create archival engineering
 - Leverage partnerships
- Accept and act on responsibility to obtain resources



Evolve

Thank you.



For more information:

www.archives.gov/era