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International Print and Digital Repositories Initiatives in the United States: CRL, Portico, LOCKSS, Internet Archive

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This panel will explore the broad horizon of print and digital repository efforts underway in the United States.

In the print realm, a number of activities give shape to the challenges and possible solutions to the preservation and retention of legacy materials for future use. The majority of efforts have to date focused on archiving journal collections, such as the various JSTOR archives. Regional efforts to develop print archives are now proliferating; a number of consortia have begun to form shared print collections of journals that are produced in both print and electronic format by large publishers such as Wiley, Kluwer, and Elsevier.

Other types of materials are gaining significant focus as well. The U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) is working with the federal depository library community on several new initiatives involving access to and preservation of print and digital Federal Government documents. Arrangements for long-term preservation of monographs are being explored through ASERL's Virtual Storage program.

Print archives are tied inextricably to digital efforts and the ongoing concern over the longevity of electronic information. Print archives are a necessary, if perhaps transitory, component in the evolution of "trusted digital repositories."

There are a number of parallel and even competing efforts to develop systems for the preservation of digital content. In the United States, the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIPP), led by the Library of Congress, has provided some central focus and funding for the construction of a digital preservation network. At the same time, the distributed network of educational institutions, commercial and non-commercial organizations, and funding agencies in the U.S. have been working to provide viable models to support the long-term archiving of electronic information.

Initiated by JSTOR as an effort to build a new archiving initiative for preserving "born digital" journals, **Portico** now builds upon and significantly advances JSTOR's efforts to provide a trusted and reliable community-based archive.

Unlike JSTOR, Portico provides all libraries support it with campus-wide access to archive content only when specific trigger events occur and when titles are no longer available from the publisher or other source. Portico also provides a reliable means of secure perpetual access, if participating publishers choose to designate Portico as a provider of post-cancellation access.

For publishers, Portico provides a solution for normalizing original source files of electronic journals to a standardized archival format, including assumption of responsibility for future content migrations.

The **LOCKSS** (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe) Alliance is an international community of about 100 libraries and partners like OCLC. For almost a decade the LOCKSS open source model has been tested for its robustness against attack and for its ability to migrate formats. LOCKSS "boxes" at 150 institutions in more than 20 countries comprise a peer-to-peer system that automatically cross-checks content to ensure the accuracy and completeness of all member archives. Eighty publishers, including large publishers like Oxford University Press, are now participating in LOCKSS or actively preparing to add their journals to the program.

On a final note, of ongoing concern to institutions is assurance that organizations (commercial or otherwise) that produce content in electronic form are capable of providing a secure model of storage that meet requirements outlined by the community of investors in these products. Third-party certification will enable universities, libraries, publishers, consortia, and others to protect their investments in developing and securing access to knowledge and heritage resources in electronic form, and thereby foster confidence in digital archiving at a moment when a number of standards and solutions are emerging. RLG and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) have created a joint task force to produce certification requirements for establishing and selecting reliable digital information repositories. The Center for Research Libraries has conducted an effort based on these metrics to develop the processes and activities required to audit and certify digital archives.