Choose from our list of multi-institutional repository and related projects. Describe the project, the partners, and the duration. Explain the scope of materials covered, and whether the materials ingested are digitized, born-digital, or a mixture of both. Note who decides what goes into the repository and what criteria are used (selection); what file formats, metadata, and wrappers need to be assembled for ingest, what is the basic architecture of the repository, and what plans exist for migration and/or emulation. If it is primarily an access repository, note the user interface, query structure quality of files accessible (eg. resolution), intellectual property limitations, etc., and perform sample queries to see what limitations you might face. What were the major revelations of the project, and what are future project plans. Attach a bibliography/webography of works written about the project. Be sure to look at the following: What need or problem is this project trying to solve? What schema, standards or models does it incorporate or is it unique? What special approaches or designs are incorporated that may be interesting or unique? What collections and preservation communities are involved? At what stage is the project and how is it working?

http://www.dlib.org/dlib/january05/rosenthal/01rosenthal.html

http://www.library.yale.edu/~llicense/ListArchives/0603/msg00005.html

http://edina.ac.uk/projects/clockss_summary.html

http://www.jisc-collections.ac.uk/Catalogue/clockss/

CLOCKSS (Controlled Lots of Copies Keeps Stuff Safe) is a international initiative between publishers and libraries to preserve and provide access to web-based scholarly journals. Utiliizing the LOCKSS format for ingest and distribution (more on that later) CLOCKSS preserves digital content in dark archives with the consent of the publisher. CLOCKSS ingests all of a participating publishers content, but until a "trigger event" occurs this content is not available for public use. The CLOCKSS website defines a trigger event in four ways: the publisher is no longer in business, the title is no longer issued, there no longer exist back issues of a journal, or catastrophic failure(footnote clocks website). When this event occurs CLOCKSS offers the journal through it's host sites with the consent of the publisher. It's board of directors is made up of equal parts library professionals and publishers who decide when a trigger event occurs and what to offer. It is a non-profit organization whose participating members represent global libraries and publishers (reword)

 The ingest process for CLOCKSS content follows the LOCKSS model. A package of content is received from a publisher and dispersed among several archive nodes, which are validated using checksums to be identical, and retained for preservation purposes. In this way CLOCKSS ensures redundancy of content as well as being able to repair broken or damaged copies (need more?). When a

trigger event occurs files in a CLOCKSS box are updated to the latest format and distributed through a CLOCKSS host site, either University of Edinbourough or Stanford University. This "on-the-fly" migration helps keep costs down and minimizes errors or damage (double check). Source files are in HTML, flash or PDF format since they originate from the web. XML metadata can be viewed when looking at the content and is typically bibliographic in nature. Additionally, unlike LOCKSS, this content is available globally to anyone.