

base line

a newsletter of the Map and Geography Round Table

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base line is an official publication of the American Library Association's Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT). The purpose of **base line** is to provide current information on cartographic materials, other publications of interest to map and geography librarians, meetings, related governmental activities, and map librarianship. It is a medium of communication for members of MAGERT and information of interest is welcome. The opinions expressed by contributors are their own and do not necessarily represent those of the American Library Association and MAGERT. Contributions should be sent to the appropriate editor listed below:

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<http://magert.who.edu>

FROM THE CHAIR

Mary McInroy, University of Iowa

Hello, MAGERT Members.

As newly installed Chair of MAGERT, I would like to thank immediate Past Chair Mark Thomas for his outstanding work all year and especially for his role in organizing MAGERT's slate of programs at the recent ALA conference. MAGERT programming in Atlanta covered: Civil War mapping; mapping the rapidly changing Atlanta area; basic skills and resources for GIS librarians; and mapping historical Europe, a program held jointly with ACRL/WESS. In addition, MAGERT co-sponsored (with ALCTS) a 1.5-day pre-conference on map cataloging. Although annual conference attendance was down in Atlanta (some 6000 fewer attendees than the 2001 conference in San Francisco), I was pleased to see some new faces attending our MAGERT reception and other activities. The MAGERT Executive Board and I hope to see even more MAGERT members at future conferences. Detailed coverage of Atlanta conference activities begins in this issue of *base line* and will continue in the October issue.



The MAGERT roster is nearly complete, thanks to those of you who agreed to fill committee and other positions. In the midst of much conversation at the conference about tight and shrinking budgets, MAGERT's membership continues to hold steady at 375-380 members. We are definitely a great bargain.

Although my mind should be filled with grand plans for my year as Chair, e.g., Midwinter activities in Philadelphia and planning for the joint ALA/CLA conference in Toronto next June, I admit I'm still mentally on vacation. I just returned from a walking tour through Provence, and even in a country where I knew few basic phrases, I was struck by the universality of the maps we used there. I'm not even certain what languages the various maps were printed in, as their usefulness transcended language. Maps and cartographic information in whatever language, in whatever format, speak to people everywhere. And we, as MAGERT members, are committed to learning more about these cartographic resources and to promoting their use.

Thank you for your continued commitment to MAGERT. Check out the MAGERT web site at <http://magert.whoj.edu> and watch *base line* for upcoming news of events, people, and publications. 

FROM THE EDITOR

Mark Thomas, Duke University

New Electronic Mapping Editor Needed

After several years of writing excellent Electronic Mapping columns for *base line*, Jenny Stone Muilenberg is stepping down. We thank her for the fine columns she did the last few years. If you're interested in handling this column on a regular basis, please get in touch with me (markt@duke.edu). The column can cover recent news and products in computer mapping software and GIS data, or it can serve as a "how-to" session. I look forward to hearing from you. 

WELCOME NEW MAGERT MEMBERS!

MAGERT wishes to extend a welcome to the following new members for March and April of 2002. We hope their association with us and with map librarianship is long and fruitful, and we welcome them to become actively involved with the Round Table.

Chantana Charoenpanitkul
Shippensburg, PA

Daryle Maroney
Decatur, GA

Robert Dalton
Durham, NC

Jaime Martindale
Ithaca, NY

John Fillicaro
Brighton, MI

Harry Meserve
Felton, CA

Miriam Glanz
Tucson, AZ

Timothy Strawn
Jamaica Plain, MA

Jennifer Green
Grinnell, IA

Lisa Sweeney
Houston, TX

Diane Jenkins
Coppell, TX

Susan Swiatosz
New York, NY

Peter Kraus
Salt Lake City, UT

Ann Zeidman
Los Angeles, CA

Kathryn Lage
Santa Cruz, CA



JOHNNIE SUTHERLAND RECEIVES MAGERT 2002 HONORS AWARD

K Remarks by Chris Kollen, Chair of MAGERT's Honors Committee, at the MAGERT welcome reception in Atlanta on June 14, 2002.

The American Libraries Association Map and Geography Round Table Honors Award this year goes to Johnnie Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland has been Curator of Maps and the Map Collection Department Head at the University of Georgia Libraries since 1976. He received a BS and MA in Geography from the University of Oregon, did course work on a Ph.D. in Geography at the University of Georgia, and received an AMLS from the University of Michigan in 1983.

Mr. Sutherland was a Council On

Library Resources Fellow in the School of Library Science at the University of Michigan, and a CLR Intern in the University of Michigan Libraries. At the University of Michigan School of Library Science he was elected a member of Beta Phi Mu. In June, 1980, he was a Fellow in the Newberry Library Summer Institute "History of Cartography." He received the Honors Award from the G&M Division of Special Libraries Association in 1992.

Mr. Sutherland has been active in several map librarianship organizations. He has been a member of the Commit-

Johnnie Sutherland displays the MAGERT Honors Award for 2002. Presenting was MAGERT Past Chair and Honors Committee Chair Chris Kollen (far right).



tee On Southern Map Libraries (COSML) since 1977 and has served on their Board of Directors, edited a short lived newsletter, and was Program Chair for their Third Workshop On Map Libraries. A member of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) from its founding in 1980 to 1999, he has held several positions including serving on the Board of Directors, President, and Program Planner and Chair for the NACIS VII Conference in 1987. He was a member of the Geography and Map Division of Special Libraries Association from the late 1970s through the mid 1990s, holding many positions including Chair, and Planner for the 1991 meeting. He was a member of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council from 1981-1982 and 1989-91, and of the Congress of Cartographic Information Specialist Associations from 1988 to 1994.

Mr. Sutherland has published several articles and book reviews, including

“How Green Can You Get? Fifty Years of the Geography and Map Division.” He has had several papers presented and published in *Geography*, and has had maps published in books and journals. He has presented numerous papers, chaired sessions and served on discussion panels at NACIS, COSML, SLA, SALALM, SELA, GLA and in conferences at the Library of Congress and the US Geological Survey.

In 1991 he started and has since then been the moderator of MAPS-L, the international discussion forum for Map Librarians and others who deal with or who are interested in cartographic information. All of us in this room can attest to how useful this listserv is.

Johnnie, in recognition of your achievements and contributions to map librarianship, the American Library Association Map and Geography Round Table would like to present you with this year’s Honors Award. 



All are having a great time at the MAGERT reception at the ALA Conference in Atlanta. Incoming MAGERT Chair Mary McInroy is facing the camera in the right foreground.

ON THE CATALOGING/CATALOGUING FRONT

Mark Crotteau, Boise State University

Cataloging and Classification Committee meeting, ALA Annual Convention, Atlanta, 16 June 2002

The meeting was called to order by Chair Barbara Story at 9:30 on Sunday morning in the Salon IV, Embassy Suites Centennial Olympic Park Hotel. Barbara passed around the membership list for members to update.

OCLC report. Barbara gave the report for Ellen Caplan. The news from OCLC related to events that were occurring at the time of the conference, so by the time this is in print this will be old news. However, for those who may have missed it, the 3rd edition of *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* is available in PDF format, and should be available in HTML by the time this gets out. The printed version will be without a binder unless specifically requested.

MARBI report. Susan Moore gave the report on MARBI meetings at the conference. There would be two solo meetings and one joint meeting with CC:DA, that to occur on Monday. Not much of interest to cartographic catalogers was being discussed. The discussion concerning *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR), a recent report from a study group of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), was notable. The report is available at <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.htm#cont>.

LC report. Barbara Story reported on the activities the Library of Congress Geography & Map Division (G&M). Among recent acquisitions was a 19th century pictorial map of very large dimensions (119 x 76 inches) of Srinagar (Kashmir). A twelve inch globe produced in 1875 by Ellen Fitz was also of interest.

The Digital Team (formerly National Digital Library) had put over 5,000 maps online. They were continuing to digitize Civil War maps and maps of the Revolutionary War era. They were also working on World War II maps.

Donations to the Philips Society, a group formed to promote and develop G&M collections, have been hampered by the mail problems that resulted from the increased security measures implemented after the anthrax letters were received last fall.

The special instructions on constructing call numbers in the G schedule were left out of the new printed editions published last year. They are now available at (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsa>). On June 1, the Cataloging Distribution Service product *Classification Web* became available to outside subscribers. The *Classification Plus* CD-ROM will be discontinued, while *Cataloger's Desktop* will still be distributed on CD.

A pilot project of authority records was to be made available on the Web on July 1 (as I write this on July 2 it is available, at <http://authorities.loc.gov/>). And finally, G&M was in the process of interviewing to fill two vacant cataloging positions.

CC:DA report. The report was given by Elizabeth Mangan. CC:DA was to meet twice during the convention. The last hour and a half of Monday's meeting would be the joint meeting with MARBI. In Saturday's meeting Barbara Tillett spoke on FRBR and noted that if the cataloging rules were changed to follow the FRBR model, 20% of records in WorldCat and ½% of LC records would be impacted. The Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR (JSC) is revising AACR2 to reflect the new terminology used in the report. We may see these changes in about two to three years.

Also at Saturday's meeting, Don Chatham provided an update on the new physical print format of AACR2. The publication plan is that there be annual updates as well as a complete new edition each year. It will be printed in a new larger font on 8½ x 11 inch paper, no longer right justified, and available with or without a binder. The paging will be by chapter, and updates will replace pages until a full page is reached that requires no modification or to the end of the chapter if necessary. This will allow the pagination of updated copies of the rules to remain identical to the pagination of new editions. The mid-August projected publication date may be optimistic. The national libraries had not yet received the last third of the draft (which includes the index) for

review. ALA will have to make corrections after the review process is complete.

The pricing of the new edition will be as follows: text only \$59; text + binder \$79; binder only (including tabs) \$25. Updates will include a label to identify the edition to which the text is updated, identified by year. This change to more frequent updates is a reflection of the recent effort to speed up the review process, causing JSC to begin meeting twice a year rather than annually. This has been necessitated by the recent wholesale updates of chapters 3, 9, and 12. Chapter 9 was, of course, part of last years update package, while the new chapters 3 and 12 will appear this year.

Issues being discussed by CC:DA at Annual included a proposed change to rule 24.20C1 to add dates to heads of government acting in an official capacity, but not as head of state. This will probably be an optional addition. Also, a proposal to change rule 7.0B on sources of information for motion pictures and video recordings was discussed.

The committee has reviewed two new MAGERT proposals. The first proposes to bring AACR2 in accord with standard capitalization practice for "Earth" when used to name the planet. This resulted in six of the twelve occurrences of the word being changed to upper case. The second rule change proposal involves changing examples to rule 3.5D1 to add commas to the extent of item portion of the physical description. *Cartographic Materials*, the manual soon to be published in its sec-

ond edition, will include the commas in any event, as the examples reflect current practice. Barbara Story thanked the Cataloging and Classification Committee members for their recent input concerning these proposals.

AACCCM. Elizabeth Mangan delivered the report for Mary Larsgaard. The draft of the new edition of *Cartographic Materials* has been completed and was to be sent out to Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee on Cartographic Materials members about a week after the conference. The review will take place during the summer, while three subcommittees are at work on updating the interpretive text on rules relating to electronic materials and early cartographic materials and on the expanded glossary. The applications will be in a different font than the rules, which should make the text clearer. The appendixes have been updated and two new appendixes—on early cartographic materials and electronic materials and remote sensing images—have been written. The hope is that ALA will do the index and also that it may be made available in electronic form to be added to *Cataloger's Desktop*. As the first edition was a best seller in 1982, ALA is very interested in publishing it. The projected publication date is sometime in early 2003.

Chapter 3 tutorial. Kay Johnson of OLAC recently approached Barbara Story in regard to developing a tutorial for Chapter 3. The effort is in part a response to the success of the Chapter 9 PowerPoint tutorial recently installed on the OLAC website. The final availability of the Chapter 3 tutorial will depend on the publication of the rules and

LC rule interpretations. They are hoping to unveil the first edition at the OLAC meeting in September. Updates on this project will be announced on the OLAC discussion list. (To subscribe to the OLAC-list, send a message to listserv@listserv.acsu.buffalo.edu that reads SUBSCRIBE OLAC-LIST [your name] in the body of the message with no subject line.)

Core-level standard for cartographic material has been approved, as reported by Barbara Story. Paige Andrew, who headed the committee that wrote the proposal, was informed of this on June 4. The approval process was greatly delayed in order to coordinate the language of core-level standards for all formats. The standard is not yet available on the BIBCO website as I write this, but it is available for use.

General discussion. Scott McEathron reported that there is a book coming out from Haworth entitled *Works as Entities for Information Retrieval*, edited by Richard Smiraglia. It will also be a special issue of *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*. Scott has written an article entitled "Cartographic Materials as Works" that will appear in the book. While his focus is on more than just FRBR, Scott has applied the principles of FRBR to three case studies. He would appreciate feedback on his work, perhaps by Midwinter.

Susan Moore noted that Paige Andrew's book *Basic Map Cataloging* will be published in late December or early January, also by Haworth. Continuing the subject of new publications, Dorothy McGarry stated that a new

journal devoted to map librarianship called *Geoscapes* will be launched soon by Haworth. Initially it is to be semiannual, perhaps becoming a quarterly at some later time. The editors are Paige Andrew and Mary Larsgaard.

Wangyal Shawa asked a question about how LC handles updating of cutter numbers when a place name changes. Do they put variant forms in the name authority? Barbara Story and Seanna Tsung answered that if the Board on Geographic Names (BGN) drops the conventional name in favor of a new name, e.g., the change from Bombay to Mumbai, the cutter number will be changed, but this doesn't happen very often. LC conforms largely to BGN in these matters, and G&M is the most adherent division, as they have members on the board.

Barbara Story encourages everyone to submit changes or additions to cutter number lists if anything has been left out. Catalogers can also submit anything they need a cutter for. In most cases this can be done by email. G&M may have to ask for additional information if the exact location of the geographic feature is unclear. By way of advice, it is a good idea to include the county name for features in U.S. states.

Betsy Eggleston noted that 2% of some 300,000–500,000 items in the map collection at Harvard have been cataloged. The map librarian, not a cataloger, is working to catalog the maps, and Betsy receives printouts of OCLC records for variant editions when there seems to be some discrepancy with the item in hand. Betsy was concerned about the completeness of the cataloging, but

didn't want to go to the map library to check every map, and was seeking advice. It was suggested that she code these as K-level record or perhaps set up a procedure to have the maps sent to Cataloging as part of the regular workflow.

Ann Selwood mentioned that they had just implemented MARC holdings format at her library, the National Library of Wales. Some elements that had been part of the bibliographic record are now recorded in the holdings record. She was not sure if they should continue to enter copy-specific data in the bib record. Betsy Eggleston replied that they are soon to implement MARC holdings and are committed to using the bib record for the item as published only. She has used holdings records to record different editions of individual topographic maps. Barbara Story noted that there are restrictions on access to fields in the holdings record, but not in the bib records. Because of this, LC will sometimes put certain things in the bib record so that they will display in the OPAC.

John Olson asked if anyone was cataloging data sets. Dan Seldin responded that he catalogs all the CD-ROMs at the Indiana University Library. Rebecca Lubas is beginning to catalog GIS materials. They come with a metadata record from public services. The problem is that Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) data are so detailed that it is difficult to distill the information into MARC. Grace Welch of the University of Ottawa touched on this issue in the map cataloging pre-conference at this annual conference. One solution is to link to the data from

the bib record. A problem with this approach is that an introductory phrase is needed to tell users what the link is for.

It was pointed out that the FGDC metadata are rich, but that they do not include a controlled subject vocabulary. Rebecca noted that they have a GIS librarian who has begun using the G-

schedule cutters to get a handle on naming of homegrown CDs to organize files.

That ended the meeting, which was adjourned around 11:00. Next time I'll report on the Map Cataloging Discussion Group meeting. Until then, keep cataloging the good maps. 

EXECUTIVE BOARD I MINUTES, June 15, 2002

The meeting was called to order at 8:05 AM.

The minutes from the Midwinter meeting were approved.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Education Committee is looking for additional members. The committee will also be investigating the possibility of doing a preconference for beginning map librarians in the future.

ROUND TABLE GOVERNANCE

There was not an election for the shared Round Table Councilor, though the term of the current Councilor is up. It was decided at the Round Table Coordinating Committee that the current Councilor remained in the seat for one additional year and a new Councilor will be elected in the next election cycle. During the next six months, the smaller Round Tables will decide on a way of conducting the election of the shared Councilor. Under the current system, the largest of

the smaller Round Tables have an advantage in a popular vote. There are several possibilities being discussed.

OTHER ISSUES FROM ROUND TABLE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Health insurance for ALA members: This has been an issue for those who aren't covered through their work. There is a task force working on a feasibility study on obtaining group health insurance. Issues before the task force include eligibility, residency requirements, and how many individuals would be interested in participating. There will probably be a survey of some sort to assist the group with their work. There are four Round Table representatives on this task force.

The Round Table Coordinating Committee has not been an official committee since it is not mentioned in the Handbook of Organization. A description of the committee had been drafted prior to the meeting and was distributed via e-mail. The description was approved and has been sent forward for inclusion in the Handbook.

The Allied Professional Association of ALA has been established, which is a 501(c)6 organization. This component of ALA has greater flexibility in lobbying and fundraising.

Additional Round Table members for future Conference Program Coordinating Teams were sought. Chris Kollen is on the team for the Orlando conference for 2004.

SECOND DRAFT OF "INTERPRETATION ON PRIVACY OF THE LIBRARY BILL OF RIGHTS"

There will be a public hearing on the interpretation on June 15, 11:00 AM-12:30 PM. After the hearing, people could leave written comments at the Office of Intellectual Freedom table in the ALA Offices.

ILFA

MAGERT will need a new representative to IFLA for 2004-2007 to replace Melissa Lamont. We need to decide on the person and notify IFLA by Midwinter 2003. The IFLA conference in Glasgow will have a panel discussion on the status of map librarianship in the United Kingdom, visits to the University of Glasgow, the National Library and the University of Edinburgh, and a workshop on scanning for preservation.

OTHER LIAISONS

Wangyal Shawa will be the new representative to CUAC. Mike Furlough continues as a representative.

David Allen will be a new representative to the GODORT Committee on Rare and Endangered Publications, but pointed out that we can have two such reps. We need a new liaison for USGS.

ISSUES FOR COMMITTEES (will probably come back to EB II):

Publications: Guide to U.S. Map Resources

Program Planning: Grace Welch was present and shared some ideas about joint program planning with ACMLA in Toronto.

WEB SITE ISSUES

After some discussion, it was decided to keep the maintenance of the web page as it is now, with principle responsibility for the site divided between Education and Publications. The roster will continue to be maintained by the Secretary, with most other updates going to the web master.

For committee appointments, the chair of the committee has primary responsibility for selecting individuals to serve on the committee with the chair of MAGERT informed in order to keep the roster on the web site up-to-date. The chair of MAGERT will also write the formal letter of appointment if one is required.

The meeting adjourned at 9:01 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Moore Secretary



**CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL
(CUAC)
2002 MEETING MINUTES
May 3, 2002**

CUAC representatives:

Janet Collins, Western Washington University (WAML)
Mike Furlough, University of Virginia (MAGERT)
Donna Koepp, University of Kansas (GODORT)
Clara P. McLeod, Washington University (GIS)
Bruce Obenhasu, Virginia Tech (SLA G&M)
Daniel T. Seldin, Indiana University (NACIS)
Paul Stout, Ball State University (NACIS)
Christopher J. J. Thiry, Colorado School of Mines (WAML)
Mark Thomas, Duke University (MAGERT)
Linda Zellmer, Indiana University (GIS)

Presenters:

Betsy Banas (NFS)
Dan Cavanaugh (USGS)
Howard Danley (NOAA)
John Hébert (LC)
Betty Jones (GPO)
Jim Lusby (NIMA)
John Moeller (FGDC)
Richard H. Smith (NARA)
Timothy Trainor (Census)
Doug Vandegraft (F&WS)

Attendees:

Susan J. DeLost (NFS)
Wil Danielson (GPO)
Mark Flood (NFS)
Robin Haun-Mohamad (GPO)
Vi Moorhouse (GPO Cataloging)
Chip Woodward (GPO Cataloging)

Agenda

8:30-8:40	Welcome and introductions
8:40-9:30	CUAC Presentation: "Preservation and Archiving Issues Roundtable Discussion Led by Donna Koepp, University of Kansas, Government Documents and Map Library
9:30-10:00	Library of Congress, John Hébert
10:00-10:20	Break
10:20-10:50	National Archives and Records Administration, Richard Smith
10:50-11:20	US Government Printing Office, Betty Jones
11:20-11:50	Federal Geographic Data Committee, John Moeller
11:50-1:00	Lunch

1:00-1:30	Forest Service, Betsy Banas
1:30-2:00	Census, Tim Trainor
2:00-2:30	US Geological Survey, Dan Cavanaugh
2:30-2:45	Break
2:45-3:15	NIMA, Jim Lusby
3:15-3:45	NOAA National Ocean Service, Howard Danley
3:45-4:15	Fish and Wildlife Service, Doug Vandegraft
4:15-4:30	Wrap-up and Closing Remarks

Preservation and Archiving Issues Roundtable Discussion

Facilitated by Donna Koepp, University of Kansas, Government Documents and Map Library

Introduction (Donna Koepp, CUAC): Our biggest concern is the preservation of cartographic and spatial data, especially what is born digital and we never see in paper. We are concerned about having snapshots in time for data that is constantly being updated, so that we have historical records. Libraries are not set up to preserve that data, mainly because of file size. Are the agencies preserving snapshots of their data? If not, is there some role that libraries can play, similar to what we do with paper documents? GPO does some preservation of text documents, but is not preserving maps-GPO is referring users to USGS and other agencies because the files are so large. Libraries have some capacity to work with government agencies to do this in partnership to preserve these datasets.

John Moeller (FGDC) encouraged our participation and representation in FGDC. A specific opportunity is with the Historical Data Working Group of FGDC chaired by Bruce Ambacher from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

They developed the policy and guideline statement “Managing Historical Geospatial Data Records: Guide for Federal Agencies” in 1997. Tools in place that can be used include the metadata standard for documentation, a final draft of an international metadata standard should be approved by the end of this calendar year, and the spatial data transfer standard.

Donna Koepp (CUAC) asked if John knew of any agency that was preserving all of its cartographic data.

John Moeller (FGDC) replied that he did not know of any. He knows that the Earth Resources Observation System (EROS) data center has an extensive archive of imagery and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has a policy for preserving all information including digital information.

Donna Koepp (CUAC) mentioned the special problems with BLM’s decentralization. State and local offices are not necessarily following the same rules.

Chris Thiry (CUAC) pointed out users often want historical data. People are doing historical studies, examples include the history of land management and growth areas, and this is why we

are so interested in having snapshots of the data. We may lose this history and end up with a period of time where we don't have the documentation.

Richard Smith (NARA) hopes it is a comfort to know that federal statutes require records maintenance, control, and disposition schedules, for materials of enduring or permanent value, regardless of format. Sometimes there is a snapshot provision. The Electronic Records Archive of NARA is charged with preserving many different electronic records formats including maps and cartographic data sets independent of software and hardware. Currently in a pilot project, the Electronic Records Archives is supposed to be up and running by 2004. The Archives has a plan for collecting and preserving digital datasets.

Donna Koepp (CUAC) mentioned the NARA definition of records management and found it comforting that their definition of records includes maps.

Bruce Obenhaus (CUAC) brought up issues of when do we take snapshots and how much change is worth identifying? What is of enduring value? These are hard questions that might not have answers currently.

Richard Smith (NARA) added that the National Archives has appraisal archivists that are familiar with electronic records. They are hammering out agreements with agencies on the maintenance, use and final disposition of these files. That's the law and nearly the practice. Archives has schedules for USGS electronic records, as an example. Archives will likely preserve

only a small (2-3% of paper is now preserved and we presume electronic data will be similar) percentage of the data actually collected. This is a shared responsibility between NARA and the originating agencies.

Donna Koepp (CUAC) asked what is included in NARA? Is it similar to Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)? NARA keeps records of the agency, FDLP keeps the publications of the agencies. These are different types of material.

Richard Smith (NARA): The National Archives collects record sets from agencies. Archives has what he presumes FDLP libraries have and a lot of manuscripts to back up the publications.

Mark Thomas (CUAC): Now, there is a blurring of published materials and electronic materials. With digital spatial data, maps are made on the fly, there is no permanent published version because the user makes maps for a specific purpose. The problem lies with saving the original data.

Richard Smith (NARA): Maps or records created by an agency may not have a permanent value to the agency and would not be preserved. When records are still important to an agency the agency keeps them until the use of the record dies down, at this point it will be transferred to NARA. Some records are deemed so important that the agencies keep them for many decades.

Donna Koepp (CUAC): There still are concerns with items that are not getting

into the GPO distribution system, including the very special projects that may be sitting on agency shelves and we don't know exist because they have never been cataloged. This is also a problem with electronic items that never get into the system. It's a matter of getting information out there and sharing it. It's a matter of discovery.

Mike Furlough (CUAC) questioned to what extent NARA has already worked with cartographic data in electronic format? Currently statistical data is the bulk of the electronic data that NARA has archived.

Richard Smith (NARA): Only 4 groups of spatial files including the TIGER files are currently in NARA electronic archives, possibly 5% or less of what is out there. NARA is setting up schedules for the transfer of files but most have not been transferred to NARA because of the high rate of activity on the file. NARA may wait until files are 15-20 years old before they are deposited.

Chris Thiry (CUAC): Asked Mark Flood (NFS), "Do you have data that you can no longer access for any reason?"

Mark Flood (NFS): There have been problems accessing data collected 5-10 years ago because of changes in hardware and software. This is not as much a problem in maps yet because they have not been done electronically for a long period of time. This problem could be coming in the near future.

John Hébert (LC): Of concern to the Library of Congress is the ability to acquire increments of improvements in

cartographic output. LC is much more global in acquisitions than NARA.

Linda Zellmer (CUAC): In asking federal agencies about archiving their data the answer was, "it is in the metadata." They are updating files but not including dates for updated fields in the metadata. Would like to see a temporal GIS, with dates when a field or feature was added.

Susan DeLost (NFS): National Forest Service is now developing feature level metadata. For each record there will be a metadata link attached to a particular record including a year when the field was added.

Tim Trainer (Census): From a producer and user perspective you will end up with more metadata than spatial data. That is something that we need to take another look at.

Donna Koepp (CUAC) thanked everyone for their participation and insights on the question of preserving and archiving cartographic data.

Library of Congress

John Hébert, Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress

John Hébert, Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, presented the LC update again this year. His presentation focused on the areas of acquisitions, staffing, scanning projects, general projects, the Phillips Society and the special project this past summer.

Acquisitions

Of significance is the acquisition of the only known copy of a 1507 map, compiled by cartographer Martin Waldseemüller, to bear the name “America” and the first to depict a separate Western Hemisphere. Congress appropriated \$5 million for the purchase of the map and fundraising is still underway to secure an additional \$5 million. They have some pretty good leads for this money. There are several other items in the packet that came from Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfegg in which the library is very interested. They received from Census 130,000 sheets of Census tract materials for the 2000 Census. After September 11 there was a great deal of interest in holdings covering Southwest Asia. The Division put together a listing of what they hold and have tried to fill in gaps. LC continues to receive materials produced by the former USSR. They have completed most of the acquisitions of Soviet produced maps at 1:200,000 scale and are now acquiring the 1:100,000 scale series world wide. In addition they have sought nautical charts for the Arctic and Pacific coasts. LC has received what John believes will be the final acquisition of paper state road maps, about 20,000 sheets, and expects future receipts from state highway departments will be digital.

Staffing

The Geography and Map Division has a total of 55 employees. In the past year they have added 5 new technicians and currently have a posting for two new catalogers. An assistant chief of the division and two new reference librarians will be advertised in the near future. They are adding one new person

in the scanning and digital lab to replace one lost last year, bringing the staff back up to four. An additional digital specialist, a GIS person, is also being added. A new GIS initiative to create an “on demand” service for Congress is underway. Two geographer positions will be added for this initiative.

Scanning Program

The Library has over 6,000 maps scanned. Cataloging is slowing the progress with as many as one third requiring original cataloging. They hope to recover some of the cost of the scanning and cataloging from sales of printed copies of the maps. The Waldseemüller map was scanned last fall, front and back. After they complete payment on the map, the question will be what to do with the scanned copies. LC probably will look to recover some costs by selling prints from the scanned copies and John wants it to be available online. They are currently completing the Civil War project, about 2,500 maps, Revolutionary War period maps, another 2000 maps, and are working on about 3000 sheets of British produced maps from the Revolutionary War era. New projects include scanning an early 19th century map of Japan which is divided into 214 sheets. Each sheet is about 5 by 5 feet. LC holds 207 sheets, 160 of which are not found anywhere else in the world.

Projects

Professor Li from Beijing is coming to work at the Library this summer on the manuscript materials on China. Along with identifying and cataloging these materials they hope to scan many of them. Scanning could be problematic since many of them are scroll maps,

some up to 60 feet long, that may take some creative work to complete. A continuing project is acquiring maps used in the field by soldiers and personal remembrances of those soldiers from World War II, Vietnam, and Korea. The hope is to produce a historical record of how maps are used in combat. Any help on locating veterans and maps would be appreciated. LC and the National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) are now in a cooperative cataloging project where NIMA is cataloging their set maps in Marc format to the sheet level. A Lewis and Clark exhibit, largely maps, is being planned with the kickoff to be in September 2003.

Philip Lee Phillips Society

The Phillips Society is the Friends of the Geography and Map Division organization. There are currently over 200 members. This year's meeting is a joint meeting with the Texas Map Society in Arlington, Texas in October. The Society publishes a newsletter and Occasional Papers.

Special Project

Last year's summer project with five participants was a great success. They are not planning one this year. Instead, this summer the Library is hosting two librarians from tribal libraries in North Dakota and Minnesota. They expect to go back to the traditional summer project next year.

Sanborn Atlases

LC currently does not have a project to scan the Sanborn Atlases. Bell and Howell/ProQuest developed a digital record of the black and white film but researchers are dissatisfied because it is

black and white and because the film is not always a good copy. LC would like to scan the original color maps but lacks the resources to digitize all the maps and lacks permission from EDR Sanborn for those still under copyright.

LC is looking into the possibility of using some facilities at Fort Meade for remote storage.

National Archives and Records Administration

Richard H. Smith, Senior Archivist,
Cartographic Unit, Special Media
Archives Services Division

Dr. Richard Smith began by recounting the history of the Cartographic and Architectural Records Branch of the National Archives (web site <http://www.nara.gov>). Acquisition of maps and charts began in the 1930's. In the 1960's aerial photographs were added to the collection and in the 1970's through 1990's architectural and engineering plans were also added. Currently, they have just under 2.5 million maps, just over 2.5 million architectural and engineering drawings and 16 million aerial photographs. Not all acquisitions are in paper copy; the Archives also have materials on film and aperture cards. The cartographic unit has a staff of 14 who accession, process, describe and make records available to the public in the Public Research Room. The Research Room is open six days a week and three evenings a week in the Archives II building in College Park, Maryland. For more background on the Cartographic and Architectural Records Branch refer

to General Information Leaflet No. 26 (<http://www.nara.gov/publications/leaflets/gil26.html>).

Records, as defined by federal statute include “all books, papers, maps, photographs, machine readable materials, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made or received by an agency of the United States Government under Federal law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by that agency or its legitimate successor as evidence of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, operations, or other activities of the Government or because of the informational value of data in them”. (44 U.S.C. §3301). Acquisitions are by records control schedules drawn up between the Archives and the originating agency. The Archives provides records lifecycle management guidance to all Federal agencies and conducts evaluations of Federal agency records management practices. Items come to the Archives after active use of the materials has diminished; the standard is about 30 years (after current administrative need for the materials is extinguished). Occasional offers of unique materials are made, but this is somewhat rare. Exceptions to the 30 year rule include receipt of a copy of most Federal agency maps at the time of printing. These records series are sometimes supplemented by annotated copies of maps and background files for published maps. Records are stored in record groups and kept in record series. The provenance of the materials is maintained. Appraisal and retention in the Archives is done on a series basis,

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not the individual piece. Cataloging is done at the collection, series, and record group level. Rarely is any item-level cataloging done.

Maintenance and preservation of the collections are major priorities. To minimize handling Archives creates reference copies in photocopy, microfilm, or photographic reproductions for especially valuable items, but generally original maps or drawings are brought to the Research Room. A recent example is the color 35mm film of the 1930 Census enumeration district maps now available to accompany the 1930 census schedules released in April. This is the first time Archives has filmed the enumeration district maps. Paper maps are stored flat in map cases in acid free folders with occasional items in Mylar sleeve application. A scanning project, done under contract with a private company, has processed about 300 maps and 100 aerial photographs so far. We should also be aware of the Center for Electronic Records and their programs and the related Electronic Records Archive <http://www.nara.gov/nara/electronic/>.

Government Printing Office

Betty Jones, Chief of the Depository Administration Branch

Betty Jones, Chief of the Depository Administration Branch, presented for the Government Printing Office (GPO). She has been in the position for less than one year.

Staffing Changes

On Friday, March 29, 2002, President Bush nominated Bruce R. James to be

the Public Printer. Current Public Printer, Michael F. DiMario has been in the position since 1993. The Public Printer is the head of the U.S. Government Printing Office. In the past year GPO has hired a chief of serials cataloging and a chief of monograph and map cataloging. They have also hired two new catalogers and made offers to two other candidates for cataloging positions. There are currently 14 catalogers with 6 positions still to filled. In addition they have hired three program analysts and will hire an additional librarian in the Depository Administration Branch.

Budget: fiscal year 2002 appropriations

LPS received funding from Congress to modernize the automated library system. They are on the fast track to purchase a state of the art integrated library system (ILS). The current legacy systems made it through the Y2K transition. One persistent problem is the current systems do not allow for the easy transfer of information from one to the other. This is a major advantage of the ILS. GPO will be hiring a consultant to help with the transition. Any help or advice librarians outside GPO can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Recalls

October 12, 2001, Francis J. Buckley, Jr., Superintendent of Documents, issued the recall of USGS Open File Report 99-248: *Source-Area Characteristics of Large Public Surface-Water Supplies in the Conterminous United States: An Information Resource Source-Water Assessment*. Mr. Buckley explained the Policies and Procedures for Withdrawing Documents from the FDLP in the November 15 *Administrative Notes*,

and again March 14 in a letter sent to all depository library directors and coordinators (the letter was reprinted in the April 15 *Administrative Notes*). Since FY 1995, the GPO has distributed 230,019 tangible product (print, microfiche, and CD-ROM) titles to depository libraries, and recalled just 20 (16 to be destroyed, 3 returned to the agency, 1 removed from shelves). GPO has not been asked to withdraw any electronic publication. Several agencies have taken electronic publications off their web sites.

Recommended Workstation Specifications

Betty presented copies of the 2002 Recommended Specifications for Public Access Workstations in Federal Depository Libraries and pointed out the "for cartographic data use" recommendations. This draft will be published in *Administrative Notes* and will supersede the recommended specifications dated June 2001 and become requirements on October 1, 2003.

Collections

GPO provided cataloging for 4,200 maps and map products this past year from USGS, Census Bureau, Department of Agriculture, NIMA, NOAA, CIA, and other agencies in paper, CD, DVD, and online. GPO will continue to disseminate maps in a tangible format whenever possible. Census tract maps for the 2000 census will not be distributed in paper because of the prohibitive cost of production and distribution. They will be available on DVD. The Interagency Agreement with USGS expires this fiscal year. GPO does not foresee any major changes or any problems in renewing the Agreement.

Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC)

John Moeller, Staff Director

John Moeller, Staff Director of the FGDC, presented at the meeting for the first time. He primarily discussed policy; what the FGDC is, what tasks have been assigned to it, and then generally about the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The FGDC is an interagency and intersectional committee at the federal level. There are currently 17 cabinet and executive level agencies represented, and additional agencies/organizations are expected to become members, e.g., GPO and GSA. The FGDC has a Steering Committee, a Coordination Group, and a FGDC Secretariat staff. FGDC is under the leadership of the Department of the Interior. The Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior is the chair and the vice-chair is Mark Foreman, OMB Associate Director for Technology and Electronic Government. Within the Committee, there are 27 working groups or subcommittees that are organized on thematic categories, for example, the U.S. Forest Service for vegetation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for wetlands, and Census for cultural and demographic issues. Working groups deal with issues that cut across areas, such as a NARA lead working group for historical data and a recently established working group on homeland security with NIMA and USGS serving as co-chairs. FGDC's primary responsibility is determining among local participating agencies how activities for providing, collecting, and utilizing spatial information at the federal level

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can be better coordinated and to provide federal leadership for the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. A component of this goal is also to involve state, local and tribal governments, the academic community and the private sector.

John said that he directs the staff that supports the daily operations of the committees. The FGDC was organized in 1990 under OMB Circular A-16, which promotes "the coordinated use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data on a national basis". This establishes the federal information policies for the federal government. Regarding questions about the recent removal of some government information off the Web, he stated that the government's policy still is to have federal information made available at the least cost to the widest dissemination with the least amount of restrictions as possible. In spite of September 11th, that policy has not officially changed, although the limitations of it have changed and there were plans to reassess OMB Circular A-130. At this time, there will probably be three categories of information, one being classified, another being open public domain, and the third being restricted information based on some criteria and protected for perpetuity in some cases and in some cases open access after a certain amount of time. Studies have indicated about 80% of government data has a spatial component. When managing business processes and decision processes in the federal government, geography can be used to better understand the entire environment. More and more, the geospatial component to information is being perceived

by people as fundamental and we need to take opportunities for building the global spatial data infrastructure. There are about 50 or more countries that are either beginning to build this infrastructure or are planning to do so and the commonalities are many. FGDC is supporting these initiatives. A new kind of infrastructure to improve the use of geospatial resources across the country is needed. Currently, this is operated at the federal level under an OMB Circular A-16 and Executive Order 12906.

The components of the spatial data infrastructure are:

Framework: 7 layers have been identified to provide a consistent base for spatial location. The layers are imagery, elevation, cadastral, transportation, government units, geodetic, and hydrographic.

Metadata: An explanation or textual description of the data source. The FGDC has a metadata standard and federal agencies are required to use this. The expectation is that we will see greater implementation of the standard as more and more vendors begin to put it into their tools. In addition, there is the ISO standard that is being worked on by the ISO Geospatial Technical Committee 211. It should be in place by the end of the year. The federal government is committed to building a transition from the FGDC existing metadata standards to the ISO standards. There may just be one uniform standard for North America, including Canada, United States, and Mexico.

Clearinghouse: A metadata

catalog to ensure access to data that is already available to fit a user's needs. The catalogs are networked from county to country. For example, the United States, Canada and Australia have been networked. There are 26 or 27 countries that are now part of the global NSDI clearinghouse. The clearinghouse is expected to be at least 80-90% global in the future.

Standards: Data and Technology. 17 standards have been endorsed through the FGDC and another 20 or so are in some form of development by the subcommittees and workforce. The goal is to have interoperable data and specifications. They focus on data content and data classification. NIMA has been a big promoter of these products. The Open GIS Consortium is the primary organization providing guidance for the interoperable geoprocessing technology specifications.

Geodata: Available geographic data needed for community decision-making. The hope is to use descriptors, the clearinghouse, the standards, and the other tools to make all geographic data more accessible and useable. The results will be that we will have the opportunity of finding geodata, understanding what is in a dataset, using more and more consistent terminology and definitions of the data and having more tools available so that we can bring them together for decision making.

Partnership: Relationships for collaboration, sharing and policy deliberations. These are critical as 80% of the government data has a

spatial component, cadastral data is only 1-2% at the federal level while 98% is at the local level, and only 5% of the biological spatial data is at the federal level. Thus the only way to build information relationships is through partnerships and collaborations.

John emphasized that the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) is being developed for organizations to cooperatively produce and share geographic data. He cited several examples of geospatial data products where the use of standards has added to the understanding of the importance of inter-agency cooperation. A goal of the Infrastructure is to reduce duplication of effort among agencies and localities as well as to improve quality, increase availability and reduce costs related to producing and accessing geographic information.

John discussed the geospatial One-Stop E-Government initiative, which resulted from the government's desire to provide services to help other government entities, businesses and citizens to more effectively use electronic technology. A federal OMB task force was established to recommend profitable e-government initiatives and 24 initiatives were selected, one of which was the Geospatial Information One-Stop. This initiative was assigned to the Department of the Interior and the FGDC. Currently, FGDC is working with 11 federal partner agencies plus state, local, and tribal governments. The vision of the Geospatial One-Stop is to spatially enable the delivery of government services and to provide a place where access to individual information and

access to combined information will be possible. The future model should provide fast, low-cost, reliable access to geospatial data needed for government operations via a government-to-government portal for this information. This will also facilitate the effective alignment of roles, responsibilities, and resources for government-to-government geospatial interactions needed for vertical missions such as homeland security. Another goal is to have multi-sector input for standards which will create consistency in order to promote interoperability and stimulate market development of tools. The focus of the Geospatial One-Stop is to accelerate development and implementation of NSDI technology, policies and standards that support "one-stop" access. The outcome of the initiative should be that the infrastructure is accelerated, achieving better, faster, less expensive access to reliable data for use by citizens, to improve the use of resources for data acquisitions, partnerships, and reduce duplications, and to have all E-Government initiatives spatially enabled through data and functional capability.

In summary, John stated that an important goal is to create a multi-purpose program of procedures and technology with federal, state, local, academia, private sector and tribal governments to provide access to an enhanced geospatial one-stop portal that is enabled by standards and technology interoperability tools and is not vendor specific. The data will be based on standards and will be commercially available and technology driven so that it can be used in a whole variety of applications enabling geographic informa-

tion use across the nation and the world. We are encouraged to provide output and representation from our communities, to give input by reviewing the standards and to recommend candidates to work on team projects to help further the Geospatial One-Stop initiative.

National Forest Service

Betsy Banas, Staff Cartographer,
Geospatial Services Group

Betsy Banas, National Forest Service (NSF) gave us an overview of the Service's mapping history, mapping programs, and digital mapping committees.

History

Betsy began by noting the similarities between the mission statement of CUAC and that of the Forest Service. The Forest Service mission statement is "caring for the land and serving the people." Gifford Pinchot was the first Forest Service chief and the mission statement then was to "provide the greatest amount of good for the greatest amount of people in the long run". She noted the philosophical differences between Gifford Pinchot and John Muir in establishing "reserves" vs. "preserves".

The Forest Service was created in 1905 to provide quality water and timber for the Nation's benefit. It originally had 60 forest reserves covering 56 million acres; now, it has 155 forests and grasslands covering 191 million acres. The Service is very decentralized, having 9 Regions, 1 through 10. Region 7 was

absorbed into Regions 8 and 9 long ago. At the time that the Forest Service was organized, it was deliberately decentralized, as it was decided that decision makers needed to be right there, "on the ground," as they were most familiar with the public's needs at the local level.

The Forest Service is the largest forestry research organization in the world, having 20 research and experimental forests and other special areas. It also provides technical and financial assistance to state and private forestry.

Over the years, the public has expanded the list of what they want from national forests and grasslands. Congress responded by directing the Forest Service to manage national forests for additional multiple uses and benefits as well as for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. Multiple use means managing resources under the best combination of uses to benefit the American people while ensuring the productivity of the land and protecting the quality of the environment.

The mapping and geospatial data programs have helped meet the Forest Service mission by aiding in fire management, forest planning, forest health protection, watershed restoration, ecosystem management and sustainability of our resources, and recreation. Initially, mapping was done at the local level and it was a vital part of administering the land. The maps were made to the specifications and requirements of the particular forest. There was little standardization or consistency among Regions.

This changed during World War II. There was an effort to consolidate mapping for defense purposes. The Forest Service, at the time, had the equipment and expertise. During the War, NFS map programs worked out of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, mapped areas of the U.S. along the Pacific Coast, and aided in making detailed maps of Japan.

Through the late 1960's regular Forest Service mapping business continued to be decentralized and non-standardized. But mapping technology began to change; new, costly equipment, computers, etc., required the centralizing of mapping operations. The Geospatial Service and Technology Center (GSTC) was founded in 1975 (then called Geometronics Service Center) and is located in Salt Lake City, Utah. Its intent was to bring together the skills and resources needed to build and maintain a standardized base mapping program. The Center's program has since expanded to include production of digital data.

The Remote Sensing Application Center (RSAC) is co-located with GSTC in Salt Lake City. It provides technical support in evaluating and developing remote sensing, image processing, and how it relates to geospatial technologies throughout the Forest Service. It also provides project support and assistance with using remote sensing technologies, and technology transfer and training.

The Geospatial Service and Technology Center is more than maps. It provides

geospatial services, data, training, and awareness. These services and products support core Forest Service business needs including forest planning, watershed restoration, resources inventory, and transportation management. While NFS has a national program and centralized geospatial service and tech center in Salt Lake City, many mapping activities continue in the Regions. The Forest Service is developing a clearinghouse, this will be a FGDC and NSDI node. This will eventually provide all Forest Service geospatial data, and FGDC compliant metadata. Hopefully by September of this year, that node will be active.

Forest Service Maps

The Primary Base Series (PBS) maps of NFS have a scale of 1:24,000. They are topographic maps, used as an administrative product. The Forest Service started production in 1992 of the Single Edition Quad maps when they entered into an agreement with USGS. The Primary Base maps are produced by the Forest Service to USGS standards. This agreement has eliminated duplicative efforts. The maps are revised sooner with partnerships than without partnerships, and show Forest Service data. USGS prints and distributes the maps for the Forest Service. The Forest Service is responsible for about 12,500 of the 55,000+ topographic sheets produced of the United States. They are mapping at a rate of 600 per year.

The Secondary Base Series is at a scale of

½ inch to the mile (1:126,720). The cartographic work is performed at GSTC. The base map is forwarded to Region/Forest where it is enhanced with photos, transportation guides, and visitor information to become the standard Forest Visitor Map.

Forest Visitor Maps are being distributed by USGS through a relatively new agreement. Previously the maps were only available at Forest Visitor Centers. The new agreement provides for the sale of Forest Visitor Maps through a USGS vendor network, and provides customers with one stop shopping. The maps are available to vendors at volume discounts. This partnership has increased customer service. The maps are still also available at Forest Visitor Centers, Forest Supervisor and District Ranger Offices and can also be ordered from the various Forest Service websites, but only USGS provides the one stop shopping capability that vendors like because they receive a discount and can stock a variety of maps on their shelves.

Other Forest Service maps include: wilderness area maps, wild and scenic rivers maps, "Pocket Guides," "Guide to Your National Forest," and other specialty products.

FSWEB site: <http://fsweb.r5.fs.fed.us/unit/puf/geometronics/>

Other collaborative efforts include <http://www.recreation.gov>. This interagency initiative provides web-served recreation information to public. It cuts across government boundaries. Outdoors America Map is a guide to recreation opportunities on Federal Lands;

11 Federal Agencies are involved. The Forest Service is represented as a voting member on the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. Forest Service is responsible for their areas in the updating and maintenance of the Geographic Names Information System. The Forest Service is adding information to the National Atlas of the United States. There are other exchanges with USGS including Digital Elevation Models (DEMs), Digital Orthophoto Quads (DOQs), and The National Map. The Forest Service is working in Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit on a pilot of The National Map.

FGDC and Geospatial Advisory Committee (GAC) Activities

Forest Service is participating in FGDC (Federal Geographic Data Committee). FGDC is trying to create Geospatial OneStop and I-Teams (which have to do with data sharing at the local level). John Moeller (who also spoke at CUAC) is FGDC Secretariat Staff Director and Project manager for Geospatial OneStop. NFS has taken the lead of the FGDC Vegetation Subcommittee. Vegetation Subcommittee activity had languished-initially a lot of effort had been put into trying to develop a vegetation data standard. No consensus on the elements of the standard could ever be reached, within NFS or among agencies on the subcommittee, so it stalled out. Alison Hill is the new chair, and the Committee is reinvigorated. NFS is the Co-Lead for Sustainable Forest Data Subcommittee, active on Homeland Security Working Group, and Imagery and Remote Sensing Task Force.

The Geospatial Advisory Committee (GAC) was formed in 1999 to address advancing of Forest Service Geospatial Data Technologies. The geospatial community recognized the need to direct and coordinate geospatial data activity. GAC promotes awareness of geospatial data throughout Forest Service, and advises the Geospatial Executive Board (GEB). Its roles and responsibilities are to identify, monitor, and address issues regarding the state of NFS geospatial programs and activities. It also develops and makes recommendations concerning geospatial program execution to the Geospatial Executive Board. GAC communicates progress to NFS geospatial community and others. GAC emphasis areas are 1) standardized GIS data, 2) natural resource applications coordination, 3) geospatial training and awareness, 4) coordinate and share standardized GIS data, 5) cartographic publishing, and 6) technology architecture coordination. GAC's goals are to ensure NFS geospatial policy, programs are compatible and integrated, and to ensure programs are responsive to NFS business needs.

Forest Service Contact Information
and Forest Service Home Page -
<http://www.fs.fed.us>

GSTC Home Page -
<http://www.fs.fed.us/gstc>

Bureau of the Census

Tim Trainor, Chief, Cartographic Operations Branch

Tim Trainor began by discussing a couple of the Census Bureau's Geographic programs. The fifty State Data Centers (SDCs) participated in the Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) Delineation Program. Tim spoke at some length about the Urbanized Area Delineation program, which culminated with a *Federal Register* notice on May 1, 2002 (71 FR 21961) listing the 466 areas defined as Urbanized Areas (UA) for Census 2000 (up from 405 in 1990). General criteria are that there must be a density of 500 people per square mile and a minimum population of 50,000. There is no grandfathering of urbanized areas: Cumberland, MD, was dropped from the UA list which qualified in 1990. The more important detail is that the category has been expanded to include "urban clusters," with urbanized areas and urban clusters totaling 3,638 qualifying areas, so more areas will have data available. The smaller "Urban Cluster" (UC) is defined for areas of sufficient density from 2,500 to 50,000 inhabitants plus other characteristics. Detailed definitions and discussion of UA's and UC's may be found in a *Federal Register* announcement of March 15, 2002 (67 FR 11663). The concept of undevelopable areas adjacent to or within UAs (e.g., floodplains along a river) are now diplomatically being called "exempt" rather than "undevelopable." And of course, all of this information is available on the web.

Tim then reviewed several of the geographic products from Census. Some of these involve Zip Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs), in which each Census block is assigned a single Zip Code. This con-

structured geography will result in various special boundary files and tabulations. The TIGER 2002 files, which use 2000 geography, will be available soon on the web. Probably, at some point there will be maps, but specifications have not yet been finalized. Many redistricting activities based on Census 2000, are underway in the states.

Pre-defined maps, mostly in pdf format, are available on the Internet. These are also available on DVD (CDs are used only if the files total less than 650 megabytes) and as on-demand plotted maps. Recommended specs for plotters are at <http://www.census.gov/geo/DR/plotter.pdf>. Tim has a national map showing locations of the State Data Centers, it is used internally, but possibly could be made available. It is constantly changing and has all of the different kinds of state data centers, in terms of their classifications. Census 2000 block maps for every community in the country have been produced. They include the 130,000 maps sheets John Hébert referred to as recently accessioned at LC Geography and Map Division. Census has produced an additional 280,000 sheets, that are block maps for geographic levels above census tracts, such as places and county subdivisions.

For legal governments, maps have been sent to the entity's highest elected official and currently are available on the web. Six DVDs will be manufactured shortly that include regions of states. Unlike the 1990 county block maps, users can access a town or city of choice without having to acquire all of the maps for a county. Census tract outlines maps are available on one DVD and American In-

dian/Alaskan Native Areas and Hawaiian homeland block maps are available on one CD-ROM.

Generalized boundary files are available on the web for most levels of geography in several popular ESRI formats: Arc/Info exports (.e00), ArcView shapefile (.shp), and Arc/Info Ungenerate (ASCII) format. Census 2000 boundary files are available in both high resolution and low resolution versions. They are re-doing the 1990 files so that nested geography share the same points.

As a result of user input, more printed reports than originally planned will be generated. County outline and subdivision outline maps will be produced. Page sized county maps by state will be done by the end of summer. Metropolitan Areas will be redefined in 2003 based on new criteria.

The Bureau is still producing thematic maps. One recent map shows the center of population for each state. Another is the famous "nighttime" map, where white "light" on a dark background indicates population distribution, which recently had the biggest press run in Census history, of 1,500,000 sheets. Five copies were sent to every school in America. They are planning a 108th Congressional District Atlas for next year and have released a Census 2000 atlas based on the first seven questions of the census questionnaire.

This is the 100th anniversary of Census as an agency.

The Bureau realizes the acute need for modernization of its Master Address File (MAF) and the entire TIGER system. TIGER is old and technology has advanced significantly since being developed. (Most people don't know that Census still maintains the files in an internal format, not the ASCII format that it distributes.) Everyone knows that the positional accuracy of boundaries is inaccurate, and Census wants to move beyond relative accuracy and to true positional accuracy. One reason this will be imperative is that TIGER will form the transportation layer of The National Map. Updating can't wait: there are sixty-five committees already looking at Census 2010 planning, and to maintain the geographic standards of the ongoing American Community Survey, MAF and TIGER must stay updated and be improved. The goal is to get a survey to a housing unit 100% of the time.

There are many partnerships with other agencies and partners. Census updates

boundaries for most local governments on an annual basis.

The MAF/TIGER modernization is focusing on three important projects. One is to obtain existing files from other governmental entities. Out of the 3,000 counties, about 1,000 of them have GIS files, of them a small number have really good GIS files. Census is evaluating that currently. A second strategy is to have contractors look at commercial sources that are available that can be used without restriction into the public domain. A third alternative is to use imagery where the previous two options are not possible as a means to improve and maintain the spatial data.



K The CUAC minutes will continue in the next issue with reports from USGS, NIMA, NOAA, and the F&WS.

NEW MAPS AND BOOKS

Fred Musto, Yale University

New Maps

Life's Too Short...

Hedberg Maps is a company I admire, not the least because of their trademark slogan "Life's Too Short for Bad Maps." Hedberg has created a nice little niche market with their Professor Pathfinder maps of areas around university campuses. The maps

are attractively produced and very detailed, and usually cover a wide enough area to also be useful as good city maps. The latest addition to the series is *Madison UW & Capital Area*, which covers the University of Wisconsin and the area around the state capital. On the reverse are smaller scale maps of the metro area and of south central Wisconsin. The 10 x 25.5" folded laminated version sells for \$7.95.

Also published in 2002 is the third edition of the map of Princeton. The 27 x 22" paper (not laminated) map goes for \$5.95. Other maps in the series cover Yale, Harvard, MIT, Berkeley, Stanford, University of Michigan, University of Chicago, and the University of Iowa. Besides being useful for visitors to these schools, they're also just fun to look at, and all are worth acquiring.

And I would be remiss if at this time of year I didn't mention Hedberg's new *Baseball Travel Map*, which locates every professional team, both major and minor league, in North America. The 10 x 25" laminated map, priced at \$8.95, includes contact information for all the teams and identifies major baseball attractions throughout the country. It's a nice little reminder, in this time of threatened strikes and team financial problems, of how pervasive baseball has become in our culture.

Jubilee

Anglophiles and those fascinated by the festivities during the Queen's Golden Jubilee will appreciate the latest product from Britain's Ordnance Survey. The Jubilee is being celebrated by the publication of a series of four detailed historical maps featuring the royal residences. They are replicas of 1:2500 OS mapping from the time of the Queen's accession in 1952, and cover Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Sandringham House, and Balmoral Castle. The maps, which measure about 11.5 x 14", are beautifully produced on high-quality paper and come attractively matted. They would make great

gifts or grace the walls of a map collection. More information can be found at the OS web site (<http://www.ordsvy.gov.uk>), which list the maps for £15 each and £50 for the series. They are also available from Map Link for \$89.95.

For those who might travel across the pond to see the Queen's homeland, English Heritage, Britain's historic preservation agency (officially known as the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission) has a handy aid. The English Heritage Visitors' Map 2002-2003 is a colorful item that locates over 400 English Heritage attractions, including all the historic sites in Scotland, Wales, and the Isle of Man. It's only £2.95 on the English Heritage web site where many of their other publications can be seen. (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk>)

A Little Goulash

GiziMap is a smallish Hungarian cartographic publisher that specializes in out-of-the-way places. One of their latest products is the *Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Geographical Map*, a nice 32 x 45" 1:3M-scale map in English, with a legend also in French, German and Russian. Another new addition is a map of *Serbia / Montenegro* at 1:500K and 47 x 32". Both are available for \$12.95 from Map Link or Omni. In 2001 Gizi issued a very good physical map of *Caucasus* at 1:1M, also available from Map Link for \$6.95.

GiziMap also produces maps for other publishers. A recent example is the

Northwest China map from Map Link which covers the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and surrounding areas. The 1:2M map on a 32 x 29" sheet has multilingual legends, and identifies major roads and such things as national parks and museums. It retails for \$9.95. Gizi has also created maps for ITMB, including the 1:250K map of Kosovo that was issued in 2002.

Briefly Noted

If you don't normally get to keep the map supplements to *National Geographic Magazine* in your collection, you may want to consider adding the attractive map of the Inca empire that came with the May 2002 issue. *The Inca, an Empire and Its Ancestors* shows the territory of the Inca on one side of a 32 x 22" sheet, along with three small maps and text illustrating the growth of the Inca empire. On the reverse is a bird's eye view of a recreation of the fabulous city of Machu Picchu. \$8.50 at the NG web site (<http://shop.nationalgeographic.com>)

If your interest in Native Americans extends further up into North America, the North Star company has issued a new (2002) map titled *Navajo and Hopi Nations*. The 1:775K, 18 x 27" two-sided map is available for \$2.95 from Map Link.

The University of Hawaii Press publishes a nice series of "Reference Maps of the Islands of Hawaii." Just out is the 6th edition of their *Map of O'ahu*, at 1:150K. Other maps in the series, which are periodically revised, include those for Kauai, Molokai & Lanai,

Maui, and Hawaii. All are only \$3.95 each. The Press also has issued a *Reference Map of Oceania: The Pacific Islands of Micronesia, Polynesia, and Melanesia*, at \$7.95, and the *Islands of Samoa* for \$3.95. (<http://www.uhpress.hawaii.edu>).

New Books

E*rrikson, Eskimos & Columbus: Medieval European Knowledge of America*. James Robert Enterline. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002. 342 p. \$45 (ISBN: 080186660X). This rather controversial book takes an unusual approach to the question of the sources of geographical information on which pre-Columbian European maps of America were based. Enterline's thesis is that the Eskimos shared their geographical knowledge of America with the Norsemen on Greenland, knowledge which later made its way into medieval European world maps.

As expected in a book from a respected academic press, the work has all the scholarly trappings in argument and documentation, but it also relies largely on questionable interpretations of old maps, many of which are discussed and illustrated in the text. Enterline is also a defender of the authenticity of the infamous Vinland Map, which makes him suspect in many camps. While the book is for believers, its arguments are interesting and well-presented, making it an appropriate addition to most collections. Skeptics may take heart in the highly critical review by Kirsten Seaver (definitely not a believer) in the

May/June 2002 issue of *Mercator's World*, to which Enterline responded in the following issue. But to be fair, read the book first.

Cartographic Treasures of the Newberry Library: The Newberry Library, October 10, 2001 - January 19, 2002. Chicago: The Library, 2001. 104 p. pbk. \$20 (ISBN: 0911028714). This is a catalog of an exhibit mounted in conjunction with the 2001 IMCoS (International Map Collectors Society) Symposium held in October of last year. Designed to highlight the Newberry's wonderful map collection, the nicely produced catalog displays a wide-range of examples from the library's holding. As in many such catalogs, the reproductions of the maps are a little small and hard to see. Most are in black and white, but there is also a section of color illustrations. Each image is accompanied by an interesting descriptive paragraph that puts the map in historical context and is keyed to a reference in a helpful five-page bibliography. A handy, informative, and inexpensive work, useful in all map collections.

Past Time, Past Place: GIS for History. Edited by Anne Kelly Knowles. Redlands, CA: ESRI Press, 2002. 202 p. \$29.95 (ISBN: 1589480325). This collection of case studies demonstrating the application of GIS to history would be helpful to those trying to spread the GIS word to students and faculty in the humanities. The twelve examples cover a wide range of topics and time periods, from "Teaching the Salem Witch Trials," to "Redlining in Phila-

delphia" and "Agricultural History with GIS." The articles, all authored by academics, are lucidly written and easily intelligible to non-GIS types (like myself). Each study explains clearly the GIS concepts and methods utilized, and the many illustrations, mostly in color, are fortunately both large and readable. In short, this is a good introduction to historical GIS, helpful to map librarians, students, and teachers alike.

Tracks in the Sea: Matthew Fontaine Maury and the Mapping of the Oceans. Chester G. Hearn. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2002. \$24.95 (ISBN: 0071368264). One of my fortuitous discoveries soon after I began work in our map collection was a folder marked simple "Maury Charts." The unusual (to me) nautical charts were filled with arrows and odd markings going every which way. I was particularly fascinated by a "Whale Chart" which looked like a computer game board with various grids on the oceans filled with little whale-shaped icons.

The man behind these charts was Matthew Fontaine Maury, the naval officer and oceanographer who, in the mid-19th century, was responsible for the first mapping of the winds and currents of the oceans. This interesting biography covers Maury's long career from midshipman to superintendent of the U.S. Naval Observatory, and his many contributions to the mapping of the seas. While not essential for a map collection, it's useful and entertaining background reading for those who work with, or just appreciate, nautical charts.





MAGERT Executive Board members (and everyone who just wants to participate in the proceedings) assemble before the Executive Board II meeting on the final day of the Atlanta Annual Conference.



Incoming MAGERT Chair
Mary McInroy receives
the official MAGERT
gavel from 2001/02 Chair
Mark Thomas after the
Executive Board II meeting.

K See pages 6 and 7 of this issue for photos from the MAGERT Award ceremony and reception. Look for photos from the MAGERT programs in Atlanta in the next issue of *base line* as well as minutes from the Executive Board II and General Membership meetings and the remainder of the report from the CUAC meeting.

