

BUILDING THE ARCHIVES OF THE FUTURE

THE ELECTRONIC RECORDS ARCHIVES (ERA): COLLABORATIVE APPROACHES ON A NATIONAL SCALE

The Committee on Institutional Cooperation
University Archivists Group Forum
East Lansing, Michigan
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10/8/2008 N

National Archives and Records
Administration



Overview

- NARA's History, Mission, and Legal Contexts
- ERA Program History
- Electronic Records Challenges & Strategies
- ERA: Acquisition Strategies and Requirements
- Where we are today:
 - NARA is using ERA to conduct <u>some</u> business transactions
 - Training NARA staff to use ERA



NARA's Mission

To ensure access to records of three branches of the U.S. Government.

These records:

- Protect citizen's rights
- Hold Government officials accountable
- Facilitate historical understanding of our national experience



NARA's Legal Contexts

The Federal Records Act

- All agencies of the U.S. Government

The Presidential Records Act

- The President and Vice President
- Officials and organizations which advise them

Donated Materials

- The Congress
- The Supreme Court
- Private persons



Access to Electronic Records

1960s - Present

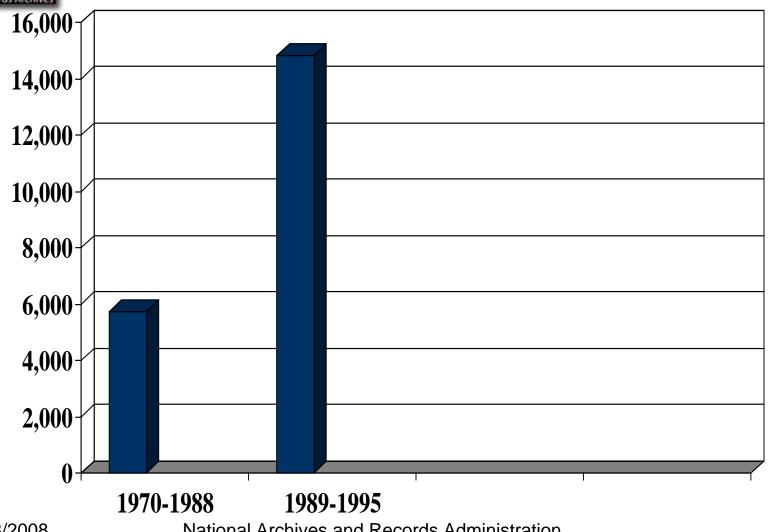
NARA has over 40 years experience providing access to electronic records

1970

First electronic records transferred to NARA, begin preservation

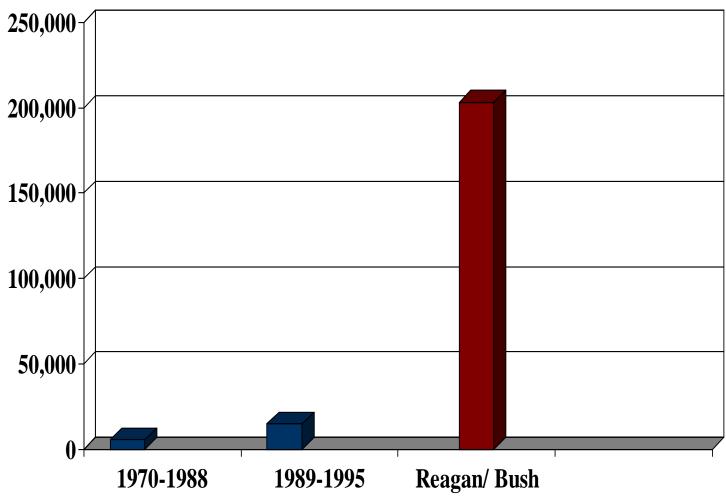


Transfers of Digital Files to NARA (in terrabytes): (1970 – 1995)



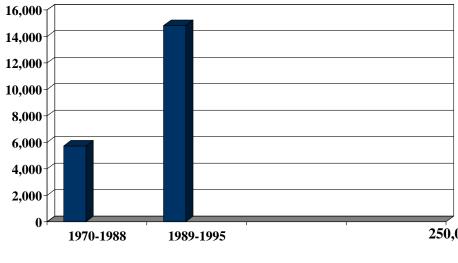


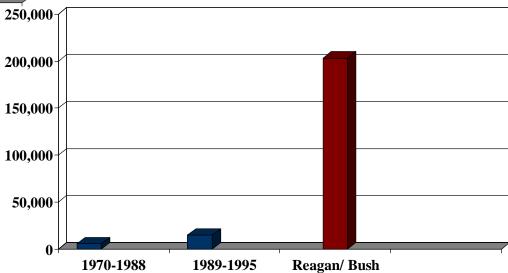
Transfers of Digital Files to NARA: Reagan/Bush Presidential Records





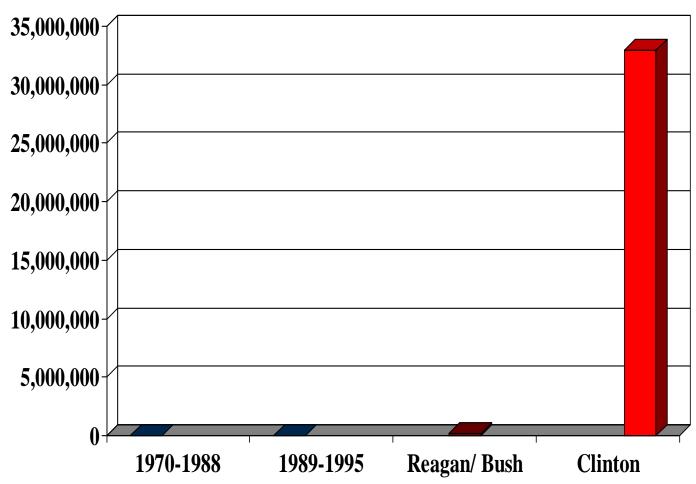
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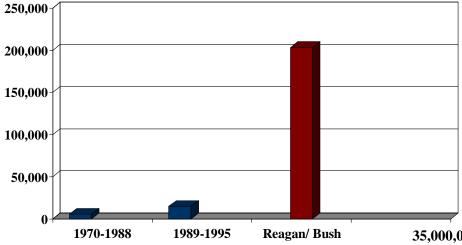


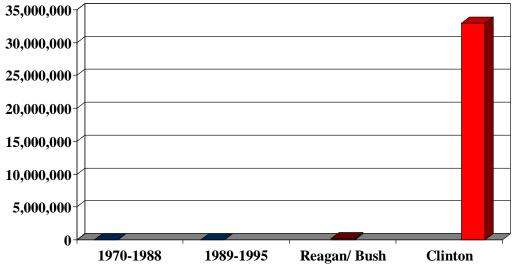
Transfers of Digital Files to NARA: Clinton Presidential Records





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ERA Program History

- 1960s Present Over 40 years experience providing access to electronic records
- 1970 First electronic records transferred to NARA, begin preservation
- 1995 NARA is heading for mission failure
- 1998 ERA Research Partners
- 2000 ERA becomes an Official Program



Electronic Records NARA's Challenges

Scope The entire U.S. Federal Government

Obsolescence Constantly Changing Technology

Access
 Ability to view records over time

Volume Large amounts of records arriving to NARA

• Variety Different/Complex Types of Records

Complexity and Records Formats



Examples of Variety & Complexity

The 9-11 Commission Records

Office Automation Files

- Word processing documents
- > Spreadsheets
- Presentations
- > E-mail w/ attachments
- Scanned paper documents

Complex Formats

- Databases
- Digital Photography
- Satellite Imagery
- Digital audio files
- > HDTV
- Web pages
- Geospatial Information Systems



U.S. Census Bureau







1890 2000



Building for the Future

- 1. Anticipate changes
- 2. Recognize those things that will not or should not change
- 3. Make reasonable assumptions about the future



NARA's Strategic Response: The ERA Program

- Research and exploratory development on technologies that offer promise for addressing electronic records challenges.
- 2. Acquiring and building a system that meets our requirements and our mission for NARA, the Presidential Libraries, and Federal Records Centers
- 3. Organizational and cultural **Change Management**



Some examples of ERA Research *Partnerships*











Data-Intensive Cyber Environments (DICE) Group









National Computational Science Alliance



Grid Grid Forum













National Coordination Office for Networking and Information Technology Research and Development



The Library of Congress

DIGITAL LIBRARY





The ERA Research Prototype: Data Grid Technology

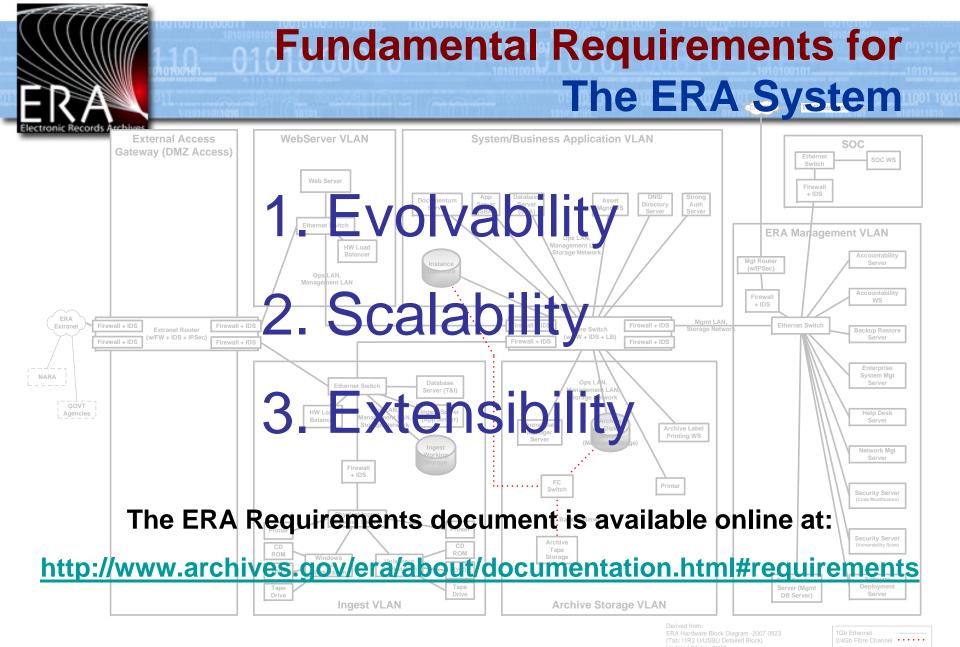


Electronic Records Stacks at Archives II



The ERA Transcontinental Persistent Archive Prototype (TPAP)

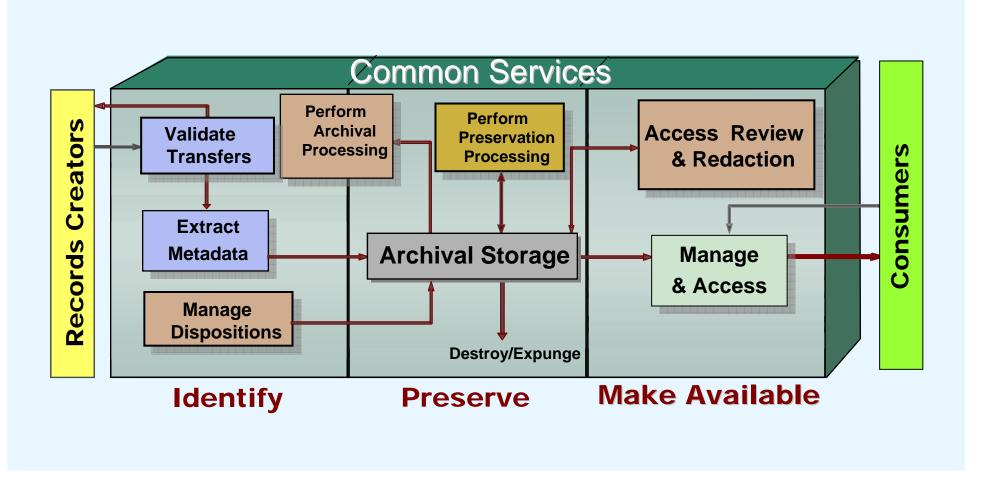
-- or NARA's "Grid"



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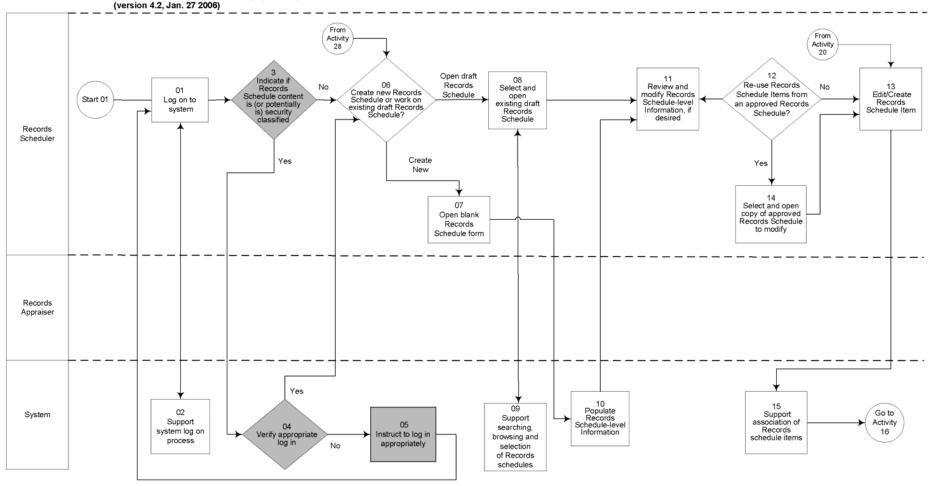
The ERA System is based on a **Service-oriented architecture**

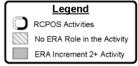




Business Process Re-engineering: Studying The Lifecycle of a Record

1.01 Creation and Submission of Records Schedule (page 1 of 2)







The Federal Records Scheduling Process: *Using a Standard Form (SF-115)*

	Request for Records Disposition Authority			Leave Blank (NARA Use Only) Job Number		
To: National Archives and Records Administration (NIR) Washington, DC 20408 1. From: (Agency or edablishment)			Job Number			
			Date Received			
				Notification to Agency		
2. Major Subdivision				In accordance with the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 3303a, the disposition request, in-		
3. Minor Subdivision			cluding amendments, is approved except for items that may be marked "disposition not approved" or "withdrawn" in column 10.			
Name of Person with whom to confer S. Telephone (include area code)			Date	1	Archivist of the United States	
I hereb for disp period	cy Certification yo certify that I am authorized to act for this a posal on the attached page(s) ar is specified; and that written concurrence fr nco of Federal Agencies: is not required is attached.	e not now needed for the business of om the General Accounting Office, u	this agency	or will not be r	needed after the retention	
ignature of	f Agency Representative	Title			Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
7. Item Number	8. Description of item and	d Proposed Disposition		GRS or Superseder Job Citation	d taken (NARA	
115-109	NSN 7540-00-634-4064 Previous Edition Not Usable	Page of			ndard Form 115 (Rev.3/91) bed by NARA 36 CFR 1228	

Capturing Information about the records



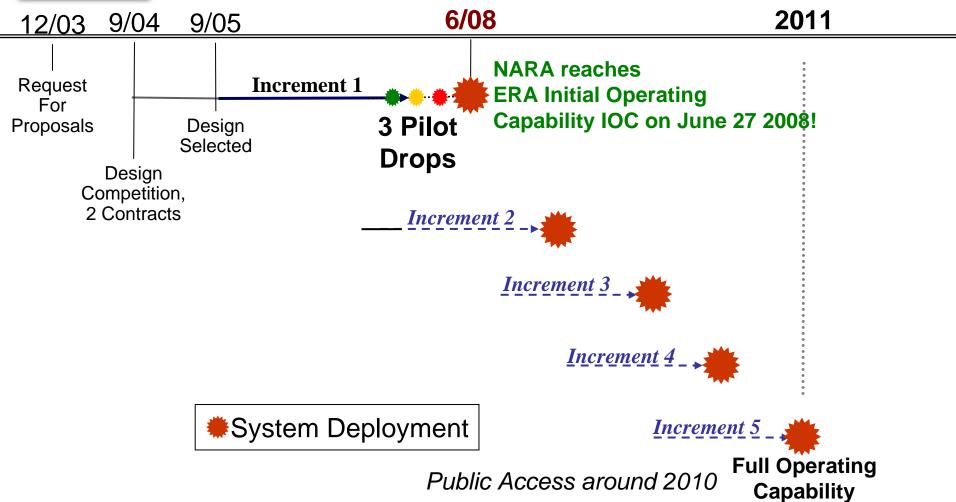
Using ERA to schedule records online: The e-115

Records Schedule

* Required fields General Info General *Records Schedule ID: *Internal agency concurrences will be provided: Schedule Subject: *Record Group: *Agency or Establishment: *Legacy Data: ▼ Major Subdivision Agency-wide General Records Schedule Default Schedule: *Major Subdivision: Status: Minor Subdivision: ß. Background Information: × Not Required Requested Received *First Name *Last Name *Title Items: EndUser1 Rsn 🔁 📴 Functions First Name *Last Name Title *Phone Email



Acquiring and Building ERA in Increments



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Managing the Lifecycle of Federal Records: ERA System Functions as of June 27

- Create, modify and submit NARA-Agency Business Objects:
 - Records Schedules (e-115)
 - Transfer Requests (TRs, formerly the SF-135)
 - Legal Transfer Instruments (LTIs, formerly the SF-258)
- Search for existing business objects
 (and in some cases, use them to generate new ones)
- Safely transferring and receiving electronic records:
 - Securely package electronic records using ERA
 - Ability to Ingest, Open, and Verify electronic records that were transferred to NARA using ERA



The first four ERA Pilot Agencies

United States Patent and Trademark Office







NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE

John C. Stennis Space Center

We maximize America's Sea Power by applying relevant oceanographic knowledge across the full spectrum of warfare



Some additional resources

Handouts:

- Access to Archival Databases (AAD) online access to some permanent electronic records holdings
- America's Story At Risk: Why NARA is Building the Electronic Records Archvives
- Ambacher, Bruce, editor. "Thirty Years of Electronic Records." Scarecrow Press, 2003.
- Thibodeau, Kenneth. "Building the Archives of the Future: Advances in Preserving Electronic Records at the National Archives and Records Administration,"
 D-Lib Magazine, February 2001, Volume 7 Number 2. Available online at: http://www.dlib.org.ar/dlib/february01/thibodeau/02thibodeau.html
- The Electronic Records Archives (ERA) web site: http://www.archives.gov/era



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