



**GEOSCIENCE  
INFORMATION  
SOCIETY**

# newsletter

Number 209, August 2004

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## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by Lura Joseph

In some ways, it seems like summer has not even begun and we have had less than 5 days of 90 degree weather here in central Illinois and it is already mid-July. In other ways, it seems that time is flying by and the end of summer will be here far too soon.

The Proceedings are progressing. All 14 topical papers have been received, plus one paper related to a poster. The Proceedings have been edited, and are in the final proof-reading stage. I plan to send all of the authors a camera-ready copy within the next few weeks, so that they can take one last, close look at the result before I send the product to the publications manager. It has been an interesting experience!

I hope you are all planning to attend the annual meeting in Denver, and that you are looking forward to it as much as I am. I have not yet put together an agenda for the Business Meeting. If you have thoughts regarding issues that should be on the agenda, please let me know. One item that will definitely be included for discussion is the recommendation to raise dues (see the last Newsletter for details). We will continue the procedure, begun last year, of publishing the annual reports in the October Newsletter, rather than including them as a part of the Business Meeting. Chairs, representatives, and members should contact me well in advance of the meeting if they have action items for consideration at the Business Meeting. News items and meeting announcements will be appropriate subjects for "New Business".

Annual Reports: All committee chairs, representatives, and officers - the annual report deadline is September 19. Please submit your report to the GSIS Newsletter, and send a copy to me.

I hope to see you in Denver!

## VICE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

by Linda Musser

The planning for the Denver meeting is nearly complete. In this issue of the Newsletter is the *tentative* schedule and room assignments. A web page with current meeting scheduling information will shortly appear on the GSIS website. Registration, lodging and other related information is available at the GSA meeting web site at <http://www.geosociety.org/meetings/2004/>

See you in Denver!

## Annual Meeting Notes

The new E-Resources Forum, which replaces the old GeoRef Forum, will to be held Sunday, November 7, from 3 to 5 pm. We are lining up a stellar cast, so hold that time for the new, improved E-Resources Forum!

The Preservation Forum (not new, not improved, but still exciting) will be held Tuesday, November 9, from 3.30 to 5.30 pm. We are highlighting some really cool projects. Come tell us about your experiences!

– Diane Baclawski

## Committee Budget Requests/Changes Are Due

Committee Chairs: Please submit any budget requests and/or changes for the 2005 fiscal year to the treasurer, Jane Ingalls ([jingalls@stanford.edu](mailto:jingalls@stanford.edu)) by September 30, 2004. They can then be included in the draft budget, to be presented at the November annual meeting.

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GSIS members are encouraged to contribute materials for publication. Material for the October, 2004 issue should be received no later than September 24, 2004. If possible, please send materials by e-mail to [cjm@thurston.com](mailto:cjm@thurston.com)

**GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY**  
**2004 Annual Meeting, Denver, Colorado—Tentative Schedule**

**Saturday, November 6**

7:00 - 9:00 p.m. GSA Presidential Address and Awards Ceremony: Hyatt Regency, Grand Ballroom

**Sunday, November 7**

9:00 - Noon GSIS Executive Board Meeting: Hyatt Regency

1:30 - 5:30 p.m. GSIS Poster sessions: Colorado Convention Center

3:00 - 5:00 p.m. GSIS E-Resources Forum: Hyatt Regency

5:30 - 7:30 p.m. Exhibits Opening and Welcoming Party: Exhibit Halls A and B Colorado Convention Center

**Monday, November 8**

8:00 - Noon CHRONOS I (Topical session on Geoinformatics): Ballroom 4 Colorado Convention Center

Noon - 1:30 p.m. GSIS Luncheon and Awards

1:30 - 5:30 p.m. CHRONOS II (Topical session on Geoinformatics): Ballroom 4 Colorado Convention Center

3:30 - 5:30 p.m. Preservation Forum: Hyatt Regency

5:00 - ? Alumni receptions

**Tuesday, November 9**

8:00 - Noon Geoinformatics (Pardee session): Ballroom 2+3 Colorado Convention Center

10:00 - Noon GSIS Collection Development Forum: Hyatt Regency

2:30 - 5:30 p.m. GSIS Business Meeting: Hyatt Regency

6:00 - 9:00 p.m. GSIS reception and silent auction: Hyatt Regency

**Wednesday, November 10**

8:00 - 10:00 a.m. GSIS technical papers session: Room 605 Colorado Convention Center

10:00 - Noon *Open time at the Exhibit Hall*

1:30 - 3:30 p.m. GSIS Professional Issues Forum: Hyatt Regency

3:30 - 5:30 p.m. GSIS Executive Board meeting

**Thursday, November 11**

Field trip to the National Center for Atmospheric Research's Mesa lab. Hike the Weather Trail and explore the Flatirons (<http://www.eo.ucar.edu/visit/>). In the afternoon, we'll visit the Celestial Seasonings factory before returning to Denver.

**Other programs of interest:**

T94. Geoinformatics and Geological Sciences: The Next Step (Posters) - Sunday, 1:30-5:30

T112. Geologic Time and CHRONOS: Databases, Tools, Outreach, Education, and the Geoinformatics Revolution (Posters) Sunday, 1:30-5:30

T141 Building a Digital Library that Supports Diversity: Goals, Lessons-learned, and Future Directions (Posters) Tuesday, 1:30-5:30

**GSIS POSTER SESSION ABSTRACTS**

**Sunday, November 7, 1:30 - 5:30 p.m., Colorado Convention Center**

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE MATERIALS AVAILABLE ON THE KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S WEBSITE: WHERE WE ARE AND WHERE WE ARE HEADED  
**SORENSEN, Janice H.**, Kansas Geological Survey, 1930 Constant Avenue, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66047-3726, [sorensen@kgs.ku.edu](mailto:sorensen@kgs.ku.edu) and **ADKINS-HELJE-SON, Dana**, Kansas Geological Survey, Univ of Kansas, 1930 Constant Avenue, Lawrence, KS 66047-3726

Making geologic studies and select archive collections available on the Internet has been a goal at the Kansas Geological Survey for over ten years. Two projects, scanning out-of-print county geologic studies from the library collec-

tion and measured stratigraphic sections from the archives, are underway. At present, 19 geologic reports covering 25 counties are available on the KGS website. Four reports covering 6 counties are in preparation. Nine reports covering 12 counties still need to be scanned. Over-sized sheets included with the reports (i.e. geologic maps) initially not included are now being attached as PDF files. Some photographs from the original publications may be re-photographed. However, this will depend on the location of the original photograph. The second project involves the KGS collection of measured stratigraphic sections. The measured sections are original documents. They are mostly hand written and

the sections are hand drawn. They are arranged by county and date mostly from 1930's through the 1950's. They represent the field work of the Survey's most prominent geologists. Converting the sections into electronic files requires typing the text and redrawing the section using PhotoShop. PDF and TIF files that show the original are attached to the record for any questions regarding interpretation of the information. Presently, measured sections for 18 counties are available. Future projects include scanning the KGS collection of aerial photographs and underground mine maps.

#### THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, SIERRA CLUB, AND THE BLM: POLITICAL ADVOCACY LITERATURE AND THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM

**KAWULA, John D.**, Rasmuson Library, Univ of Alaska, P.O. Box 756817, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775, ffjdk@uaf.edu.

The literature of environmental organizations and other political advocacy groups often contains significant geoscience content. As this literature includes a political motive seeking to influence public opinion, legislation, or administrative policies, it sometimes mirrors and augments literature emanating from government agencies. Even if these connections are not strong or deep, it is helpful that geoscience researchers and librarians have awareness of the potential relevancy political advocacy literature has for their professions. Literature pertaining to the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) illustrates this connection. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) literature regarding the NLCS was compared to similar literature from the Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, and a coalition of environmental organizations supporting the NLCS as well as the published secondary literature from all sources. To some extent, these sources are repetitions of each other. Even so, each has a unique angle, interpretation, and style of presentation. It is suggested that the library and other informational fields pay more attention to factually oriented political advocacy literature.

#### REACHING OUT TO ACADEMICS AND GRADUATE STUDENTS: COLD CALLS AND INCENTIVES AT THE SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

**BUTROS, Amy**, Library, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Dept. 0219, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0219, abutros@ucsd.edu.

Over the past few years the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) Library has experienced a drop in the library gate count, in-person visits, reference queries, and attendance at library classes. Since the librarians were convinced that there was still a need, a program was put in place to reach out to faculty and researchers (academics) by making phone calls to their offices, "cold calling". To add to the graduate students' attendance at library orientation classes, incentives in the form of \$10 gift certificates to the coffee & snack bar adjacent to the library were offered. The new instruction & outreach librarian believed in the benefits of one-on-one instruction, so individualized consultations were

offered to the graduate students with the "bribe" of a \$20 gift certificate to the coffee bar for attending. The goal of the "cold calling" program was to contact each academic, department by department, to ascertain if their informational needs were being met and if they were informed about the latest databases and electronic resources the library offered in their subject disciplines and for their specific areas of research. Several phone conversations with the faculty and researchers resulted in immediate questions and resolution of their access or searching problems on the spot. Also, individual consultations with the academics were scheduled and held in their offices to assist them with database searching, loading of specialized software, online requesting of documents, access to electronic journals, and bibliographic software program use (EndNote). Reports on librarian time spent re-searching the academics before cold calling, preparation for the consultations and classes, and the amount of positive feedback from the academics and students branded this new program as a success. Revision of the program goals and plan a year after implementation, to streamline the workflow, turned this new venture into a routine service of the SIO Library.

#### MODELING DISCIPLINE-SPECIFIC GEOLOGICAL CONCEPTS WITH THE W3C XML SCHEMA

**BABAIE, Hassan**, Department of Geology, Georgia State Univ, Atlanta, GA 30303, geohab@panther.gsu.edu and **BABAEI, Abbed**, Biological, Geological and Environmental Sciences, Cleveland State Univ, E. 24th at Euclid Ave, Cleveland, OH 44115

Interchange and storage of geological data require translating geological concepts and non-standard data structures into structured, domain-specific markup languages. Domain (discipline) concepts, such as plate, fault, or earthquake, modeled and designed with UML, can be mapped into the elements of the XML Schema to compose discipline-specific markup languages which could be shared across the field. These languages require geologists to assign precise definition, meaning, syntax, data structure, and type to concepts within each discipline. The languages minimize the loss of information in transit from one source to another, and allow efficient sharing, storage, and management of geological information. The XML Schema can be mapped into a relational database schema, allowing a one-to-one correspondence between the data storage and the markup language. Developing efficient, discipline-specific, modular, and re-usable components, based on the XML Schema's namespace and the principles of object-oriented design, reduces redundancy, increases efficiency, scalability, and extensibility, and simplifies the maintenance and future extension of the XML code and database schema. Applying the best practices of XML Schema composition and reuse, we present a UML conceptual model and markup language for the main concepts of plate tectonics knowledge base (TectML) and related concepts of orogeny, fault, deformation, rock, and earthquake.

## THE MEDICINAL USES OF MINERALS, ROCKS, AND FOSSILS

**LIMPITLAW, Ulli G.**, Earth Sciences, Univ of Northern Colorado, Box 100, Greeley, CO 80639, diamspir@aol.com.

The uses of fossils, minerals, and rocks for healing date back thousands of years. Peoples all over the world have applied these geologic materials in various forms to soothe and cure. While modern day America uses a few common minerals such as clay and calcite for medical purposes, other countries manufacture tons of pharmaceuticals with a multitude of minerals and fossils. Various traditional and non-traditional medical disciplines take advantage of these earth materials. Research as to what their healing effects might be is rather scarce. Over eighty minerals and mineraloids were documented for medicinal purposes past and present. The clay minerals lead the list, followed by quartz, amber, hematite, pearl, and malachite. Over eighty illnesses and maladies have been treated with these earth materials. Minerals were, and still are being used for a wide range of ailments such as malachite and clay for infections, clays and pearls for gastrointestinal problems, and amber (succinite) for alcoholism and to strengthen the immune system. Some minerals are clearly therapeutic while the healing reported from others may be due to the placebo effect. Color, such as red minerals being used to treat blood ailments, the value and beauty of a gem, and the shape have all played a big role in placebo related results. The purported anti-microbial properties of malachite were documented in a preliminary study with *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Most commonly, the minerals were directly applied to the body, consumed as tea produced by soaking them in water, or taken internally in the form of powder. Many other forms of application exist. The geographic distribution of uses of medicinal fossils and minerals is world wide, with the exception of polar regions.

### **GSIS TECHNICAL PAPERS SESSION ABSTRACTS Wednesday, November 10, 8:00 – 10:00 a.m., Room 605 Colorado Convention Center**

#### ACCESSING GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

**ZELLMER, Linda R.**, Geology Library, Indiana Univ, Geology Building, Room 601, 1001 East Tenth Street, Bloomington, IN 47401, lzellmer@indiana.edu.

Modern geoscience information comes in many forms: a CD-ROM or DVD with digital data or documents on one or more topics, a publication, map or data on a web site, or a print publication. As government agencies move to economize, electronic publications are becoming more common than print publications. As a result, locating this information is becoming increasingly more difficult. Depending on format, some geoscience information is still not available in online catalogs. When records are available, they may not provide an adequate description of an item to allow users to determine whether an item contains the information they

need. Finally, web search engines may not be able to locate information because of the way that information is presented on agency web sites.

This study examined access to geoscience information from federal and state agencies, including both print and digital products. Among the questions asked were: whether online catalogs and cataloging records provide enough information to allow users to find needed information, whether standard Internet search engines can locate data, publications and maps on agency web sites, whether bibliographic information on agency web sites can be searched with Internet search engines, whether the digital information can be located using publication databases, such as GeoRef and the National Geologic Map Index. All of these factors must be considered when providing reference service, instructing library users and developing library collections. Finally, suggestions on how government agencies and libraries might remedy these problems are provided.

#### SEARCHING FOR CURRENT GEOSCIENCE LITERATURE

**SCOTT, Mary W.**, Geology Library, The Ohio State Univ, 180 Orton Hall, 155 S. Oval Dr, Columbus, OH 43210, scott.36@osu.edu.

Keeping up with the literature, conducting comprehensive geoscience literature searches, and efficiently finding the most relevant literature in today's changing world of publications and accessibility is challenging. How well do the geoscience information tools meet this challenge? A comparison study of four tools (two geoscience databases, one science database, and one Internet search engine) looked at the geographic coverage, subject content, source material indexed, formats included, and currency of each of the tools. The results of the study provide data for selection of appropriate information tools and improvement of the traditional tools. The databases included in the study were GeoRef, produced by the American Geological Institute; GEOBASE, produced by Elsevier; Science Citation Index Expanded, produced by the Institute for Scientific Information; and Scirus, a comprehensive science-specific Internet search engine.

#### A CENTURY OF GEOLOGY LIBRARY USE: GATHERING EVIDENCE FROM THE STACKS

**FISH, Elizabeth A.**, Geology Library, Columbia Univ, 601 Schermerhorn, 1190 Amsterdam Ave, New York, NY 10027, ef109@columbia.edu.

In the interest of planning for the long term disposition of the Geology library collection at Columbia University a usage study and inventory was designed in 2001. Criteria for retention were established following a pilot study which focused on materials in the field of petrology. Data collection for the entire library was implemented from 2002 to 2004. This paper will present some of the trends and patterns of collection use over the past century.

PREPARING GEOLOGY UNDERGRADUATES FOR THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE: BIBLIOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTION AND INFORMATION LITERACY AS CORE ELEMENTS IN A TECHNICAL WRITING CLASS  
**LARSEN, Suzanne T.**, Jerry Crail Johnson Earth Sciences and Map Library, Univ of Colorado, Boulder, 184 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309, Suzanne.Larsen@colorado.edu.

In the mid 1990's the University of Colorado Department of Geological Sciences realized that the required upper division writing class was not meeting the needs of their students. They determined that a technical writing class focusing on the geosciences was needed. Dr. Mary Kraus was the leading proponent of this and enlisted the Head of the Earth Sciences Library to help design and co-teach the class with her. The class, Writing in the Geosciences, is required for an undergraduate geology degree. While the class has changed through the years with several different Geological Sciences faculty co-teaching, the information literacy component, focusing on research strategies, critical thinking regarding the validity of information retrieved, and knowledge of bibliographic databases, has remained a mainstay. The current faculty member teaching the class, Dr. Henrietta Laustsen, has done so for several years and works closely with the librarian organizing the syllabus and designing assignments, taking into account comments from previous class members on course evaluations. Building a resume, as a writing assignment, is also a part of the class and is taught by the librarian.

THE COLD REGIONS BIBLIOGRAPHY PROJECT: GEOSCIENCE TO TOURISM AND EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN

**TAHIRKHELI, Sharon** and **EITLER, MaryAnn**, American Geological Institute, Alexandria, VA 22302-7563, snt@agiweb.org

In 2000, the American Geological Institute began to migrate the Cold Regions Bibliography Project from its previous home at the Library of Congress to the American Geological Institute. The Project produces two bibliographies, the Antarctic Bibliography and the Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology. These two bibliographies have covered the literature of the cold regions of the world since 1951 and include a wider range of materials for inclusion than the coverage of GeoRef, which is produced by AGI and is the premier geoscience abstracting and indexing database.

By the end of 2004, AGI will be concluding 4 ½ years of the compilation and has undertaken to keep the bibliographies up-to-date and as complete as possible. Government and Russian publications have traditionally comprised a significant portion of the coverage of the bibliographies. In 2000, the staff at AGI was covering approximately 40% of the journals and government publications needed for the project. The evolution of the selection process to include biology, chemistry, oceanography, meteorology and even tourism has included wider contacts with international organizations and an increase in the number of libraries and collaborators

that AGI works with to obtain information. In addition to attempting to provide comprehensive coverage for the bibliographies, AGI has continued to add enhancements to the databases to make them as useful and as accessible as possible to diverse research communities.

THE STATUS OF REGIONAL GEOSCIENCE LITERATURE PUBLISHED OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA  
**NOGA, Michael Mark**, Science Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 14S-134, 77 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307, mnoga@mit.edu.

Geoscience has a rich literature published by long-established societies of various sizes, geological surveys and institutes, universities, and commercial publishers. Twenty years ago, libraries collected this literature through subscriptions, government depositories, and gift and exchange programs. Indexes, browsing in libraries, and the invisible college were gates to this literature. This situation has changed considerably. Now much of the literature is available in digital formats and through the Internet. Journal exchange programs are greatly reduced. Indexes have moved online. Geoscience information seekers can get many full-text articles from electronic journals or authors by e-mail. The removal of geographic barriers to geoscience information retrieval creates challenges as well as opportunities. A Google™ search can yield several hits on a subject, but the key works may not appear in the top results. Complete access to most commercial and society publications and the large subject databases is not free, and access must be acquired under license or one-time access must be purchased with a credit card. Publications that are not fully available on the Web may get less attention from researchers and students.

Many geoscience libraries are still cancelling journals. A 1998 study examined whether North American libraries were reducing the availability of foreign regional geoscience journals because they had to maintain current collections of the major international journals. The results showed a steady cancellation in the number of foreign geoscience serials in North American libraries. This study re-examines the availability of non-North American regional geoscience literature. It investigates five questions: Has the production of foreign regional literature been reduced; is the literature getting indexed; are libraries still collecting the regional literature; is the regional literature available on the Web; and is the foreign regional literature getting cited? The results indicate to some extent whether the diverse regional geoscience literature is being swamped by the large international journals.

THE ALLIANCE FOR EARTH SCIENCES, ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA LIBRARY PROGRAM

**MUSSER, Linda R.**, Fletcher L. Byrom Earth & Mineral Sciences Library, Pennsylvania State Univ, 105 Deike Building, University Park, PA 16802, Lrm4@psu.edu.

The Alliance for Earth Sciences, Engineering and Development in Africa (AESEDA) is an international initiative of The Pennsylvania State University College of Earth and

Mineral Sciences. The mission of the Alliance is to develop human resources, promote economic vitality, enable stewardship of geo-resources, and build sustainable livelihoods in Africa via the integration of physical science, engineering, and social sciences cooperatively with the Pennsylvania State University, African universities, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. As part of its mission, the Alli-

ance is developing a library/information resources component to promote collaboration among partner institutions in the development of and improved access to library and information resources related to geo-resources management and sustainable livelihoods in Africa. This paper will describe the program and its goals for the future.

<b>GEOSCIENCE INFORMATION SOCIETY Budget 2004. Mid-Year Report (7/1/04)</b>					
<b>by Jane Ingalls</b>					
	<b>Income Budgeted</b>	<b>Income Actual</b>	<b>Expense Budgeted</b>	<b>Expense Actual</b>	
<b>EXECUTIVE BOARD</b>					
President			\$150.00	\$14.10	
Vice-President			\$100.00		
Past-President			\$25.00		
Secretary			\$200.00	\$50.60	
Treasurer			\$100.00		
Teleconferences			\$0.00		
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>\$575.00</b>	<b>\$64.70</b>	
<b>MEETINGS</b>					
2004 Meeting	\$0.00		\$3,500.00		
2004 Exhibit	\$0.00		\$500.00		
2004 Meeting Fieldtrip	\$800.00		\$800.00		
2003 Meeting	\$1,000.00		\$500.00		
2003 Meeting: fieldtrip	\$0.00		\$0.00		
Sponsored reception (Elsevier)		\$1,075.51			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,800.00</b>	<b>\$1,075.51</b>	<b>\$5,300.00</b>		
<b>DUES</b>					
Institutional	\$1,800.00	\$1,575.00			
Personal	\$5,600.00	\$4,800.00			
Sustaining	\$30.00	\$500.00			
Retired	\$200.00	\$150.00			
Student	\$150.00	\$15.00			
Pooled Sponsorship	\$300.00	\$195.00	\$300.00		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$8,080.00</b>	<b>\$7,235.00</b>			
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>					
Publications Manager			\$800.00		
Directory of Geoscience Libraries	\$80.00				
Mailing labels	\$200.00				
Membership directory				\$1,025.00	
Newsletter: printing			\$3,000.00	\$1,124.52	
Newsletter: mailing			\$900.00	\$267.44	
Newsletter: subscriptions	\$600.00	\$540.00			

Newsletter: back issues					
Newsletter: cancellation refunds			\$80.00		
Proceedings, v.34 (2003)	\$1,400.00		\$1,650.00	\$1,400.00	
Proceedings, v.33 (2002)	\$300.00				
Proceedings, v.32 (2001)	\$300.00				
Proceedings, v.31 (2000)	\$180.00	\$50.00			
Proceedings, v.30 (1999)	\$90.00				
Proceedings, prior volumes	\$90.00				
Index	\$15.00				
GEOINFO V Proceedings	\$0.00				
GEOINFO VI Proceedings	\$0.00				
Reprints					
Royalties					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$3,255.00</b>	<b>\$590.00</b>	<b>\$6,430.00</b>	<b>\$3,816.96</b>	
<b>REPRESENTATIVES/APPOINTEES</b>					
AGI Member Council rep			\$25.00		
AGI Gov't Affairs Program rep			\$25.00		
CUAC (2 reps @ \$200 each)			\$400.00		
Publicity Officer			\$50.00		
Auditor			\$25.00		
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>\$525.00</b>		
<b>COMMITTEES</b>					
Archives			\$50.00		
Best Paper			\$25.00	\$20.13	
Best Reference Work			\$25.00	\$20.12	
Best Guidebook			\$25.00	\$20.13	
Collection Development			\$25.00		
Digital Data			\$25.00		
GeoRef Users Group			\$25.00		
Guidebook Standards			\$50.00		
International Initiatives			\$100.00		
Membership			\$100.00	\$22.20	
Membership brochure					
Nominating			\$200.00		
Preservation			\$100.00		
Union List of Field Trip Guidebooks			\$25.00		
Website Advisory			\$25.00		
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>\$800.00</b>	<b>\$82.58</b>	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
AGI member society dues			\$425.00	\$372.00	
GAP contribution			\$400.00		
GIS International Fellow	\$600.00		\$0.00		
Ansari Award			\$500.00		



Gifts (unrestricted)	\$250.00	\$154.00			
Gifts- Professional Develop Fund	\$200.00	\$115.00	\$200.00		
Bank charges			\$50.00	\$6.00	
Debit for deposit of insufficient funds				\$40.00	
Interest	\$200.00	\$321.66			
Souvenirs					
Refunds		\$170.00			
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,250.00</b>	<b>\$760.66</b>	<b>\$1,575.00</b>	<b>\$418.00</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,385.00</b>	<b>\$9,661.17</b>	<b>\$15,205.00</b>	<b>\$4,382.24</b>	
<b>Bank Balances</b>					
<b>Checking</b>	<b>01Jan04</b>	<b>03May04</b>		<b>01Jul04</b>	
Union Bank of California	\$5,969.73			\$10,930.63	
<b>Savings</b>					
Union Bank of California	\$2,610.38			\$2,613.69	
National City Bank: Ansari CD	\$2,636.66	\$2,680.60			
National City Bank: Ansari CD	\$4,297.80	\$4,358.62			
Stanford Federal Credit Union: Ansari CD				\$7,000.00	
Bank of America: Ansari Savings	\$788.75	\$789.28			
SFCU: Ansari Savings				\$828.50	
National City Bank: CDs	\$11,590.57	\$11,803.63			
SFCU: CD				\$11,800.00	
<b>Total balance</b>	<b>\$27,893.89</b>			<b>\$33,173.82</b>	

#### NEW MEMBERS

(So far this year, GSIS has welcomed ten new members. – *Jim O'Donnell, GSIS Secretary*)

##### Amy Butros

Scripps Institution of Oceanography  
Assistant Directory, SIO Library  
Scripps Inst. of Oceanography, 0219  
University of California, San Diego  
La Jolla, CA 92093-0219  
Phone: 858-822-3074  
Fax: 858-534-5269  
Email: [abutros@ucsd.edu](mailto:abutros@ucsd.edu)  
Web: [siolibrary.ucsd.edu](http://siolibrary.ucsd.edu)  
Interests: Geoscience, geophysics, geology -- library information related

##### Anne Chatellier

Librarian  
Bibliothèque Sciences de la terre-Recherche  
Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris 6  
Université Denis Diderot, Paris 7  
BIUSJ

##### Boite 131

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FRANCE  
Phone: 33 1 44 27 52 83  
Fax: 33 1 44 27 39 45  
Email : [anne.chatellier@bius.jussieu.fr](mailto:anne.chatellier@bius.jussieu.fr)  
Home address :  
6 Villa de la Saulaie  
75 020 Paris  
Home phone : 33 1 40 09 24 42

##### Charlene Gendill

Librarian  
Newmont Mining Corp.  
10101 East Dry Creek Rd.  
Englewood, CO 80112  
Phone: 303-708-4176

Fax: 303-708-4176  
Email [charlene.gendill@newmont.com](mailto:charlene.gendill@newmont.com)  
Interests: GeoRef, digital resources and management

**Howard Harper**

Executive Director, SEPM Society for Sedimentary Geology  
SEPM  
6128 E. 38th St. Ste 308  
Tulsa, OK 74135-5814  
Phone: 800-865-9765  
Fax: 918-621-1685  
Email: [hharper@sepm.org](mailto:hharper@sepm.org)  
Web: [www.sepm.org](http://www.sepm.org)  
Interests: publication and access

**Lesley Johnson**

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**James D. Neeley**

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**Cynthia L. Prosser**

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University of Georgia  
Reserve Desk Supervisor  
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**Tarek Slama**

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Interests: Geology, GIS, Expert Systems, Artificial Neural Networks

**Cenk Temizel**

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Graduate Assistant  
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1251 W. 25th St.  
Los Angeles, CA 90007  
Home Phone: 323-737-2142  
Interests: enhanced oil recovery, simulation, geology

**Eleanor S. Uhlinger**

Marine Biological Laboratory/Woods Hole Oceanographic  
Institution  
Associate Library Director  
MBLWHOI Library  
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Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Phone: 508-289-7665  
Fax: 508-530-6902  
Email: [euhringer@mbi.edu](mailto:euhringer@mbi.edu)  
Web: <http://www.mblwhoilibrary.org>  
Home Address:  
PO Box 283  
Woods Hole, MA 02543  
Home Phone: 508-360-8351

**Member notes:**

Claudine Kleb, Librarian at Bibliotheque Interuniversitaire Jussieu is retiring. Anne Chatellier (see above) is taking her place.

## USGS COALITION—SUMMARY AND REPORT OF ACTIVITIES, JULY 2004

by Lisa Dunn

In 2003 the USGS Coalition was proposed as: “an alliance of organizations united by a commitment to the continued vitality of the unique combination of biological, geological, hydrological and mapping programs of the U.S. Geological Survey....The coalition supports increased federal investment in USGS programs that underpin responsible natural resource stewardship, improve resilience to natural and human-induced hazards, and contribute to the long-term health, security and prosperity of the nation.”

The Geoscience Information Society became a charter member of the newly formed USGS Coalition in March 2003. The USGS Coalition began with 37 charter members and held its first meeting in Washington DC in July. The Coalition website is <http://www.usgscoalition.org>.

The immediate goal of the Coalition in 2003 was to demonstrate the breadth of the USGS’ constituency and coordinate action to make the case for an improved USGS budget for FY 2005. The Coalition prepared position papers, disseminated legislative and budget information and action items to its member representatives and to government policy makers, and held meetings with members of the Executive Branch, Congress, and the USGS.

### Highlights:

Tom Weimer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water and Science, met with Coalition members in October 2003. Weimer congratulated the Coalition on organizing a broad constituency that should be a more effective lobby than the separate organizations. He indicated that the role of the USGS in Interior was to look first at the needs of its sister bureaus and then externally to its national needs. From a budgetary standpoint, DOI is facing difficult financial problems related to the BIA litigation; the department’s second priority is the National Park Service’s maintenance backlog. Given this, expansion of the USGS is probably not a competitive issue. Weimer stated that the USGS is one of the least known and understood government science agencies, which has created problems and will continue to be a challenge. He suggested that the Survey turn attention to activities including providing services to address reimbursable programs (cost recovery) such as providing geospatial data for homeland security, and in its role as an information agency emphasizing web-based and real-time products.

Coalition members met with Office of Management and Budget staff. Recommendations included that the Coalition work with the USGS on its priorities. Priority statements do not connect basic research activities, monitoring work, and coordination with other agencies in a readily-understandable manner.

USGS Director Chip Groat, in a meeting with Coalition members, noted that the White House Office of Science and Technology (OSTP) Associate Director for Science Kathy Olsen had “discovered” the USGS and become an advocate for water to become a top-level science and technology initiative for the FY 2006 budget request. The Coalition was asked for input on the USGS’ 2006 initiatives and told that it would be helpful to have a consensus from the group on what the external community wants to see prioritized. The administration’s plan for global and domestic observation is supposed to include both remote sensing and in situ measurements, a particular strength of the USGS. Groat recommended that the Coalition look at working with OMB as its first priority, then the Interior and Congress.

The Coalition composed a letter to the White House, USGS and NASA on support for the Landsat 7 program and the need for continuing availability of this data.

Coalition members coordinated with the USGS on celebration and recognition of the 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the USGS.

The Coalition testified before the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies in April 2004, urging Congress to increase the USGS budget for FY 2005. In June 2004 Coalition members met with Carly Burzyk, Chief Budget Officer for the USGS. She said that the USGS has gained ground in its relations with the White House and OMB. Although the FY 2006 budget doesn’t look encouraging, the USGS is considering a grand initiative in either hazards or water availability to showcase the work of the Survey for FY 2007. Landsat 7 remained an issue—the equipment is malfunctioning and the program funding is drying up.

The Coalition may ask for funds from member organizations to support lobbying activities in 2005. So far seven organizations have contributed or plan to contribute to amounts ranging in the hundreds of dollars. GSIS should consider contributing in the \$100-200 range.

## UPDATES ON GEOSCIENCE WORLD *(reprinted with permission)*

12 July, 2004. Alexandria, VA -- GeoScienceWorld (GSW), a cooperative of top-ranked geoscience societies, announced the appointment of Donald F. "Don" Hemenway as Executive Director of the not-for-profit organization, and also announced the selection of Stanford University's HighWire Press to build its new online portal.

Mr. Hemenway, formerly Electronic Media Manager at the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will take over the lead on this important initiative in August. Don brings to GSW more than 22 years of management experience in online and print publishing. "We were pleased to be able to recruit an Executive Director with a strong background in electronic publishing and an academic background in geology," said Edmund Nickless, Executive Secretary of the Geological Society of London, a GSW Board member. "We are confident that under his leadership, GeoScienceWorld will meet the goals established by the founding societies."

Slated to be the most comprehensive online resource for journals in the earth sciences, the GeoScienceWorld portal is being developed and hosted by Stanford University's pre-eminent electronic journals service, HighWire Press. The initial GeoScienceWorld collection will incorporate titles from 22 leading societies and institutes from six countries, including the seven founding organizations: American Association of Petroleum Geologists, American Geological Institute, Geological Society of America, Geological Society of London, Mineralogical Society of America, Society for Sedimentary Geology, and Society of Exploration Geophysicists. The full journal list is available at: <http://www.geoscienceworld.org>

"We are very pleased to be working with GeoScience World. This is a project with enormous potential," commented John Sack, Director of Stanford's HighWire Press. He also noted that HighWire staff and Mr. Hemenway had undertaken successful collaborations in the past. "We are also very pleased to continue to work with Don Hemenway. HighWire has been working closely with Don since his first days at Science Magazine."

The new portal, providing broad coverage across the geosciences, will launch in early 2005 with an initial 31 journals (with more titles being added at regular intervals over time), some of which have never been available electronically before. The GSW business model is designed to enable earth sciences publishers of any size to become part of the online digital publishing community, through their participation in GeoScienceWorld.

"We have been working together on this plan for several years, and we are thrilled at the wide support and commitment of non-profit society publishers to this initiative," said Howard Harper, Executive Director of the Society for Sedimentary Geology, a GSW Board member and Secretary. "GSW is a historic effort in bringing so many societies together to produce this non-commercial literature product geared towards facilitating research and education."

The full text, peer-reviewed, interlinked articles on GeoScienceWorld will be completely integrated with GeoRef, the premier abstracting and indexing database in the field of earth sciences. The portal will support work in both basic and applied research, as well as education in the geosciences, and will be available by subscription following an initial free trial period. Charter subscription rates for organizations of all sizes will be available this summer.

### **About GeoScienceWorld**

GSW is a not-for-profit corporation formed by a group of geoscientific organizations in 2004 with the sole purpose of making geoscience research and information easily available to the scientific community and the public in an online digital format which facilitates education and future research. GSW represents an unprecedented collaboration of membership organizations in the geosciences. The founding members are American Association of Petroleum Geologists, American Geological Institute, Geological Society of America, Geological Society of London, Mineralogical Society of America, Society for Sedimentary Geology, and Society of Exploration Geophysicists.

GSW's initial online service, the GSW Millennium Collection, will include peer-reviewed articles and other materials from about 30 high impact journals in a broad range of geoscience areas all interlinked and completely integrated with GeoRef. The digital collection will be updated continuously with the most current journal issues and for most journals will contain content starting at Year 2000. A Literature Archive will enhance the Millennium Collection. [www.geoscienceworld.org](http://www.geoscienceworld.org) <http://www.geoscienceworld.org>

### **About HighWire Press**

HighWire Press is a division of the Stanford University Libraries, producing the online versions of high-impact, peer-reviewed journals and other scholarly content. Recipient of the 2003 ALPSP Award for "Service to Not-for-Profit Publishing", HighWire partners with influential societies, university presses and other scholarly publishers to create a collection of the finest, fully searchable research and clinical literature online.

Together, these partners produce nearly half of the 200 most-frequently-cited journals publishing in science, as well as a growing list of humanities and social science journals. HighWire Press hosts the largest repository of free full-text life science articles in the world, with more than 740,000 free, full-text articles online. Since 1995, with the launch of the Journal of Biological Chemistry (JBC), to the continuous online production of hundreds of prestigious journals, such as PNAS, Science Online, and the New England Journal of Medicine, HighWire has established an outstanding reputation for helping to disseminate primary scientific information on the Web. For further information, go to [www.highwire.org](http://www.highwire.org) or, for readers outside the U.S: <http://intl.highwire.org>

## OPEN LETTER FROM CUAC

Dear Colleagues within the map library community:

At the meeting of the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC), May 6th and 7<sup>th</sup>, 2004 members of the council decided that the time was ripe to reiterate the purpose, vision, goals, and organization of CUAC to the community it serves. In part, this decision was precipitated by an item that appeared in the February 2004 issue of *base line*. David Allen, a member of the executive board of MAGERT, brought forth a resolution that asked its representatives on CUAC to make certain that CUAC is engaged in discussing matters of mutual concern to map librarians. We are addressing this perceived need by means of this cover letter which will act as a forward to the 2004 minutes. This letter will serve as a preface to the minutes and will be published with them in the various publications of our member organizations. It is our hope that introducing CUAC this way will encourage your future involvement and participation in the matters on which CUAC focuses its attention. Rather than reinvent the wheel we have taken the following text from the CUAC Manual as it has been written by Linda Newman in 1992 and revised by Donna Koepp in 2001. Slight modifications have been made to the text.

The Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC) is an organization made up of twelve representatives from six national and regional library organizations dedicated to cartographic interests: The Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) and the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) of the American Library Association; the Geoscience Information Society (GSIS); the Geography and Map Section of the Special Libraries Association (SLA); the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS); and the Western Association of Map Libraries

(WAML). CUAC and the various organizations it represents work on behalf of public, academic, and special libraries as well as the commercial interests represented by the membership.

CUAC was formed to provide a unified effort to enhance the distribution and knowledge of the cartographic products of U.S. government agencies. The unique nature of cartographic materials requires special attention. CUAC endeavors to improve public access to these materials through a more thorough understanding of agency products and publishing policies and to heighten awareness by agencies of the value of their cartographic products to the public. CUAC encourages agencies to include their published cartographic materials in the Federal Depository Library Program and to provide specific indexes and acquisition tools for public use.

CUAC functions in an advocacy capacity as liaison between the U.S. agencies producing cartographic products and CUAC's constituency. CUAC's representatives meet in the Washington, D.C. area annually with most of these agencies. Each representative establishes and reaffirms contact with one or more agencies. These contacts are continued throughout the year by phone and mail. Questions are directed to CUAC from each organization as a group, or individually, and responses and reports are made back to each organization formally and through MAPS-L.

The CUAC website can be found at <http://cuac.wustl.edu/>.

Paige Andrew  
David Deckelbaum  
CUAC Co-chairs 2003/2004

### CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL 2004 ANNUAL AGENCIES MEETING

May 7, 2004

Bureau of the Census, Suitland MD

#### CUAC Representatives

Paige Andrew, Pennsylvania State University, SLA  
David Deckelbaum, University of California, Los Angeles, WAML  
Donna Koepp, Harvard University, ALA/GODORT  
Mary McInroy, University of Iowa, ALA/GODORT  
Clara P. McLeod, Washington University, St. Louis, GSIS  
Bruce Obenhaus, Virginia Tech, SLA  
John Olson, Syracuse University, ALA/MAGERT  
Joanne Perry, Pennsylvania State University, NACIS  
Daniel T. Seldin, Indiana University, NACIS  
Wangyal Shawa, Princeton University, ALA/MAGERT  
Christopher J. J. Thiry, Colorado School of Mines, WAML  
Linda Zellmer, Indiana University, GSIS

#### Agency Presenters

Doug Vandegraft, Chief Cartographer, Division of Realty, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
John Hébert, Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress  
Marian Brady, Data Access and Dissemination, U.S. Bureau of the Census  
Carol Brandt, GIS Program Manager, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation  
Milo Robinson, U.S. Geological Survey/Federal Geographic Data Committee  
Michael Cooley, Cooperative Topographic Mapping, U.S. Geological Survey  
Betsy Kanalley, Staff Cartographer Geospatial Services Group, U.S. Forest Service

TC Evans, Deputy Superintendent of Documents,  
Information Dissemination Organization, USGPO  
Robin Haun Mohamed, Development Project Manager,  
USGPO

**Agenda: Friday May 7<sup>th</sup>, Agency Reports**

9:00 – 9:15 Welcome and introductions (co-chairs)  
9:15 – 9:45 Doug Vandegraft - FWS  
9:45 – 10:15 Milo Robinson - FGDC  
10:15 – 10:30 Break  
10:30 – 11:00 Michael Cooley - USGS  
11:00 – 11:30 Carol Brandt - BTS  
11:30 – 12:00 Betsy Kanalley - USFS  
  
12:00 – 1:00 Lunch  
1:00 – 1:30 John Hébert - LC  
1:30 – 2:00 TC Evans/Robin-Haun Mohamed GPO  
2:00 – 2:15 Break  
2:15 – 2:45  
2:45 – 3:15 Marian Brady - U.S. Census Bureau  
3:15 – 4:30 CUAC Members Wrapup/Assignment  
Reminders  
4:30 Adjourn

**Milo Robinson, U.S. Geological Survey/Federal Geographic Data Committee**

Milo Robinson (formerly worked in the State of VT and now with FGDC for 5 years) represented the Federal Geographic Data Committee (<http://fgdc.er.usgs.gov>). Updating their activities with 2 major activities to be discussed at greater length: the longstanding Grant Program (which is currently open) and Future Directions.

Ivan DeLoatch, FGDC Director, couldn't attend. He asked Milo to attend and sent his greetings. FGDC was realigned with the Geographic Information Office within USGS during the past few years, FGDC staff are employees of USGS, but the FGDC mission is more external than USGS' mission and includes coordinating among all federal agencies.

FGDC was established by OMB Circular A16 in 1990. Executive Order 12906, which established the NSDI in 1994, is now ten years old. FGDC in looking forward must also look back a bit and consider the changes in technology that have occurred. NSDI exists to help agencies share data and improve methods of data sharing. FGDC plans more outreach and more effort to craft a National Geospatial Strategy and implementation plan for FGDC to further the development of NSDI. The evolution of NSDI will depend upon the changing technologies, societal needs, and organizational relationships forged to promote data sharing.

Future Directions:

Look back but describe desired future state; identify two to three goals that need to be achieved; identify the factors that will contribute to achieving the goals; identify specific actions that need to be taken. Short term time frame and actionable items.

Conducting interviews and facilitating group discussions; draft report and solicitation of comments from community; final report (due June); final report to FGDC Steering Committee (June). Check the FGDC Web site.

Early input from the user community indicated that there was overlap between The National Map and Geospatial One-Stop, which are seen as competing programs. Through a discussion at a meeting in Charleston, regarding this and "A Clear Vision of the NSDI," an article written by Mark De Mulder, Barbara Ryan, Ivan DeLoatch, Hank Gary, and Karen Siderelis in *Geospatial Solutions* (April 1, 2004, URL: <http://www.geospatial-online.com/geospatialolutions/article/articleDetail.jsp?id=89953> -- USGS leadership has tried to clarify goals, build on strengths and complimentary programs.

Future Directions Now – NSDI

– FGDC – coordination, standards, setting policy, and promoting education, metadata training  
– Geospatial One-Stop –e-Gov. Promote discovery of data, providing access to a wide variety of content.  
– The National Map – more traditional/changing paradigm. Focus on topographic content, applications, and USGS scientific datasets (geology, biology, water resources etc.).

Draft Goals to Focus a Geospatial Strategy for the Nation

Forging Partnerships with Purpose: by 2007, the NSDI is guided by a governance model that includes all representative stakeholder groups. For example, the standards process moved to an ANSI process to make it more inclusive of the non-federal stakeholder groups.

Sub-goals: restructuring agreements, better agreements to work with private sector, engage people not already engaged in spatial community with FGDC.

Making Framework Real: by 2007 the nation will have a program in place for generating the framework data themes that fosters the processes for nationwide collection, documentation, access, and utilization of data.

Framework, in a big sense, is meant to describe a sustaining relationship to develop data at the local level; it includes the basic datasets you need to use. It also means the business process whereby local government information can go up to state level and state level can go up to federal level; the private sector has a role in there and federal data can make its way down.

A lot of what has emerged is the basic framework datasets (7): geodetic control, ortho-imagery, elevation, transportation, government units, cadastral, and hydrography. The focus is on getting some of these data sets up and running; making progress engaging the states and territories, and promoting effective data sharing.

Sub-goals: focus on implementing the standards; transportation standards have been developed and need implementation. Want real data being transferred between Federal agencies and to their partners.

Delivering the Message: by 2007, the NSDI will be recognized as the primary source for relevant and depend-

able geospatial data. Example: Dieticians have the need to know about GIS now appearing in the professional journal of dieticians. Geospatial One-Stop was mentioned. This is one of the goals, to have the use of GIS expanding into other likely disciplines, delivering the message out to groups with which we are not as familiar.

FGDC Future Directions Plan will be up on the FGDC Web site; comments are being sought and needed; report to be released on June 15th.

#### Questions/discussion:

Framework data: Doesn't explicitly say what scale is desired, but should be the best available. In an urban area the scale would be larger, while in a rural area it would be smaller scale. That trend is emerging from the states anyway. More of a concept than a specific definition-- it is up to the provider to determine scale as no one scale has been specified.

The Clearinghouse is the foundation for Geospatial One-Stop activity. One-Stop provides front end access and helps build the clearinghouse, making it easier for non-geospatial people to use. FGDC is working closely with One-Stop so very little difference between Clearinghouse and One-Stop data

Regarding Z39.50 -- Existing standards will be used -- Geospatial One-Stop will adopt national metadata standard as will all federal agencies.

Plan for Future Directions is on Web site, with a June 15th release date for draft.

#### Cooperative Agreements Program

Cooperative Agreements Program (CAP) funding opportunities listed and discussed. Application deadline is June 4, 2004. Check Web site (<http://www.fgdc.gov>) for fuller information.

*Category 1 – Metadata Creation and Implementation Assistance:* Funding up to \$9,000 is available; seed funds for new organizations that haven't been doing metadata. Objectives are to get metadata created and made available via the NSDI Clearinghouse and ensure that metadata is following standard practices. There are a lot of trainers and metadata tools out there that can be brought into the organization and the application is short and uncomplicated.

*Category 2 – Metadata Trainer and Outreach Assistance:* Intended to provide assistance to metadata trainers with funding up to \$30,000 available. Must be available to travel regionally and nationally and have metadata expertise. Objectives are that organizations are trained and metadata is created and served up through clearinghouse. Intended for state-level clearinghouses to send out personnel as trainers within the state/region.

*Category 3 – Institution Building and Coordination—Bringing People Together:* This is a new category. Support provided to consortia to develop or strengthen existing multi-organizational strategic plans for development and maintenance of shared digital geographic resources. Foster the establishment of cross-organizational (working outside

normal community group) efforts that develop and advance the NSDI within a specific geographic area. Funding proposals up to \$15,000, fairly flexible as to proposals. Eligibility: consortia of public and non-profit organizations. Envisions programs such as workshops, speakers brought in for presentations.

*Category 4 – OpenGIS Web Mapping Service:* Deploy web map and feature client and server software for linking to and viewing geospatial data from metadata in the NSDI Clearinghouse utilizing embedded URL map requests. Operating web map server software extendable to support Open GIS Web Mapping (or feature) Standard 1.0. FGDC assists in providing training and technical referrals. Funding is available up to \$10,000. More advanced grant than previous categories.

*Category 5 – Establishing Framework Data Services using OpenGIS Web Feature Service Specification:* Focused on emerging standards. The goal for projects in this category is to deploy OGC Web Feature Service (and optionally, client) interfaces to respond to Web "POST" requests for framework data, and to identified theme in the format given by OGC Geography Markup Language (GML) Version 3.0. FGDC assists in providing training and technical referrals. Funding is available up to \$75,000. Advanced grant. U.S. Department of Transportation has already implemented and delivered content data according to content standards at this time.

*Category 6 – The National Map:* FGDC has been working cooperatively with Geospatial One-Stop and The National Map to develop issues. This is a new approach which is fairly well known in geospatial circles. The hope is that other agencies will want to participate. Projects shall have an outcome of providing sustained operational capabilities to maintain and update data over an organization's or consortium's geographic area of interest and to provide access to them through The National Map. Of special interest are organizations or consortia whose geographic area of interest covers a "large area--for instance, a state or group of states and/or one or more "urban areas". Every state has a USGS state liaison and if funding is sought, the USGS state liaison must be included in the proposal. Funding is available up to \$75,000.

Check out the FGDC website. \$1.55 million is available to be divided among the grant requestors. (Submitted by Joanne M. Perry)

#### **Doug Vandegraff, Chief Cartographer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Realty**

Doug titled his talk, "The Status of Digital Boundary/Digital Land Status Program"

He defined a digital boundary as a digitized version of the "approved acquisition" boundary, which is the line(s) encompassing those lands that have been approved for acquisition by the FWS. There can be a variety of possible ways to gain approval:

- Executive Order
- Congressionally Approved

- Public Land Order
- FWS Director Approved
- Regional Director Approved
- Migratory Bird Conservation Commission
- Land and Water Conservation Fund

He defined digital land status as digital lines reflecting those parcels of land within the approved acquisition boundary in which the FWS has fee or less than fee interest. They are also known as a refuge Boundary, ownership Boundary, or a parcel Layer.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is divided into regions.

- Region 1 includes CA, OR, WA, NV, ID, HI, and the Pacific outlying areas. The region has 112 refuges with 5,860,595 acres. This accounts for about 5.7 % of the acreage within the system. Maps have been completely digitized.
- Region 2 includes AZ, NM, TX, and OK. The region has 44 Refuges with 2,846,206 acres. This accounts for about 2.8 % of the acreage within the system. 44/44 boundary maps 37/44 land status maps have been digitized.
- Region 3 includes MI, OH, IL, IN, WI, MN, IA, and MO. The region has 52 refuges with 1,312,410 acres. This accounts for about 1.3 % of the acreage within the system. 52/52 boundary maps have been digitized.
- Region 4 includes GA, KY, TN, NC, SC, FL, AL, AR, MS, and LA. The region has 44 refuges with 3,759,912 acres. This accounts for about 3.7 % of the acreage within the system. 126/128 boundary maps and 82/128 land status maps have been digitized.
- Region 5 includes ME, VT, NH, RI, CT, MA, DE, NJ, NY, PA, MD, and VA, WV The region has 71 refuges with 495,243 acres. This accounts for about .48 % of the acreage within the system. Maps have been completely digitized.
- Region 6 includes KS, NE, CO, ND, SD, MT, WY, and UT. The region has 121 refuges with 4,821,524 acres. This accounts for about 4.7 % of the acreage within the system. 106/121 boundary maps and 62/121 land status maps have been digitized.
- Region 7 includes AK. The region has 16 refuges with 83,035,352 acres. This accounts for about 81.3% of the acreage within the system. Maps have been completely digitized.

Doug informed us that the Service has been in the process of updating the map chapter in the Fish and Wildlife Service manual. He showed us a legend of old linetypes and pen sizes that were holdovers from a time period when maps were being produced manually. He presented various examples of digital maps now being produced by FWS, Division of Realty. He compared them with older style maps produced by the Service. The new maps use color to a much greater degree.

DOQs are used whenever possible as the basemap for all FWS maps. When DOQs are not available the Service relies on DRGs and DLGs. Attempts have been made to get all regions to conform to graphic standards and publication formats, but they are not consistent throughout the system. The FWS Cartographic Resources website is <http://realty.fws.gov/carto-resources.html>. (Submitted and approved by David Deckelbaum)

**Michael Cooley, Cooperative Topographic Mapping, U.S. Geological Survey**

**The National Map**

Within the Geography discipline program The National Map is the most critical USGS program. We are presently harvesting data that is available rather than producing it in house. This is a very significant shift for the Survey. This year, we will be putting a significant number of people from our production centers out into the field closer to the sources of data. We are talking to cities, counties and other government agencies to locate and obtain data.

Graphic Products produced from The National Map are being produced from a non-tiled data set. This is fairly critical. Before, with the quadrangles, all of the information was tiled. In the future, that will not be the case. Graphics will be produced where and when they are needed with only the information that is requested. Printing and distribution will be done by the private sector, as is being encouraged by the current administration, which is trying to move things that can be done by the public out to the public. We are committed to working with our partners, and consider the library community to be one of our partners. We want to have a dialog with libraries. We also need to work through the rest of The National Map process, for example the model for the delivery of graphics will be different then what we have today.

*Distribution Concept of The National Map:* There will be a seamless reference layer at 1:24,000 from which a small resolution scale could be easily derived. Once a user identifies what is needed, they will go through The National Map order process to get a collarless or collared Digital Raster Graphic. For those areas that are very popular, especially for our business partners who might want to stock a graphic and print it on demand, we'll produce a graphic color plate which will then be taken to a printer. All of this will be done through a staged FTP site.

*The National Atlas:* Another aspect of The National Map is our small-scale component, the National Atlas (<http://www.nationalatlas.gov>). At some point in time, the National Atlas and The National Map will be brought closer together so that it is more seamless. Right now the Atlas is addressing a different user community than The National Map. As the two grow, it is expected that they will grow together.

One of the trends of the National Atlas is a page-sized product. Based on user feedback, we have found that most people don't want to build a map; they want the map built for them. So we are doing more of that. Some examples are the state Congressional district and the Federal lands maps. Key graphics of data from the National Atlas will be published in print form.



### Organizational Changes at USGS

This year the distribution component, especially for hard copy products, is going to be moved over to the Geographic Information Office from the Geography Discipline. That will happen October 1, 2004. This will include all publications coming out of the USGS, including the Water Resource and Geologic discipline publications and those from our State Offices. At the same time, the ESICs and libraries will also report to the GIO. The name Earth Science Information Center (ESIC) will be changed to USGS National Science Network. They will be getting out of retail. A couple of them will become interpretive associations. The one in Denver is now an interpretive association, and we are looking into converting the ESICs in Reston, Menlo Park and possibly Alaska into interpretive associations as well.

Map printing has been transferred to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). As of last January, topographic map printing is being done by the FAA. This was done because the demand for USGS graphic has been decreasing and it was difficult to justify keeping a big expensive press operating, whereas the FAA still has a need to print and were looking to expand their operation. FAA is now printing topographic, BLM and thematic maps. Topographic map oversight, however, remains in the Geography Discipline.

A Request for Information (RFI) will be going out to the private sector this summer. USGS is looking for input on strategies and new technologies that we can use to help get our products out faster, better and cheaper. We will be considering things such as maps on demand, a different distribution model and most likely will be going to some sort of print on demand, which will eliminate the need to store some of the maps that are just sitting on the shelf. There were around 4000 maps that had zero sales last year, so it doesn't really make a lot of sense to continue to stock and warehouse topographic products that don't have a whole lot of sales.

USGS, like others in the depository community, is going to continue to move to electronic publication. More books, maps and reports will be going online. Most of them will also be available in hard copy.

Two new actions that have been taken this year are the USGS Store (<http://store.usgs.gov/>), which has products that are for sale. It is an online catalog that has been modernized from an older system. The Publications Warehouse (<http://infotrek.er.usgs.gov/pubs/>) contains a lot of bibliographies about USGS thematic maps and reports. It also contains links to publications that are available online. Prior to this, USGS did not have a good way for the general public to determine what publications were available, especially in the Open File Reports, which contain recent scientific information made available before it is published as a formal report. This includes information from all disciplines, such as geology and water resources.

Some of the new products that have or will come out include posters of Glacier Bay, Under San Francisco Bay, and the Color-Coded Contour Map of Mars. The Lewis & Clark: Legacy of Science map has been very popular. A new

map in the Geographic Face of the Nation series is also available.

USGS is also distributing products for the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA, formerly National Imagery and Mapping Agency). They are producing a set of posters with maps of battlefields that they have used in displays. They have a series of historical maps available including maps of Antietam Battlefield, Armistice Day (WWI), D-Day, Normandy Air Campaign, Philippines, and Iwo Jima. Michael Cooley was not sure if these posters would be coming through the Depository Library Program.

### Questions and Comments from CUAC:

CUAC: Given the plan to contract for printing, will these materials continue to be available through the Depository Library Program?

Answer: USGS is presently just gathering information about the printing capabilities in the private sector. What will change is if USGS puts out a Request for Proposal (RFP), to replace the present system. The Depository Library Program and working with libraries is critical to USGS. If USGS puts a new system into place, we will make sure that all of the products that are still printed are available in the Depository Library Program.

CUAC: Frequently, when CRADAs have occurred, things drop out. We don't hear about CRADAs until after they have been signed.

Answer: CRADAs (Cooperative Research and Development Agreements) are different and usually deal with specific products that we are trying to work on with the private sector. Some CRADA products deal with proprietary information that we cannot really release to the public. If we go out on an RFP for distribution, the outside organization will be taking over or working with USGS to do the printing, distribution, storage, or some aspect of it. They will be taking over or working with USGS. We can certainly control it and make sure that libraries continue to receive information.

CUAC: There is a difference between inks used for maps on demand versus something coming off of a lithographic press. Is USGS looking into producing materials for the Depository Library Program through a print on demand process?

Answer: As it is right now, when we move more towards The National Map, although that is a little ways off, what we'll probably end up doing is sending some sort of file to be distributed through the Depository Library Program. There won't be any hard copy products coming with that digital file. One of the reasons is that the data is continually outdated. The concept of The National Map is that it will be constantly maintained through our partners, so the data that you get one day may be a bit different from the data that is available a

month later. Some parts of the country are updated faster than other parts.

CUAC: Regarding the continual updating process of The National Map, what do you have in place regarding archiving of data so that people can view a snapshot of a particular time? Researchers are very interested in looking at older topographic maps to see how land use and land cover have changed over the years. We all have a concern that once The National Map becomes fully functional, 50 years from now there will be a time period of about 20 years that nobody will know what the changes were.

Answer: Archiving is critical for government functions, and it is something that we need to address with The National Map. Right now, I know that there is different methodology and thinking with regard to archiving. For example, with the National Hydrologic Dataset, every time a new piece of data is added, the old data is saved, so that we can go back forever to view the previous data. There are different archiving models being proposed for transportation and other themes. USGS does understand that archiving is important, and we are trying to address it. The data format also has to be updated as well. Data has to be migrated from older storage media to more recent media.

CUAC: The aerial photographs for the 130 cities in The National Map are available for downloading. Are there any plans to get this data into the Depository Library Program?

Answer: What USGS is trying to do is populate The National Map with data. The images that will be put there will be made available to the public. Robin Haun-Mohammed (GPO) described the problems encountered when the Digital Orthophotoquads (DOQs) were in the Depository Library Program (DLP) many years ago. There were errors in the files that had to be corrected, and USGS could not continue to distribute them because of these problems. While GPO would like to see the USGS aerial photography included in the DLP, she would be surprised if that occurs.

T.C. Evans: In terms of the DLP, focus, we are going to want to have these materials available in the FDLP Electronic Collection and the collection of last resort to be sure that they remain available. So perhaps what we need to do is work out a mechanism by which we can introduce them to the collection and bring them under bibliographic control so that they can be found and people know they are available.

CUAC: In many cases, libraries are becoming the site of last resort for archiving data. So if data is not distributed, and data is just made available for downloading, after a while as data is continually updated, we may lose older data. That is our concern. The 1970 Census data is available at Princeton. The Census Bureau is now ask-

ing Princeton for that data because they no longer have it. If data is distributed through the Depository Library Program, later on you will have 100 or so libraries with the data. Universities also have storage space and are interested in retaining older data for researchers use. This is a role that libraries in Universities can play. When you have data that you will no longer serve, or when you have new data, it is critical that at least one library in a state gets that data so it is available somewhere outside of Washington, D.C.

Answer: This is obviously a major issue of concern to libraries. If there is a way that CUAC can bring this up as a separate topic with USGS, we could address some of your concerns specifically and what we might be able to do. Keven Roth would be a better person to address these issues and our direction regarding these issues.

CUAC: You spoke about the publications warehouse where Open-File Reports can be downloaded. What format is the data of these Open-Files?

Answer: We are scanning at 400dpi as TIFF uncompressed, then compressed using LizardTech DjVu compression software. What USGS is doing with the Open-Files is getting a record of them up on the Internet so that they can be found. A lot of them have not yet been scanned and put into a digital format. USGS is in the process of scanning them. The hope is that this will be done within the next year. The other thing that we are doing is cleaning out all of the older Open-Files. Open-Files are supposed to be a 5-year temporary storage for products before they are officially published in one of our series. So we are going ahead and getting them scanned, cleaning out the older ones, and getting them online. That should be done this year. When that is done, as to what format they will be in, I am not sure. The scanning is being done from paper and mylar, rather than fiche. USGS focus at present is the report-style Open-Files rather than the maps.

CUAC: As part of The National Map Distribution Concept, when someone orders a map you output a 500 dpi file. What is the reason for deciding on that resolution?

Answer: USGS has run a series of tests where we've taken a lithographic map and scanned them at various resolutions. What we have found is that for the storage and printing technology available, for 99% of the graphic products available, 500 dpi works fairly well. Some maps with closely spaced contours or high density areas might require a higher resolution, so they will be produced at a higher resolution. It is based upon a random sample of scanning graphics at various resolutions. When we ran the tests, this resolution was best for the printers and technology that we had available. This gives the best quality at the smallest file size possible. (Submitted by Linda Zellmer)

**Carol Brandt (carol.brandt@bts.gov), Geospatial Information Program Manager, Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)**

BTS worked extensively on Geospatial One-Stop (GOS) this past year. The Department of the Interior is the lead federal agency for GOS, an E-government initiative found at <http://www.geo-One-Stop.gov/index.html>. USDOT is the lead agency for the transportation theme for the NSDI (National Spatial Data Infrastructure) and GOS, with BTS playing a large role in the USDOT work on GOS. Since last spring, BTS completed four data content standards for GOS: roads, railroads, transit and air. These four modal standards are part of a draft comprehensive standards document that was submitted to ANSI on September 30, 2003; draft standards for all seven themes can be found at: [www.geo-one-stop.gov/Standards/index.html](http://www.geo-one-stop.gov/Standards/index.html). All GOS standards will need some changes and improvements before being finalized.

From the beginning DOI encouraged non-Federal participation in the standards process, and USDOT/BTS was quite successful in engaging the transportation geospatial community in the effort. USDOT is developing a pilot proof-of-concept portal to implement the road standard developed through the GOS process, but because it was developed behind a firewall, so far this portal has been demonstrated to interested parties via screen shots and screen cameras only.

The comprehensive data portal for GOS is at <http://www.geodata.gov/> and includes a wide range of features and data. The pilot proof-of-concept portal regarding implementing road standards will eventually translate data from local schemas to the nationally recognized transportation content standard. The broader GOS goal is to enable the user to seamlessly view and obtain geographic data that are stored and maintained by independent organizations, without having to know the details of how the data are stored and maintained by the independent data organizations. Eventually the geodata.gov site will allow users to pull data, as well as harvesting accompanying metadata, and put it onto individual desktops.

Geospatial products efforts from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) include:

- Freight Analysis Framework (FAF, found at [http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/freight\\_analysis/faf/index.htm](http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/freight_analysis/faf/index.htm)), a source of static maps which integrates various data sources to estimate commodity flows and freight transportation activity among states, regions, and major international estimates. FAF estimates and forecasts are currently available for 1998, 2010, and 2020, and the web site includes freight transportation profiles for each state.
- Scenic Byways Initiative, a collaborative project found at <http://www.byways.org/>, serves to recognize, preserve, and enhance selected roads (not interstates) throughout the United States. Certain roads are recognized as All-American Roads or National Scenic Byways based on one or more archaeological, cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities. On the website, photos of the route are

available, and maps showing Scenic Byway travel routes can be created. In addition, the site has a request form for a free map of the 96 “America’s Byways” routes.

- National Traffic and Road Closure Information site at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/trafficinfo/index.htm> lists country-wide information on road construction, weather, real-time traffic conditions, and links to state departments of transportation.

- The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) has mounted the National Hazardous Materials Route Registry at <http://hazmat.fmcsa.dot.gov/> which provides the most current listing of the national network of Prescribed, Restricted, and HRCQ Radioactive truck routes. In order to view routes contained in the registry, the user must apply for access. Once access is granted, users may login using their email address and an assigned password. Please note that all Internet activity will be logged.

- Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) maintains two rail networks (based on cartographic scale and attributes), as well as a database of Amtrak stations and attributes both available for download from the BTS mapping center, NTAD 2003 Download Center (<http://transtats.bts.gov/mappingcenter.asp>). The FRA’s Office of Safety Analysis reporting site at <http://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety/> includes some interactive mapping capability. Visitors to this site have access to railroad safety information including accidents and incidents, inspections and highway-rail crossing data. From this site users can run dynamic queries, download a variety of safety database files, publications and forms, and view current statistical information on railroad safety. Government workers are currently in the field collecting GPS information on rail beds for the FRA. This information is being integrated into the existing rail network to improve the positional accuracy.

- The Federal Transit Administration (FTA), in partnership with BTS, is engaged in an analysis of transit systems and population figures to encourage greater public transit ridership. The National Transit GIS will include geographic information based on state, county, city and town, urbanized areas, and other political boundaries. Streets, municipal buildings, hospitals, schools, etc., will be represented as well as rivers, streams, lakes, and parks. The spatially referenced data base will provide such transit planning and operations data as population served, ridership, passenger miles and route/rail miles for all modes of public transit. Information about this planned initiative is found at <http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/technology/GIS/TGIS/TGIS.HTM>.

- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), at <http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/> has made available on-line mapping of accidents to county level, using data from the Fatal Accident and Reporting System (FARS). At this time, there continue to be problems with accessing the data.

Within the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), the Office of Pipeline Safety has developed the Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline operators and Federal, state,

and local government officials. The application contains sensitive pipeline critical infrastructure information, and would-be users need to contact the Office of Pipeline Safety for permission to access the database. After some investigation, most users will be notified they can use the system. Further information is on the website, at [http://www.npms.rspa.dot.gov/data/who\\_access.htm](http://www.npms.rspa.dot.gov/data/who_access.htm)

– Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) website at <http://www.faa.gov/> includes an airport status interactive map link to check airport delays across the country. Temporary Flight Restrictions (TFRs) are also on the FAA web site.

The website of the Geographic Information Services section of BTS, [http://www.bts.gov/programs/geographic\\_information\\_services/](http://www.bts.gov/programs/geographic_information_services/), links to the transportation spatial data activities of the section. Along with its Geospatial One-Stop work and its participation in the FGDC, BTS serves geospatial data through the National Transportation Atlas Databases (NTAD). BTS is also working with the DOT Center for Climate Change and Environmental Forecasting on a Gulf Coast study to evaluate the effects to transportation infrastructure if sea level rise is caused by climate change. USDOT/BTS and the Census Bureau are collaborating on a census transportation planning package. Data resulting from this collaboration will include tabulations by place of residence, place of work, and the flows between the resident and work. The web application for this project is in development and should be online by the end of fiscal year 2003/2004. The BTS website also links to a mapping center at <http://transtats.bts.gov/mappingcenter.asp>

In another data development partnership, BTS and FHWA are collaborating on geocoding the National Bridge Inventory (NBI). The NBI is a tabular database of bridge attributes, including physical characteristics and condition. BTS is adding geocoding and additional tabular data to the database; 79% of the bridges have been geocoded so far. The two agencies are uncertain whether the final geocoded data will be released to the general public. The tabular data on bridges (without geocoding) is currently available to the public from FHWA. (Submitted by Mary McInroy)

#### **Betsy Kanalley, U.S. National Forest Service**

Betsy Kanalley (Banas), Staff Cartographer from the U.S. National Forest Service (NFS) began her presentation with an update of recent NFS activities. These include work on The National Map (the Forest Service is taking the lead regarding the vegetation coverage layer), remote-sensing issues with other governments (particularly in the area of forest fires), and preparations for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Forest Service. Betsy explained that the Forest Service map production facilities are dispersed throughout their 9 Regions in the US. NFS has been attempting to set standards regarding map format, colors, layout, and content. New specifications for symbology have been issued.

There has been an effort to privatize some of the current mapping jobs at NFS. The Regions have come under closer fiscal management recently because NFS failed a Government

Accounting Office (GAO) audit. GAO encouraged the Service to do more internal collaboration, and increase the amount of information being distributed via the web.

Regarding the Healthy Forest Initiative, the Forest Service is concentrating its efforts on four threats: Fire and fuel, invasive species, loss of open space, and unmanaged recreation (such as off-highway vehicle use).

Betsy explained that NFS is not receiving extra money for fighting fires, so those funds are being taken from other areas.

The Geospatial Service and Technology Center (GSTC) in Salt Lake City has been concentrating its efforts on services not products. It is providing data to the Regions for their maps; this data is taken from all areas of the Service and is being converted to a common set of Geographic Information System (GIS) standards. The data is being used to make better maps and improve planning decisions. Also, the Regions have been able to use the data to provide information to and meet the needs of the general public. The Remote Sensing Application Center and Geospatial Service and Technology Center has mounted some of its data on the web at: <http://fsgeodata.fs.fed.us/>

NFS has launched <http://recreation.gov>. In connection with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), this portal allows users to discover information about recreational opportunities on NFS and BLM lands. (Submitted by Chris Thiry)

#### **John Hébert, Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress: “Collecting Cartographic Data in the Digital Age”**

Dr. Hébert opened his remarks by sharing that LC G&M Division is facing all of the same problems and frustrations as other libraries and agencies where digital cartographic and other geospatial data is concerned. He denoted these efforts as a “challenge” and one in which we all need to be working closely together on so that the digital cartographic record is not lost as time goes on. The people working with this material in LC G&M Division are in its Cartographic GIS Unit, which has as its first priority Congressional Cartography; that is serving the members of Congress and their requests, especially for matters referred to as “born digital” geospatial data, in the cataloging team, and in the acquisitions group. The Division also uses its normal acquisition’s channels to identify digital cartographic data but as of this moment is not archiving those data. Beyond that, the Congressional Cartography Program Unit is struggling to collect, preserve, disseminate, and provide access to digital forms of cartographic and geospatial data as we all are.

Because of what Dr. Hébert sees as an urgent need in terms of communication between and amongst those libraries that participate in the collecting and disseminating of digital cartographic data, he offered the Library of Congress as a host site for a meeting of some sort to move initiatives forward. Ironically, this very idea, based primarily on the “Map Libraries in Transition” meeting hosted and sponsored by the Library of Congress in 1993, was discussed at the

Cartographic Users Advisory Council's (CUAC) business meeting the previous day, with a host site being a major factor in organizing such a meeting. After some discussion and a couple of questions posed to Dr. Hébert, members of CUAC unanimously agreed to accept this offer from the Library of Congress, for a Conference to be held sometime in 2005, preferably around the usual CUAC meeting time of late April/early May. Incoming CUAC chair-elects Bruce Obenhaus and Linda Zellmer will communicate with Dr. Hébert and attempt to set meeting dates based in part on the availability of meeting space(s) at the Library of Congress as soon as possible.

Dr. Hébert also noted that Gary Fitzpatrick, the head of the Cartographic GIS Unit, renamed the Congressional Cartography Program, retired in early April 2004. In June 2003 two new individuals were hired for the Program, and efforts continue to properly outfit that Program with necessary software and hardware required to facilitate their work for Congress. Those individuals are Virginia Ginny Mason and Jacob Zonn. Efforts to allow the staffing of the vacant Digital Specialist Position that Gary Fitzpatrick held are being pursued.

Other News:

- A. The budget for the Library of Congress will remain flat at best for the coming fiscal year, meaning that this exacerbates problems related to personnel, collections, and all other operations for the Geography and Map Division.
- B. The LC G&M Division's relationship with the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), (formerly the National Imagery and Mapping Agency) remains strong and active, as both continue to share cartographic cataloging data, especially related to sheet level control of map sets. The NGA, over the years, has been developing an online graphic interface to its collections, which will be linked to bibliographic records for use by patrons. This mirrors a similar (and perhaps competitive) effort underway at the British military establishment to provide online access to set and single map holdings. This is accomplished by employing a graphic interface arranged to allow coordinate searching for cartographic data. LC G&M Division is seeking to use existing proven efforts as it seeks to provide improved access (outside of the LC) to its individual set map sheet holdings. CUAC member Paige Andrew shared a similar effort undertaken at the Pennsylvania State University more than a year ago in which online map indexes were created for several map sets held by the Earth and Mineral Sciences Library's map collection which are not only linked to the bibliographic record but are also separately cataloged plus linked from the individual sheet title or number back to the bibliographic record. Penn State's general Map Collection also is providing links to static online map indexes to their map sets via the bibliographic record.
- C. LC G&M completed the purchase of Martin Waldseemüller's 1507 world map in May 2003, after a nearly four-year fund raising effort. This is the first map that uses the name "America" to mean the continent in the Western Hemisphere, making it an extremely important and valuable addition to the collections. A valuable companion piece to the 1507 world map, the equally rare 1516 Carta Marina (world nautical chart) prepared by Martin Waldseemüller, which appeared in the same portfolio in which the 1507 map appeared, was acquired separately in November 2003 by Mr. Jay Kislak, Miami Lakes, Florida. For several centuries both works, along with globe gores prepared by Johann Schoner, had been retained as a unit in the collections of Johannes Waldberg-Wolfegg in Germany and the historical cartography field was concerned that their separation would be a tragedy. Mr. Kislak has now, in February 2004, donated his entire collection of early American contact materials (maps, manuscripts, rare books, and pre-Columbian artifacts including the valuable *Carta Marina*) to the Library of Congress, thus reuniting these cartographic gems once again. The 1507 Waldseemüller world map was displayed in the Library of Congress from July through November 2003 as part of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Exhibition and plans are underway for the permanent display of the 1507 world map in a prominent location in the Library's Jefferson Building.
- D. In 2001 LC G&M Division discovered that it owned the most comprehensive group of individual sheets of the first manuscript technical survey map set of Japan in its holdings (207 of 214 sheets), created by Inoh Tadataka, who is revered in Japan. Inoh Tadataka is considered the "father" of modern mapmaking in Japan and the uncovering and discovery of his maps in G&M by the president of the Inoh Tadataka Society in March 2001 set off much excitement in Japan. The Division had cataloged the entire series by the early 1990s, but the series' significance in Japanese map history was only brought home clearly within the past three years. These maps were created between 1800 and 1822, and the only other extant holdings are in Japan, and a small number in England, though not nearly as complete as those at LC G&M. Dr. Hébert was invited to Japan in April to give formal presentations on the LC G&M collections and the Inoh maps at the Geographical Survey Institute, the Japan Walking Society, the Tokyo National Museum, the National Diet Library, and at the Kobe City Museum and was involved in news conferences on the matter of Inoh's maps at the Geographical Survey Institute (in Tsukuba) and the National Diet Library. The Geography and Map Division undertook a project to preserve and digitize all of the sheets in its possession of the set, sharing the digital data with Japan (Japan Map Center, Tokyo, the outlet for the production of the Japanese Geographical Survey Institute). An exhibit based on the Inoh maps, which includes both original manuscript sheets from the Library of Congress and facsimile reproductions of sheets, is making the rounds

at 16 venues in Japan from April 16, 2004-January 23, 2005.

- E. Over the past eighteen months a project to re-house and re-label folders in the Title collection into archivally-approved folders has taken place. Over 68,000 state sheet maps out of approximately 150,000 total, have been re-housed so far, with the hope that this project will be completed about this time in 2005.
- F. The Library of Congress is still under an indefinite hiring freeze, and therefore several key positions remain unfilled in the Geography and Map Division.
- G. The Digital Mapping Program is still going strong, and the copyright "barrier" has been determined to be 1870 to date for non-US copyrights and pre-January 1, 1923 for US Copyright. Thus, the Division continues to work primarily with pre-copyrighted materials or US governmental mapping in their projects. The Division is also seeking to share cataloging data for all materials created and/or digitized in the Program, both sharing out to others and seeking to receive bibliographic records from other institutions to use in-house. Two recently completed scanning projects include:
- a. 1:250,000 India series (316 sheets)
  - b. A multiple sheet WWII series of maps that show the day-to-day situation in Western Europe from D-Day 1944 to VE Day 1945 (416 sheets)
- Maps in the above series are scanned and mounted on the Web as enhanced TIFF files compressed using a wavelet-based image compressing software and includes an online index sheet and accompanying meta-data for the India series.
- An old Army Map Service series of Vietnam at 1:50,000 is being scanned.
- H. Dr. Hébert shared a concern regarding usage of the LC G&M facilities. He noted that GIS data from such disciplines/research areas as the Environment, Health, Human-Social Interactions, etc. is in constant demand and yet the Division doesn't always have needed GIS datasets on hand. Therefore, LC G&M also must sometimes go out to purchase or attempt to purchase much needed datasets, particularly for Congressional requests, or make the decision that they are unable to do so and invite the interested party to seek other means to acquire the needed data. This is yet another frustrating circumstance, and he offered a suggestion towards a shared GIS data repository, noting that this is also what the Government Printing Office is looking towards doing. He praised the GPO effort that is underway.
- I. The MrSID graphic compression software, used in LC G&M Division since the inception of its scanning program will be replaced by JPEG2000. This move was made due to prohibitive costs associated with the MrSID software license. Testing of JPEG2000 in LC began in the fall of 2003. The Division plans to convert all holdings currently in the MrSID format into JPEG2000 as soon as monies are located to undertake such a project, in the meantime all current and future

scanning efforts will be using JPEG2000 software.  
(Submitted by Paige Andrew)

**T.C. Evans, Deputy Superintendent of Documents,  
Government Printing Office**

Handouts: 1) Prepared Statement Before the Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives on the Transformation of the U.S. Government Printing Office to Meet the Demands of the 21st Century, Wednesday, April 28, 2004 by Bruce R. James, Public Printer of the United States; 2) Keeping America Informed in the 21st Century: A First Look at the GPO Strategic Planning Process "A Work in Progress", May 1, 2004 by Bruce R. James, Public Printer of the United States

This is the first CUAC meeting that T.C. has attended. He expressed his appreciation for the opportunity to learn about our Council and what we do.

In providing us a little history, he stated that the Depository program began in 1813 to distribute government information and place it in the hands of those who could provide access and preservation. Most recently, Bruce James has taken over at the Public Printer and asked for a mission statement that would not use the term 'printing.' The program is now about information and dissemination.

In the past year there has been a transition at the GPO. There has been a reorganization of all departments to a functional structure that will best serve dissemination of government information. They have moved from a stovepipe program to a functional one. It is requiring a lot of cooperation.

T.C. outlined four points under Program Planning and Coordination. 1) Library Program Planning 2) National Bibliography 3) Cost Recovery (Sales and International Exchange) and 4) Collections Management.

Library Program Planning deals with Education and Development. The Inspection program will be replaced with regional consultants who will work with depositories in their regions and share best practices. This area also deals with content development for GPO Access.

The National Bibliography Program Planning is being directed by Gil Baldwin, who has attended many CUAC meetings in the past. The program will develop policy and planning for all of GPO's metadata and cataloging efforts and coordinate the development of bibliographic program direction and scope.

In the area of cost recovery, GPO is attempting to deal with the situation caused by most publications now being available online. Money formerly generated by the GPO Sales Program has diminished by \$50 million, and ways of making up for this loss are being explored.

Collections Management will look at the possibility of establishing shared depository responsibilities among depository libraries. A Collection of Last Resort is being developed that will include all retrospective print publications as well as growing into the future for tangible products. This collection will also include print copies of digital products. During the past year GPO was named a NARA affiliate for archiving electronic government information.

New emphasis is being placed on authenticity of electronic publications, version control and permanent public access. Planning continues for the future of the depository library program.

**Robin Haun-Mohamed, Development Project Manager, Government Printing Office**

Robin thanked us for inviting her to our Council meeting. As a Development Project Manager, Robin will be managing the 2.2 million items in the legacy collection (Collection of Last Resort). She expressed her interest in being a part of the Map Libraries in the Future meeting that has been discussed in our meeting today.

Robin announced recent retirements and new assignments of staff at GPO we were all likely to know. Sheila McGarr has retired to Maine. Willy Thompson is retired, his responsibilities for meeting coordination being taken over by Nick Ellis, who managed the St. Louis Depository Library Council meeting. George Barnum has moved to Innovations and New Technology. Laurie Hall has been appointed director of Bibliographic Services in the Collection Management Service. Selene Dalecky has been selected a Development Project Manager.

Robin stated that we need to continue our education and outreach efforts. There needs to be some re-education every time someone new comes on board.

There is significant emphasis being placed on digitization and preservation under the new reorganization. GPO is working with ARL and others on prioritized lists of titles that need to be scanned and preserved. Several groups are working on prioritized lists developed from library community input. These lists will be narrowed down and then compiled and shared at upcoming conferences.

On March 12, 2004 there was a meeting of experts on digital preservation as the first activity in an initiative with the federal depository library community to digitize the entire legacy collection of U.S. government documents currently held in depositories. The intent is to ensure that the collection is digitally reformatted for preservation purposes and that access copies are derived from the digitized preservation copies. For report see <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/about/reports/preservation.pdf>.

There is a meeting planned for sometime in June on metadata standards, the results of which will be shared at upcoming conferences.

The Collection of Last Resort is not addressing maps at this point. They will come back to maps. The emphasis has been just to get this effort started now.

There will be a digital registry on the GPO web site. It has not yet been decided exactly how this will be done. There is currently a list maintained on the GODORT site by GITCO. GPO is also talking to OCLC. They are hoping that funding agencies that might be funding digitization efforts will require, as condition of a grant, that the project be put on the registry so that redundancy can be prevented. The list may not be limited to projects digitizing federal material.

A working group of the Interagency Committee on

Government Information (ICGI) is working on a definition of government information. This is being done as part of the mandate in the E-Government Act of 2002 (PL 107-347) 44 U.S.C. Ch. 36) which addresses various aspects of Federal management and promotion of electronic government services. See <[www.gpoaccess.gov/cgiwg/](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cgiwg/) The draft definition and invitation for comments is at [www.gpoaccess.gov/cgiwg/pdfcgwgroup/revMay2004.pdf](http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cgiwg/pdfcgwgroup/revMay2004.pdf)

Robin asked that CUAC advise them on specification for workstations for cartographic data. Wangyal Shawa is the new CUAC contact for specifications.

Robin responded to a question about the Latin America maps that had been discussed from NGA. At last year's CUAC meeting it was decided to conduct a survey to determine libraries that wanted to select these maps. Robin said she would talk to Michael Cooley about this. (Submitted by Donna Koepf)

**Marian Brady, Data Access and Dissemination, U.S. Bureau of the Census**

The Data Access and Dissemination System Office (DADSO) program provides a gateway into the data with a common interface and application. The Internet has helped a lot in disseminating the census data. For the first time, the Census was able to publish the complete result of a decennial census over the Internet. This has enabled the general public to get full access to the 2000 census data.

The program has built complementary online mapping tools that have the capability to create referenced and thematic maps of all the statistical, legal, and political boundaries. The program also deals with tabulation and dissemination of the tabulated data. In 2004 and 2005 they will be tabulating the 109 congressional districts. All the tabulated decennial data are disseminated through the decennial census summary data program. In addition, they conduct annual online surveys to create American Community Survey Data. They also publish population estimate data although they are not the primary dissemination department. The program also publishes economic census and survey results.

They also did other projects such as congressional web site (<http://fastfacts.census.gov/home/cws/main.html>) specially designed for congressional needs, AIAN data and links page consist of all the American Indian and native data, Census 2000 Gateway (<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>), Advanced query tools, 1990 Gateway (<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen1990.html>), and Census 2000 Island Areas Gateway (<http://census.gov/population/www/cen2000/islandareas.html>).

DADSO's American Fact Finder (AFF) has new content. The complete 2002 economic census data includes zip code statistics on the state side and also includes island areas. The other new content on the AFF are 2002 economic surveys that included an annual non-employer statistic survey, the survey of business owners and business expenses that are done every five years. They have also added some extra functions such as FTP access, and product quick reports as well as improved download capabilities.

The future of DADSO is to integrate the dissemination system because there are over 300 disseminators and 95% of them are part time, which results in unnecessary redundancy and complexity. To design an effective dissemination system, DADSO needs to understand the view of data users who may have opposite views from data providers. DADSO therefore, designed a site that allows users to navigate based on subject, geography, derived products, fact sheet, and others. (Submitted by Wangyal Shawa)

**Reports from Agencies unable to attend the meeting in person:**

**David Smith, The Geographic Information Unit (GIU), within the Department of State's Office of the Geographer and Global Issues.**

The Department of State's Office of the Geographer and Global Issues, through its Geographic Information Unit (GIU), is responsible by Congressional directive for disseminating policy on the depiction of international boundaries and on sovereignty issues for all U.S. government cartographers. The GIU creates and provides cartographic products, mostly to accompany analytical reports within the Department of State. The GIU is also active in the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, particularly in the Board's Foreign Names Committee, which standardizes all foreign place names for U.S. government use.

Currently the GIU consists of four staff with two more "borrowed" from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA, formerly NIMA). Of the original four staff members, two are cartographers. Because of the small size of the GIU, the unit is something of a "boutique" producer of cartographic products and data. Almost all of the geospatial data used to produce maps in GIU is from either NGA or the CIA's Cartography Center. The GIU does produce some original data sets or, more often, modifies NGA data for internal purposes that are tailored to specific studies or projects in the Department rather than for more general application. Most of the original data produced is thematic and ephemeral in nature (i.e. rebel-controlled areas or refugee camps in a given country), and because the GIU is housed in the intelligence branch of the State Department, much of their cartographic work is classified and therefore not publicly available. Thus the GIU produces very little in the way of data or cartographic products for distribution outside the State Department.

GIU contacts: Leo Dillon, [DillonLI@state.gov](mailto:DillonLI@state.gov), David Smith, [SmithDG@state.gov](mailto:SmithDG@state.gov)

*From an April 28 e-mail from Davis Smith (Submitted by Mary McInroy)*

**Bill Jackson, Bureau of Land Management (BLM)**

I spoke with Bill Jackson Chief, Branch of Cartographic Applications, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Science and Technology Center in Denver, Colorado. He oversees the production of all BLM 1:100,000 Surface/Mineral Management, and 1:500,000 and 1:1,000,000 state land management maps. He reported that his office is in the

midst of a streamlined, A-76 (outsourcing) review of what his group does and how much it costs. Basically, BLM is studying them to determine if the private sector can provide what they do cheaper. The group currently employs nine people (down from over 40 fifteen years ago). Cartographic Applications is the only group at the BLM targeted for possible outsourcing this current fiscal year.

Funding remains a problem for Cartographic Applications; it has been unfunded for years. No single Bureau program (cost activity) funds the group, which is the standard process. Instead NSTC management has convinced the Bureau that his group's maps benefit all programs, and thus BLM is able to scrape a small percentage off the top of every activity. Not all programs like this formula, but it is the way that the group is operating, at least for this year. They are waiting to see what happens next year.

The number of map revision requests is actually on the rise, but that does not necessarily mean that production is up. All requests for revisions to the 1:100,000 surface/mineral management maps come from the BLM state offices. Cartographic Applications is a small shop and is maxed out on the production end. Production is currently at about 70-75 1:100,000 map revisions annually.

The surface/mineral management maps are being translated into a digital format as they are revised. At this time, BLM is not putting this data onto the web. This is a large issue and Cartographic Applications is not currently equipped to handle this task. At this time, while Bill's group has complete digital coverage of 1/3rd of the western US, as a production shop, it is difficult to find the necessary resources to serve the digital information onto a website. There are numerous resource, funding and political issues involved in this decision. Also, there is little interest in making that data available via the web.

Cartographic Applications recently printed a digital revision of the Nevada 1:500,000 state map late last year (it came through on the Depository System). The group is currently in the process of digitally revising the New Mexico 1:500,000 state map; this should be complete late this fiscal year. They are also in the process of revising a wall map of the western US that shows BLM lands and administrative boundaries, including BLM national conservations lands, wilderness area, monuments, wild and scenic rivers, and other NLCS lands. It is hoped this will be finished in the near future but it has some bureaucratic obstacles to get over.

Cartographic Applications remains stymied visa-a-vis maps produced by state and local BLM offices. The NSTC is never aware of many Bureau maps produced at state and field offices. Many of these maps do not meet Bureau or even general cartographic standards. All Bureau state offices have the authority to make their own maps but they should meet cartographic and Bureau standards. These maps are supposed to go to the group so it can work on them, make sure they meet standards, and ensure the maps are distributed. Seldom are these items provided to the group--the maps remain fugitive documents. If they happen to stumble across



one, then Cartographic Applications tries to acquire it. BLM's 1:100,000 surface/mineral management maps continue to be good sellers (via USGS sales). BLM map sales at the USGS map distribution outlet in Denver Colorado, regularly out perform USGS 1:100,000 topographic maps because the BLM maps are typically more up-to-date and also have surface ownership on the maps in addition to all of

the regular USGS base information. The addition of recreation symbols to the BLM maps has increased the maps usefulness and popularity. (Submitted by Chris Thirty)

Respectfully submitted,  
David Deckelbaum  
Co-Chair, Cartographic Users Advisory Council

## CHANGES AT THE EROS DATA CENTER

contributed by Sheryle J. Girk-Jackson  
Technical Information Specialist/Business Acquisitions, USGS/ESIC

The USGS EROS Data Center (EDC) Photo Lab will stop taking orders for traditional photographic products on September 3, 2004. EDC is about to transition from providing traditional photographic products from its film archive to providing digital versions (only) from which paper prints can be generated by computer-linked printers or plotters.

No paper or film products will be produced from the historical film archive after this date. All photographic orders received prior to the cut off will be filled. EDC will continue to produce digital products, from which paper prints can be generated by computer-linked printers or plotters.

Since the early 1970s, the USGS has offered these archived photographic products for sale. For the last few years there has been a decline in customer demand for paper prints and film products. Several major suppliers of photo-processing chemicals, paper, etc. are converting to digital product lines and discontinuing traditional raw materials. The production expenses are not being recovered through product sales. For these reasons, the USGS will discontinue offering photographic products.

Two new digital products will be offered. The first is a high-resolution, digitally scanned product, which will be made available upon request starting in July 2004. This product is created at approximately 1200 dpi with an output file

size of approximately 120 megabytes from a black and white photograph or 360 megabytes from a color photograph. Both are provided in a TIFF format. The cost will be \$24 for cleaning and scanning each frame plus the standard media generation costs of, \$45/CD, \$60/DVD or \$30/file if ftp format is requested.

The second digital product is a medium-resolution digitized product, available on-line as the rolls of film are digitized beginning in October 2004. This product is created at approximately 600 dpi with an output file size of approximately 15 megabytes from a black and white photograph, or 45 megabytes from a color photograph, both also provided in a TIFF format. The cost for this product will be \$1 per file access fee, along with the media generation costs of \$30/file if ftp'd, \$45/CD, or \$60/DVD.

Samples of both digital products covering two frames of photography over an area of New York City, acquired in 1966 at a scale of 1:24,000 are available to FTP from [http://edc.usgs.gov/phoenix\\_iv/new\\_york](http://edc.usgs.gov/phoenix_iv/new_york)

USGS digital image products can be delivered faster than traditional photographic products. Unless otherwise restricted, all digital products are public domain and can be modified to suit your needs or combined with other digital data. For further information please contact: [http://custserv@usgs.gov](mailto:custserv@usgs.gov)

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

### General Science Librarian, Kline Science Library, Yale University Library, New Haven, CT

The University and the Library: The University Library, which is a highly valued partner in teaching and research at the University, has more than 11 million volumes housed in the Sterling Memorial Library and 22 school and departmental libraries. It employs a dynamic and innovative staff of nearly 600 FTE who have the opportunity to work with the highest caliber of faculty and students, participate on committees and are involved in other areas of staff development. A full spectrum of library resources, from rare books and manuscripts to rapidly expanding network of electronic resources, constitutes one of Yale's distinctive strengths. The Library is engaged in numerous digital initiatives designed to provide access to a full array of scholarly informa-

tion. Yale is a member of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging and contributes to the NACO and BIBCO Programs. For additional information on the Yale University Library, please visit the Library's Web site at: <http://www.library.yale.edu/http://www.library.yale.edu/>.

Science Libraries: The science libraries include the Kline Science Library, Sterling Chemistry Library, the Engineering and Applied Science Library, the Forestry and Environmental Sciences Library, the Geology Library, and the Mathematics Library. For additional information, you may view the Yale University Science Libraries web site: <http://www.library.yale.edu/science/http://www.library.yale.edu/science/>.

Responsibilities: Serves as a member of an information services team providing information services in a distribu-

ted, innovative, and technologically sophisticated environment utilizing the Yale University Library Online Catalog, various local and remote information databases, and a superb historical paper-based collection.

Provides reference desk and online reference assistance; in-depth research assistance; and library-based critical thinking instruction. Serves as the Science Libraries' instruction coordinator, as well as a member of the library-wide Instruction Group. Participates in special projects that may include: Reserves coordination; collection management (i.e. e-journal analysis for migration to a more paperless environment, stacks analysis and planning for transfers to our off-site shelving facility, and coordinating our journal exchange titles); Preservation initiatives; Recon cleanup (serials, maps, restricted Cage materials); and web maintenance (using Dreamweaver).

**Qualifications:** MLS from an ALA-accredited library school. Educational background in the chemical, physical, or life sciences. Experience with electronic information formats and familiarity with use and application of microcomputers. Excellent oral and written communication skills. The ability to work collegially in small group and team environments.

**Preferred:** Minimum two years of relevant experience; educational background in the chemical or physical sciences; commitment to public service in a science library environment; an interest in keeping abreast of new developments in information technology and services for the sciences.

**Salary and Benefits:** Rank and competitive salary will be based upon the successful candidate's qualifications and experience. Full benefits package including 22 vacation days; 18 holiday, recess and personal days; comprehensive health care; TIAA/CREF or Yale retirement plan; and relocation assistance. Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Applications consisting of a cover letter, resume, and the names of three references should be mailed to: Diane Y. Turner, Associate University Librarian for Human Resources, Staff Training and Security; Yale University Library; P.O. Box 208240, New Haven, CT 06520; fax: (203) 432-1806. Submissions via email are also welcomed and can be sent as a Word attachment to [hrlibrary@yale.edu](mailto:hrlibrary@yale.edu). Please be sure to include Source Codes EAYU8978.

Yale University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

### **Earth and Mineral Sciences Librarian, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA**

The Penn State University Libraries seeks an energetic and creative librarian to join the Fletcher L. Byrom Earth and Mineral Sciences Library (<http://www.libraries.psu.edu/emsl>). This branch library, located in the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences, encompasses the fields of geography, geosciences, meteorology, materials sciences, and geo-environmental engineering. The College of Earth and Mineral Sciences is student-centered, innovative, and renowned for its blend of science, engineering, and social science. The

College encourages interdisciplinary and internationally focused scholarship, and has a special interest in Africa. This position, which reports to the Head of the Earth and Mineral Sciences Library, has broad responsibilities including reference, instruction, collection development, faculty liaison, service, research and scholarship.

**Qualifications:** Requires an ALA-accredited MLS or equivalent; academic background or relevant experience in one of the subject fields of the College, engineering, or the sciences; experience with electronic information resources; strong commitment to instruction and service to users from diverse backgrounds; excellent communication and interpersonal skills. Evidence of potential for promotion and tenure will be considered.

**Salary and benefits:** This is a tenure track faculty position. Salary and rank are commensurate with experience. Excellent fringe benefits include liberal vacation, excellent insurance, state or TIAA/CREF retirement options, and educational privilege.

**Environment:** Penn State, a land-grant institution, is a member of the CIC (Big 10) academic consortium. Based on 2002 ARL statistics, Penn State University Libraries rank 12th in North America among private and public research universities. "America's Best Colleges 2004," in U.S. News and World Report, ranks Penn State 15th among top national doctoral universities. The Libraries hold membership in ARL, OCLC, RLG, CRL and the Digital Library Federation. Collections exceed four million volumes. The University Libraries are located at University Park and 23 other campuses throughout Pennsylvania, with about 6,000 faculty and nearly 42,000 students at University Park, and a total of 82,000 students system wide. The University Park campus is set in State College, a university town located in the heart of central Pennsylvania. State College offers a vibrant community with outstanding recreational facilities, a low crime rate, and excellent public schools. The campus is within a half day drive to Washington, DC, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City and Pittsburgh. For more information, please visit our web site at <http://www.libraries.psu.edu>.

To apply, send letter of application, resume, and contact information of three references to Search Committee, The Pennsylvania State University, Box EMS-GEO, 511 Paterno Library, University Park, PA 16802. Review of applications will begin on July 1, 2004, and continue until the position is filled.

Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity and the diversity of its workforce.

### **Physical Sciences Librarian, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH**

The Dartmouth College Library seeks an energetic and creative information professional with a commitment to providing innovative instruction, reference, liaison, and collection services to a diverse group of students and faculty in the physical sciences, mathematics and computer science.

**Responsibilities:** Reporting to the Head, Kresge Physical Sciences Library and Cook Mathematics Collection,

works as a member of a collaborative team providing information and collection services in a flexible, innovative and sophisticated information management environment; contributes to the Dartmouth Digital Library, the Education Program and other library wide programs. Provides instruction in information research tools and techniques, on-site and electronic reference, consultation with faculty to determine instructional and research interests, and collection management and development of print and digital materials in selected areas of the physical sciences, mathematics and computer science. Works closely with faculty, undergraduate and graduate students in these subject areas and in related interdisciplinary programs; understands faculty and student information needs and develops user-focused digital and traditional services and collections to meet those needs in a rapidly changing environment. Develops print and electronic research and course guides; develops content for the Library Web pages. May supervise one or more non-exempt staff.

**Qualifications:** ALA/MLS; educational background in the physical or mathematical sciences, and a minimum of two years post-MLS experience in an academic or research environment. The successful candidate will have the ability to work collegially in small group and team environments; science reference, instruction, and information access skills; knowledge of the scientific literature in all formats; experience with current digital collections tools for providing Web-based information resources and services; familiarity with networked information systems and resources in multi-platform environments; ability to be flexible in responding to user needs in a changing information environment. A strong service orientation, ability to communicate and collaborate effectively with others, and a commitment to diversity and to serving the needs of a diverse population are necessary qualities. This position can be filled at Salary Range PDL A, DRM D, DRM C, or DRM B depending upon the qualifications of the candidate. LIBRARIAN IV (PDL A): Eleven (11) years postgraduate experience in an academic or research library in a relevant subject area and supervisory experience. LIBRARIAN III (DRM D): Six (6) to eleven (11) years postgraduate experience in an academic or research library in a relevant subject area. LIBRARIAN II (DRM C): Four (4) to six (6) years of postgraduate experience in an academic or research library in a relevant subject area. LIBRARIAN I (DRM B): Zero (0) to three (3) years postgraduate experience in an academic or research library in a relevant subject area.

**Dartmouth College Information:** The Dartmouth College Library is an ARL library, participating in national and regional endeavors and organizations, such as SPARC, JSTOR, NELINET, and NERL, the Northeast Research Libraries Consortium. Dartmouth College offers a lively, intimate university environment with the benefits of rich cultural offerings in a lovely rural setting, within 2-3 hours' drive of both Boston and Montreal. Web addresses: Dartmouth College: <http://www.dartmouth.edu/> Kresge/Cook: <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~krescook/index.shtml>

**Application:** Review of applications will begin on August 16th and will continue until the position is filled. Please send letter of application and resume to:

Barbara DeFelice  
Head, Kresge Physical Sciences Library/Cook  
Mathematics Collection  
6115 Fairchild Hall  
Dartmouth College  
Hanover, NH 03755 -3571  
Phone: (603) 646-3565  
Fax: (603) 646-3681  
e-mail: [barbara.defelice@dartmouth.edu](mailto:barbara.defelice@dartmouth.edu)  
<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~krescook/>

### **Library Manager, Gemological Institute of America, Carlsbad, CA**

**Job Description:** The Gemological Institute of America (GIA), the world's foremost authority in gemology, is currently seeking an Library Manager on a full-time basis. This person plays a critical role in the everyday operations of GIA's Library. Candidates must meet the following requirements in order to be considered for the position.

- Master's degree (M.A., M.S. or M.L.I.S.) or equivalent in Library Science or Information Science, required; or four to ten years related experience and/or training; or equivalent combination of education and experience in a library environment, required.
- Graduate Gemologist diploma and/or a willingness to obtain required.
- Knowledge of basic library functions, as well as the ability and knowledge to perform managerial functions.
- Previous supervisory or management experience required, preferable in a library setting.
- Previous experience managing projects and budgets, including the planning and presentation of budgets.
- Experience using computers in Online Public Access Catalog, online searches, electronic journal databases, relational databases, and spreadsheets.
- Experience using Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, Outlook, Access, PowerPoint) and general office equipment.

The following requirements are preferred:  
Undergraduate degree in science. Knowledge of geology, gemology, and jewelry.

**Essential duties and responsibilities** include the following. Other duties may be assigned.

- Manages the general Library operation of the Library and dedicated staff including: reference services, cataloging, acquisition, serials, interlibrary loan, filerom, archiving, outreach, knowledge management, and database management.
- Reviews and supports the activities of the non-VRL (Visual Resources Library) library staff.
- Develops professional training and education for staff members; provides information to Human Resources for job descriptions and department organizational structure.
- Works with the Library Director in the planning, summation, prioritizing, and funding of the Library departmental budget.

- Monitors and adjusts library projects and funding, including managing resource allocation and budgets.
- Works directly with the Facilities department in supporting the current operation, and in the planning of Library space and infrastructure.
- Manages the general layout, space usage, and space configuration of the department.
- Works with the IT department in supporting the technological needs of the Library, as well as operational support and planning.
- Deals directly with vendors and negotiates services and contracts, including library software vendors and library equipment suppliers.
- Works with the Visual Resources Manager as the co-Project Manager of the Digital Asset Management initiative, managing the operational and budgetary facets of the project.
- Works with the Library Director in advancing the Knowledge Management initiative.
- Represents the Library as a member of the Operations Senior Staff.
- Provides planning (strategic and short-term) for the Library, as well as knowledge based initiatives throughout the Institute.
- Reviews and expands library resources and collection, in both print and electronic formats.
- Functions as Project Manager of new initiatives developed and originated by the Library.
- Works with Director to establish and maintain library policies and procedures, as well as their enforcement and application.
- Submits biweekly payroll information for library staff, and supports the pay process.
- Submits monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on department operation and relevant statistics to the executive team.
- Provides reference services and interprets gemological and jewelry information to a diverse population through effective telephone, in-person and electronic mail communications.
- Responds to telephone, written, oral, and electronic mail reference inquiries regarding gemology and the jewelry industry, or refers patron to sources.

- Conducts detailed research of topics.
- Represents library to public at large; advances public awareness of services offered.
- Communicates effectively with a diverse group of individuals and staff, gets along with co-workers and management, and deals with others effectively and professionally under pressure.

Supervisory Responsibilities: Manages the Library staff involved in the general operation of the Library, currently at 8 FTE's. Carries out supervisory responsibilities in accordance with the organization's policies and applicable laws. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, interviewing, hiring, and training employees; planning, assigning, and directing work; appraising performance; rewarding and disciplining employees; addressing complaints and resolving problems.

Qualifications: To perform this job successfully, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. The requirements listed below are representative of the knowledge, skill, and/or ability required.

- Ability to effectively communicate with a diverse population of patrons to serve their information needs, as well as with other departments in order to represent the Library's mission and interests.
- Ability to effectively and concisely communicate ideas and plans, both orally and in writing.
- Proven ability to provide reference services to a diverse client base, both in person and through the phone and via email.
- Ability to conceptualize space usage and space planning, organizational structure and workflow, and financial planning related to budgets and expenses.
- Proven ability to provide inventive and effective solutions to problems related to a wide range of managerial situations.
- Ability to effectively manage a staff; providing leadership, guidance, and conflict resolution.

Salary: Market Rate. Eligible for full-time Benefits.

Contact Information : Charles Ward, recruiter@gia.edu, Gemological Institute of America, 5345 Armada Drive, Carlsbad, CA 92008, Fax: 760-603-4099, Reference Code: Library Manager □



Connie J. Manson, GSIS Newsletter  
 2525 Sleater Kinney Road N.E.  
 Olympia, WA 98506-3741



GEOSCIENCE  
INFORMATION  
SOCIETY

# newsletter

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