November 2013

Innovations Affecting Us -- A Home-Grown License Manager: Is It For Your Library?

Kristen DeVoe

College of Charleston, devoek@cofc.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://docs.lib.purdue.edu/atg

Part of the Library and Information Science Commons

Recommended Citation


DOI: https://doi.org/10.7771/2380-176X.5397

This document has been made available through Purdue e-Pubs, a service of the Purdue University Libraries. Please contact epubs@purdue.edu for additional information.
Innovations Affecting Us — A Home-Grown License Manager: Is It For Your Library?

Column Editor’s Note: As electronic journal collections grow, more and more libraries are implementing electronic resources management systems in an effort to organize the processes of managing electronic resource related functions such as selection, license management, renewal and cancellation, and providing access. There are a variety of commercial systems available as well as many instances of locally developed systems designed to streamline electronic resource management functions. The process of selecting or developing and then implementing these systems is often a challenge requiring large commitments from library staff.

This month, Innovations Affecting Us is fortunate to be guest edited by Natalee Hattig, Electronic Resources Collection Management Librarian, Florida State University Libraries <nhattig@mailer.fsu.edu>. Natalee was involved with the design and implementation of a home-grown license manager at Florida State University Libraries. In this issue, Natalee shares with readers her experiences with this implementation and provides insight into the design and planning processes. Hopefully, reading about Natalee’s experience at FSU will answer some questions that readers may have about home-grown electronic resource management systems — KD

Those dealing with electronic resources know this environment has many gray areas and that centralizing documentation is often a challenge. Many may be able to relate to the challenge of electronic resources documentation changing many different hands as well as the challenge of where the physical paper trail for these resources resides. It seems that “going paperless” is a notion we can dream about but we still cannot completely escape from the paper trail.

At Florida State University Libraries, we have designed a home-grown license manager which houses paperwork electronically in an attempt to centralize electronic resources documentation. As a supplement to our vendor-based Electronic Resource Management System (ERMS), the license manager allows for the scanning of all our electronic resource documentation into an electronic format that replaces the paper trail that has traditionally been filed in a cabinet.

This home-grown license manager supports information accessibility for Electronic Resources, and also acts as a contact point for many different departments within the library who need licensing and other information. These departments include Interlibrary Loan, Electronic Reserves, and Collection Development. Having this information available electronically allows authorized users to access this information through a general username and password and provides greater inter-departmental accessibility than was possible in the past. Since the license manager resides on a local server, changes can be uploaded and take effect immediately.

Collection Development can use a license-manager to view terms of the license in order to determine how many concurrent users there are, if interlibrary loan is permitted, when the resource subscription begins and ends, and any other pertinent information that would contribute to and factor into collection decision making. Since this tool was created locally, one can customize it to include whatever is needed by Collection Development or other library departments in need of license agreements and other electronic resource financial information. The license manger can also be customized to house statistics or other analyses, and can also house titles lists that can help to identify overlap of existing journals.

Libraries often have different goals and priorities but many libraries face similar issues. Unfortunately, budgets are often cut or remain static, which places an even greater emphasis on using available funds wisely. If a library is experiencing a tough financial year, Collection Development can use the license manager to review licensing details to determine either to renew or discontinue the resource. Since budgets typically do not allow libraries to purchase or subscribe to every resource that is needed, Collection Development plays a crucial role in ensuring the library spends its collection budget wisely.

Initially, implementing a license-manager is time-consuming. While it takes less time to physically file the documentation in a cabinet, that method does not allow for the easy accessibility that the electronic format of the license manager provides. However, it will save time in the long run and provides additional secure measures of storage for paperwork. Since Florida State University is geographically located in an area where natural disasters are not uncommon, this tool also serves as an alternative to traditional methods of documentation storage. Although one can get all the necessary copies of the licenses and other paperwork from vendors this process is also time-consuming and would not provide the additional secure measure of paperwork.

In order to create a license manager, all documentation needs to be gathered together in one area so that the paperwork is centralized and organized for scanning. For a more effective implementation of the license-manager, FSU constructed a consistent naming scheme that organized the licenses, titles lists, invoices or other relevant documentation after the paperwork was scanned. This naming scheme provides a guideline and an existing template for those adding new documentation to ensure consistency.

The naming scheme identified the vendor, resource, documentation type and year so that when searching the license manager, the entries are grouped by vendor, subsequently by resource and then type, and finally by group. For instance, if you were searching for an invoice for the vendor Alexander Street Press and for the database Black Drama, one could either search all the Alexander Street Press entries or you could just go to the drop-down menu for database and choose Black Drama. A naming scheme for the file may look like asp_blk_drama_invoice_2006.pdf (See figure 1 below).

The license manager can be searched either alphabetically by vendor, or by resource, type of documentation, or the year of documentation. Sometimes just searching vendor may be

<http://www.against-the-grain.com>
Welcome, Christine!

Christine Fischer (<christine_fischer@uncg.edu>) as our new player...opinion editorials...interviews with industry players...opinion editorials...the field...interviews with industry players...opinion editorials...The Charleston Advisor serves up timely editorials and columns, comparative reviews...reports from the field...players...opinion editorials...[t]his is a title you should consider...

—from page 88

tricky as you potentially could have multiple databases for one vendor so by having the option to limit a search by the different choices can often narrow the results.

A benefit of creating and maintaining a home-grown license manager is that users can change the structure and contents at any time without needing to upgrade or invest a lot of money. FSU’s license manager was created using the open content management system, Drupal, so no additional money was spent to create this tool. However, you really need to consider what skill set is needed both to start an implementation and maintain a resource such as this. Currently, you may have the staff who can perform duties such as this but that does not always mean you will have someone in-house to rely on.

Is a project like this worth either your time and effort or your staff’s time? One really needs to think objectively about what purpose(s) a license manager would serve and who would use it. Those dealing in Electronic Resources often work closely with Collection Development in acquiring new resources and deciding if it is worth keeping a particular resource when the subscription is due. Electronic Resources and Collection Development Departments often have strong ties due to the nature of their work and this is a tool that encourages cooperation and coordination. As mentioned, the Electronic Resources unit at FSU is responsible for maintaining the license manager, but Collection Management also has a use for a tool such as this. While, it initially may be a lot of work to gather all the paperwork, coordinate everyone’s efforts for implementation, and decide who will maintain the tool, having all your documentation stored electronically in an orderly fashion encourages collaboration and saves time in the long run.

—from page 89

I Hear the Train A Comin’

—from page 93

The number of libraries participating in the Google Book Search Project just got bigger with the addition of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (CIC).

www.cic.org

We’re running out of space but not before we welcome Christine Fischer (Head of Acquisitions, Jackson Library, UNC-G) <christine_fischer@uncg.edu> as our new editor of Group Therapy, see this issue, p.79! Welcome, Christine!