



## Users Council Meeting

4/22/05

**Project Name and URL:** UC Libraries Digital Preservation Repository (DPR)  
<http://www.cdlib.org/inside/projects/preservation/dpr/>

### What's new?

- UC Libraries Digital Preservation Repository (DPR) is a set of services to support the long-term retention of digital objects for the benefit of the eleven University of California Libraries, their affiliates (e.g., campus museums), and their users.
- DPR provides for the controlled, orderly deposit and dissemination of objects between authorized users and reliable, long-term storage. Authorized users at the UC libraries have the ability to deposit digital objects and request their dissemination.
- The DPR was built to be a "self-service" system, with the CDL fulfilling certain responsibilities as provider of a utility service. Content owners maintain primary responsibility for preservation and are enabled to use the DPR independently, without having to go through the CDL beyond the initial point of registration.
- As a shared utility service, the DPR is designed to interact with a variety of local services benefiting UC collectively while allowing campuses to pursue their individual needs. The DPR is not a disaster recovery system.
- DPR is currently in a pilot phase involving four campuses (UCB, UCSF, UCLA, UCSD). The DPR is expected to move to production in July 2004, bringing all 10 campuses on board over the coming months.
- Submitters from the campuses are entirely responsible for choosing what to put into the DPR as long as that material meets a few minimum criteria:
  - Content must support or result from research, teaching, or learning at UC
  - The submitter must have all necessary rights to deposit content for preservation purposes
  - Content must meet technical criteria as specified in the forthcoming new version of the CDL Digital Object Standard, e.g., METS
- During the registration process, which takes place before objects are submitted, the participating campus library decides who from that campus library has access to the DPR and at what level. Some users ("Consumers") can only retrieve objects; other users ("Submitters") can add objects to the repository and retrieve objects.
- If a library would like to deposit content on behalf of another campus institution, such as a campus museum, the library is responsible for doing the depositing; the museum would not have direct access to the DPR at this point in the project.
- The CDL commits to keep the objects in perpetuity, but Submitters can remove or replace any object, or version of an object, that they wish. (Multiple versions of an object can be deposited.)
- Objects submitted to the DPR must be stand-alone, platform-independent objects. Each object is "wrapped" with metadata and an inventory of the files making up the object. The wrapper format, which is based on XML, is called METS (Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard).
- To meet a diversity of needs, users can interact with the DPR in 3 different ways:
  1. Directly through an HTML browser interface
  2. Through a Java API layer that allows a campus to interact with the DPR using their own systems
  3. Through SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol), an XML based protocol that allows programs running in one type of operating system to communicate with a program in another operating system.

- Objects saved in the DPR all have globally unique persistent identifiers, which provide a long-term, stable association between a string of characters and an object.
- The DPR was built using open-source software, and the code will be made public to allow for its adoption and enhancement by institutions outside of UC.

#### **Who is doing it and how?**

- A digital preservation representative from each campus is involved in the rollout of the DPR
- On the four pilot campuses, listed first below, more people are actively involved
- Additional staff will become active on all the campuses beginning this summer
- Digital preservation representatives are the point people for education and outreach efforts as well as working with DPR staff to do needs assessment and to test the system
  - **Berkeley:** Lynne Grigsby-Standfill, Michael Conkin
  - **Los Angeles:** Stephen Davison, Curtis Fornadley, Stephen H. Schwartz, Terry Ryan
  - **San Diego:** Dawn Talbot, Chris Frymann, Luc Declerk
  - **San Francisco:** Heidi Schmidt, Kathleen Cameron, Eric Choi
  - **Davis:** Charlotte Payne
  - **Irvine:** Carole Kiehl
  - **Merced:** Jim Dooley
  - **Riverside:** Margaret Hogarth
  - **Santa Barbara:** David Gartrell, Larry Carver
  - **Santa Cruz:** Karen Mokrzycki

#### **Why should you care?**

- DPR is intended to offer secure, long-term storage for content deemed appropriate for deposit by the UC libraries. This is the place to put things that you want to make sure are available in 50 years.
- DPR should be operational for deposits from all campuses within a year, so each campus will want to be thinking about potential deposits from an early point. Participation in the DPR will involve a certain measure of rights clearance as well as the creation of METS wrappers for deposited objects. Some campuses are in conversation with their graduate divisions about the prospect of depositing electronic versions of dissertations.
- The DPR will be one of the first operational preservation repositories in the country. It is based on an international preservation model, the OAIS Reference Model.

#### **Who should I tell when I get home?**