



Texas e-Resources Strategic Planning Discussion 2016

*Final Report
August 5, 2016*

This report is a summary of the Texas e-Resources Strategic Planning Discussion held in Austin, Texas, March 7, 2016. The report includes results from the work done by 45 participants who attended the discussion. The Texas State Library and Archives Commission sponsored the event with significant support from the Austin Community College. This event was funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. (2016) LS-00-15-0044-15.

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Executive Summary

This report is a summary of the Texas e-Resources Strategic Planning Discussion held in Austin, Texas March 7, 2016. The report reflects the results from the work done by 45 participants, representing academic, public, school, and medical libraries from large and small libraries across the state. The Texas State Library and Archives Commission (TSLAC) sponsored the event, with significant organization and facilitation support from Austin Community College (ACC). The event was funded in part by a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission.

The purpose of the discussion was to assist TSLAC in strategic planning for the needs of libraries statewide with respect to electronic resources (e-resources). TSLAC is interested in learning about the types of e-resources that could be licensed statewide, and is also interested in ways that libraries acquire, manage, and use e-resources.

Among the most significant results of the discussion was the identification of five strategic statewide e-resources priorities: Budget and Leverage with Vendors; Usability; Managing Change; Streaming Resources; and Electronic Books (e-books). The five areas can serve as the foundation for developing a plan for the needs of libraries statewide.

The discussion generated a tremendous amount of participant input and associated high level strategic plan elements. These results provide a critical starting point for TSLAC staff to continue its strategic planning efforts.

Background

History

In September 2014, an e-Resource Librarian Summit was proposed by Julie Todaro, Dean of Library Services at ACC, to “create an e-agenda of an e-future for Texas.” TSLAC Director and Librarian Mark Smith supported Ms. Todaro’s proposal and agreed that TSLAC would organize the event. Jennifer Weber from Austin Community College facilitated, and additional staff from ACC were brought on to lead table discussions.

Given the comprehensive nature of upcoming agency planning processes and their impact on the statewide library community, the Texas e-Resources Strategic Planning Discussion 2016 was designed to develop ideas that could support and take advantage of statutory and legislative cycles. These include the development of the TSLAC biennial strategic plan and legislative appropriation request, the five-year Library Systems and Technology Act plan, and, further out, the TSLAC Sunset review scheduled to begin in 2018. The e-Resources Discussion was designed to assist TSLAC in strategic planning for the needs of libraries statewide with respect to e-resources.

TSLAC was particularly interested in a discussion that resulted in statements of high level strategic direction. Gathering as much participant input as possible was the highest priority. As a result, the discussion was designed not as a traditional conference with speakers and panels, but rather as a working planning session. Using plenary, large group, and small group sessions along with specific exercise and templates, the facilitators guided participant efforts towards identifying issues and major emerging trends, assessing how libraries currently handle or respond to e-resource issues and trends, determining priorities for statewide e-resource sharing efforts, and developing goals and strategies to address high priority e-resource issues.

Methodology

The discussion attendee list was developed to represent different types and sizes of libraries from across the state, including academic, public, school, and medical libraries. The targeted attendees were practitioners identified as electronic resources librarians, librarians whose responsibilities include the coordination of their institution's e-resources collection. Because smaller libraries may not have e-resources specialists on staff, however, most attendees were not e-resources specialists.

TSLAC and ACC staffers created a survey to gather pre-discussion attendee responses to three important e-resources questions and to prepare them for the discussion. The survey produced 39 responses for a 54 percent response rate (see Appendix A). Ranked responses to the questions follow.

1. Identify current **issues** in e-resources.
In order of importance:
 - i. Open content
 - ii. Non-library competition
 - iii. Metadata
 - iv. Managing change
 - v. Accessibility
 - vi. Devices and platforms
 - vii. Access & usability
 - viii. Vendor consolidation
2. Identify major emerging **trends** in e-resources.
In order of importance:
 - i. Open content
 - ii. Streaming media

- iii. Demand-driven acquisition
 - iv. Patron-driven acquisition
 - v. Changes in patron demand
 - vi. Perpetual access
 - vii. Mobile
 - viii. E-books
 - ix. Specific content
3. Identify major **strategies** you are using to respond to the issues and trends identified above.
- In order of importance:*
- i. Budget for PDA
 - ii. Evidence-based acquisition
 - iii. User training
 - iv. Support for open content
 - v. Improved mobile access
 - vi. Increase budget... move money around

At the discussion, each table seated a mix of attendees to generate the greatest participation and broadest spectrum of input (see Appendix D). A number of TSLAC and ACC staffers also attended, with ACC staffers serving as the overall event facilitator and as table discussion coordinators. The discussion coordinators were particularly important in focusing on processes, guiding and shaping table discussion, writing up and standardizing discussion notes, reporting on group discussion, and dealing with any unforeseen situations that arose.

Discussion Processes

Focus Areas

The discussion opened with introductory remarks from Mark Smith, TSLAC Director (see Appendix C), Deborah Littrell, TSLAC Library Development and Networking Division Director, and Julie Todaro, Dean of Library Services at Austin Community College. An overview of the Texas e-resources landscape across library types was briefly presented.

Discussion attendees, seated at 8 tables, were asked to work on four focus areas:

1. Identify current issues and major emerging trends in e-resources.
2. Assess how libraries current handle or respond to e-resource trends and issues.
2. Determine priorities for statewide e-resource sharing efforts.
3. Develop goals and strategies to address high-priority e-resources issues.

See Appendix E for a full list of the results of this and subsequent discussion exercises, including the aggregated "Report Outs."

Discussion Results

As the next step in the discussion process, table participants discussed each Focus Area and developed lists of items related to each. Results were handled by each table's discussion coordinator based on the group's discussion notes and shared with all participants. The results were captured in notes by the event facilitator (see Appendix E).

The e-resources discussion participants prioritized five strategic areas for statewide action:

1. Budget and Leverage with Vendors
2. Usability
3. Managing Change
4. Streaming Resources
5. E-Books

1. Budget and Leverage with Vendors

Discussion participants repeatedly mentioned cost and budgeting issues related to the purchase or leasing of expensive e-resources as the most significant strategic priority issue, reflecting what is widely viewed as the major e-resources issue for the library community. Participants stressed the need for state-level assistance to leverage e-resources purchases in a variety of ways, including adding purchasing tiers for TSLAC's TexShare and TexQuest programs, creating and budgeting for a statewide Demand-Driven Acquisition (DDA)/Patron-Driven Acquisition (PDA) program, and adopting various models of consortia purchasing.

2. Usability

A state level discovery system was mentioned in this strategic priority area, which tied into participants' related suggestion for state funding of statewide discovery services. Participants also suggested more mobile and open access support and the development of Consumer Report-like usability evaluations of TexShare, TexQuest, and potentially other databases for the benefit of Texas libraries and vendors.

3. Managing Change

Both technological and job change issues were mentioned in this strategic priority area. Participants suggested setting up a statewide GoToMeeting account for the library community, building a stronger library community relationship with the Texas Education Agency, and increasing state leadership on open access and facilitated collaboration. Increased e-resources and technology-related training at the state and library levels was also suggested.

4. Streaming Resources

Adding state level streaming resources as part of the TexShare and TexQuest programs was mentioned by participants in a number of the strategic priority areas. Related to that, state assistance with funding, bandwidth, and standards were suggested.

5. E-Books

E-Books are a priority for libraries nationwide and were a significant topic at this meeting. Participants discussed a need for adding more state level e-Book content, particularly textbooks, which would preferably be Open Access or Open Educational Resources (OER). Also suggested were the creation of a statewide multidisciplinary e-Book database for multiple types of libraries' use, and state level assistance in leveraging e-Book purchases, including state level contracting.

Agency Response

TSLAC welcomed the feedback gathered at the 2016 Texas e-Resource Strategic Planning Discussion, which complemented other discussions held around the state and particularly at the 2015 Texas Resource Sharing Summit. TSLAC has responded to stakeholder concerns in a number of ways:

- The TexShare program's Electronic Information Working Group (EIWG) held two special meetings on April 25 and 29, 2016 to discuss issues related to e-books. (See Appendix F for the full April 25 and 29, 2016 meeting minutes). The group discussed the logistics of creating an e-books-centered exceptional item request for the TSLAC's Legislative Appropriations Request (LAR) for the 2017 Texas Legislative Session. TSLAC Director and Librarian, Mark Smith, requested that the group discuss and consider non-fiction e-books and e-resources, which all library types use. After discussion, EIWG's recommendation was to structure an exceptional item purchase as a larger request for information technology and computer science e-resources, and a smaller request for general reference, potentially including do-it-yourself and consumer health resources.

The full LAR was presented at the August 2016 TSLAC Commission meeting and was approved. The request will be considered in the 2017 Texas Legislative Session. It includes an exceptional item of \$8 million for the state fiscal year 2018-2019 biennium, to be supplemented with \$400,000 in income from user fees, to be used to purchase statewide access to e-books primarily in the areas of computers and information technology. It also includes an exceptional item for \$1 million to increase the number of public libraries with access to high-speed Internet.

- TexShare program staff and EIWG members have studied and discussed other state consortia models and e-book programs. Findings indicate that most states with e-book programs serve only public libraries. A few states, including Michigan and Massachusetts, are similar to the

TexShare program in serving multiple library types, including public, academic, etc. The EIWG identified and discussed key e-book issues, e-book models, and other related topics at the April 25 meeting.

- During the summer of 2016, TexShare and TexQuest rolled out new e-resources. They include e-book resources for both TexQuest and TexShare. TexQuest participants gained access to EBSCO eBooks and Britannica E-STAX. TexShare participants gained access to ProQuest Science and Technology eBooks and E-Libro Premium with Spanish language materials. TSLAC also negotiated two shared TexShare and TexQuest program resources: Gale Science in Context and TeachingBooks.net. Other new products include ProQuest SIRS Discoverer for the TexQuest program and EBSCO Legal Information Reference Center, Gale LegalForms, ProQuest SciTech Collection, and PrepSTEP for the TexShare program.

In the summer of 2016, TSLAC issued bids for two additional TexShare resources. The EIWG selected two resources. A language learning e-resource, Pronunciator, will be added to the TexShare program in August 2016. A digital magazine platform, Flipster, will be added to the TexSelect program in August 2016.

- TSLAC staff plan to present a pre-conference session on library e-resource acquisition Request for Proposal (RFP) processes and procedures at the 2017 Texas Library Association's annual conference. Programs such as this will help TSLAC support libraries of all types who are dealing with budget and purchasing issues.
- TSLAC staff is developing a technical interface requirement document to attach to future TSLAC RFOs, modeled in part on the NC LIVE Technical Specifications and Requirements for Vendor Partners (<http://www.nclive.org/sites/default/files/tech-specs-2014-final-v2.4.pdf>). Once developed, this information will be made publicly available so that other libraries may use it as a model. This will assist the agency in supporting the goal of improved usability of e-resources, including integration of e-resources into discovery services and other methods of access.
- TSLAC is increasing the number of e-resource and technology-related continuing education offerings made available at no charge to the library community. These include both in-person and online training. Each vendor awarded a TexQuest or TexShare contract for e-resources provides training on the new content at various locations around the state. The agency's Continuing Education and Consulting group is working closely with the TexShare and TexQuest programs to incorporate both e-resources and technology-related topics into a variety of training.
- TSLAC has contracted with Amigos Library Services for a third revision of the Discovery Services White Paper. In addition to the white paper, TSLAC will work with Amigos on a webinar on discovery for Fall 2016, which will present case studies from libraries that have implemented discovery services.

- Beginning in August 2016, a monthly TexShare update session will give TexShare members an opportunity to discuss TexShare programs and services and to explore new areas for local leadership in the area of library resource sharing, including open access, Open Educational Resources, shared collections, local and specialized consortia, and innovative services.

Texas librarians can learn more about TSLAC's services and initiatives by subscribing to blogs, newsletters, and email lists:

- Library Developments blog: <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/ld/librarydevelopments/>
Program news & information from the Library Development & Networking Division
- TexQuest X-Press Newsletter: sign up at <http://texquest.us6.list-manage.com/subscribe?u=7b1c1445d997caa43a571d80a&id=72471b4c80>
Speedy updates for busy Texquestrians
- TexShare texshare-users email list: sign up at <http://lists.tsl.state.tx.us/mailman/listinfo/texshare-users>
Administrative and general discussion regarding TexShare services, operations, projects, and governance, restricted to librarians and staff at TexShare member institutions

In addition, librarians are encouraged to monitor other TSLAC pages for updates:

- TSLAC Grants (including information on the federal E-rate program): <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/landing/libfunds.html>
- TexShare Consortium: <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/texshare/>
- TexQuest program: <http://texquest.net/welcome>
- TSLAC Continuing Education and Consulting Training Calendar: https://www.tsl.texas.gov/ld/librarydevelopments/?page_id=34

Summary and Wrap-up

A deliberately aggressive strategic planning agenda was designed for the 2016 Texas e-Resources Discussion in order to maximize participant input and generate workable strategic plan content for TSLAC use. Event participants worked successfully to meet these ambitious goals. The discussion produced a tremendous amount of participant input and associated high level strategic plan elements.

The discussion results show some repetition regarding e-resources issues and trends between various breakout groups, which were to be expected. These results were prioritized into the ranked state-level strategic goals and strategies for e-resources, discussed in the previous section of this report. Notably, many participants (40) expressed a desire for TSLAC to leverage its position to help libraries statewide achieve them.

TSLAC is committed to providing and facilitating statewide access to e-resources. The agency is already using the discussion results as a critical starting point to continue its strategic planning efforts, as outlined in the previous section of this report. Librarians throughout Texas are encouraged to keep in contact with staff at TSLAC. Applications for openings on TexShare, TexQuest, and other divisional Working Groups will be announced in September 2016, and librarians from all types of libraries are encouraged to apply.

Questions regarding this report should be addressed to:

Texas State Library and Archives Commission
Library Development and Networking Division
(800) 252-9386
(512) 463-5465
ld_services@tsl.texas.gov

Appendices

Appendix A. Pre-Meeting Survey Results

Issue 1. What do you see as the three most critical issues facing Texas libraries today with respect to electronic resources?

Count	Response
1	Accessibility of electronic resources for all users
1	Achieving the seamless integration of products and services
1	Availability of ebooks
1	Balancing need for traditional information databases (EBSCO, ProQuest) with demand for recreational / leisure products (OverDrive, Zinio, Hoopla)
1	Budget justification
1	Compatibility: Choosing platforms that are compatible across many devices.
1	Consolidation of the vendor marketplace
1	Continual migration or need for new purchase of owned electronic resources
1	Cost
1	Cost, including initial costs and inflation.
1	Dependency on expensive discovery systems, often with biased relevancy algorithms
1	Ease of use from alternative avenues of discovery
1	Effective instruction on a one to one basis
1	Findability of disparate resources
1	Finding means to meet increasing costs
1	Googlization of Information
1	Having electronic resources at high school that are similar enough to databases available at college so students can easier make the transition to college level research.
1	High cost and lending models of e-books
1	Integration of Resources into Learning Management Systems for Schools
1	Marketing to constituents about new and existing resources
1	Multiple platforms
1	Multiple vendor access points
1	No vendor standardization-they each have their specifications that we must use for students
1	Open Access - as more and more individual works become Open Access how does that affect discovery , subscriptions with vendors, aggregators, etc
1	Price fluctuation due to consolidation of vendor marketplace and platforms
1	Price inflation
1	Rising price of Electronic Resources
1	competition from other sources
1	cost
1	cost of sources

1	cost outweighs all else
1	enough funding for a comprehensive collection of e-resources
1	high price and pricing models for ebooks
1	increasing demand for costly communications bandwidth
1	lack of access to computers/internet at home
1	lack of wifi or internet at home
1	overabundance of mediocre competition/failure to market well.
1	pricing/lending models not conducive to library budgets
1	staying relevant in terms of keeping up with technology

Issue 2. What do you see as the three most critical issues facing Texas libraries today with respect to electronic resources?

Count	Response
1	Accessibility issues
1	Client awareness & access to what Libraries fund/offer
1	Client education about discovery layers
1	Competition from alternative avenues of discovery
1	Consistency across databases from different vendors in terms of tools offered.
2	Consolidation of the vendor marketplace
1	Consolidation of the vendor marketplace
1	Cost
1	Effective discovery tools that users will actually use
1	Equity: Access to devices outside of school to provide 24/7 resource delivery
1	Ever Changing technology and keeping up with hardware and software
1	Increased dependence on e-usage for accreditation programs and standardization in vendor usage stats data
1	Kindle fire compatibility
1	Library ability to negotiate for ebooks at a reasonable cost
1	Not many have single sign-on options
1	Ownership vs. licensing
1	Patrons not aware of library database offerings; often too overwhelmed or intimidated to try them out
1	Promotion of electronic resources with both library patrons and the general public
1	Scope of materials in fee databases
1	Support for multiple platforms.
1	Support of multiple platforms
1	Training of Users on Use of Electronic Resources
1	Vendors not sharing platforms, can't access everything a library has in one place.
1	cost of streaming video
1	inadequate accessibility for those with disabilities
1	lack of item-level usage statistics

1	lack of training on use of databases
1	money to support new technology
1	multiple platforms
1	multples: in order to obtain online content, need multiple acquisition avenues, complicating all backend management tools, resulting in inefficient use of budgets and staff time (like duplication), and there are further frustrations if staff have to tell users something to optimize use
1	need for portability of owned content between vendors & platforms
1	need more nursing resources
1	not only support for multiple platforms, but teaching & reteaching patrons every time one of them changes
1	open access
1	patrons unaware of available e-resources and/or do not know how to access and use e-resources
1	promotion and marketing of the resources
1	support for multiple platforms
1	support for multiple platforms

Issue 3. What do you see as the three most critical issues facing Texas libraries today with respect to electronic resources?

Count	Response
1	Acquisition of new electronic resources at an affordable price
1	Alternative non-Library options (e.g. Google) to locate info
1	Competition from alternative avenues
1	Content vendors passing on incorrect and missing metadata to knowledge base vendors.
1	Cost of products and shrinking budgets
1	Device agnostic
1	Discovery vendor conflicts over metadata provision
1	Distribution by corporate monopolies
1	Findability of electronic resources
1	Google (of course!)
1	How does the role of the ILS fit into discovery?
1	Increasing complexity with respect to purchasing models, platforms, formats, licensing, etc.
1	Instructional: Helping students and patrons quickly determine the usage rights of electronic resources
1	Keeping staff informed of new technology
1	Lack of education by the public of resources and how to access
1	Marketing/promoting e-resources to library users
1	Student lack of access to devices to use electronic resources.
1	Support for multiple platforms
1	Support for multiple platforms--lack of usage stats for mobile access
1	Support of all types of web products and needs i.e. multiple platforms as well as ADA compliance

1	Time-consuming departmental troubleshooting of access problems
1	Training of public/staff in use of resources
1	Usability barriers to access: different logins, interfaces, technical requirements
1	deciding how much of the budget goes towards digital versus print
1	difficulty finding the resource common internet searches.
1	effective marketing
1	expense
1	library's selection process is out-of-date
1	money (or lack thereof! - should have been #1!)
1	need more kinesiology resources
1	open agenda issues: OA content supported by authors and/or institutions, OERs that are valued by teachers and students, Open Data to meet legislative and granting agency requirements
1	patron demand
1	public awareness
1	staff tech expertise
1	support for multiple platforms
1	support for/ training on multiple platforms
1	true integration of multiple vendor databases into one searchable, reliable interface that is user friendly and rivals Google, etc.
1	very limited opportunities for training patrons to use e-resources

Trend 1. What emerging trends should the Texas State Library and Archives Commission consider as we plan for new or expanded statewide e-resources in libraries?

Count	Response
1	Access over ownership
1	Calculating ROI and showing value to funding bodies
1	Content that works on ALL devices
1	Copyright Instruction
1	DDA models
1	DDA modules, including article Pay per view
1	Demand driven acquisition models
1	Demand for particular type of e-resource - teachers on my campus wanted JStor.
1	Digitization of archival materials
1	Google Drive competition
1	Inclusion of open access resources
1	Increasing demand for ebooks
1	Introducing new streaming formats
1	Learning Management Systems in Schools
1	Management of electronic resources
1	Mobile & Apps. Every electronic resource should have responsive web design at a min.

1	New material types (e.g., big data, institutional repositories, etc.)
1	OER
1	Open Access
1	Open Access.
3	Open Content
1	Open Educational Resources
1	Patron and Demand Driven Acquisition models
1	Provide flexible and extensive collections of e-resources at an affordable price for libraries
1	Purchasing resources vs. licensing for perpetual access
1	apps for devices
1	consider evidence based acquisitions with upfront fees agreed to and unlimited use during time period - do not consider a model where fees are unknown and staff have to remember and manage complicated rules
1	decreasing demand for academic-slanted databases w/in the public library sphere
1	discovery. after the LoT fail, what about a statewide discovery solution through a known vendor?
1	ensuring that we continue to have access to purchased content
1	increasing demand for ebks, eaudio and evideo
1	investigate emerging trends among digital media, such as streaming movies, audiobooks, music
1	open content
1	patron and demand driven acquisition models
1	patron driven demand
1	streaming video - Films on Demand, Alexander St.

Trend 2. What emerging trends should the Texas State Library and Archives Commission consider as we plan for new or expanded statewide e-resources in libraries?

Count	Response
1	Accessibility of all content
1	Consistent sign-on options among vendors
1	Consolidated ILS
1	Cooperative management of metadata.
1	DRM-Free e-books
1	Demand for language learning electronic resources
1	Electronic resources that closely meet the curriculum
1	Increased demand for streaming video
1	Increased importance of accessibility/usability
1	Increased support of state diversity (e.g., foreign language materials)
1	Library consortium's use of ebooks
1	More requests for different types of online resources other than book/article. Multimedia, data sets, etc.
1	OER

1	Open Source
1	Open access content and support funding
1	PDA models
1	Resources for Flip Classroom Instruction
1	Responsive design
1	Student and Patron Needs
1	University standards / expectations
1	ability to interact with cloud storage
1	consider working with publishers rather than aggregators
1	eLearning. While there are a lot of free, open sources of online instruction, patrons also want access to the premium subscriptions. They ask if LearningExpress is a substitute for a Kaplan intensive course.
1	more digital only users
1	need for easy inclusion of e-resources within courseware (Blackboard, e-Racer, etc.)
1	no current full-text electronic access to Texas newspapers
2	open access
1	patron driven acquisition
1	popular fiction/nonfiction unlimited simultaneous access ebooks/e-audiobooks
1	print vs e-books. Why do even young users want print? Why is only Salem embracing 'buy one, get one free" (meaning, buy print, get online free)?
1	skills for all levels of librarians in dealing with ever-changing skill set needs
1	streaming content on demand
1	streaming media

Trend 3. What emerging trends should the Texas State Library and Archives Commission consider as we plan for new or expanded statewide e-resources in libraries?

Count	Response
1	Additional digital leisure reading options for students K-12+
1	Availability of VPATs from vendors
1	Better models for access to ebooks
1	Decreased demand for subjects such as health & government statistics. Many .gov sites are easier to use and provide the info directly.
1	Decreasing Interest in Single User e-books
1	Demand-Driven-Access E-books
1	Discovery services
1	Fast access -- students want access to be quick; i.e. as fast as a Google search
1	Growing demand for popular e-books and e-audiobooks
1	Increasing access to library resources via various devices (phones, tablet, ereaders, etc.)
1	Mobile access/responsive design.
1	New skills for librarians (SEO, enhancing discoverability, publishing assistance, copyright assistance, etc.)

1	One size fits all options
1	Open Access
1	Open content
1	Open scholarly communications
1	Patron and Demand Driven Acquisition models
1	Point of care tools for patient care clinical environments
1	Web-based ILS or discovery systems
1	consider open agenda structures that could help statewide - maybe OERs that work across k-12 to higher ed
1	information overload
1	online learning, including MOOCs
1	open content to some materials
1	our public library patrons are using electronic resources more for recreational, personal enrichment, vocational & personal business (i.e. legal forms, business research, etc.) purposes more than they are for academic research
1	patron driven acquisitions
1	pda: how to do it as a group
1	printing from mobile devices
1	pushing for simultaneous use rights with publishers

Trend 4. What emerging trends should the Texas State Library and Archives Commission consider as we plan for new or expanded statewide e-resources in libraries?

Count	Response
1	Access to and preservation of data
1	Demand Driven Acquisitions
1	Demand driven acquisitions
1	Google App to embed resources into the Google search box/search tools -- is that a possibility?
1	Increasing use of products that integrates with Google Drive
1	Integration of e-resources into EHRs
1	Interfaces with a high learning curve do not get used, no matter how good the information is.
1	Mobile
1	Mobile support, apps
1	Open access
1	Perpetual access for electronic content. (Maybe not quite an emerging trend, but still important).
1	Remote hosting of library owned content
1	Shared Archive of backfiles
1	Vendor models that integrate with Google
1	consider purchasing content for the state from a vendor, with a built in provision to extend a subscription price cap to institutions that subscribe to their content locally
1	more ways to access material (streaming audio/video)

1	need for easy-to-use downloading or viewing and printing of e-books
1	open educational resources/etextbooks
1	watermarked PDFs with institution logo

Trend 5. What emerging trends should the Texas State Library and Archives Commission consider as we plan for new or expanded statewide e-resources in libraries?

Count	Response
1	Can JSTOR be considered for a state resource purchase?
1	Evidence-based decision-making
1	Evolving use of streaming video in an the academic environment
1	How do we move quickly to keep up with the pace of changes?
1	Increased accountability demanded of libraries to justify purchasing decisions
1	Interlibrary loan rights for electronic content.
1	Management of big data
1	Open Content
1	Replacing print with e-resources
1	Social media / crowdsourcing is providing more people with news, information, entertainment.
1	as smartphone/tablet technology & apps continue to improve, more and more seniors are using these technologies, so any new/expanded statewide e-resources need to take that into consideration (text-size change capability, etc.)
1	ensuring equality of access despite funding and space challenges and oversight indifference
1	increase use of online classes

Local Strategies. What strategies is your library using to respond to the issues and trends identified above?

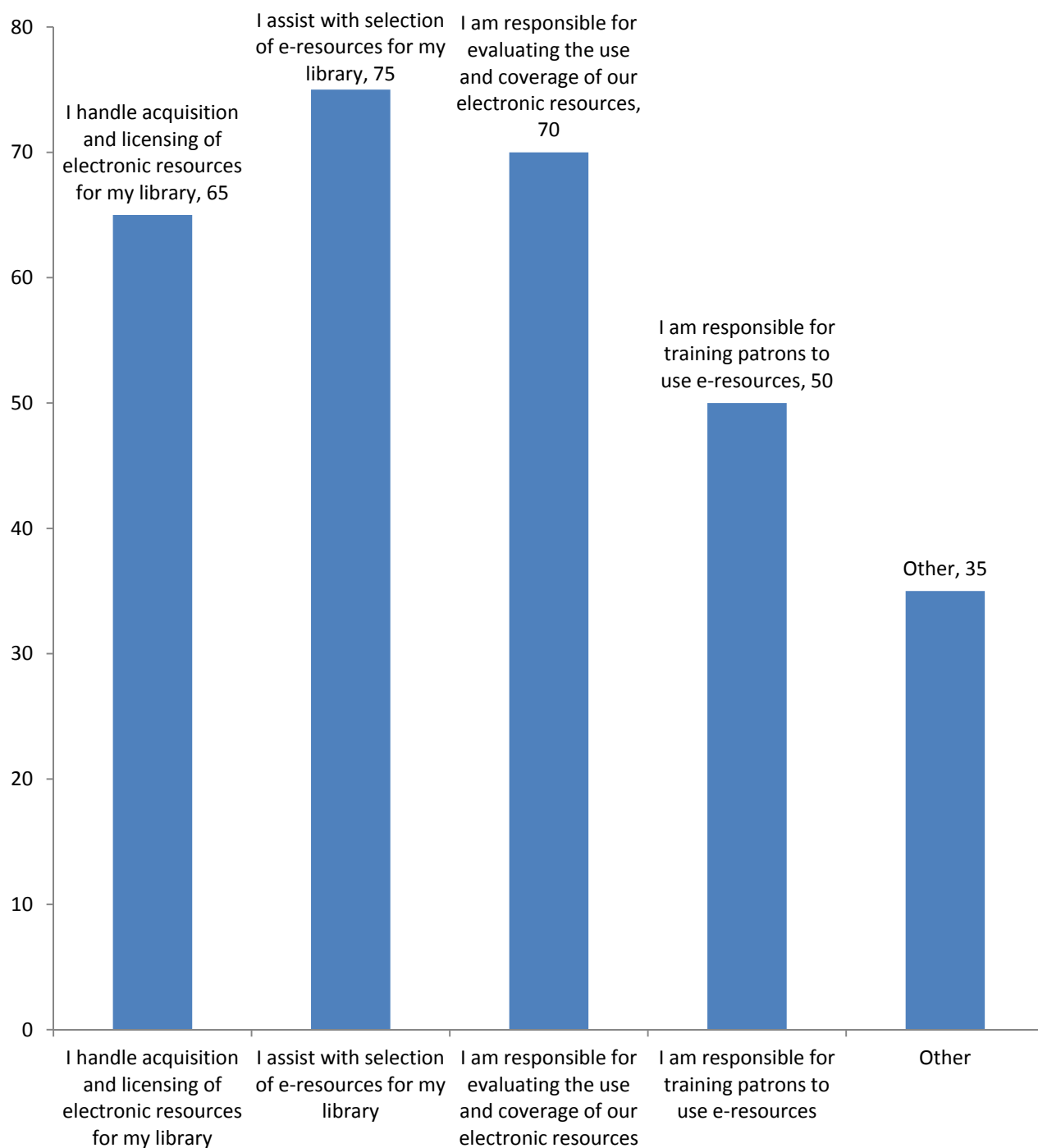
Count	Response
1	1) Launched Adobe Content Server to provide ebook files that HCPL owns outright; 2) launched fully digital" library card process so that digital users need never set foot inside library buildings
1	Actively seeking a higher degree of user input for future collection development decisions; our budget expenditures are becoming more patron-driven than ever before. We are also making sure that any new databases added to the collection have ready to use mobile component.
1	Attempting to provide consolidated launch page for all resources individualized by campus.
1	Budget for user-requested e-resource titles Training users on use of e-resources through tutorials and webinars Detailed Usage statistics to decide on which resources are being used and by whom.
1	Budget for user-requested e-resource titles/items
1	Budget for user-requested e-resources. Teaching students basic database navigation skills that can be used for most databases.
1	Budgeting and education

1	Daily instruction to students in how to access the needed resources, plus how to use them legally. Surveying students to determine their e-resource needs, particularly in regard to pleasure reading. Embed search box for resources into a libguide; trying to make scholarly research as fast as a Google search.
1	EBA is good step forward in acquiring content programmatically instead of one by one, and may be easier to take into account with other acquisition avenues (like this publisher for this year(s) is taken care of). However EBA is more successful on platforms that are easily found/used/recognized by users since MARC records are not their preferred way to discover content. We are also focusing on price increase caps to help control costs.
1	Exploration of DDA, PPV pilot projects; increase communication up the campus food chain re: electronic resource costs and consortia cost avoidance; increase visibility of mobile options; develop in-house scholarly communication support for issues such as open access, copyright
1	I've gone to several sessions on the management and workflow of e-resources this past year, but haven't come up with an ideal solution - even as we keep adding more.
1	Issue #1 - Planning to move to a "next generation" system that will more easily interface with electronic content when compared to the traditional ILS. Issue #2 - We pay specific attention to vendor performance and fiscal stability in an effort to avoid getting burned (e.g. Swets bankruptcy). Issue #3 - We foster cooperative relationships with our vendors so that we can work together to create workable solutions and minimize some of the complexity. Trend #1 – We have specifically hired librarians to focus on these emerging areas. Trend #2 - We have not done too much regarding financial support of open access content (via memberships), but we are currently re-examining our approach to such content. Trend #3 - We are developing a responsive website. Trend #4 - We are currently establishing relationships with vendors who can provide remote hosting of digital content such as streaming video and electronic datasets. Trending #5 - We are devoting more-and-more funding to streaming services each year and work with faculty to provide access through our learning management system (i.e., Blackboard).
1	Issue #1: Low-usage databases dropped; more budget put into OverDrive & Hoopla Issue #2: Outreach for promotion; staff training initiative so they can assist patrons Issue #3: Ask e-resource providers for simpler logins, or to rely on library barcode entry. Trend #1: Rolling out responsive site. Working with catalog vendor to improve app & mobile catalog. Trend #2: subscribed to LyndaLibrary. IT problems have stalled its launch. Trend #3: Having both open .gov sites and databases on public LibGuides. Dropping e-res / print ref if info is easily and consistently available online. Trend #4: Asking vendors for training / tutorials. Offering info to staff / public. Providing feedback to vendors about usability issues. Trend #5: Creating content for and having active presence on social media.
1	Obtain VPATs and/or written assurance of 508 compliance (for accessibility); prepare our institution's Exception Requests when VPATs are not complete; adding some Open Educational Resources to our catalog; beginning to budget (a fairly small amount) for patron requested titles.
1	Open access: we rely on the collections in the knowledge base we use to provide access to open access materials. However, sometimes only some content of a journal is open access, but knowledge base records indicate a date range and cannot account for spotty coverage well. Cooperative management: work with OCLC to strengthen this process so that libraries can contribute to updating metadata, but it is time consuming which means we are limited in how much we are able to participate. Mobile access/responsive design: in the process of identifying on our website databases that provide mobile access so this is intuitive for users. Perpetual access: we have joined Portico. LOCKSS and CLOCKSS are not options for us at this time. Interlibrary loan rights: compile a list of ILL rights for our databases so staff know what we can/cannot loan. On a larger scale, though, how do we ensure we retain the ability to loan materials when they are in a digital format?
1	Our CMS uses responsive design to deliver content for desktops, laptops, tablets and phones. We have a PDA ebook program. We are starting a repository that will make students' dissertations, archival materials and other content freely available.

1	Started a subscription to 1Science for open content; we will evaluate to this search engine for open access materials to see if it is valuable to us. Investigating the ILS - even though it doesn't directly affect electronic resources, how we organize our discovery is a cost effective and patron friendly way does.
1	Training students and teachers to use the e-resources that are available through TexQuest. Adding e-resources to fill in areas that are not covered by TexQuest resources.
1	Trying e-book services with different pricing models to determine which offers the best overall value. Shifting budget in response to decrease demand for physical formats and increased demand for electronic formats.
1	Using DDA programs, licensing streaming media
1	We are compiling our own digital resources instead of purchasing traditional textbooks. We currently work with Clever for a single sign-on option.
1	We are investigating various pricing models and shifting budget from areas with decreasing print demand to areas of increasing demand in electronic resources. Also investigating how to more effectively promote our resources online and in social media.
1	We are part of the Central Texas Library Digital consortium with Overdrive.
1	We created an access-based, electronic-preferred collection development plan; we are beginning to address poor accessibility and form an action plan; increased negotiation and communication with vendors; strong support of OA initiatives; beginning to holistically plan data collection; practice evidence-based decision-making at all levels.
1	We focus on lending models that are best for our budgetary constraints. We take Kindle compatibility into consideration when looking at digital services. We periodically retrain staff on use of our digital services. We focus on providing access to electronic resources that meet the recreational, personal enrichment, vocational & personal business needs of our customers. Perhaps TSLAC could look at resources like Flipster, Newsbank, Freegal & Mango to provide access statewide to newspapers, magazines, music & language learning resources. They should also continue to provide access to Learning Express for career/vocational/study guide resources that are in much demand.
1	We have adopted a modified user requested e-resource model and are trying to see how it matches with financial realities. We are attempting to make every effort to engage our staffs, both professional and para-professional, in continuing education. We are continually working to prove our worth to our constituents and our government managers. We continue to look for new and improved ways of delivering e-resource services to our patrons despite financial and staffing challenges.
1	We have altered our collection development policy to have more funds for electronic resources, thereby reducing the number of print resources we purchase yearly.
1	We have set up two patron-driven e-book accounts (JSTOR and EBSCO nursing collection) this year. These accounts are a cost-effective way to meet accreditation standards but stretch funds to purchase only when a patron accesses an e-book
1	We have started scholarly communication services for hosting e-journals. We are experimenting with Demand Driven Acquisitions for certain subjects. We are struggling with developing adequate measures for how our electronic resources, especially ebooks that come in packages, are used. Vendor-supplied statistics are insufficient.
1	Where budget allows we will purchase requested materials/resources.
1	advertising training teaching students district professional development
1	pda/dda; slowly building mobile friendly home page, but all our resources have some degree of mobile friendliness. We have implemented discovery. We get e-reference books more than any other sort of ebooks because they seem to be a "natural" for users. Nobody complains about an ebook they just use for an hour or two.
1	planning to increase budge, working with vendor to make the collection more user friendly
1	present brief instruction on scope and availability of e-resources during reference transactions; prepare and distribute concise marketing materials; conducting surveys to gauge public opinions with regard to

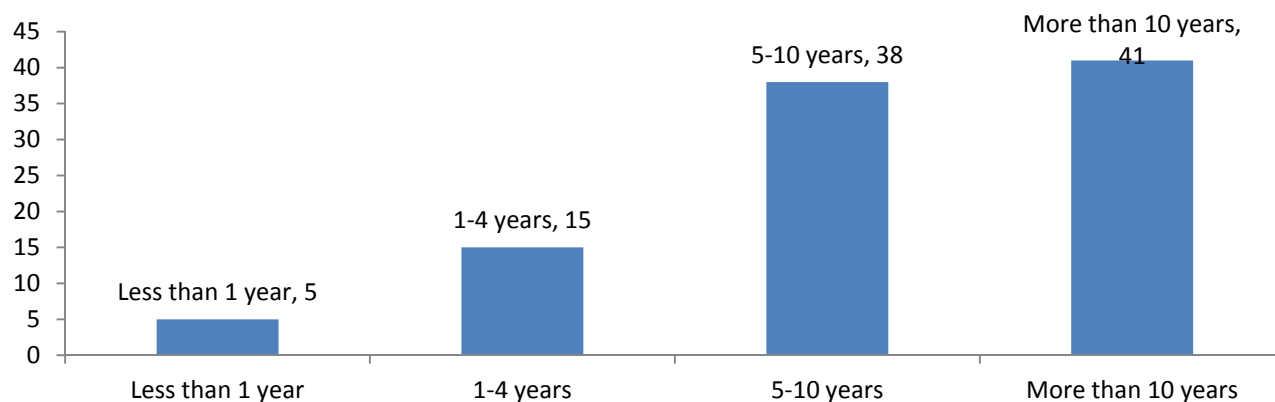
	awareness and usage of e-resources.
1	we have a specific budget for e-resources

Demographics 1. What is your role with respect to e-resources at your library? Please check all that apply.



Value	Percent	Count
I handle acquisition and licensing of electronic resources for my library	65.0%	26
I assist with selection of e-resources for my library	75.0%	30
I am responsible for evaluating the use and coverage of our electronic resources	70.0%	28
I am responsible for training patrons to use e-resources	50.0%	20
Other	35.0%	14
Total		40
Responses "Other"		Count
Left Blank		26
All of the above!		1
Assist with marketing of e-resources		1
Budgeting		1
Develop e-journal hosting services and other digital tools		1
I oversee training of staff in new e-resources.		1
I am responsible for budget proposals based on usage		1
I am responsible for cataloging and acquisition of e-resources (books and serials)		1
I am responsible for training staff to use e-resources		1
I am responsible for training teachers on campus to use e-resources		1
I oversee and coordinate all of the activities listed above		1
I supervise those who do the above		1
I train the librarians in my district on the use of e-resources.		1
negotiation		1
supervising staff who are involved in the above roles		1

2. How long have you held all or some of those roles, either at your current library or somewhere else?



Value	Percent	Count
Less than 1 year	5.1%	2

1-4 years	15.4%	6
5-10 years	38.5%	15
More than 10 years	41.0%	16
Total		39

Appendix B. Agenda



Texas e-Resources Strategic Planning Discussion

March 7, 2016

Thompson Conference Center,
The University of Texas at Austin

Agenda

- 8:30 a.m. Registration
- 9:00 a.m. Welcome
 - Mark Smith, TSLAC
 - Deborah Littrell, TSLAC
 - Julie Todaro, ACC
- 9:15 a.m. Introductions
- 9:45 a.m. Texas Electronic Resources Snapshot
 - Focus Area 1 – Identify current issues and major emerging trends in e-resources
- 10:45 a.m. Break
- 11:00 a.m. Focus Area 2 - Assess how libraries currently handle or respond to e-resources trends and issues
- 11:30 a.m. Report Out of Focus 1 and 2 -
- 11:45 a.m. Lunch
- 1:00 p.m. Focus Area 3 - Determine priorities for statewide e-resources resource-sharing efforts.
- 2:00 p.m. Break
- 2:15 p.m. Focus Area 4 - Develop goals and strategies to address high-priority e-resources issues.
- 2:45 p.m. Report Out of Focus 3 and 4 & Ranking Priorities
- 3:15 p.m. Meeting Summary of Aggregated “Report Outs
- 3:45 p.m. Next Steps
- 4:00 p.m. Adjourn

Appendix C. Participants

Attendees: By Table

Table	Name	Institution	Email
1	Carolyn Brewer	Tarrant County Community College District	carolyn.brewer@tccd.edu
1	Sally Carroll-Ricks	Texas Lutheran University	scarroll@tlu.edu
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5	Irene Kistler	Alamo Heights ISD	ikistler@ahisd.net
5	Deborah Littrell	Texas State Library and Archives Commission	dlittrell@tsl.texas.gov
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6	Steve Clegg	Benbrook Public Library	Steve@benbrooklibrary.org
6	Adrian Graham	Austin Community College, South Austin	adrian.graham@austincc.edu
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Facilitators

	Jennifer Weber	Austin Community College, Riverside	jweber@austincc.edu
	Julie Todaro	Austin Community College	jtodaro@austincc.edu

Table Discussion Coordinators

	Linda Barr	Austin Community College, Pinnacle	lbarr@austincc.edu
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Appendix D. Presentation

Presentation Developed by Jennifer Weber and Julie Todaro, Austin Community College



**Texas Library e-Resources
Strategic Planning Discussion**

March 7, 2016
9 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Thompson Conference Center,
Univ. of Texas at Austin

Why are we here?

1. Identify current issues and major emerging trends in e-resources
2. Assess how libraries currently handle or respond to e-resources trends and issues
3. Determine priorities for statewide e-resource sharing efforts
4. Develop goals and strategies to address high-priority e-resources issues

Who's here?.....*the majority (70%-85%) of attendees manage the following aspects of "e" with anywhere from 1 to 10+ years of experience...*

- Handle acquisitions and licensing/selection including negotiation
- Evaluating use and coverage
- Marketing
- Training patrons to use
- Budgeting
- Training staff to use
- Supervision and oversight
- Cataloging

Why the pre-meeting survey?To answer the following questions

- What do you see as the three most critical issues facing Texas libraries today with respect to electronic resources?
- What emerging trends should the Texas State Library and Archives Commission consider as we plan for new or expanded statewide e-resources in libraries?
- What strategies are you using to respond to the issues and trends identified above?

Who answered the survey?

- All invited participants were invited to respond
 - Invitees:
 - Academic - 33
 - Community College 16
 - Private Colleges 8
 - Public Colleges 9
 - Public - 23
 - Medical - 3
 - School – 15
 - Respondents:
 - Academic - 16
 - Community College 5
 - Private Colleges 6
 - Public Colleges 5
 - Public - 12
 - Medical - 3
 - School - 9
- N = 74 N= 40

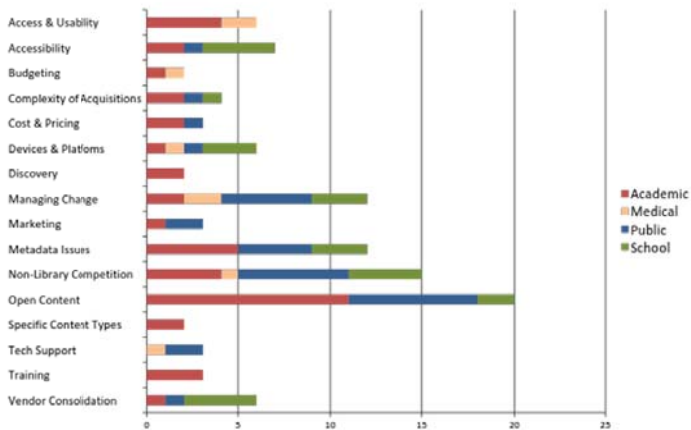
Response rate = 54%

Issues and trends are hard to separate but....

1. Identify current **issues** and major emerging trends in e-resources.....*in order of importance*

- **Open content**
- **Non-library competition**
- **Metadata**
- **Managing change**
- **Accessibility**
- **Devices and platforms**
- **Access & usability**
- **Vendor consolidation**
- Complexity of acquisitions
- Marketing
- Tech Support
- Training
- Cost & pricing
- Discovery
- Budgeting
- Specific content

Issues – Categorized with type of library



2. Identify current issues and major emerging trends in e-resources..... In order of importance

- **Open content**
 - **Streaming media**
 - **Demand-driven acquisition**
 - **Patron-driven acquisition**
 - **Changes in patron demand**
 - **Perpetual access**
 - **Mobile**
 - **E-books**
 - **Specific content**
- Access
 - Access rights
 - Cloud storage
 - Devices
 - Discovery
 - Leisure reading
 - Staff training

Trends – Categorized with type of library

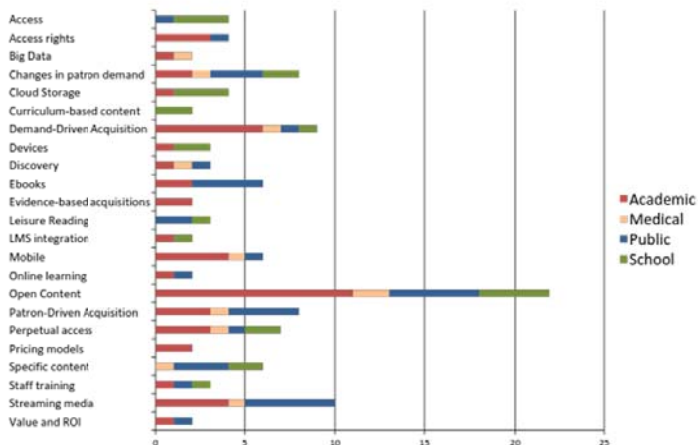


Table top 1 discussion

Identify/collapse your issues & trends

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Issues? | • Trends? |
| • Open content | • Open content |
| • Non-library competition | • Streaming media |
| • Metadata | • Demand-driven acquisition |
| • Managing change | • Patron-driven acquisition |
| • Accessibility | • Changes in patron demand |
| • Devices and platforms | • Perpetual access |
| • Access & usability | • Mobile |
| • Vendor consolidation | • E-books |
| | • Specific content |

Report out.....

Collapse Issues*in order of importance with possible ways to collapse...Do these work? What else?*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Open content | • Complexity of acquisitions |
| • Non-library competition | • Marketing |
| • Metadata | • Tech Support |
| • Managing change | • Training |
| • Accessibility | • Cost & pricing |
| • Devices and platforms | • Discovery |
| • Access & usability | • Budgeting |
| • Vendor consolidation | • Specific content |

Collapse Trends — *In order of importance with possible ways to collapse...Do these work? What else?*

- **Open content**
 - **Streaming media**
 - **Demand-driven acquisition**
 - **Patron-driven acquisition**
 - **Changes in patron demand**
 - **Perpetual access**
 - **Mobile**
 - **E-books**
 - **Specific content**
- Access
 - Access rights
 - Cloud storage
 - Devices
 - Discovery
 - Leisure reading
 - Staff **training**

Table Top 2 Discussion

How have you handled your issues?

- How have you managed access issues?
- How have you trained staff and your users?
- What data do you use? Gather? How do you count?
- Do you buy other than TexShare?
- Which resources do you buy elsewhere?
- Other?

Report out

4. Do these strategies (in order) assist in determining priorities for TSLAC–

- **Budget for PDA**
 - **Evidence-based acquisition**
 - **User training**
 - **Support for open content**
 - **Improved mobile access**
 - **Increase budget...they could also move their money around...**
- Improve vendor relations
 - Market & promote
 - Usage analytics & metrics
 - Streamline access

Top 10 Strategies – Categorized with type of library

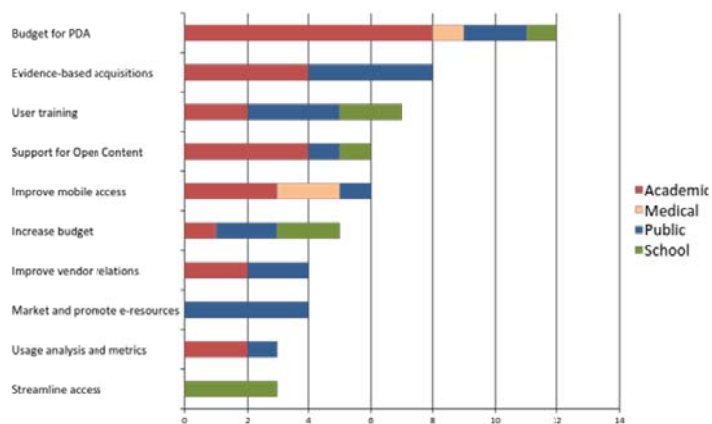


Table Top Discussion 3

What e-resource areas should TSLAC focus on in the strategic plan?

- **Budget for PDA**
 - **Evidence-based acquisition**
 - **User training**
 - **Support for open content**
 - **Improved mobile access**
 - **Increase budget...they could also move their money around...**
- Improve vendor relations
 - Market & promote
 - Usage analytics & metrics
 - Streamline access

Report out

Table Top Discussion 4
What goals do you have for TSLAC for
e-resources?

Appendix E. Detailed Discussion Results

Following are the detailed results of the Summit, compiled by the event facilitator.

HOW ARE LIBRARIES CURRENTLY HANDLING OR RESPONDING TO THESE E-RESOURCE ISSUES AND TRENDS??

Issues Unranked

1. Staffing – training, workload, cataloging, marketing, internal comm*
2. Money, budget funding*
3. Standards, lack of, metadata, multi platforms*
4. Managing change** (technological, job descriptions
5. Non library competition (google, patron awareness)**
6. Usability*
7. Statistics (downloads vs page views) inconsistent, inst type/size*
8. Ebooks?
 - Unmet and differing Demands – publisher, consumer, staff (demands on library, demands by library, demands by consumers, staffing for demand)
 - Open content access (open resources)
 - Balancing changing formats
 - PDA/DDA management (money)
 - Metadata standards
 - Access – devices , constant changes, publisher models

Trends Unranked

1. Streaming Resources /Video/ Audio
2. DDA**
3. Open access, creators of content*
4. Awareness of available content (promotion/marketing/education)*
5. Digital divide – varied access to internet and devices* Personally owned devices
6. Leasing vs ownership* of Ebooks and Eresources
 - Ebooks (particularly textbooks) (preferences, costs)
 - Lack of library visits but active users
 - Accessibility across all
 - Institutional repository for e content
 - Software – next gen/Future of Discovery
 - Integration of library/non-library resources
 - Sharing of expertise/knowledge base
 - Managing Digital textbooks (ie lack of teacher edition)

- Managing ebooks
- Mobile access

* indicate repetition from groups

Identify Possible State Wide Solutions for:

Issues (weighted)

- (12 votes) Staffing – training, workload, cataloging, marketing, internal comm*
 - Webex, adobe connect platforms
 - Standards, statistics trainings. What to look for
 - Repository of training materials. Train the trainer
 - Basic for paraprofessionals on databases, etc
 - Translations (languages)
 - Shared content from libraries
 - Certificate-giving prepackaged training
 - Partnering among ISDs, public libraries, academics for sharing of training resources and staffing
 - Include in college curriculum how to use library resources
- **#1 (35 votes) Money, budget funding***
 - Collaborative buying
 - Paid social media
 - Evidence based acquisitions
 - Negotiating power to work with providers
 - Coordinating licensing and purchasing across groups of libraries
 - Multistate consortial buying
 - Leveraging consortium to go after the big stuff (ie Lynda.com)
 - For smaller institutions, help to negotiate individual contracts
 - Collection development formula assistance (core lists, analytics to determine adequacy)
 - State funding for discovery
 - Allocation of dedicated amount of \$\$ for PDA/DDA
 - Purchase of core lists and then offer to all types of libraries
 - Edevice contract negotiation
 - Add tiers for purchasing for texquest and texshare
- (20 votes) Standards, lack of, metadata, multi platforms*
 - Need for standard data for decision making. Leveraging pressure to providers.
 - For annual reports, request more data at more detail level for eresources. Break down of these statistics would be helpful. Benchmarking
 - How to include econtent into books:student ratio
 - Balancing DDA so not skewed
- **#3 (25 votes) Managing change** (technological, job descriptions)**
 - Go to meeting account to communicate and connect more easily across the state

- More leadership on open access and facilitate collaboration from State.
- Adding streaming resources to Texshare/Texquest
- Stronger relationship with TEA
- (5 votes) Non library competition (google, patron awareness)**
 - Open content clearinghouse managed by State or otherwise supported
 - Help smaller libraries with marketing
 - Develop marketing materials that are brandable for smaller libraries. Press kit for example
- **#2 (30 votes) Usability***
 - More support for open access
 - Mobile access, hotspot, statewide vendors
 - Discovery system that works at state level
 - 'consumer reports' for databases. Ranking system; database evaluation.
 - Survey for usability of databases and shared with vendors
- (10 votes) Statistics (downloads vs page views) inconsistent, inst type/size*
 - Standardization requests to vendors
- **#5 (24 votes) Ebooks**
 - Creating or identifying an ebook database that is multidisciplinary to be used across the types of libraries
 - Ebook platform that is focused on open content (user or library created content)
 - Textbooks (open content)
 - Evidenced based acquisition for ebooks
 - State contracts to make ebooks more affordable
 - State partnership on OER textbooks
- (0) OTHER?
 - Backend to Texshare cards

TRENDS (weighted)

- **#4 (32 votes) Streaming Resources /Video/ Audio**
 - State could help libraries increase their bandwidth to allow them to be capable to use streaming resources. Funding,
 - set standards, etc
 - Purchase at state level of streaming databases as part of Texshare/Texquest
- (8 votes) DDA**
 - More targeted approach. Pot of money for segments (school, public, academic)
 - Statewide dda program
 - Language learning database at state level
 - Have state manage individual library profiles to assist libraries with DDA model
- (11 votes) Quality of content
 - Comment that state provided ebSCO ebooks database are lacking in some areas for school level use

- Deselection policy: Issue of ebook weeding within the ebsco collection. Need for more flexibility in weeding as needed per library (out of date per accreditation, etc)
- Possibility to work with Ebsco to change the contract to change to access to purchased materials. Going through a specific rep? Can all reps to this?
- (3 votes) Open access, creators of content*
 - Shared server space that smaller libraries could use
- (14 votes) Awareness of available content (promotion/marketing/education)*
 - Statewide marketing campaign for texshare resources
 - Wiki for Librarians and library
 - More user focused terminology. Less jargon
- (14 votes) Digital divide – varied access to internet and devices* Personally owned devices
 - Microgrants for digital resources/devices. Mobile grant program.
 - Contract negotiations for edevice
 - Educate librarians on licensing issues
 - Guidelines to assist librarians with edevice management
 - Fundamental basic level training to help understand what a database is.
 - Especially for rural libraries (non MLS staff, very small libraries)
 - Need to get training to small libraries where they do not have
 - the technology/bandwidth to use webinars, etc or staffing to take advantage
 - of them.
- (1 vote) Leasing vs ownership* of Ebooks and Eresources
 - Instructional materials about the differences.
 - Understanding ebook ownership / leasing models
- Other
 - (15 votes) Training materials to help understand e resource models, what is available
 - (40 votes) How can state library leverage our efforts with vendors, provide a stronger voice to vendors that changes are needed (inadequate interfaces, etc)

State Level Priorities

Final Strategic Priorities Decided by Group - RANKED

- 1. Budget and Leveraging with Vendors**
- 2. Usability**
- 3. Managing Change**
- 4. Streaming Resources**
- 5. Ebooks**

Appendix F. April 2016 EIWG Meeting Minutes

Minutes from the TexShare Consortium's Electronic Information Working Group (EIWG) meetings of April 25, 2016 and April 29, 2016 follow. They are publicly available at <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/texshare/dbmtg/index.html>

Meeting Minutes, April 25, 2016

- **Review of charge**

The group discussed the logistics of creating an eBooks-centered exceptional item request for the Texas State Library and Archives Commission agency Legislative Appropriations Request (LAR). The agency LAR will be discussed at the upcoming June Commission meeting, at which point summaries for proposed exceptional items will be presented. The full LAR proposal is due at the August Commission meeting.

- **Quick review of other state models**

Most states with eBook programs serve only the public libraries. Only a few states, including Michigan and Massachusetts, are similar to the TexShare program in that they serve multiple types of libraries (public, academic, etc).

- **Identify Key Issues**

- **Academic vs Public**

Some suggested it would likely be necessary to contract with a variety of vendors in order to provide content that would be applicable to all of the different types of libraries in the TexShare consortium. However, having the new content spread out amongst multiple vendors could make it much more difficult for staff and patrons to locate and access materials. Some states are developing platforms that allow users to go to one place to search content from multiple vendors.

In previous surveys, public libraries ranked fiction eBooks as a much higher priority than academic libraries. However, group members from academic libraries expressed interest in having fiction in their collection, stating that there was considerable demand for fiction from staff and students – both for academic and leisure purposes. Children's fiction could be useful for students in child development fields.

Non-fiction eBooks were desired resources both for public and academics, though they differed in the specifics. Publics were interested in general reference materials, while the academics were more interested in specific, targeted resources such as IT manuals, fine arts, geology, and the like.

- **eBook Models**

The group discussed the differences between buying eBooks outright or pursuing a lease/subscription model. Purchasing books outright can be an issue, particularly for non-fiction, because books can get out of date.

The need for collection development and weeding, both very time consuming processes, were also raised as a concern. The importance of being able to delete out of date resources was also raised.

Another concern was having a limited number of users per book, especially in a state as populous as Texas. DRM restrictions are another concern, as well as which platforms might be allowed, such as some vendors not allowing for use on Kindle.

- **Discussion**

All group members agreed that ease of use should be a priority. If the resource is difficult to access or use, then library users won't use it and staff are less likely to promote it.

The group was also in agreement that new eBook resources should be part of the TexShare core and therefore available to all libraries in the consortium, rather than patterning it after the optional TexSelect resources that libraries must pay an extra fee to receive.

Once suggestion raised was to consider avoiding the biggest publishers altogether and focus on smaller publishers with more specialized content, who might be more open to giving unlimited access to titles.

Open access Textbooks were also raised as a possibility, although this brings up the problem of curating and vetting the collection to ensure quality.

- **Conclusion**

Before returning for the second eBook meeting in four days, group members were asked to consider the possibilities and narrow them down to specific areas to consider, as well as what the realistic cost would be. Also to consider what amount of cost-share increase members might be willing to accept.

- **Meeting Attendance**

Deborah Littrell, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Russlene Waukechon, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Mark Smith, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Danielle Plumer, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Len Bryan, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Katharine Reagor, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Jesús Campos, South Texas College
Jeannie Castro, University of Houston Libraries
Jeannie Colson, Lee College
Debbie Garza, Dawson County Public Library
Mary Jarvis, West Texas A&M University
Janis C. Test, Abilene Public Library
Alexis Thompson-Young, The University of Texas at Austin
Janet Bailey, Abilene Public Library

Meeting Minutes, April 29, 2016

- **Opening remarks**

Mark Smith, Director and Librarian, stated that he'd like to direct the conversation of the group towards considering non-fiction eBooks and resources. With popular fiction, it would be extremely difficult to meet statewide needs under the current licensing restrictions. General reference resources would be of use to all library types, as well as more targeted resources such as IT manuals, DIY manuals, and the like. They would have some crossover potential for TexQuest and K-12 students as well.

- **Recap of Monday's meeting**

A brief recap of the 4/25/16 meeting was given for those EIWG members who were not present.

- **Ideas for moving forward with eBook plan for TexShare**

Amongst group members, the greatest need expressed was that of IT and Computer Science manuals. These manuals are often expensive, so even libraries who already license the materials often struggle to afford them. They would be of use to all types of TexShare libraries, including public, academic, and clinical medicine.

Other possible items included:

- A statewide platform run by TSLAC which libraries could load with their own purchased titles.
- Award winning fiction and classics, to support English and Literature departments.
- Open Textbook resources
- Business Directories and company information databases
- Consumer Health resources, Medical Test Guides not available in LearningExpress (e.g. Nursing Tests)

- **Conclusion**

The group recommendation was to structure the exceptional item as a larger request for IT and Computer Science manuals, and a smaller request for general reference (potentially including DIY and consumer health resources).

- **Attendees**

Deborah Littrell, Texas State Library and Archives Commission
Russlene Waukechon, Texas State Library and Archives Commission
Mark Smith, Texas State Library and Archives Commission
Danielle Plumer, Texas State Library and Archives Commission
Len Bryan, Texas State Library and Archives Commission
Katharine Reagor, Texas State Library and Archives Commission

Jesús Campos, South Texas College
Mary Jarvis, West Texas A&M University
Steve Clegg, Benbrook Library District
Greg Tramel, Montgomery County Memorial Library System
Alexis Thompson-Young, The University of Texas at Austin
Shelley Almgren, Texas Wesleyan University
Janis C. Test, Abilene Public Library
Jeannie Castro, University of Houston Libraries
Joanne V. Romano, The Texas Medical Center Library