



# Digital Preservation Coalition Rapid Assessment Model (DPC RAM)

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## Overview

The Digital Preservation Coalition Rapid Assessment Model (DPC RAM) is a maturity modelling tool that has been designed to enable a rapid benchmarking of an organization's digital preservation capability whilst remaining agnostic to solutions and strategy. The model provides a set of organizational, technical and functional criteria that are rated on a simple and consistent set of maturity levels. It will enable organizations to monitor their progress as they develop and improve their preservation capability and infrastructure and to set future maturity goals.

The model is freely available for anyone to use, but DPC Members will also be offered the opportunity to share their results and compare their progress with other members of the Coalition. This process will also help facilitate DPC Member Support activities, providing DPC staff with an efficient, continuous and standardized approach to capturing information on member needs and issues.

## Origins and Acknowledgements

The model draws from an array of existing maturity models, and is primarily based on Adrian Brown's Digital Preservation Maturity Model<sup>1</sup>. It was also informed by the NDSA Levels of Preservation<sup>2</sup>, the Digital Preservation Capability Maturity Model (DPCMM)<sup>3</sup>, the Assessing Organisational Readiness (AOR) Toolkit and the CoreTrustSeal<sup>4</sup>. This wealth of existing work has provided reference points to ensure broad coverage for assessment of digital preservation capability. The model has been developed, tested and refined with input from DPC Members including those who make up the Research and Practice Sub-Committee. Particular thanks go to Adrian Brown for providing a starting point for this model and his support in taking this forward. Initial work on this model was carried out as part of a collaborative digital preservation project funded by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.

## Guiding Principles

Many of the existing maturity models target particular domains (e.g. data repositories as in the CoreTrustSeal), limit their scope to a specific subset of preservation considerations (e.g. primarily technical in the NDSA Levels) or champion particular preservation approaches (e.g. migration-based approaches and open file formats in DPCMM).

The DPC membership is diverse, ranging from the GLAM sector to finance, science, manufacturing and beyond. For organizations across the Coalition to be able to usefully

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<sup>1</sup> Brown, A (2013) Practical Digital Preservation: a how-to guide for organizations of any size, Facet Publishing: London

<sup>2</sup> <https://ndsa.org/activities/levels-of-digital-preservation/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.securelyrooted.com/dpcmm>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.coretrustseal.org/>

benchmark, compare and contrast their maturity it was necessary to develop a model which could be applied in different kinds of organizations, regardless of their mission, scale and approach. The maturity levels are based on existing good practice and try to be agnostic to particular preservation strategies or approaches. Organizations should find it easy to use the model to assess where they are now and consider where they would like to be in the future.

#### This model aims to be:

- Applicable for organizations of any size and in any sector
- Applicable for all content of long-term value
- Preservation strategy and solution agnostic
- Based on existing good practice
- Simple to understand and quick to apply

## How to Use This Model

This model should be used as a rapid benchmarking tool, enabling a quick and simple assessment which can be applied frequently with minimal effort and consultation across an organization<sup>5</sup>. It is expressly not a strict and comprehensive certification tool that might provide a "deep dive" assessment.

A guiding statement is supplied for each criteria level. For some criteria levels, bulleted lists of examples are also supplied. It is important to note that the bulleted lists within each criteria level are provided as illustrative examples, not a checklist of requirements that must be met before the respective level is attained. An organization using the tool should consider which level best fits its current capability. This should be **an honest and realistic assessment** on the level closest to its current state. Where an organization partially meets a level but feels that more work is required in order to sit comfortably within that level, the score awarded should be the level below. No half marks are given!

A worksheet sits alongside this model which allows organizations to record the following:

- The current maturity level for each of the criteria
- Notes on/evidence of why this level has been selected
- The level of maturity the organization wishes to achieve
- Notes on the target level, for example, why it has been selected or what needs to be done to achieve it

An online tool is also available for DPC Members.

## Benefits of Use

By applying this model an organization will be able to produce evidence-based data on their capacity and maturity over time, as well as being able to answer questions such as:

- Where is our organization now?

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<sup>5</sup> Early testing of the model suggests that the basic assessment can be carried out in less than two hours by someone with good knowledge of digital preservation and how it is applied in their own organization. For others it may take longer, particularly if multiple stakeholders need to be consulted. Setting future goals and priorities is likely to be a longer process.

- Are there any gaps in our organization's preservation capabilities?
- Where would we would we like to be in [x] year(s)?
- How has our organization's capability improved over the last [x] years?
- How close is our organization to reaching the level of preservation maturity we would like?
- What should the priorities be for improving our organization's preservation capability?
- What support and resources do we need in order to help our organization move forward?

## Benefits for DPC Members

DPC RAM has been developed as a core DPC Member benefit in order to:

- Target member support activities for full members, allowing rapid assessment of current capabilities and highlighting areas where support will be most beneficial.
- Facilitate the sharing of information on maturity levels, allowing organizations to compare their status with results across the DPC or to similar DPC Member organizations.
- Help the DPC to better understand their membership as a whole and use this information to shape ongoing programs of research, training, and resource development in line with member priorities.

The DPC will provide members with an online form for entering information on maturity levels on an annual basis. The form will allow members to specify preferences on how the data is used and shared. The DPC will send members a copy of their responses for reference and will collate and analyse this information and report trends and patterns back to members. The DPC may use the data (with permission) to make connections between DPC Members. This model will further support interactions between DPC staff and Coalition members, and will be a key tool in facilitating member support activities.

In addition to benefits available to all as listed in the previous section, the DPC RAM will allow DPC Members to answer the following questions:

- How does my organization's digital preservation maturity compare with that of the wider DPC membership?
- How does my organization's digital preservation maturity compare with that of similar institutions within the DPC?
- Where would we most benefit from DPC support?
- What resources do we need in order to progress?

## Explanation of terms

The term 'Digital Archive' is used throughout the DPC RAM to refer to a facility where content in digital form with enduring value is stored and managed for long term preservation.

The term 'Organization' is used through the DPC RAM to refer to the unit of an organization that is being measured. Typically this will be a specific section of an organization that has a remit to manage and preserve digital content, but in some instances it may be appropriate to look at the organization as a whole. Each institution using this model will need to establish first which part of their organization they are measuring.

## Note on Scope

This model specifically excludes IT security issues. Whilst considered extremely important from a capability and resilience standpoint, it is an area that is already well-served by existing IT security guidance (for example the ISO/IEC 27000 family of standards<sup>6</sup>). It was also felt that the results of an assessment against such criteria could in itself be sensitive or confidential.

## Comments, Feedback and Revisions

While digital preservation activities have been occurring in many organisations for two decades, the discipline as a whole will continue to change and develop in response to external drivers and fresh challenges. New solutions, ways of working and examples of good practice will emerge. For this model to be useful for demonstrating progress, we anticipate that the basic premise of each of the maturity levels will remain the same. However, the examples within each section may be updated and enhanced over time in line with developments in the field and in response to feedback from DPC Members and the wider digital preservation community. If you have any suggestions for updates or additions, please email [info@dpconline.org](mailto:info@dpconline.org), or contact us via Twitter at [@dpc\\_chat](https://twitter.com/dpc_chat).

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.iso.org/isoiec-27001-information-security.html>

## The Model

There are 11 sections of the DPC RAM covering different elements of digital preservation capability that are grouped into two parts. Organizational capabilities are defined at an organizational or other appropriate high level of granularity. Service capabilities refer to operational levels that might be considered at a lower level of granularity, possibly specific to a particular content stream.

<b>Organizational capabilities</b>		
A	<a href="#">Organizational viability</a>	Governance, organizational structure, staffing and resourcing of digital preservation activities.
B	<a href="#">Policy and strategy</a>	Policies, strategies, and procedures which govern the operation and management of the digital archive.
C	<a href="#">Legal basis</a>	Management of contractual, licensing, and other legal rights and responsibilities relating to acquiring, preserving and providing access to digital content (e.g. licencing, copyright, terms and conditions of use, data protection regulation).
D	<a href="#">IT capability</a>	Information Technology capabilities for supporting digital preservation activities.
E	<a href="#">Continuous improvement</a>	Processes for the assessment of current digital preservation capabilities, the definition of goals and the monitoring of progress.
F	<a href="#">Community</a>	Engagement with and contribution to the wider digital preservation community.
<b>Service capabilities</b>		
G	<a href="#">Acquisition, transfer and ingest</a>	Processes to acquire or transfer content and ingest it into a digital archive.
H	<a href="#">Bitstream preservation</a>	Processes to ensure the storage and integrity of digital content to be preserved.
I	<a href="#">Content preservation</a>	Processes to preserve the meaning or functionality of the digital content and ensure its continued accessibility and usability over time.
J	<a href="#">Metadata management</a>	Processes to create and maintain sufficient metadata to support preservation, management and use of preserved digital content.
K	<a href="#">Discovery and access</a>	Processes to enable discovery of digital content and provide access for users.

## Organizational capabilities

<b>A - Organizational viability</b> Governance, organizational structure, staffing and resourcing of digital preservation activities.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of the need to support digital preservation activities.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need to support digital preservation activities
2 – Basic	<p>Digital preservation activities are supported and resourced at a basic level within the organization, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is some engagement from senior management.</li> <li>● Staff have assigned responsibilities and the time to undertake them.</li> <li>● A budget for digital preservation has been allocated (may be time-limited).</li> <li>● Staff development requirements have been identified.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	<p>Digital preservation activities are managed and supported within the organization, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is commitment from senior management.</li> <li>● Staff have the skills they need to carry out digital preservation activities and access to relevant expertise where required.</li> <li>● A dedicated core budget for digital preservation has been allocated.</li> <li>● Budgets, staff roles and development needs are regularly assessed.</li> <li>● Metrics and reports can be generated about the digital archive to help inform reporting, planning and management.</li> <li>● Staff development requirements have been funded.</li> </ul>

4 – Optimized	<p>Digital preservation activities are proactively managed, enhanced and developed within the organization, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Benefits of digital preservation are recognised, championed and embedded throughout the organization.</li><li>● A cross-departmental digital preservation management board has been established.</li><li>● One or more staff are considered to be experts in their field.</li><li>● Budgets, staff roles and development needs are proactively assessed in anticipation of future changes.</li><li>● Metrics and reports about the digital archive are combined with projections of future needs to proactively inform reporting, planning and management.</li><li>● The efficacy of staff development is regularly monitored.</li></ul>
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<b>B - Policy and strategy</b> Policies, strategies, and procedures which govern the operation and management of the digital archive.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of the need for a policy framework for digital preservation.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need to develop a policy framework and may have some relevant policies but no digital preservation policy or strategy exists.
2 – Basic	The organization has a basic policy framework, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A high-level digital preservation policy or strategy exists.</li> <li>● Other policies relating to digital preservation may exist but there are gaps in coverage.</li> <li>● Some procedures for managing digital content are in place and may be documented.</li> <li>● Scope of collection is defined and understood (eg: collections development policy, retention schedule).</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	The organization has a comprehensive and managed suite of policies, strategies and procedures, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The digital preservation policy/strategy is aligned with other organizational policies and is reviewed according to an agreed schedule.</li> <li>● A suite of documented processes and procedures for managing content within the digital archive exists.</li> <li>● Responsibility for digital preservation is clearly owned.</li> <li>● All relevant staff are aware of digital preservation policies, strategies and procedures.</li> </ul>

4 – Optimized	<p>The organization proactively manages its policies, strategies and procedures and has a commitment to continuous process improvement, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A full suite of policies, strategies and procedures relating to the preservation of digital content is in place</li><li>• Policy and strategy is fully implemented and staff actively engage with it.</li><li>• Policy, strategy and procedure is proactively monitored and updated to reflect internal changes, changes in other policies, or other external factors.</li></ul>
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<b>C - Legal basis</b>	
Management of contractual, licensing, and other legal rights and responsibilities relating to acquiring, preserving and providing access to digital content (e.g. licencing, copyright, terms and conditions of use, data protection regulation).	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of either the need for managing contractual, licensing, and other legal rights and responsibilities or basic principles for applying them.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need to manage contractual, licensing, and other legal rights and responsibilities and an understanding of basic principles.
2 – Basic	Basic management of legal rights and responsibilities is carried out, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Key legal rights and responsibilities, together with their owners, have been identified and documented.</li> <li>● Templates exist for necessary legal agreements and licences.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	Legal rights and responsibilities relating to digital content are managed, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Information relating to licensing, legal rights and contracts can be easily located and accessed when necessary.</li> <li>● Legal issues and risks are managed and regularly reviewed.</li> </ul>
4 – Optimized	Legal rights and responsibilities relating to digital content are proactively managed, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Legal issues and risks are proactively monitored and mitigated.</li> <li>● Roles and responsibilities for managing legal issues and risks are clearly assigned</li> <li>● The organization engages with and inputs into legal and judicial processes that create regulation.</li> </ul>

<b>D - IT capability</b> Information Technology capabilities for supporting digital preservation activities.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of either the need for IT capability to support the digital archive or basic principles for applying it.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need for IT capability to support the digital archive, and has an understanding of basic principles.
2 – Basic	The organization has access to basic IT facilities including technical infrastructure and support, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic IT support is available to the digital archive.</li> <li>● IT systems are documented at a basic level.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	The organization has access to comprehensively managed IT facilities including technical infrastructure and support, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Adequate IT support is available to the digital archive.</li> <li>● IT systems are regularly patched and updated.</li> <li>● New tools and systems are deployed when required.</li> <li>● IT systems are comprehensively documented.</li> <li>● Contracts and services with third party service providers (eg. cloud suppliers) are well managed and documented.</li> </ul>

4 – Optimized	<p>The organization has access to proactively managed IT facilities that are continually evolving and improving, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● An enhanced level of IT support is available to the digital archive</li><li>● IT demonstrates good understanding of, and engagement with, digital preservation issues.</li><li>● Digital preservation requirements are taken into account when sourcing new IT systems.</li><li>● A detailed roadmap exists for future development of IT systems.</li><li>● Potential new tools and systems are proactively identified and tested.</li></ul>
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<b>E - Continuous improvement</b>	
Processes for the assessment of current digital preservation capabilities, the definition of goals and the monitoring of progress.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of current position or goals.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need to understand current position and define goals.
2 – Basic	The organization has a basic understanding of current digital preservation capabilities and areas for improvement, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● An initial benchmarking exercise has been carried out.</li> <li>● Gaps in digital preservation capability have been identified.</li> <li>● There is an understanding of where the organisation is relative to peers.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	The organization has a managed process for benchmarking and establishing goals, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Goals have been established and agreed with senior managers.</li> <li>● Roadmap is in place to reach goals.</li> <li>● Benchmarking exercise is repeated periodically.</li> </ul>
4 – Optimized	The organization undertakes continuous process improvement, with proactive management, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Certification/external review has been achieved and is maintained as appropriate</li> <li>● Recommendations for improvement have been acted upon.</li> <li>● Goals and roadmap are reviewed periodically.</li> </ul>

<b>F - Community</b> Engagement with and contribution to the wider digital preservation community.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of the need to engage with the wider digital preservation community.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the benefits of collaboration with the wider digital preservation community.
2 – Basic	The organization engages with the wider digital preservation community at a basic level, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Network/s of relevant contacts have been established.</li> <li>● Relevant community events can be accessed.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	Engagement with the wider digital preservation community is supported and managed, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Relevant networks and communities have been joined.</li> <li>● An active role is taken in the digital preservation community.</li> <li>● Expert advice can be accessed as appropriate.</li> <li>● Successes and lessons learned from own work is shared with the community.</li> </ul>
4 – Optimized	The organization takes a leadership role in the digital preservation community and proactively manages these engagements, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A proactive role is taken in establishing or organising community networks, collaborative activities or events.</li> <li>● Contributions are made to expert groups, committees or task forces.</li> </ul>

## Service capabilities

<b>G - Acquisition, transfer and ingest</b>	
Processes to acquire or transfer content and ingest it into a digital archive.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of either the need to acquire and ingest digital archives or basic principles for doing so.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need to acquire and ingest digital archives, and has an understanding of basic principles.
2 – Basic	<p>The organization has implemented a basic process for acquisition, transfer and ingest, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A documented accession and ingest process exists.</li> <li>• Basic guidance for donors, depositors and record creators is available where appropriate.</li> <li>• A documented process exists for selecting and capturing digital content where appropriate (for example for web archives, email archives, digitized content)</li> <li>• Some content is appraised as part of a manual process in line with relevant policies.</li> <li>• Some individual tools are used to support accession and ingest.</li> <li>• A dedicated and secure workspace is available for pre-ingest and ingest activities.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	<p>The organization has implemented a comprehensive, managed process for acquisition and ingest, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relationships with donors, depositors and record creators are managed through ongoing communication, guidance, and support where required.</li> <li>• Appraisal is a standard part of the ingest workflow.</li> <li>• Workflows are efficient and fit for purpose.</li> <li>• Parts of the accession and ingest process are automated.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Successful transfer of content is verified by integrity checking.</li></ul>
4 – Optimized	<p>The organization proactively manages and improves the acquisition and ingest process, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The organization coordinates with potential donors, depositors and record creators to support best practice lifecycle management.</li><li>• The accession and ingest process is automated as far as possible.</li><li>• Tools and systems in use have been fully integrated.</li><li>• Software tools are applied to automate and enhance the process, for example highlighting sensitive information or informing appraisal decisions.</li></ul>

<b>H - Bitstream preservation</b>	
Processes to ensure the storage and integrity of digital content to be preserved.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of either the need for bitstream preservation or basic principles for applying it.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need for bitstream preservation, and has an understanding of basic principles.
2 – Basic	<p>The organization has implemented a basic process for bitstream preservation, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dedicated storage is available to meet current preservation needs.</li> <li>● Staff know where content is stored.</li> <li>● Replication is based on simple backup regimes.</li> <li>● Checksums are generated for all content.</li> <li>● There is an understanding of who should be authorized to access the content.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	<p>The organization stores content in a managed way consistent with preservation good practice for replication and integrity checking. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Content is managed with a combination of integrity checking and content replication to one or more locations.</li> <li>● Decisions on the frequency of integrity checking and the number of copies held take into consideration risks, costs and the value of the content.</li> <li>● Content failing integrity checks is repaired.</li> <li>● Authorizations to access the content are enforced and documented.</li> <li>● Tests are routinely carried out to verify the effectiveness of backups, replication and integrity checking.</li> </ul>
4 – Optimized	<p>The organization applies a highly managed storage regime with proactive risk management, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Geographically separated copies are held to minimise the risk of loss due to disaster.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Different storage technologies or services are in use.</li><li>● Future storage needs are regularly predicted and updated and storage capacity is monitored and revised accordingly.</li><li>● Content integrity and processes to ascertain integrity are independently reviewed</li><li>● All access to content is logged and reviewed for unauthorised use or changes made: which content, when and by whom.</li></ul>
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<b>I - Content preservation</b>	
Processes to preserve the meaning or functionality of the digital content and ensure its continued accessibility and usability over time.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of either the need for content preservation or basic principles for applying it.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need for content preservation, and has an understanding of basic principles.
2 – Basic	The organization has implemented a basic process to understand the content that they hold, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● File formats are identified.</li> <li>● Content is characterized and assessed for preservation and quality issues such as encrypted, broken or incomplete content and invalid files.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	The organization has implemented a managed process to monitor and plan for accessibility of content over time, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Technology watch activities are carried out and ‘at risk’ content is identified.</li> <li>● Technical dependencies are detected and documented.</li> <li>● Actions are occasionally carried out to ensure preservation and quality of content such as migration, emulation or modification of creation or capture workflows.</li> <li>● All changes to digital content are recorded, including details of when, what, how, why and who.</li> </ul>
4 – Optimized	The organization takes a proactive approach to prioritise and mitigate preservation risks to ensure content is accessible over time, for example:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Risks to specific file formats or types of content held are well understood.</li><li>● A rigorous preservation planning process identifies appropriate preservation actions for risk mitigation.</li><li>● Format migrations, normalizations, emulation and other preservation actions are implemented in accordance with preservation plans.</li><li>● Quality control is in place to assess and record the outcome of preservation actions.</li><li>● Digital content and metadata are version controlled where appropriate.</li></ul>
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<b>J - Metadata management</b>	
Processes to create and maintain sufficient metadata to support preservation, management and use of preserved digital content.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of either the need to manage metadata or basic principles for implementing it.
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need to manage metadata, and has an understanding of basic principles.
2 – Basic	<p>The organization creates and maintains metadata for preservation at a basic level, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Content is described at collection level in a digital asset register.</li> <li>● An appropriate minimum descriptive metadata requirement exists.</li> <li>● Metadata and documentation acquired with content is retained and preserved.</li> <li>● Basic preservation metadata is captured at item level.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	<p>The organization has implemented a managed process to create and maintain preservation metadata, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Appropriate metadata standards are identified.</li> <li>● Internal guidance and controlled vocabularies are in place to ensure consistency of metadata entry.</li> <li>● Persistent unique identifiers are assigned and maintained for digital content.</li> <li>● Structural relationships between the data and metadata elements that form a particular digital object are maintained.</li> </ul>
4 – Optimized	The organization undertakes proactive management of preservation metadata and

	<p>looks for ways to enhance and improve processes, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Rich metadata exists for digital content where appropriate.</li><li>● Appropriate metadata standards are applied.</li><li>● Choice of metadata standards is revisited and reviewed periodically.</li><li>● Metadata and documentation can be enhanced throughout the lifetime of the content.</li><li>● Metadata enables a richer rendering/reuse experience for the user.</li><li>● Metadata is harvestable and reusable.</li><li>● Managed exit strategy is facilitated by standardised content packaging and metadata standards.</li></ul>
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<b>K - Discovery and access</b>	
Processes to enable discovery of digital content and provide access for users.	
0 - Minimal awareness	The organization has minimal awareness of either the need to enable discovery and access for their user community or basic principles for carrying this out
1 – Awareness	The organization is aware of the need to enable discovery and access for their user community, and has an understanding of basic principles.
2 – Basic	The organization has implemented a basic discovery and access mechanism (where access rights permit), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic resource discovery exists for some digital content.</li> <li>● Users can view or access digital content and metadata, either remotely or on-site.</li> </ul>
3 – Managed	The organization has implemented a comprehensive, managed discovery and access process (where access rights permit), for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Basic resource discovery exists for all digital content.</li> <li>● Full text search is available for some digital content.</li> <li>● Rights information is displayed and access managed by the system where possible.</li> <li>● Access systems are updated to reflect feedback from the user community.</li> <li>● Exit strategy access use case is established.</li> </ul>
4 – Optimized	The organization has implemented an advanced discovery and access mechanism (where access rights permit) which is proactively enhanced and improved, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Advanced resource discovery and access tools are provided, such as faceted searching, data visualization or custom access via APIs.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Different options are available for access, rendering or re-use such as migrated, emulated, visualised content.</li><li>• Rights are fully managed by the access systems, including issuing agreements for reuse.</li><li>• Access support is provided for users by the organization.</li><li>• The user community is proactively consulted to establish and anticipate needs and expectations.</li></ul>
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## Appendix I – DPC RAM worksheet

<b>Organization:</b>	
<b>Assessment completed by:</b>	
<b>Assessment complete on:</b>	
<b>Notes on scope of assessment:</b>	

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITIES				
	Current Level	Evidence/Notes	Target Level	Actions/Notes
<b>A. Organizational viability:</b> Governance, organizational structure, staffing and resourcing of digital preservation activities.				
<b>B. Policy and strategy:</b> Policies, strategies, and procedures which govern the operation and management of the digital archive.				

	Current Level	Evidence/Notes	Target Level	Actions/Notes
<b>C. Legal basis:</b> Management of contractual, licensing, and other legal rights and responsibilities relating to acquiring, preserving and providing access to digital content (e.g. licencing, copyright, terms and conditions of use, data protection regulation).				
<b>D. IT capability:</b> Information Technology capabilities for supporting digital preservation activities.				
<b>E. Continuous Improvement:</b> Processes for the assessment of current digital preservation capabilities, the definition of goals and the monitoring of progress.				
<b>F. Community:</b> Engagement with and contribution to the wider digital preservation community.				

SERVICE CAPABILITIES				
	Current Level	Evidence/Notes	Target Level	Actions/Notes
<p><b>G. Acquisition, Transfer and Ingest:</b> Processes to acquire or transfer content and ingest it into a digital archive.</p>				
<p><b>H. Bitstream Preservation:</b> Processes to ensure the storage and integrity of digital content to be preserved.</p>				
<p><b>I. Content Preservation:</b> Processes to preserve the meaning or functionality of the digital content and ensure its continued accessibility and usability over time.</p>				

	Current Level	Evidence/Notes	Target Level	Actions/Notes
<p><b>J. Metadata Management:</b> Processes to create and maintain sufficient metadata to support preservation, management and use of preserved digital content.</p>				
<p><b>K. Discovery and Access:</b> Processes to enable discovery of digital content and provide access for users.</p>				