



Western Regional Storage Trust: Cooperative Storage for Print Journals

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13 April 2012



A little strange to be part of the “Web Scale” section of the program, as the project I’m going to talk about is very much about print materials

However, it’s really the emergence of web access and the dramatic growth of electronic discovery tools for print journals that drives this project forward,

That access is changing the way we think about managing print materials

Particularly as space constraints are growing under budget pressures (space=money)

More importantly, operating at web scale is very much about partnership and collaboration, and linking disparate collections

As this project is all about establishing a framework for trust and collaboration, I’m now comfortable that my talk is in the right place.

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WEST: Western Regional Storage Trust



Western Regional Storage Trust

The Western Regional Storage Trust (WEST) is a distributed retrospective print journal repository program serving research libraries, college and university libraries, and

library consortia in the Western Region of the United States. Under the WEST program, participating libraries consolidate and validate print journal backfiles at major library storage facilities and at selected campus locations. The resulting shared print archives ensure access to the scholarly print record and allow member institutions to optimize campus library space. This collaborative regional approach to managing library collections represents an important step, when joined with other initiatives, toward development of a network-level shared print archive.

Last updated: March 14, 2011
Document owner: [Emily Stambaugh](#)

<http://www.cdlib.org/west>

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So, what is WEST?

I've gotten that question a lot as I've prepared for this presentation, so I'm starting with the self-description on the project's website.

I'm going to spend most of my time answering that question, and outlining the structure of the project

And I'll close with some comments on Stanford's experience

But please look at the website for the project, as it has much more detail than I can cover here

Participants

- California Digital Library is Administrative Host
 - Managing Mellon grant and general administration
- Executive Committee and Ops & Collections Council provide governance
- ~100 current members
 - Orbis Cascade Alliance & SCELAC bring 48 consortial members
 - Remainder are direct members
- 14 Archive Holders of which 5 are Archive Builders
 - Stanford is an Archive Builder



Talk briefly about participants to give an idea of the size of the project

The Statewide California Electronic Library Consortium (SCELAC) was established in 1986 to develop resource-sharing relationships among the libraries of private academic institutions in California.

I'll explain Archive Holders and Archive Builders when I get to membership tiers

Goals	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Preserve and provide access to scholarly journals in print 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Framework to support a long-term, distributed print repository
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Facilitate space reclamation in WEST libraries and storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Organization structure ■ Model contracts □ Retention commitments visible through OCLC


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Source: <http://www.cdlib.org/services/west/about/> -This information is also on from the website

Project has received Mellon funding, and hopes to receive more, and in those grant proposals has identified specific project goals, as well as a defined set of outputs

This is simplified from that documentation, but really gets to the essence of the project

Two primary goals for the project

Most important is preservation of the print journal record

Important second goal, and frankly the reason the project was funded, is reclamation of storage space

This means that it is anticipated that some participating libraries will de-accession materials based on the procedures and agreements developed as part of this project

The outputs are designed to establish the critical level of trust that will be needed to allow participants to de-accession with confidence

Business Model

- Mellon grant partially underwrites program costs
 - Expect to seek future funding
- Membership fees cover remaining program costs
 - Support for Archive Builders
 - Print Archive Preservation Registry (PAPR) subscription
 - Project Administration
- Individual members absorb some costs
 - Space and building-related charges
 - Transport costs
 - Delivery of materials

Print Archives Preservation Registry (PAPR) system. The system will feature a searchable database of information about print serial archiving programs, including titles held, program characteristics (such as retention period, facilities, level of validation, conditions, accessibility), and availability of titles in digital repositories.

Business Model

- Membership fee based on collection size
 - Allows organizations of all sizes to participate
 - Very small libraries join through consortia
 - Minimum 3 year commitment
 - Membership commitment is distinct from archiving commitment

- Three member types with different responsibilities and financial impacts

Member Types

- All members
 - Commit to providing holdings records
- Archive Holders
 - Commit to 25 years of archiving for designated titles
 - 25 years is a minimum – anticipate much longer commitments
 - Discounted member fees
- Archive Builders
 - Proactively assemble holdings and validate collections
 - Discounted member fees, plus financial support for ingest and validation work

Collection Analysis

- All members submit holdings for analysis
 - Usually during the first year of membership
- Analysis serves to
 - Prioritize materials for archiving
 - Identify potential Archive Holders/Builders
 - Suggest materials eligible for deselection
- Titles selected for archiving generally have moderate to high duplication
 - Unique titles thought to be best handled locally

Collection Management

- Each selected title is assigned to one of 6 categories based on risk factors including:
 - availability in other formats (digital, microfilm, etc)
 - degree of digital preservation
 - focus on trusted archives (LOCKSS, CLOCKSS, Portico)
 - level of holdings overlap in the broad library community
 - presence in existing shared print archives
- Each title category is assigned an Archive Type
 - reflects the level of validation considered appropriate for titles in that risk category

Archive Types

- Bronze
 - disclosure of holdings only; no validation
 - can be stored in open library stacks
 - but limited to in-house use
 - no proactive archive building
- Silver
 - volume-level validation
 - secure, climate-controlled storage
 - archive builder requests volumes from other participating libraries to fill gaps

Archive Types

□ Gold

- issue-level validation w/condition assessment
 - brittle paper, tight bindings, advertisements pulled, supplements and indexes, etc.
- secure, climate-controlled storage
- archive builder requests volumes from other participating libraries to fill gaps

Access to Materials

- ❑ Most access will be through article duplication (Ariel, photocopy, etc.)
- ❑ Participants must agree to loan materials to other WEST libraries
- ❑ Leverage existing ILL protocols and lending policies to allow that access

Stanford's Experience

- No plans to deaccession in the medium term future
- Revised ILL policies to allow periodical loan
- Revised circulation policies for some journals
- Some concern regarding planned moves and validation requirements
 - ID titles for validation before we move them