

Leveraging Cross-Domain Collaboration for Sustainable Research Data Management

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Swiss Research Data Day, 22 October 2022

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https://wiki.dpconline.org/index.php?title=IPres_Working_Group_Wiki

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Topics

Sustainable research data management is a cross-domain responsibility

Explore:

- Radical Collaboration model
- Digital Archives and Preservation (DAP) Framework
- DAP Framework extended to include Research Data Management

Focus today: intersections between digital curation, data curation, digital archives, and digital preservation

I am ...



in a

library

Radical Collaboration

...coming together
across disparate, but engaged, domains
in ways that are often unfamiliar
or possibly uncomfortable...
to achieve more together
than we could separately

McGovern 2018

RLI 296 – focus: research data management

<https://publications.arl.org/rli296/>

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Using Working Definitions to Build Understanding

What Makes Collaboration Radical?

Coming Together

Sharing the Table

Emerging Distributed Digital Practice

Building (an Inclusive) Community

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The Evolution of Collaboration

Encouraging Radical Collaboration

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Digital Practice Roundtable

No head – determine together

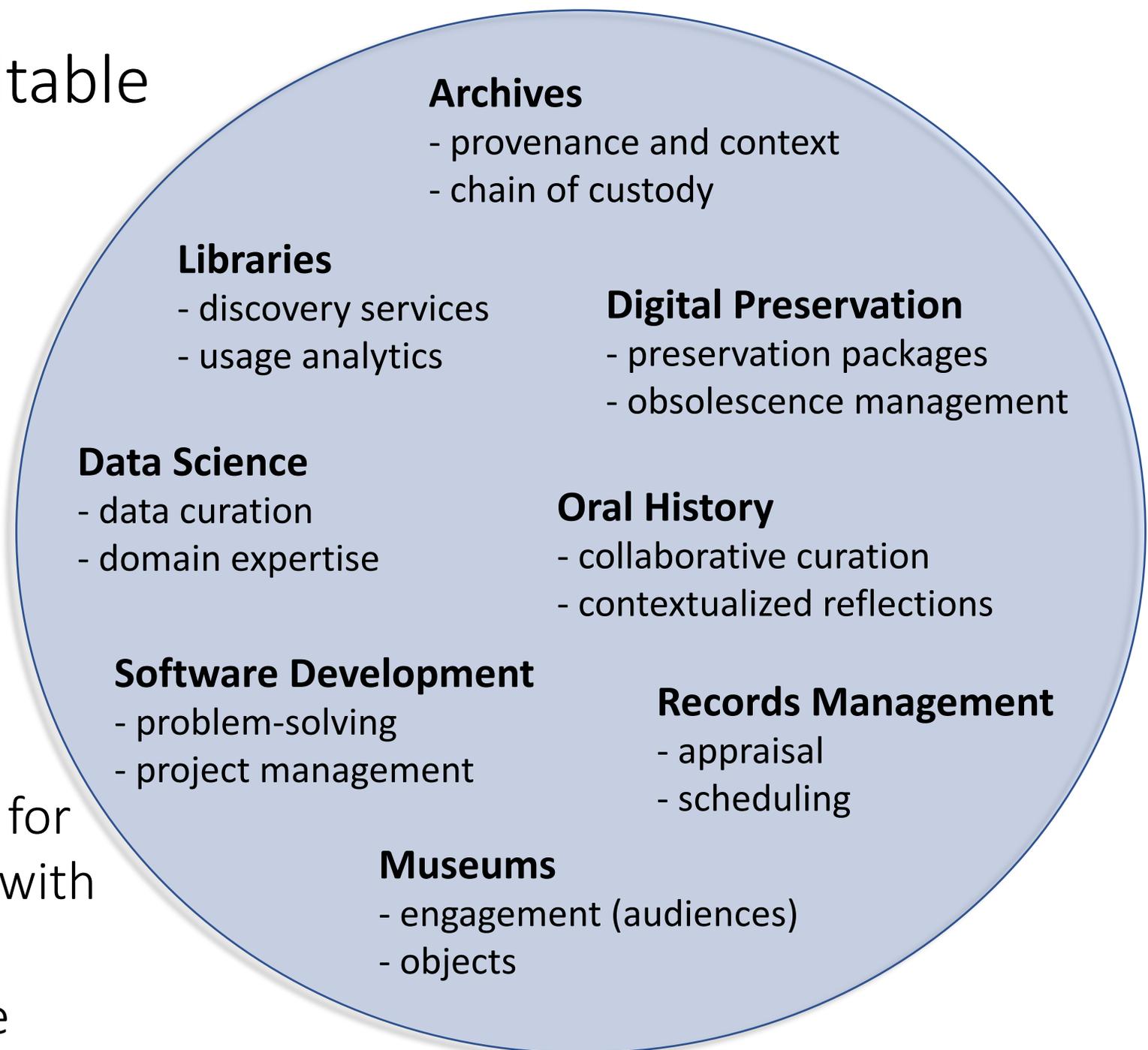
Reset table for different needs

Add and change seats

Leverage cumulative strengths

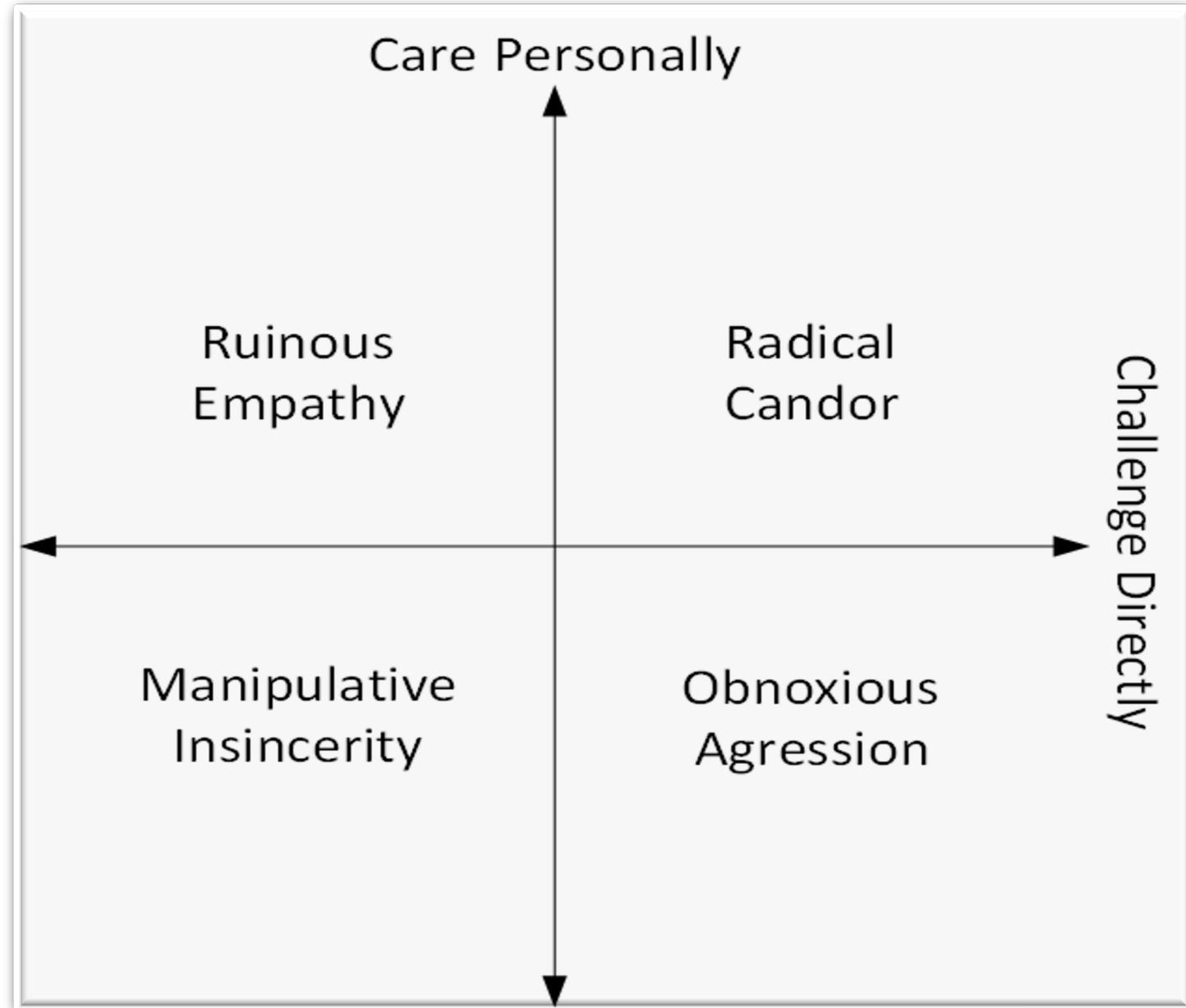
Set for Research Data (RLI 296)

Radical collaboration allows for greatest cumulative impact with awareness of needs and contributions of whole table



Adapt Radical Candor ...

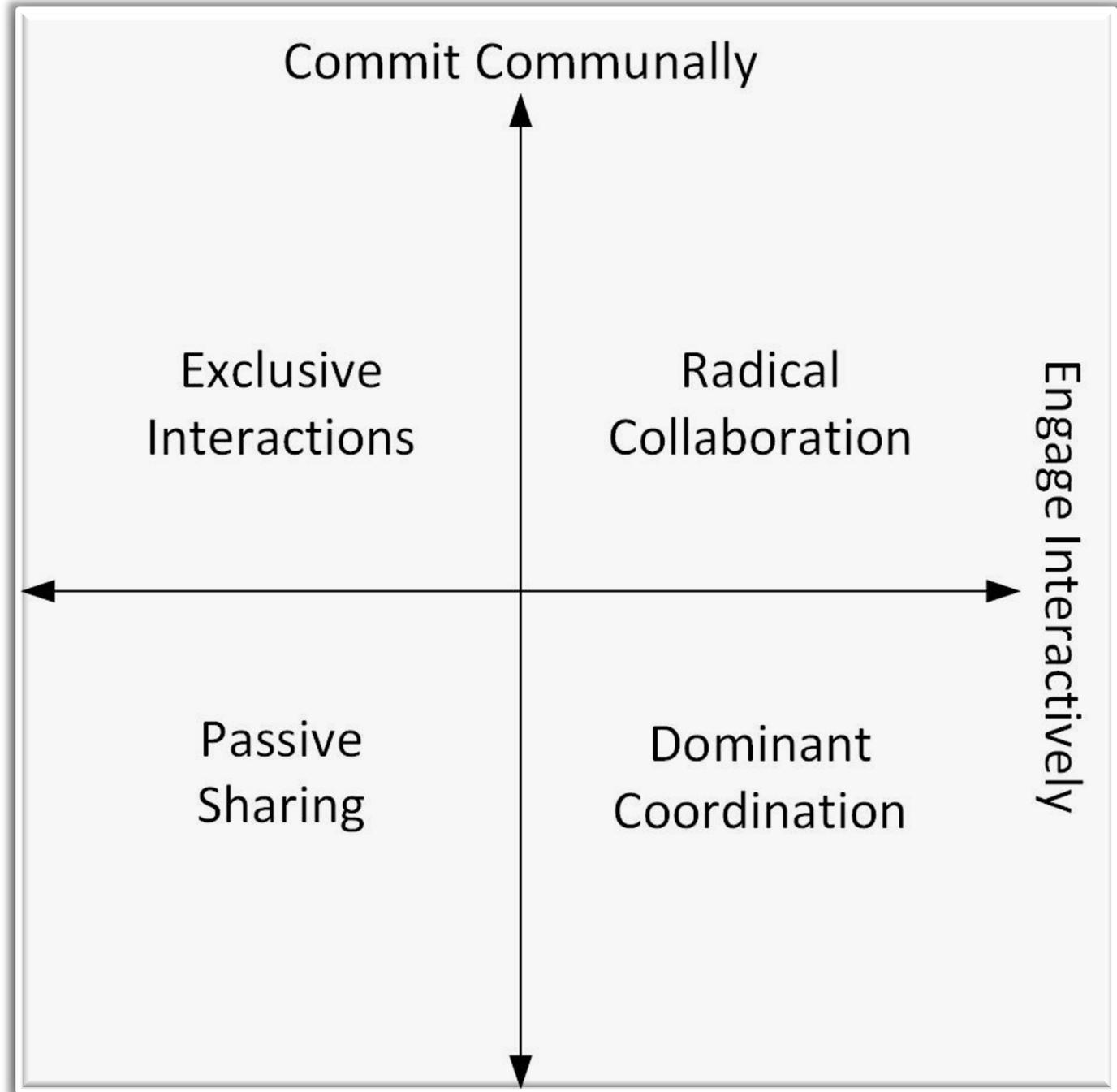
An approach for encouraging constructive feedback



To Radical Collaboration

An approach for encouraging collaborative work across domains

“candid collaboration”



Working Definitions

The purpose is to build and ensure shared understanding of core concepts

Collaboration: to rely on others to do agreed upon things for or in concert with you and to be relied upon to do agreed upon things for or in concert with others

Collaboration is **not**:

- letting someone know what you did after you did it;
- basic information sharing with no measurable impact; or
- simply allowing someone to be present or observe without means to inform and influence

Inclusion Framework

Social and demographic inclusion

i.e., not excluded based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age, disability, or on any other characteristic or preference

Showstopper: first and foremost ensure that people are safe

Professional inclusion

People from all impacted or related professions and domains are included openly and equitably

Technical inclusion

Technical is not limited to technological

Technology (skills, tools, capabilities) should be available to all

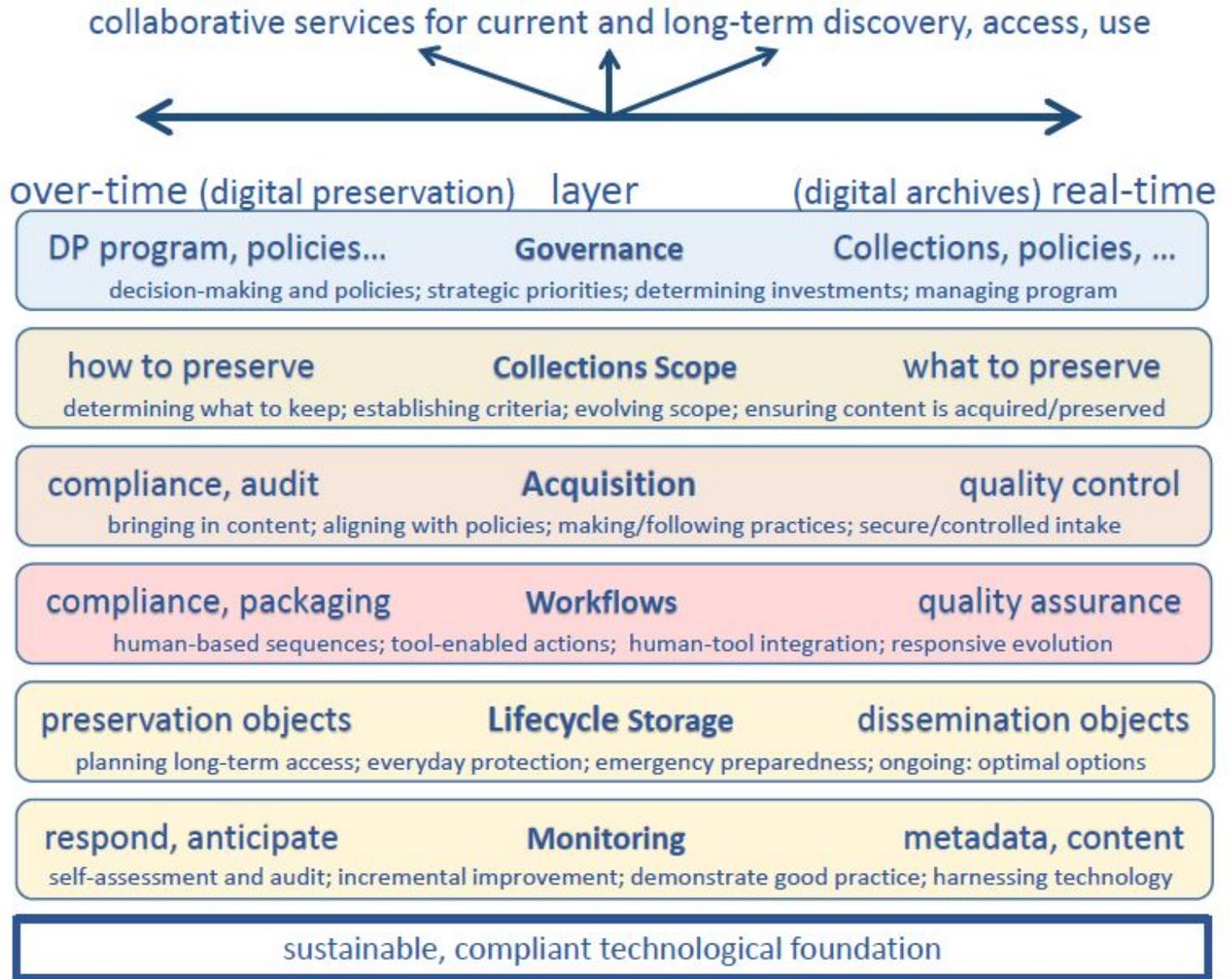
Digital Archives and Preservation (DAP) Framework

- Collaborative Services**
- for creators/curators/users
 - long-term access/re-use
 - Partner human and technology
 - leverage domain strengths

Technology Partnership

- Applications
- Middleware
- Database
- Operating System
- Infrastructure - Virtual
- Infrastructure - Physical

human-driven ↑
↓ technology-enabled

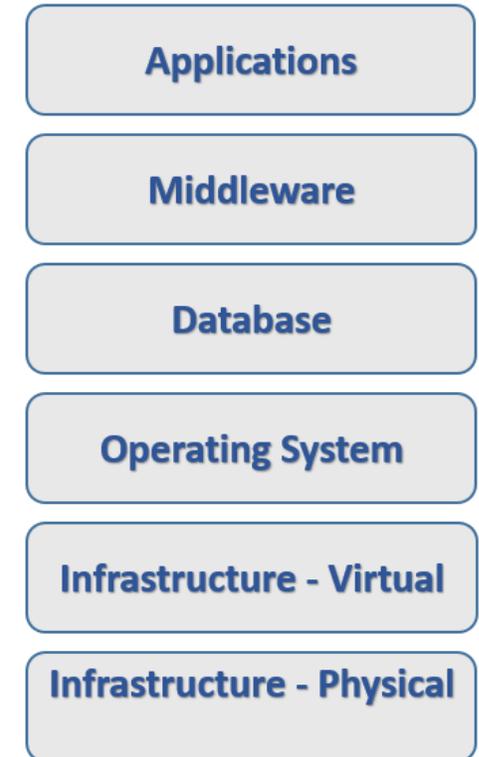


IT “Stack”

What problem does the DAP Framework address?

- Tendency to treat digital preservation as a technology-only or mostly problem
- References to infrastructure tend to focus only on technical (aka technological) infrastructure
- Common references to IT stack look like this image
- Ambiguous use of terms: digital archives and digital preservation

Starting point: What would/should/could the “stack” look like for digital preservation management?



DAP Framework Components

- **Six layers**
 - Governance, Collections Scope , Acquisition, Workflows, Lifecycle Storage, Monitoring
- **Human-Technology Continuum**
 - plus policy continuum that enables human technology-continuum
- **Technological foundation**
 - sustainable and compliant infrastructure
- **Collaborative services**
 - all activities that address current and long-term discovery, access, use
- **Roles**
 - representing domain strengths to leverage in the digital roundtable

DAP “Stack” Layers: Governance

Governance includes:

- decision-making and policies
- strategic priorities
- determining investments
- managing programs ...



DAP “Stack” Layers : Collections Scope

Collection Scope includes:

- determining what to keep
- establishing criteria
- evolving the scope
- ensuring content is acquired



DAP “Stack” Layers : Acquisitions

Acquisitions includes:

- bringing in content
- aligning with policies
- making/following practices
- secure/controlled intake



DAP “Stack” Layers : Workflows

Workflows includes:

- human-based sequences
- tool-enabled actions
- human-tool integration
- responsive evolution



DAP “Stack” Layers : Lifecycle Storage

Lifecycle Storage includes:

- planning for long-term access
- everyday protection
- emergency preparedness
- ongoing: optimal options ...



DAP “Stack” Layers : Monitoring

Monitoring includes:

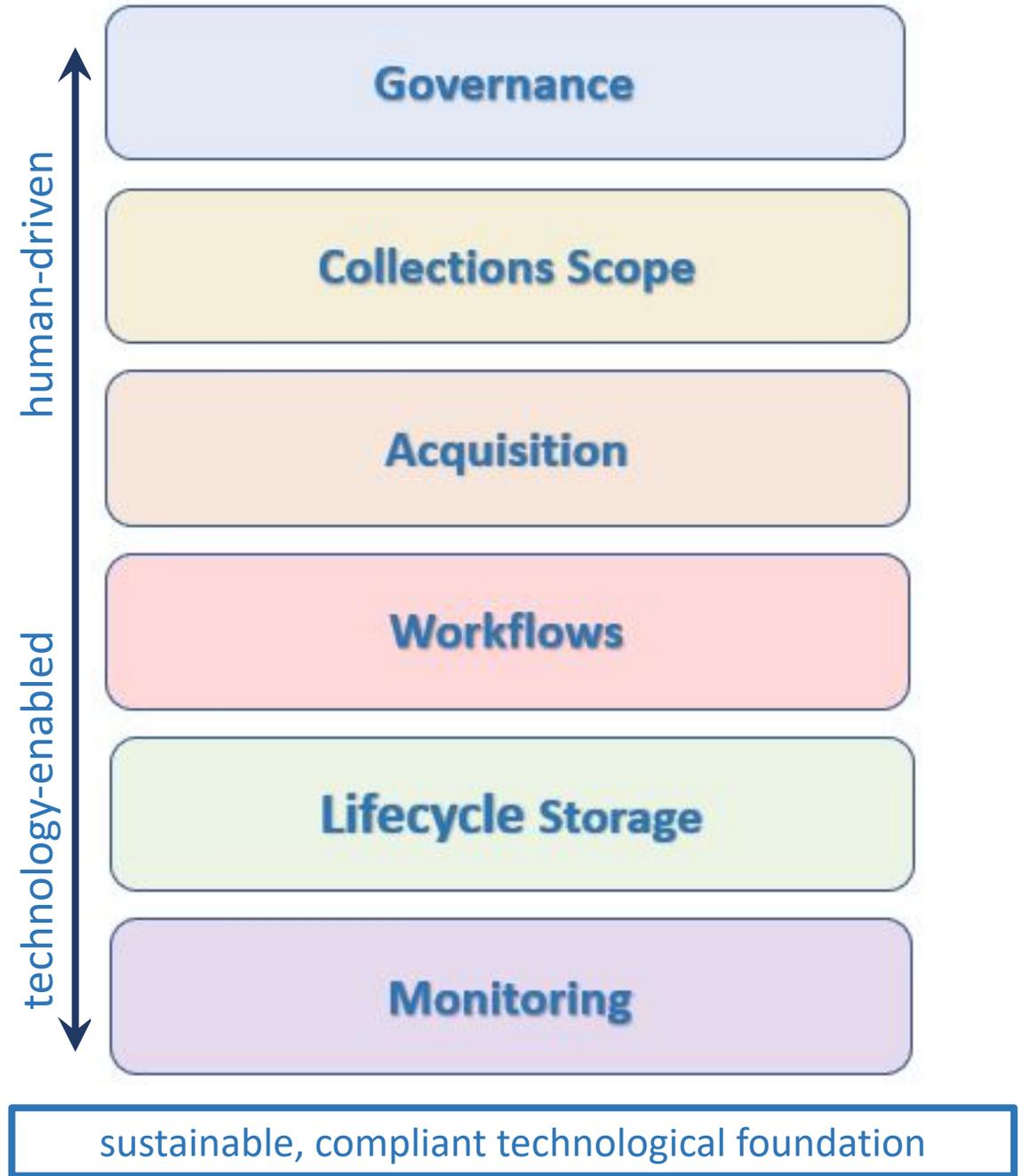
- self-assessment and audit
- incremental improvement
- demonstrating good practice
- harnessing technology ...



DAP Framework: Human-tool Continuum

Human-tool continuum: partnering humans and technology

- top-down: policies, decisions
- bottom-up: solutions
- rules: both directions
- cumulative documentation
- show decisions applied



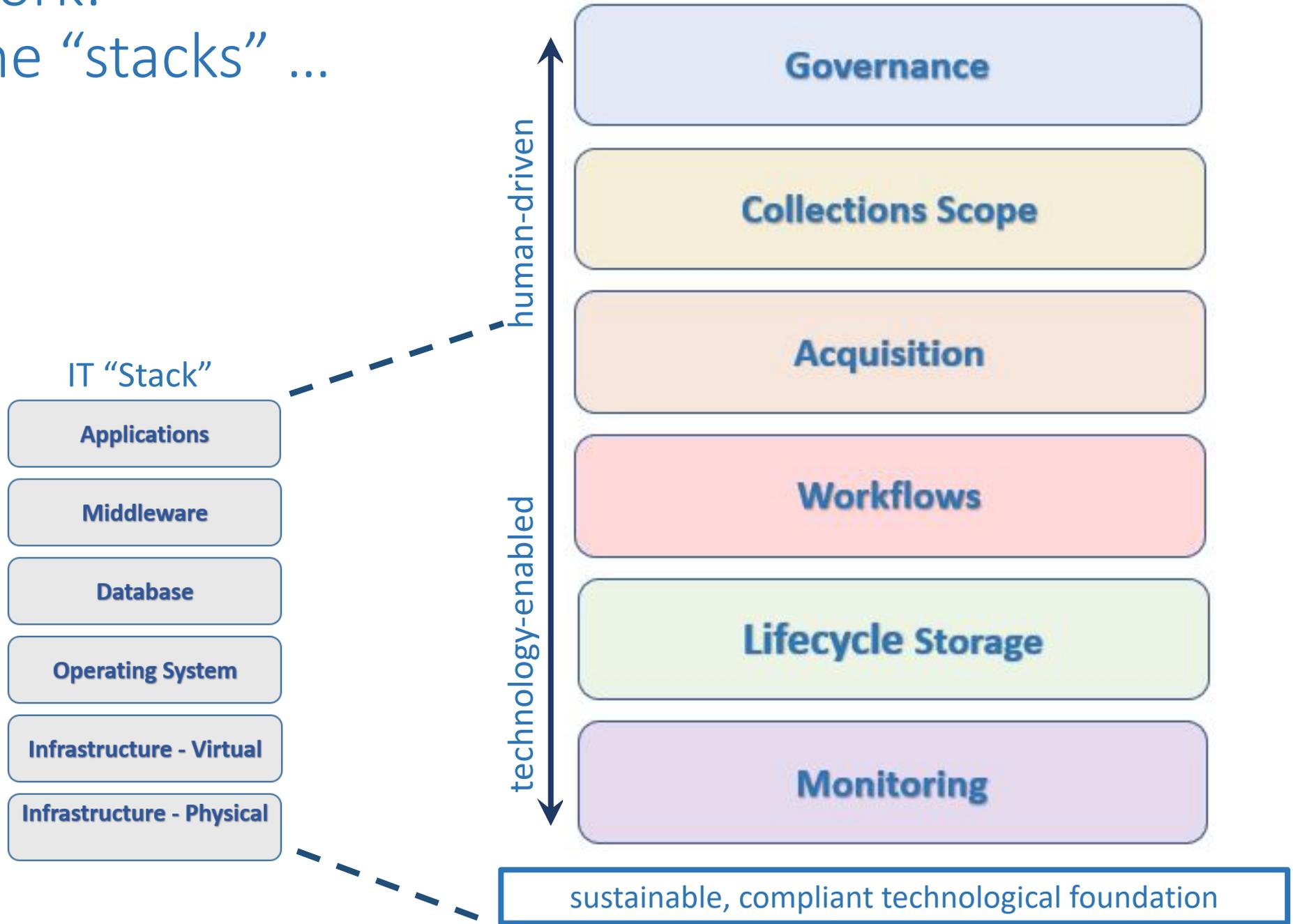
Policy Continuum

In a digital context, policies need to be ready to manage actions

- illustrates necessary organizational and technological leg partnership
- demonstrates how policy enforcement and policy definition should work



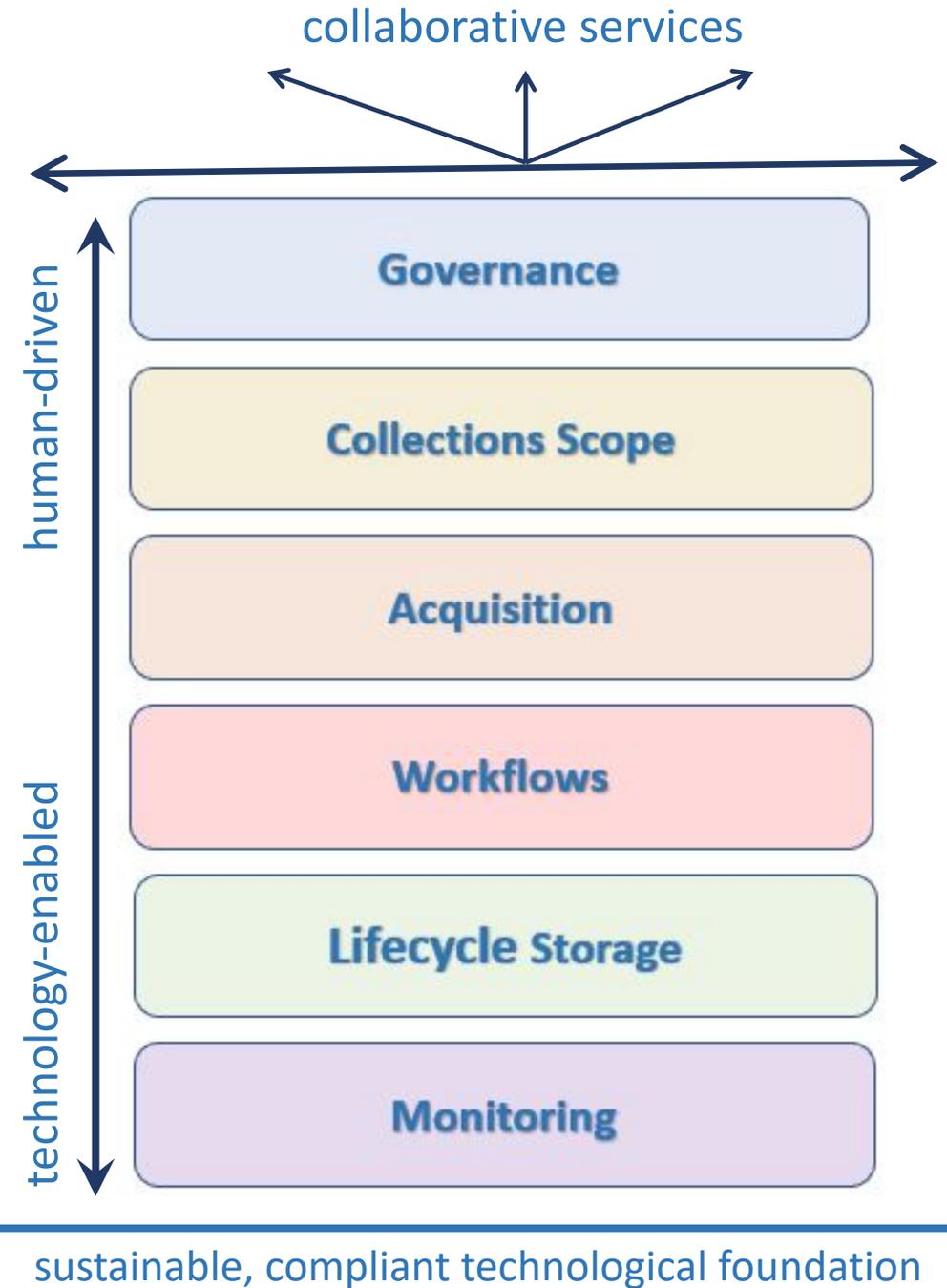
DAP Framework: partnering the “stacks” ...



DAP Framework: Collaborative Services

Collaborative Services: current and long-term discovery, access, use

- for creators/users
- long-term access/re-use
- build on DPM & IT stacks
- should leverage strengths ...



DAP Framework: Roles

Roles include:

- creator: stewards
- real-time: e.g., digital archives
- over-time: digital preservation
- users: current and future ...

Proposed add RDM: active management



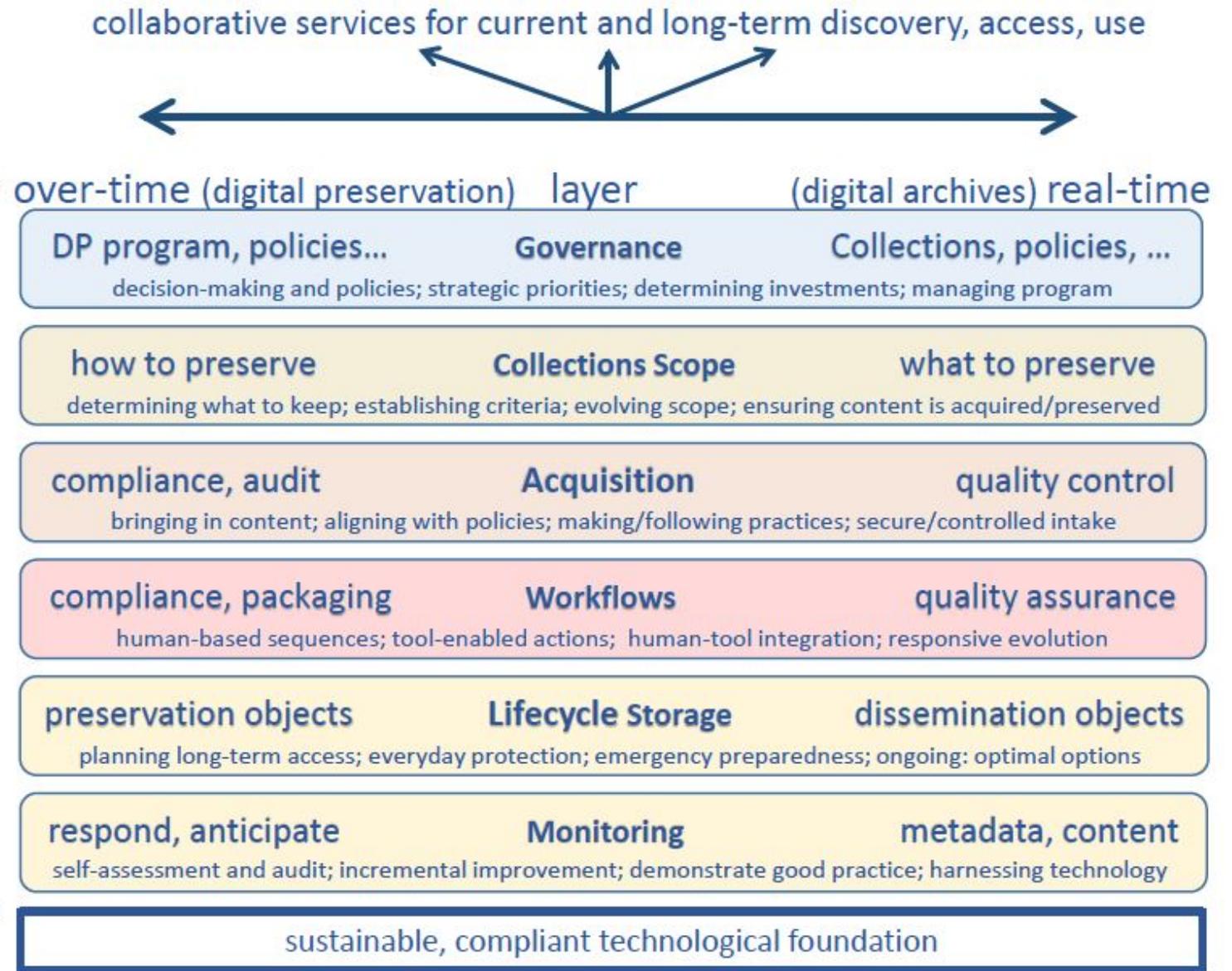
Digital Archives and Preservation (DAP) Framework

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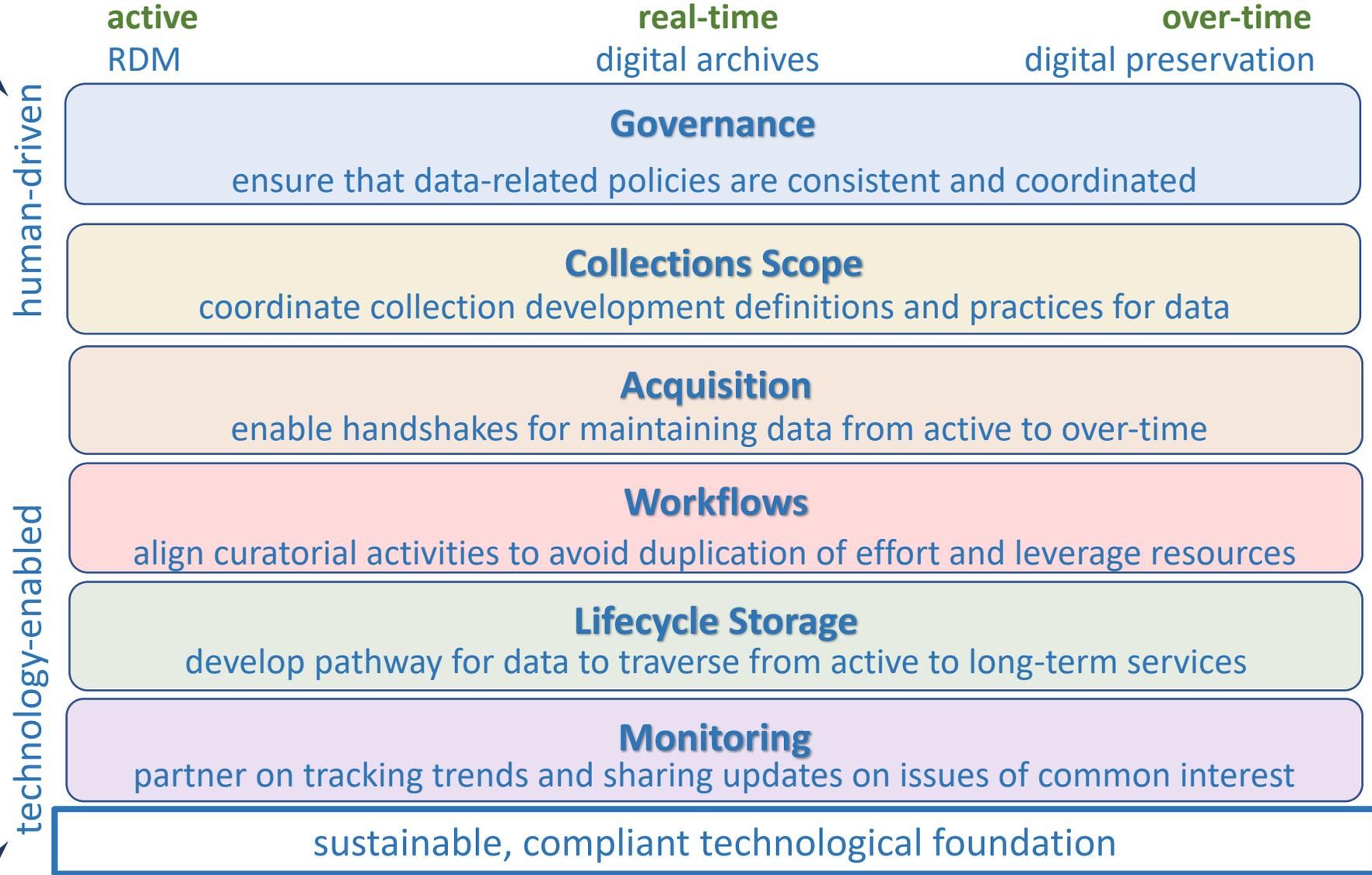
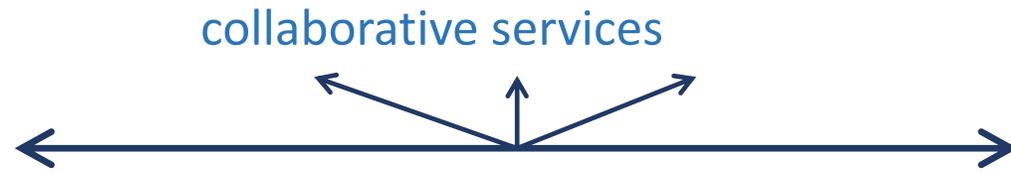
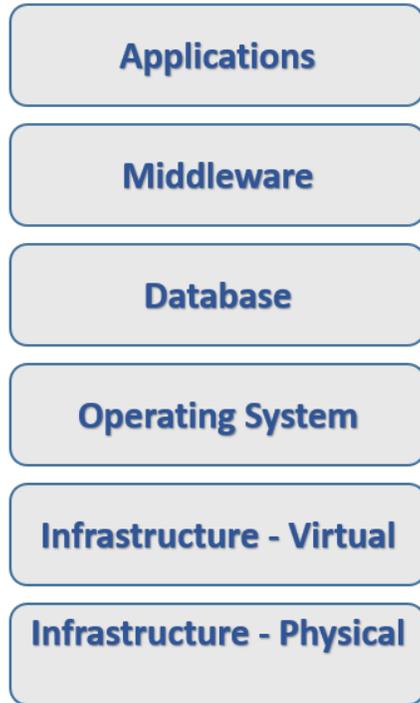
RDM-DAP Framework: Roles

Layers	Active management: RDM	Real-time: DA	Over-time: DP
Governance	managing active data	managing digital collections	sustaining digital content
Collection Scope	creating and sharing data	what to preserve	how to preserve it
Acquisitions	support data sharing needs	receive transfers, process	validate acquisition process
Workflows	e.g., share, reproduce re-use	operations, lifecycle metadata	preservation metadata/plans
Lifecycle Storage	10-year repository	transfer, dissemination storage	preservation storage
Monitoring	watch research trends	detect errors and respond	anticipate and mitigate risks

RDM-DAP Framework

- Collaborative Services
- for creators/curators/users
 - long-term access/re-use
 - Partner human and technology
 - leverage domain strengths

Technology Partnership



Other DAP components for adapt for RDM

Collaborative services

- Compare service models – most domains identify as service-oriented but approaches differ
- Identify common areas and objectives – look for opportunities, address challenges

Human-tech continuum

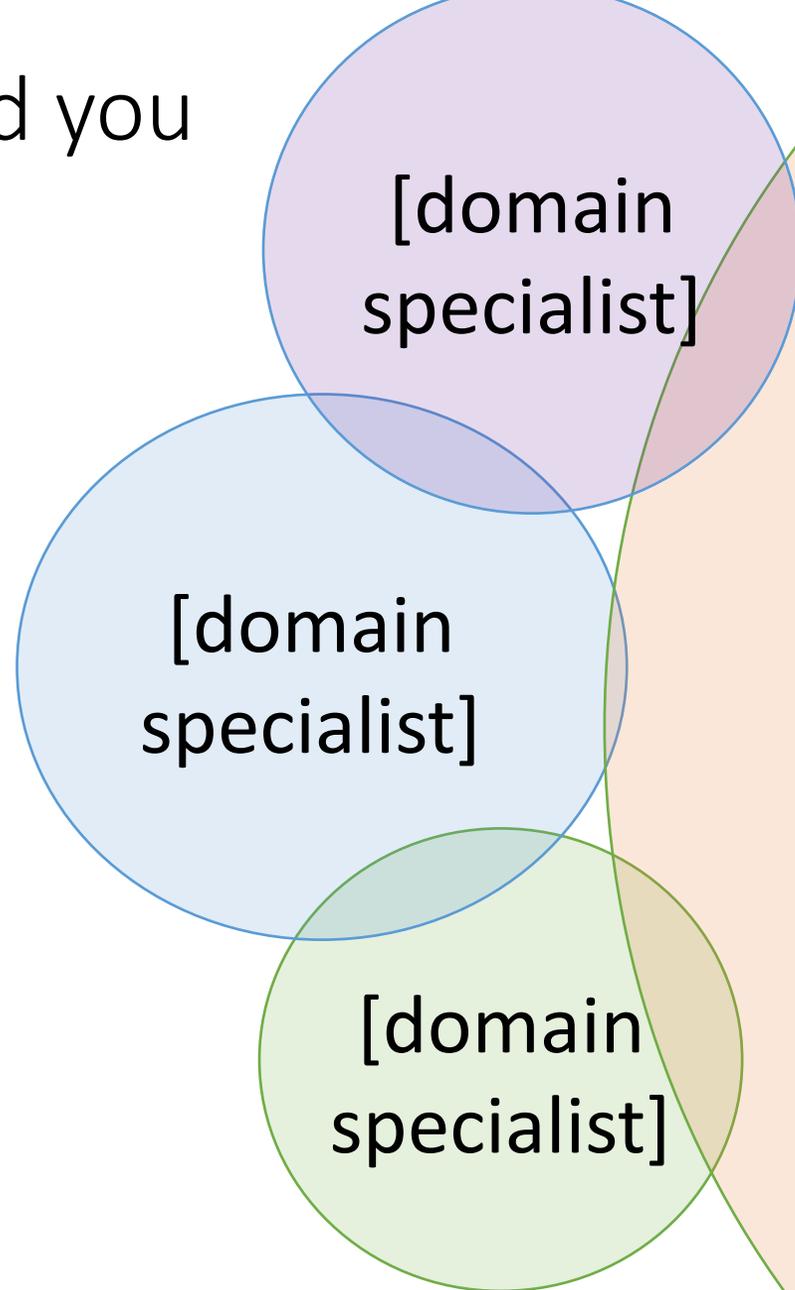
- Synchronize decision making – investments, regulation, integration, capacity building
- Coordinate on tools and techniques – look for opportunities to adopt, adapt, co-develop

Technology foundation

- Extend collaboration to infrastructure development – evaluations, selection, use, maintenance
- Be aware of technological vs technical – implications and limitations of overusing technical

How would you respond?

I am ...



in a

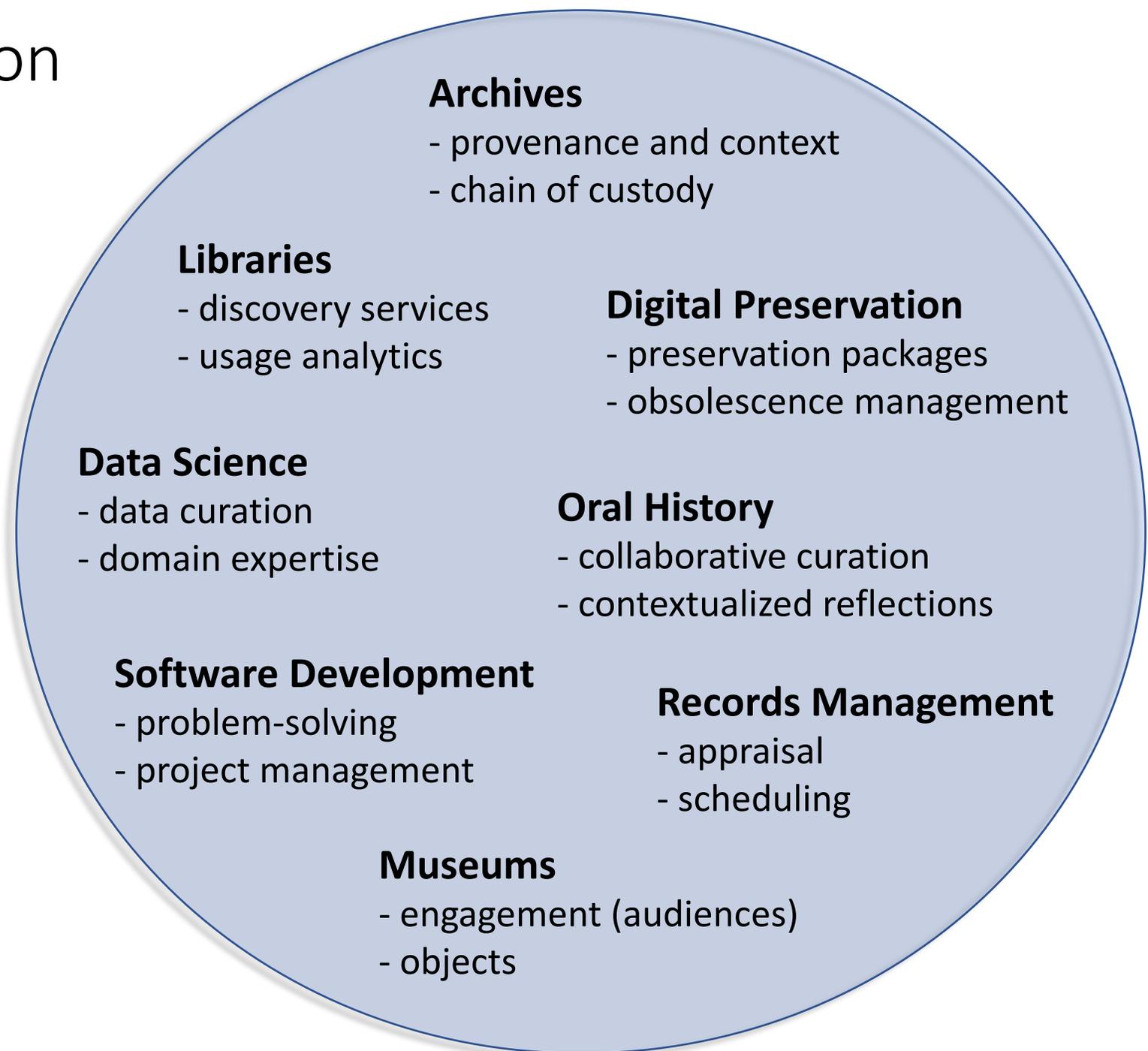
[research data setting]

RDM-DAP Collaboration

Who would you bring to the table?

- examples of domain strengths
- round table (with no head)
- stronger together
- professional inclusion
- common interests
- overlapping members
- overlapping objectives

Who's not at the table and why?



Forward Together: RDM-DAP

Be sure everyone who should be at the table is there

- find out who should/could be there

Come to the table with questions not answers

- balance inquiry and advocacy

Welcome unanticipated “guests”

- ask questions to see how everyone fits

If you are in the majority, consider what inclusion looks like

- pause to orient new members, document and share outcomes and progress

Ensure holistic communication for those not at the table

- include wider community by sharing

Forward Together: RDM-DAP

Reset the table as needed

- include different perspectives, shift to address emerging issues

Never assume you're chairing even if you sent out the invite

- who leads? For the whole initiative or for phase? Why?

Prioritize common goals over any single "right" approach

- identify related efforts that feed into the shared space, share updates

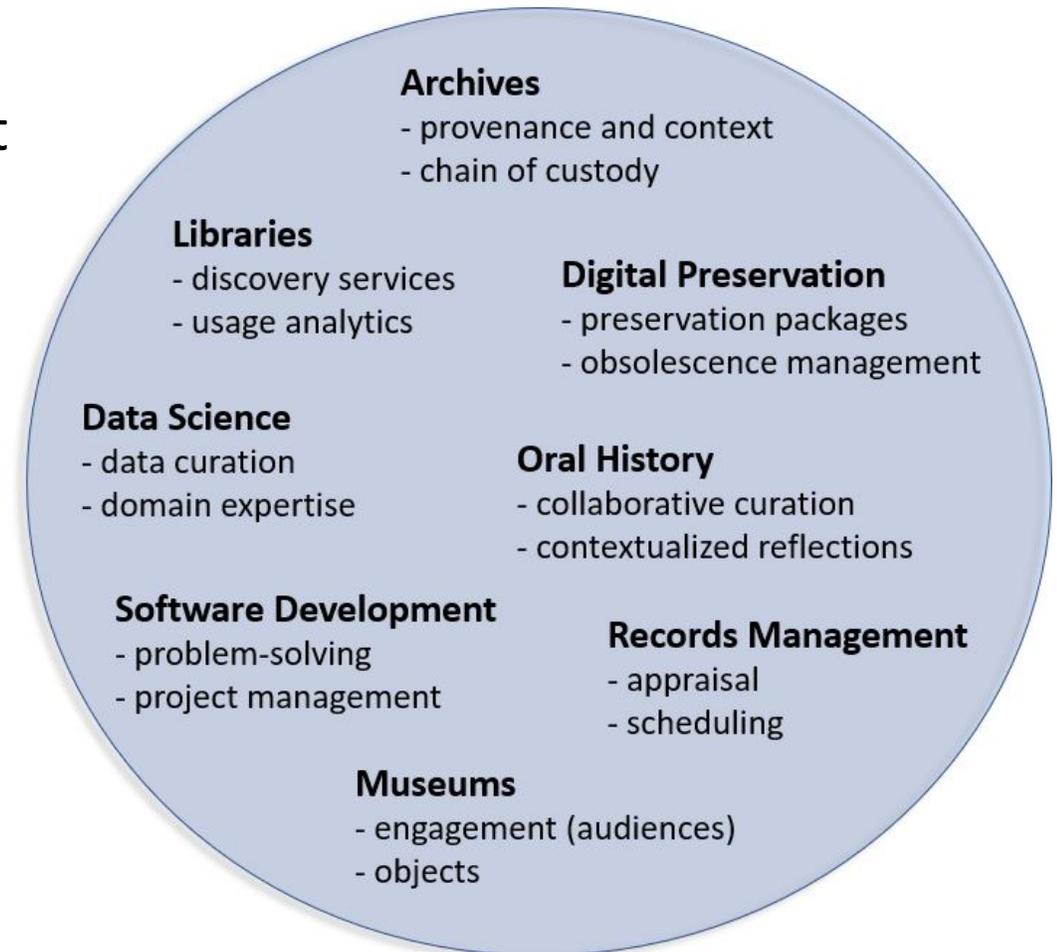
Value your knowledge and that of others

- bring your whole self and be courageous

If you haven't learned something at the table, sit longer, ask more questions, and continue to listen...

Looking ahead

Maximize opportunities and address challenges
of engaging in radical collaboration
to achieve sustainable research data management
in an increasingly digital, virtual, and global world



collaborative examples: take a look...

<https://osf.io/gejqs/>

iPres Working Group Wiki

This page is hosted by DPC for the iPres community

Contents [hide]

- 1 Introduction to the iPres Working Group
- 2 Purpose and Culture
- 3 Governance
- 4 Community Engagement and Transparency
- 5 Convening and Sharing
- 6 Future of iPres

iPRES Working Group Wiki

Introduction to the iPres Working Group

The iPres Working Group (iWG) was convened after iPres 2018 to undertake a review of the current structure and governance of iPres, and to make recommendations for its future in the Action Areas listed and explained below.

To date a number of actions and activities have taken place:

- Spring 2019 - current version of the iPres charter shared for community review and comment
- Spring 2019 - a brief survey conducted to gather information from the community about the future of iPres
- Ongoing: coordinate with interested individuals or groups to ensure that issues and concerns are heard and included

The screenshot shows the OSFHOME interface for a project titled "Beyond the Repository Curatorial Toolkit". The page includes a navigation bar with the OSFHOME logo and a dropdown menu. Below the navigation bar, the project title is displayed in a large font. To the right of the title, there are buttons for file size (3.7MB), visibility (Public), and version (v 0). The page also lists contributors (Laura Alagna, Lauren Work), creation and update dates, an identifier (DOI 10.17605/OSF.IO/GEJQS), and a category (Project). A description follows, explaining the toolkit's purpose for cultural heritage organizations. The license is listed as CC-BY Attribution 4.0 International. At the bottom, there is a "Wiki" section with a link icon, containing a welcome message and a brief description of the toolkit's goal, along with a "Read More" link.

https://wiki.dpconline.org/index.php?title=IPres_Working_Group_Wiki

Resources

McGovern, N.Y. “Radical Collaboration and Research Data Management: An Introduction,” *Research Library Issues*, no. 296 (2018).
<https://doi.org/10.29242/rli.296>.

McGovern, N.Y. “Digital Archive and Preservation Framework (DAP),” *The Handbook of Archival Practice*. Edited by Patricia C. Franks. (Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group, 2021).

McGovern, N.Y. “Archives, History, and Technology: Prologue and Possibilities for SAA and the Archival Community”

Example: roots and future of distributed digital practice

American Archivist: Spring/Summer 2018, Vol. 81, No. 1, pp. 9-22

<https://americanarchivist.org/doi/abs/10.17723/0360-9081-81.1.9>

Thank you!



www.digitalbevaring.dk

Follow up at:

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[Twitter: @mcgovern60](https://twitter.com/mcgovern60)

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