

## Chapter 2.33

# Configurable Reference Process Models for Public Administration

**Jörg Becker**

*University of Muenster, Germany*

**Lars Algermissen**

*University of Muenster, Germany*

**Patrick Delfmann**

*University of Muenster, Germany*

**Björn Niehaves**

*University of Muenster, Germany*

### INTRODUCTION

For the last couple of years public administrations increasingly face a modernization and performance gap which they try to close by reorganizing their processes. Reference models can provide added value in improving those processes and procedures. Their main characteristics, the storage for domain knowledge and their universal validity, create a high potential for reuse and therefore allow for the exploitation of synergies and the reduction of unnecessary tasks and redundancies. In order to reduce the amount of resources for adapting

reference models to regional specifics the application of configurable reference models is especially useful and proposed in this article.

### BACKGROUND

During the last years public administrations have started to focus on their processes (Falck, 2002, p. 137; Lenk, 1997), and with the increasing diffusion of electronic government (Becker, Algermissen, Delfmann, Falk, & Niehaves, 2004a) a rising number of reorganization projects

have been started to close the modernization and performance gap (Budäus & Schwiering, 1999, p. 145). Information models have proven to be an adequate solution to cope with the complexity of these reorganization projects. In order to reduce the modeling expenses on the one hand side and to allow for a reuse of existing “best-practice” or “common-practice” models on the other side the application of reference information models has been discussed in the domain of public administrations more thoroughly (Lenk, 2002).

This is especially true for the European public domain. Therefore, this article focuses on the given EU context and takes Germany as an example. In Germany—especially on a local level—the potential for a transfer of reference solutions is very high because a quite regulated legal framework creates a high level of task similarities and structural analogies between the 14.000 different municipalities.

Existing contributions of the literature mainly formulate universal reference frameworks which do not take into account different process variants that are specific to certain administrations (Lenk, 2002). But there are certain variations in public administrations that are caused by the federal system which implies having different laws and regulations on a state, regional and local level. The application of reference models for public administrations therefore requires an adaptation to regional and local specifics.

First, this causes an additional customization effort for an administration using a reference model. Second a general increase of maintenance effort can be expected for all users of the reference models when changes in laws and regulations make a revision necessary.

A good idea to reduce the efforts mentioned is to consider regional specifics during the construction phase of reference models. This approach leads to an increased customization effort for the creator of the reference model.

However, the additional effort can be partly compensated through effects of scale, which

are created through the applicability of different model variants for a large number of public administrations. In this context an additional requirement is a non-redundant integration of variants in the reference model as the public domain is faced by continuously changing laws and regulations.

Regular adjustments in redundant models create a non acceptable effort, especially when adjustments consider a lot of different models as it is the case in the domain of public administrations.

If reference models integrate different variants free of redundancies adjustments are only necessary once. The relevant variants for a specific administration should be easily derivable from the existing reference model by automatic methods. One example could be to select a certain state and hence deliver the process variants including specific state regulations. The main goal of this contribution is to apply an existing approach for a redundancy free management of variants in reference process models to the domain of public administrations. Hence we follow the demand for cheap but high-quality information models.

## **CONFIGURATIVE REFERENCE MODELING AS A FOUNDATION FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF VARIANTS**

In order to integrate variants into reference models as well as to generate these variants automatically based on adaptation criteria, the concept of configurative reference modeling is considered as an adequate approach (Becker, Delfmann, Dreiling, Knackstedt, & Kuroпка, 2004b). Configurable reference models contain rules that specify which model elements and model sections are relevant for which application context. Non-relevant model sections are hidden. On this basis, model variants can be generated by performing configuration mechanisms that are dependent on specific criteria

4 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: [www.igi-global.com/chapter/configurable-reference-process-models-public/9762](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/configurable-reference-process-models-public/9762)

## Related Content

---

### The Role of Intermediaries in Multi-Channel Service Delivery Strategies

Marijn Janssen and Bram Klievink (2009). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* (pp. 36-46). [www.irma-international.org/article/role-intermediaries-multi-channel-service/3944](http://www.irma-international.org/article/role-intermediaries-multi-channel-service/3944)

### Rethinking E-Government Adoption: A User-Centered Model

Ajax Persaud and Priya Persaud (2013). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* (pp. 56-74). [www.irma-international.org/article/rethinking-e-government-adoption/103893](http://www.irma-international.org/article/rethinking-e-government-adoption/103893)

### E-Government Privacy and Security Challenges in the Context of Internet of Things

Raja Majid Ali Ujjan, Navid Ali Khan and Loveleen Gaur (2022). *Cybersecurity Measures for E-Government Frameworks* (pp. 22-42). [www.irma-international.org/chapter/e-government-privacy-and-security-challenges-in-the-context-of-internet-of-things/302719](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/e-government-privacy-and-security-challenges-in-the-context-of-internet-of-things/302719)

### Academic Community in Transition: Critical Liberatory Praxis in the Network Society

Petar Jandric (2013). *Information Systems and Technology for Organizations in a Networked Society* (pp. 88-106). [www.irma-international.org/chapter/academic-community-transition/76533](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/academic-community-transition/76533)

### Evaluating and Designing Electronic Government for the Future: Observations and Insights from Australia

Nigel Martin and John Rice (2011). *International Journal of Electronic Government Research* (pp. 38-56). [www.irma-international.org/article/evaluating-designing-electronic-government-future/56098](http://www.irma-international.org/article/evaluating-designing-electronic-government-future/56098)