Using the ERM for Managing Content, Budgeting, and Reporting

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Today’s talk
- Organizational environment for ERMs
- Expectations from ERMs
- Use of ERMs in functional areas of selection, acquisitions, and access
- Examples of successful initiatives and outcomes

Organizational environment ERMs
- Responsibility and authority for managing electronic resources is distributed across many different library units.
- Several library staff are involved in product lifecycle management.
- Data are collected by several different units.

Expectations from ERMs
- Collection of data
- Integration and dissemination of data
- Analysis and reporting of data

Organizational goal
- Promote collaborative electronic resource management throughout the library system
- Facilitate efficient workflow processes
- Eliminate duplicative effort
- Reduce duplicative inventory

Low-hanging fruit
- Vendor/publisher contact information
- Administrative account details
- Flag PORTICO and LOCKSS participating titles
Reaching beyond

- Accurate representation of electronic journals included in journal packages
- Accurate representation of e-journals inside aggregator databases
- Display relationships between title, package, platform, and publisher
- Elimination of repetitive duplicate input
- Elimination of duplicative inventory

User and public services needs

- Terms and conditions of use
- Access permissions, walk-in(s), alumni
- ILL permissions
- Course packs
- E-reserves

Budgeting

- Usage statistics reports
- Cost-per-use
- Subscribed and non-subscribed titles included in journal packages

Reporting

- Scheduled expiration alerts
- Perpetual access (or post-cancellation access)
- Archival rights

Thank you