



NEWSLETTER

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

I expect that by the time you have received this newsletter, you will have already received the Membership Directory and the Proceedings Volume, finally. Elizabeth Wallace, Publications Manager, and her student assistants have been working hard now for some weeks, putting together the mailing. Thank you, Elizabeth.

Upcoming Conference: Lois has planned and put together an outstanding program; see the outline in this newsletter. Thanks so much, Lois.

All committee chairs, officers, new and old, and representatives are asked to attend the **Executive Board Meeting**, to be held on Sunday morning, October 24. All other members are invited to attend this meeting also.

All members are encouraged to attend **the Annual Business Meeting** of the Society on Tuesday, October 26,

1999, 2-4:30 in the Marriott Hotel, Colorado I-J. See the draft agenda, published in this newsletter. Please send additional agenda items for the meeting to me as soon as possible (cderksen@marine.stanford.edu or call 650/725-1102). I'm looking forward to getting to know new members, and meeting with the rest of you! Don't forget to bring this newsletter to the conference with you.

GIS Positions Open: Although some of you have already inquired regarding the soon-to-be-open Newsletter editor position, we are still gathering candidate names for this extremely important post. Please consider carefully whether you would like to do this bimonthly task. Questions? Talk to or email Mary Frances Lembo, Connie Manson, Lois Heiser, or myself. We will be getting back to all, who have been nominated or who have volunteered, within the month. Soon to become vacant also are Exhibits Chair, Representative to ALA/PAR, Newsletter Review editor, Representative to NACIS, among others.

As is usual, Lois will be looking for lots of folks to be filling committees, representative slots, etc. in the coming months. You can't make it to annual meetings very often? Committees that you might serve on include: the Union List, Web Advisory, Best Paper Award, the Mary B. Ansari Best Reference Work Award, or the Guidebook Standards committees.

Deadlines: Annual reports from officers, representatives, and committee chairs are now overdue. Most have been submitted and are published in this issue; updates may be given at the annual meeting. Any others remaining to be filed should be submitted by the annual meeting. Also don't forget to send any reimbursement requests to Susan Goodman as soon as possible.

Reflections and Thanks: This will be my last newsletter column as president. Due to family considerations and indifferent health, it has not been an easy two years; much I would have liked to have done was not done or at least not done the way I would have liked. However, it has been a great pleasure working with all of you, particularly the committee chairs and the executive board members. Particular thanks are due to Connie Manson, Past President, international proceedings editor, mentor, etc., etc., to Shaun Harding, Secretary, for his meticulous and thoughtful work on the minutes and membership directory, keeping us all on track in our discussions, and to Susan Goodman, Treasurer, for keeping the society in the black, but out of our creditors' black books. Thanks also to Mary Frances for putting up with me always being slow with my deadlines and then turning out the newsletter so quickly! The members of this society are a very impressive, helpful, dedicated, and knowledgeable group of colleagues!

Charlotte R. M. Derksen
GIS President

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The GIS Newsletter is published bi-monthly in February, April, June, August, October, and December by the Geoscience Information Society. Subscription to the Newsletter is \$40 per year and is included in the Society's annual membership dues. All correspondence regarding dues, membership status, and address changes should be directed to the GIS Secretary.

GIS members are encouraged to contribute materials for publication. Due to current vacancies, all materials—research articles, technical reports, information reports, officer and committee reports, publication notices, job announcements, and other news items—should be sent to the Newsletter editor until further notice.

Material for the December 1999 issue of the GIS Newsletter should be received no later than 19 November 1999. If possible, please send materials by e-mail or on IBM-compatible disc (Word'97 or ASCII format).

VICE PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

READY for to DENVER? Good weather, good food, clear skies, fun people ... take your pick ... enjoy it all. Remember to bring some warm clothing, as late October in Denver -- the Mile-High City -- is usually cool.

Further in this Newsletter you will see the "final" meeting schedule. Bring this issue along with you for the various reports, which will be discussed at the Business Meeting. There are also abbreviated abstracts of the papers to be given at our two sessions on Tuesday morning. (Much easier to carry than that heavy GSA abstracts volume!)

I am looking forward to the Digital Database Forum, which will offer e-journal demonstrations. In addition, there will be a panel representing many of the players - librarians, publishers, scientists -- discussing developments in our paper and digital futures.

The "information-o-rama" hosted by the Preservation Forum will have people talking about preservation issues and projects. There will also be your opportunity to discuss developments in *GeoRef*, library collections/access, and professional issues. Plan to bring your fresh ideas and tricky questions.

In order for the Society to explore and address future concerns of our members and constituencies, we need your participation. Whether you can attend every meeting, or only an occasional one, you can be active on a committee. While electronic resources are continuing to change our work and our interactions, communication and discussion are still vital. We need to maintain our connections with geoscience information providers in academic, industry, and publishing. Through our committees, you can add valued opinion to the field. Please volunteer to serve on one of them. Send me an e-mail or a note about your committee interests.

Planning for this meeting has gone rather smoothly with special thanks to the Executive Board -- Charlotte & Connie, Shaun & Susan, the committee chairs, and others who have given moral support. As everyone always says, it looks harder than it is. I'm looking forward to seeing you in Denver,

Lois Heiser
Vice President/President Elect



1999 GIS ELECTION RESULTS

As chair of the GIS Nominating Committee, I'm pleased to announce the winners of the 1999 election: Sharon Tahirkheli has been elected Vice President/President Elect, and April Love has been elected Treasurer.

We've grateful to Lura Joseph and Elizabeth Wallace for also running.

Connie Manson

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY NOW ON THE WEB

The GIS Membership Directory is now online (at least in part). If you're looking for a fellow member's work address, phone/fax number, e-mail address or URL, just point your Web browser to <http://www.ciw.edu/librarv/gis/gissearch.htm>. You may also follow the link from the GIS home page.

Participation in the Web directory is optional. A check-box on the 1999 membership renewal form gave members a choice of being listed or not, but some folks didn't respond and a few opted to not be included. So, please take a moment to check your own entry. If it reads "Contact information withheld pending member's approval" and you do want your business contact information listed, please write or e-mail the Secretary. Retired, unemployed, or student members may opt to have their home contact information listed instead.

There are no plans at this point to discontinue the annual print version of the Membership Directory, with both work and home addresses, and updates will continue to be appear in the Newsletter. But the Web version offers the advantages of easy searching and always being up-to-date -- and is a lot harder to misplace on a crowded bookshelf! The more members that participate, the more useful this online tool will be, so please give it a try.

Shaun Hardy
GIS Secretary
hardy@dtm.ciw.edu



**GIS 1999 - Denver ** Sept. 13th DRAFT
Geoscience Information Society
Annual meeting - Preliminary Schedule**

SUNDAY, October 24

- 9:00 - 12:00 GIS Executive Board Meeting: Charlotte Derksen, President
Hyatt Far East Room
1:30 - 3:30 GIS Committee meetings
Hyatt Parisienne Room
3:30 - 5:30 GIS Preservation Meeting: Linda Musser/Lisa Wishard, Chairs
Hyatt Florentine Room

MONDAY, October 25

- 8:00 - Noon GIS Poster Session
Convention Center Poster Hall
10:00 - Noon GIS Collection Development Issues: Steve Hiller, Chair
Hyatt Moulon Rouge Room
Noon - 3:00 FREE TIME
3:00 - 5:00 GeoRef Discussion Group: Nancy Blair, Chair
Hyatt Parisienne Room
Evening GIS Reception
Marriott Denver V

TUESDAY, October 26

- 8:00 - 9:45 Communication Divides (Topical Session), Lois Heiser
Convention Center Room A111
BREAK
10:00 - 11:45 Geoscience Information I, Lois Heiser
Convention Center Room A111
Noon- GIS Luncheon
Marriott Colorado G-H
2:00 - 4:30 GIS Business Meeting, Charlotte Derksen, President
Marriott Colorado I-J

WEDNESDAY, October 27

- 8:30 - 11:30 Digital Forum, Adonna Fleming, Chair
Marriott Denver IV
1:30 - 3:30 GIS Professional Issues
Hyatt Florentine Room
3:30 - FREE TIME

THURSDAY, October 28

Field Trip to Boulder, Suzanne Larson

Geoscience Information Society ANNUAL REPORTS

Elected Officers

President

It seems that the theme of this Geoscience Information Society Year has been "publications". Two conference proceedings have been published: those of the 6th International Geoscience Conference, edited by Past President Connie Manson, and those of the Toronto meeting. For the latter, a change in policy was made and instituted this year; the Proceedings volume this year is meant to be a comprehensive record of the "proceedings" of the society during the annual meeting. To that end, all forum presentations, as well as a summary of those sessions, were included in the proceedings, in addition to all papers in the society's poster, technical, and symposium sessions. Also included in the proceedings volume, was the report of the society's first international Fellow, Ma. Arlene A. Marzo.

The society now has two representatives on two publications advisory committees: Connie Manson represented us at the Geological Society of America meeting, and Michael Noga represents us at the AGI meeting. A major concern of the society has been the proposed changes in the NTIS services; other concerns have been the preservation and archiving possibilities of earth sciences materials. Claren Kidd and the Guidebook Standards Committee have put together an clear, concise, and informative brochure to [hopefully] bring improved distribution practices, standardization of format, and increased access for guidebooks prepared by geologists, particularly those affiliated with the GSA.

The Collection Development Committee has already begun its work of informing us all of the price changes we can expect in publications for the upcoming year. Finally, the society has begun to move further along in electronic publishing of its own publications: *Union List of Field Trip Guidebooks of North America Online* made its debut, as will the online membership directory, and soon, the Toronto proceedings volume.

The first task of the President is to establish new committees as appropriate, to fill all vacancies in current society positions, and to reappoint as appropriate. An effort was made to spread the load for the work of the society as much as possible, and to involve as many new members as possible. There are currently 165 positions within the society, of which one has remained vacant throughout the year. Some came vacant in the course of the year and were filled again. Several key positions are coming open now.

As a part of the new Geological Society of America conference planning scheme, GIS was one of four societies whose representatives reviewed and helped select the all-conference symposia proposals for this upcoming conference. Lois and I were your representatives at this virtual meeting.

In addition to the meeting of the executive board at the Annual Meeting, the exec board members also "met" twice this year in conference calls, in March and in August. Email has enabled the group to discuss many other issues throughout the year.

Being the president of GIS is much like being the head of any functioning unit (an Earth Sciences Library, for example): sign this please, make a decision on this, write up this need, let someone know about that issue, make sure that all functions are covered, etc. Much of the remaining part of this year has been taken up with these activities, with the goal always in mind to facilitate the work being done in committees, by the executive board, and representatives, and to further the interests of the society. The work of the society as a whole has bumped along, in fits and starts, within the context of daily and seasonal work rhythms, with an impressive amount of work done by some very busy people. However, more than usual, the functioning of the group has a whole has been slowed, because several members have had to cope with the more important issues of serious illness or loss within their respective families.

Respectfully submitted,
Charlotte R. M. Derksen

Past President

Many of the Past President's duties are prescribed. As such, I prepared the annual summary of GIS activities for the "Geoscience Highlights" issue of *Geotimes* (July, 1999, p. 15-16). I arranged the two Executive Committee conference calls, and participated in the various Executive Committee deliberations through the year. I also chaired the Nominating Committee; that annual report is presented separately.

In a break from tradition, I also edited the GeoInfo VI proceedings and assisted the President with editing the 1998 GIS annual meeting proceedings.

Connie Manson
GIS Past President

Individual Appointments

Secretary

Much of the Secretary's work during 1999 centered on transferring the Society's membership records to a new database management program (Access 97) and compiling the Membership Directory. In addition to the print format, a Web-based version of the Directory, providing members' business contact information, was introduced in September. The online Directory offers search capabilities plus the convenience of regular updating throughout the year. Feedback from members is currently being solicited.

As of September 23, the membership stands at 222, including 11 sponsored members. The membership consists of 172 U.S. members, 10 from Canada, and 40 members representing 25 other countries. Thirty-one new members joined this year, exactly offsetting the loss due to resignations and non-renewals from 1998. Fully half of all new membership applications are now received electronically via the Society's Web site. Nineteen individuals made gifts to GIS this year, totaling \$625 -- nearly half of which was earmarked for the Sponsored Member Program.

Minutes were recorded for Executive Board conference calls in March and August. In addition, the Secretary handled the usual duties of processing membership applications and renewals, completing surveys about the Society, conducting general correspondence, filling requests for information, producing mailing labels for publications, and preparing the Member News column for the Newsletter.

Respectfully submitted,
Shaun J. Hardy

Treasurer

During my second year as treasurer I have continued to deposit incoming funds and pay invoices and reimbursements. Used Excel to record the GIS accounts. Consolidated the Bank of America money market checking account and our local checking account into 1 higher interest yielding checking account. Closed the 90-day CD to pay for 1998 GIS International fellows expenses. Prepared the midyear report, which was published in the August newsletter. Sent the 1998 records to Margy Walsh for audit.

I will prepare a budget for 2000 and present an updated financial report at the annual meeting in Denver.

I would like to remind all committee chairs and officers to submit claims for reimbursement to me before or at the annual meeting if possible and to submit to me their proposed budget needs as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,
Susan Goodman

GeoNet-L Editor

On February 1, 1999, Carolyn J. Laffoon, Purdue University, assumed the position as GEONET-L moderator. Lois Heiser, Indiana University, had been the moderator of GeoNet-L since its inception. The transition has gone smoothly. GEONET-L receives and transmits approximately 2.5 messages per day to around 450 subscribers. New subscribers are signing on at nearly the same rate as those who ask to be deleted from the listserve.

Carolyn Laffoon

Literature Review Editor

The purpose of this appointed position is to look at the library and information science professional literature and call attention to items of potential interest to GIS members. I submitted a column "Literature Review" for each issue of the *GIS Newsletter*.

This year several members have forwarded citations to me for inclusion in my column. I have received comments from a number of GIS members who have conveyed to me that they have found the column useful.

The December issue, 1999, will mark the end of my three year term in this appointment. I have valued having this opportunity and encourage others to consider serving in this post.

Respectfully submitted,
Miriam L. Sheaves

Newsletter Editor

The Newsletter Editor continues to experiment with style changes to improve the "look and feel" of the newsletter.

The bulk rate permit was renewed at the U.S. Postal Service so that the domestic mail can continue to be sent at the bulk mail rate. Overseas mail is sent Air Mail/First Class.

Materials can be submitted via e-mail or IBM-compatible disc (*Word '97* or ASCII format). E-mail attachments in Word format can also be sent.

The Newsletter Editor has resigned her position effective December 1999. She has enjoyed the process of creating the newsletter but would like to dedicate her time to other committee work in the Special Libraries Association. She will continue to be an active member of the Geoscience Information Association as well.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Frances Lembo

Representatives

Publications Manager

Science Editing and Information Management: Proceedings of the Second International AESE/CBE/EASE Joint Meeting, Sixth International Conference on Geoscience Information, and Thirty-second Annual Meeting, Association of Earth Science Editors, held September 10 through 14, 1998, Washington, D.C. was published in June, 1999. Copies were distributed in July, 1999 to GIS members who attended this conference.

Accreting the Continent's Collections. Proceedings of the 33rd Meeting of the Geoscience Information Society, October 25 to 28, 1998, Toronto, Ontario (v.29) was published in September 1999 and copies are being distributed to members in late September 1999. Sales since last report (September 16, 1998 - September 15, 1999):

<i>Directory of Geoscience Libraries: North America</i>	14
<i>GeoInfo V</i>	5
<i>GIS Proceedings v.25</i>	1
<i>GIS Proceedings v.26</i>	5
<i>GIS Proceedings v.27</i>	4
<i>GIS Proceedings v.28</i>	16
<i>Science Editing & Information Management 24</i>	
<i>GIS Proceedings v.25</i> is now out of print and available only through <i>Out-of-print Books on Demand</i> .	

Index to Geoscience Information Society Proceedings: 1966-1994 is now out of print and available only on the GIS website.

Respectfully submitted,
Elizabeth Wallace

Publicity Officer

Activities for 1999: I have written press releases for the following and am currently in the process of sending them out.

- ◆ GIS New Officers
- ◆ 1999 Award Winners:
 - GIS Mary Ansari: Best Reference
 - GIS Best Paper
 - GIS Best Guidebook
- ◆ Digital Forum

Carol J. La Russa
GIS Publicity Officer

AGI Government Affairs Program

The AGI Government Affairs Program (GAP) was established in 1992 to serve as a significant link between the federal government and the geoscience community.

Two key means of communicating to society members and interested readers are *Geotimes* and The Gap Web site.

GAP Web Site:

For current information on the GAP program and legislative activity, check the AGI GAP home page. It provides up-to-date information on program activities, testimony and AGI official positions. This site is also an excellent source of current information on congressional committees, hearings, pertinent legislation and activities of the congress, and executive branch agencies. The address for the GAP Home page is: <http://www.agiweb.org/gap/gaphome.html>

Geotimes:

Each month, David Applegate, AGI Director of Government Affairs, writes a *Geotimes* column, Political Scene. In this column, he reviews a wide range of issues, including budgets, legislation and topical events.

The April 1999 *Geotimes* issue, the 4th annual issue edited by GAP staff, focused on Geoscience Policy at Home and Abroad. This issue included an article on rebuilding Geoscience in Canada after major budget reductions. A second article described the USGS Streamgaging network and how funding constraints are forcing stations to close. A third article considers issues such as resource exploration, management and sustainability. The author concludes that these issues need global approaches to resolving them.

Since the annual GIS meeting, there have been two meetings of the GAP committee, October 24, 1998 at Toronto and April 23, 1999 at Alexandria, Virginia.

At the Toronto meeting the focus was on Canadian Geoscience and Public Policy. Three speakers from government and business reviewed the recent history of geoscience funding by government and how major budget reductions had been managed. They discussed new initiatives to improve communication between scientists and politicians in Canada. It was a very interesting presentation illustrating how similar many of the concerns are in both Canada and the United States. The speakers described several innovative approaches to improving communication and presenting a better case for funding the earth sciences.

The remainder of the meeting was primarily informational with brief updates on various activities of the group such as Earth Science Week, the data repository and the program's finances.

At the April meeting, there was a review of AGI's eventful 1998. AGI celebrated its 50th anniversary. Earth Science Week was a great success. The congressional fellowship and intern programs are now well established.

Marcus Milling reported on the National Geoscience Data Repository System (NGDRS). In 1998 AGI investigated purchasing or leasing a portion of Denver's former Stapleton Airport as a location for the Data Repository. Because of environmental considerations and other factors, Stapleton has now been dropped from discussion. AGI continues to review possible sites particularly in Texas and Utah. Additional funding to facilitate development has been requested from DOE.

The board reviewed the status of the AGI statement on climatic change. This is being circulated among the societies for their review and possible support.

Other ongoing projects include monitoring budget requests and funding for relevant government agencies. The original USGS budget request was basically for a maintenance budget with slight increases. Budget requests for other agencies are reviewed on the web site. AGI in conjunction with other groups have been working to establish a congressional caucus on natural hazards issues.

If you have comments on GAP activities or suggestions for other issues concerning government affairs, please let me know.

Respectfully submitted,
Marie Dvorzak

AGI Member Society Council Representative

The AGI Member Society Council (MSC) was created to serve as a forum for discussing new ideas and developing strategy to reflect the ever-changing challenges for the earth sciences. Each society which is a member of the American Geological Institute sends one representative to this meeting which meets twice a year in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Geological Society of America and the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. Each society prepares a two-page report for the Member Society Council Agenda Book which is mailed to all attendees prior to the meeting summarizing the societies activities since the last meeting. This proves to be a valuable communication link for Directors, Presidents, and Executive Officers of the Council.

This year I have prepared two reports for the Agenda Book. I have also polled the GIS Executive Committee on their opinions on a survey, which was distributed by Marcus Milling, requesting input regarding the Member Society Council format and location. We were asked if break out sessions could

be used to gain greater discussion and if the meeting could be held in conjunction with other society annual meetings or at AGI headquarters in Washington. Input was achieved by using email connections to the Executive Committee.

The Spring meeting of the MSC took place on April 12 in San Antonio, Texas in conjunction with AAPG. Denis Trombatore represented the Society as I was not able to attend. Highlights from this meeting included preparations and advertising for Earth Science Week, October 10-16, 1999 and extending and creating effective communication between Member Society Councils. The next meeting is scheduled for Monday October 25, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the GSA in Denver. A full presentation of the results of this meeting will be presented at our Annual Business meeting and enclosed in the December meeting of the GIS Newsletter.

Respectfully submitted
Barbara E. Haner

GIS Representative to the AGI Publications Advisory Committee

I was appointed this committee in Spring 1999. Currently we are reviewing two publication proposals.

Respectfully submitted,
Michael Noga

GIS Representative to ALA PARS

I attended several preservation-related sessions at the annual meeting of the American Library Association in New Orleans in June of 1999.

Submission of my report has been delayed by a job change and a long-distance move.

Respectfully submitted,
Louise S. Zipp

GIS Representative to the GSA Publications Committee

Recognizing their need for input from the library community, the Geological Society of America (GSA) invited GIS to send a representative to their Publications Committee. I was very pleased to accept that 3-year appointment.

The first committee meeting was held in February at GSA headquarters in Boulder. At that full-day meeting, we discussed the books, journals, and maps GSA produces. We discussed publication standards, issues surrounding electronic publication, pricing, the membership survey, and other issues.

Through the spring, we reviewed applications for the new *Geology* co-editor.

The second annual committee meeting will be held

at the GSA annual meeting in Denver, and I hope to be able to report on those deliberations there.

Peggy Lehr, GSA's Director of Publications, asked for the library opinions on various electronic publication issues. I gathered input from other GIS members, compiled that, and forwarded it to Lehr. That compilation follows on page 12.

Connie Manson, GIS Representative to the GSA Publications Committee

Committees

Ad Hoc Committee on Careers in Geoscience Information

This is a committee of four members, Barbara Haner, Barbara DeFelice, Julie Hallmark, Pat Yocum with Mary W. Scott representing Educational Initiatives serving as an ex-officio member. Previous brochures have been evaluated and notices have been placed on GEONET-L and in the GIS Newsletter asking members for suggestions on alternative careers in geoscience information, how they got started and good career web sites. A section has been written by Julie Hallmark and is currently under review by the committee members. The brochure will reflect the new logo design.

Respectfully submitted
Barbara E. Haner

Archives Committee

The Geoscience Information Society Archives are housed in the University Archives at the University of Illinois. The GeoInfo Society Archives contain historical documentation of the Society, files and reports of past GIS officers and committee chairs, and GIS publications.

Materials received by the Committee this past year have been reviewed and forwarded to the University Archives. Additional materials should be sent to:

Mary Krick
ISGS
615 E. Peabody
Champaign, IL 61820.

Diane Baclawski is serving as our official photographer.

Respectfully submitted,
Mary Krick

Best Paper Award

Seventeen papers published in 1998 were nominated for the award. The nominees included two papers published on the WWW. The highest rated paper was reported to the Executive Board, and the award will be

made to Barbara Buttenfield for her paper: "Looking forward: geographic information services and libraries in the future", in *Cartography And Geographic Information Systems*, v. 25, no. 3, pp. 161-171.

Respectfully submitted,
Louise S. Zipp, Chair

Collection Development Issues Committee

The Collection Development Issues Committee continued to provide GIS members with relevant information related to pricing and other issues related to geoscience publishing. In the absence of the chair, Michael Noga chaired the discussion at the annual meeting, which covered a number of topics, including assessment of user needs. Both Michael and Steve Hiller provided pricing information for the GIS Newsletter.

Submitted by
Steve Hiller
Chair, Collection Development Issues Committee

GeoRef Advisory Committee

The GeoRef Advisory Committee met in Alexandria, VA on May 3, 1999. Charlotte Derksen is chair of the Committee. Sharon Tahirkheli gave an overview of the status of GeoRef as of our last meeting. Document delivery continues to be an issue. With the USGS Library in Reston closed for an extended time, access was sometimes difficult. Pricing of document delivery to keep it competitive was discussed as well as a way to publicize the service better.

The expanding subject coverage, especially in the light of loading material from the Groundwater and Soil Contamination database into GeoRef was discussed. AGI has taken over the production of the GSC database and marketing strategies were discussed. It is aimed primarily at companies doing environmental remediation. Appropriate material from this database is added into GeoRef after one year. AGI received a grant to reformat the Arctic Bibliography and Cold Regions Research database to create a separate database as well as provide over 30,000 citations that are appropriate to be included in GeoRef. Coverage in China and Russia is increasing with the use of local indexers there.

A meeting of the Committee is planned following the 1999 GSA Annual Meeting in Denver.

Suzanne T. Larsen, GIS Representative

Exhibits Committee

This year, the Exhibits Committee took the Booth to the Exhibit Hall at the 90th Annual Conference of the Special Libraries Association, held June 5-10 in Minneapolis, MN. Initially, the booth was to be a 6-

foot table top display for \$300.00, but this was later upgraded, at no extra cost, to a regular sized exhibit booth when the SLA exhibit committee determined that there were few enough exhibitors to allocate extra space to the table-top area. The exhibit booth in its case was via UPS, the costs covered by the UC Irvine Science Library. A drayage fee for handling at the conference site was charged to GIS as well as the return shipping fees, the total amounting to approximately \$290.00.

Our goal was to make the Geoscience Information Society more visible to the library community. We handed out many pamphlets that were printed from the web page and photocopied onto golden rod paper. We received many favorable comments from those visiting the booth, many of whom were unaware that there was such a group of geology and earth science librarians. According to Shaun Hardy, we have gained one new member so far.

Among the GIS members who assisted at the booth were Shaun Hardy, Mary Frances Lembo, Michael Noga, and Mary Scott.

If we are to repeat our visit to the SLA exhibit hall at next year's annual conference, improvements that might be made include: copies of the most recent GIS newsletter on hand, a sign-up sheet and/or take business cards or have other means to facilitate follow-up contact to encourage new membership.

Preparations are being made for this year's exhibit at the Geological Society of America conference in October. The GIS booth is located at space 341, which is diagonal from the AGI booth, located at spaces 344, 346. Once again, it is hoped that we will feature geoscience Web resources and demonstrate Internet access to geological reference tools.

Respectfully submitted,
April M. Love, Chair
Exhibit Committee

Mary B. Ansari Best Reference Work Award

The Mary B. Ansari Best Reference Work Award Committee received nominations for 10 reference works to be considered for this prestigious award. Encyclopedia of Planetary Sciences edited by James H. Shirley and Rhodes W. Fairbridge, published by Chapman and Hall (now Kluwer) in 1997 was selected. Nominations are evaluated using the following criteria: Uniqueness, Comprehensiveness, Usefulness, Authoritativeness, Organization, Illustrations, Competition, Size, Quality of references to other material, and Audience. It is believed that both editors will be at the GIS luncheon to accept the award and monetary gift.

The Committee Members were Agnes Adams, Michael Farmer, Linda Newman, Janice Norris,

Michael Noga, Jim O'Donnell, Sally Scott, Sharon Tahirkheli, and Thomas Zogg. Joanne Lerud is the Chair of the Committee. These individuals used much of their summer to make these evaluations. Thank you.

International Initiatives Committee

At the 1998 GIS Business Meeting, the membership approved the continuation of the GIS Fellowship to be awarded to one person every other year (if funding is available). The Fellowship would occur in the autumn and include attendance at the GIS annual meeting. Its duration would be approximately 4 weeks.

The Committee is reviewing the Fellowship guidelines/application and gathering the names and address of people and organizations to whom the Fellowship guidelines/application will be sent. Distribution will begin after the GIS Annual Meeting.

Submitted by
Claren Kidd, Chair

Membership Committee

The GIS Membership Committee will be meeting at the annual GSA meeting in Denver during the committee meeting time slot of Sunday, 10/24, from 1:30-3:30 in the Hyatt Parisienne Room. At that time, the GIS Membership Committee will discuss strategy for recruiting members for the coming year, go over the GIS Membership brochure to make sure it is up-to-date and has all the information needed, and develop ways to make sure people who would benefit from belonging to GIS hear about the Society.

The goals of the Membership Committee are to maintain the Membership brochure, solicit new members, contact non-renewing members, and welcome new and returning members. The Membership Committee welcomes input from other GIS members so please feel free to share your ideas with the Membership Committee.

The Membership Committee members are:

Barbara DeFelice, Chair
Kay Baker
Karen Bolm
Beverly Chen
Li Mei Chen
Mary Krick
Carolyn Laffoon
Clara McLeod
Richard Soares
Elizabeth Wallace

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee was very pleased that well-qualified candidates stood for election. Lura Joseph and Sharon Tahirkheli ran for Vice President/President Elect; Sharon Tahirkheli was elected. April Love and Elizabeth Wallace ran for Treasurer; April Love was elected. We thank these candidates for their willingness to serve the Society in these positions.

I also thank our hard-working committee members, Lois Pausch, Miriam Sheaves, and Janice Sorensen for their efforts.

Connie Manson

Preservation Committee

Committee consisted of Elaine Clement, Pauline Kamel, Carolyn Laffoon, Clara McLeod, Lois Pausch, Louise Zipp, Lisa Wishard, and Linda Musser. Wishard and Musser were co-chairs.

The committee continued its efforts to highlight preservation issues by including pieces in the GIS Newsletter. Members submitted or solicited the following articles:

- no.176 (Feb. 1999) - "Are you ready if it rains in your library?"
- no.177 (April 1999) - "Preservation Committee mid-year report" and "On-line preservation manuals"
- no.178 (June 1999) - "Current preservation projects at North Dakota State University" and "Ways to preserve your geoscience literature with a minimum of resources"
- no.179 (August 1999) - "Items conserved in 1998 with funding from the Logan Legacy Fund"
- no.180 (October 1999) - "Letter to Preservation Officers" (*in press*)

Other efforts resulted in two articles in the library literature:

Lisa Wishard and Linda Musser published "Preservation Strategies for Geoscience Literature: New Technologies for an Old Literature" in *Library Resources and Technical Services* 43(3):131-139.

Pauline Kamel published "The Conservation Treatment of Rare Books" in *Feliciter*, vol. 45, no. 2, p.108 - 112 (1999).

In addition, a summary of the presentations by committee members at the 1998 Preservation Forum appeared in 1998 GIS Proceedings volume.

A subcommittee chaired by Pauline Kamel was formed to draft a long-range plan for the Preservation Committee. The draft will be discussed at the annual meeting in Denver.

The committee planned a Preservation Forum for Sunday afternoon at the Annual Meeting.

Union List Committee

Guidebook title pages and/or catalog records have been received from Barbara Haner, Mary Krick, Carol La Russa, Carol Messick, Jim O'Donnell, Jenny Prence/Nancy Blair, Sally J. Scott, Juanita Shaikh/Charlotte Derksen, and Janice Sorensen. The records sent have been arranged by country and by state, in preparation for distribution to the Committee on a regional basis. Multiple records for the same guidebook have been stapled together.

Records for a total of 770 unique guidebooks were received. Nearly all the guidebooks are from the years 1989-1999. The remainder is of earlier guidebooks, which are not currently in the database.

Guidebooks that include more than one state or country have been counted only once and been assigned to only one of the states or countries included, for purposes of distribution.

Wide differences in the number of guidebooks among the states, ranging from 129 for California to fewer than five for 18 other states, need to be considered in establishing the regions assigned to the Committee members, for the sake of more or less even distribution of labor.

Many guidebooks have only one trip, but others have multiple trips. In the Union List database, since each trip in a guidebook must be listed and indexed, the burden of entering guidebooks will vary with the number of trips. This also needs to be taken into account in assigning guidebooks.

Packages of guidebook surrogates will be sent to the Committee, for addition to the Union List database, as soon as instructions for entering the data have been completed and posted. The target date for mailing the packages to the Committee is December 31, 1999.

The actual updating of the Union List database will commence in the year 2000, including the guidebook surrogates sent to the regional Committee members, and for other guidebooks in their regions of which they are aware. A set of instructions for adding new records will be posted. Dorothy McGarry and Richard Spohn will edit the data. They and I will be available to field questions concerning the process.

John Mulvihill

Website Committee

The GIS Website Committee consulted throughout the year on reorganization of the GIS Web site, but came to no formal conclusion. The site was updated and maintained throughout the year, but we expect some major changes will take place soon. In the

meanwhile, the Committee is: Jim O'Donnell (chair), Peggie Wormington, Dennis Trombatore, Elizabeth Wallace, and Lisa Wishard.

Jim O'Donnell.

COMPILATION OF RESPONSES TO PEGGY LEHR'S QUESTIONS

from:

Barbara DeFelice
Susan Goodman
Steve Hiller
Linda Musser

1 Types of licensing agreements that publishers currently use with online publications. Do they require paper and online? Do they charge more for online as bundled?

- This varies with publishers, but generally we are still getting electronic access for free (or for a very small fee) with print subscriptions from the society publishers like AIP, but the commercial publishers are charging for electronic access even when we pay for a print subscription. We are seeing a large variety of formulas for pricing of the electronic subscription, for example, 80% of the print subscription, full cost of the print subscription, full cost of the print subscription plus 25% more, and other variations.

- Some [require both paper and online], some don't. Again, some [charge more for online as bundled]. Kluwer, e.g., charges 20% over paper price for online and paper right now. Most publishers don't surcharge, mainly because they don't want us to cancel print.

- [There is] no consistency among publishers, either commercial or society ones. Some societies don't add any additional cost (American Physical Society); others have a hefty mark-up but price on a title-by-title basis (American Meteorological Society), and others have a modest mark-up but require you to keep the same number of titles. Most libraries have not gone for electronic only, although many publishers are pricing online only (if they offer it) at 90% of the print price.

- I'd direct them to these two web sites on e-licensing issues. [They give a] good sense of what libraries want.

Principles on Licensing Electronic. Resources - <http://www.arl.org/scomm/licensing/principles.html>
LibLicense website -
<http://www.library.yale.edu/~llicense/index.shtm>

2 Do research universities prefer a site license for all department members?

- Yes, a site license is easier to manage and makes it possible to serve the widest possible valid user group.

- Prefer access via IP authentication for all campuses. All members of university community must be able to access online resource.

- Preferred site license is IP range determined, and for the entire institution.

- I'd direct them to these two web sites on e-licensing issues. [They give a] Good sense of what libraries want. Principles on Licensing Electronic. Resources - <http://www.arl.org/scomm/licensing/principles.html>
LibLicense website -

<http://www.library.yale.edu/~llicense/index.shtml>

2b What types of site licensing agreements (the elements) are preferred?

- This needs a pretty long answer. Libraries prefer to see the basic principles as set out in ARL's (Association for Research Libraries) document on licenses. This document is at this Web site:

<http://arl.cni.org/scomm/licensing/principles.html>

The Statement of Current Perspective and Preferred Practices for the Selection and purchase of Electronic Information was issued by the International Coalition of Library Consortia (ICOLC), and includes a lot of : <http://www.library.yale.edu/consortia/statement.html>

At Dartmouth, we developed our own document to help guide those bibliographers making purchase decisions that involved signing license agreements. This document has "stop" points, where if some language in the license isn't acceptable, the person is asked to very carefully consider whether to sign the license

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~libacq/docs/licenseguide.shtml>

Also, libraries want use statistics.

- We like site licenses.

3 What would libraries detest?

- Another potentially long answer, which is covered in the above documents. In short, too many restrictions on types of use, and on who constitutes a valid user. Liability on the part of the library for the use made of the information, and demands that the library monitor use. Being forced to buy both print and electronic versions. Some places will want only the electronic subscription. Any threat to the principles and practices of Fair Use.

- Logins and passwords: [they are] too hard (if not impossible) to maintain.

- Passworded access; limitations on [the] number of simultaneous users; slow response time or much down time; forced bundling to get electronic; high price mark-up.

4 What are their archiving and access preferences?

- We want to have access to all backfiles subscribed to even if we cancel the subscription to current files. -

We hope the publisher will guarantee an archive as much as possible or work with an organization like OCLC or JSTOR to provide an archive. Should we ask GSA to work on having a Geoscience section of JSTOR? Or does JSTOR only do well with text rather than images as are necessary in the geosciences?

- To really work well, the backfiles or archive should also be on the Web, not only on CD-ROM.

Access modes:

- At this point, this is our priority list of access options; what are others preferring? These work for us because we have an Information Systems group that can set up authentication with vendors and publishers when possible.

- a) Access based on name directory membership (person uses their e-mail name and password to access material, and can do so from anywhere in the world.)
- b) WWW scripting using publisher's general passwords [when possible, the script should bring user to table of contents]
- c) IP domain
- d) User registration for individual username and password

- Access in perpetuity. If publisher goes out of business, cede ownership rights to subscribers. Some publishers promise CD copies if they go out of business, others promise to transfer ownership to a group like OCLC. (SG, Rutgers)

- Academic research libraries probably prefer a rolling backfile (3 years) with permanent [access] at JSTOR.

5 With online publication and site licenses, should we expect to lose some single copy subscriptions at institutions that have a large number of faculty?

- Yes, some, but not all. This really depends on how reliable, fast, and technologically sophisticated the electronic version is.

- It depends. Text-only publications can and are being cancelled now. But many people prefer print, especially for journals that have lots of graphics. As more people get used to e-versions, and as online reproductions improve, this will change and more print subscriptions will be cancelled.

- Don't know about that. Depends on how the single copy subscriptions are priced. I suspect that at \$60 for the Bulletin, many members will continue to get print, especially since color and maps are so critical

6 Are libraries preferring a specific language for online (XTL, SMGL, HTML)?

- For most simple text and graphics, HTML for viewing, PDF for printing. For other types of material, I'm not sure. If special software is needed, it must be

available at the same site as the material, and be cross-platform-- try to avoid the problems *Earth Interactions* had!

- Prefer SMGL/HTML. Adobe is acceptable for now, but likely to evolve away from this format.

- Combination of HTML and image file such as Acrobat. [It is] Critical to be able to use with standard image viewers.

7 How should we approach library consortia?

Should we align with someone like OCLC or can we reach this market on our own?

- Market to consortia on your own. See list of consortia at the end of the document at <http://www.library.yale.edu/consortia/statement.html>

- Do you really want to negotiate with hundreds of public and school librarians? Consortia can handle the negotiations and deliver a market that publishers would never go after. High school and public libraries want your publications, but they've never been affordable/accessible before.

- With a relatively small (although important!) publishing program, you're probably better off trying to align with a larger group if possible

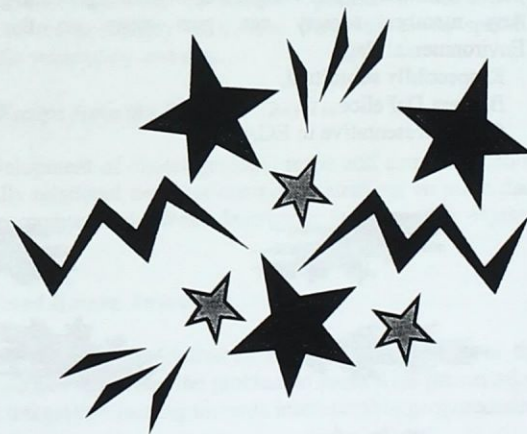
- They don't need to go with a consortia

8 What important questions have I neglected to ask?

- Can the electronic version deliver more value in terms of color, images, graphics, speed of publication, etc.? How are maps going to be handled?

- Added content for electronic? Electronic publication in advance of print? Search engine/ability for full text searching.

Submitted by:
Connie Manson



**AGI Environmental Geoscience Advisory
Committee Meeting
Tuesday, April 13, 1999, San Antonio, TX**

The function of the Committee was read into the minutes of this meeting: "The Environmental Geoscience Advisory Committee (EGAC) was established to help identify and focus on the highest priority environmental informational needs and issues best addressed by the geosciences community. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the committee should emphasize the need to draw on AGI's historical and existing strengths, and to endorse activities that are fiscally viable." The main function of the group is to not only identify but to find the resources to accomplish projects that will help AGI to increase public awareness and knowledge of environmental issues, understand the impact of human activities on the environment, and disseminate information about these issues to those involved in making public policy.

Specific projects that are underway are the *Environmental Awareness Series (EAS)*. *Soils and Society* is completed, and includes a booklet, poster, and bookmark. *Metals Mining and the Environment* includes a poster and a book in progress. These posters are distributed in journals like *Science Teacher* and *Science Scope*, and the publications are also available from AGI. *Petroleum and the Environment* is in draft form. Other proposed titles in the series are: *Water, Global Change, Aggregates, Cities and Geology, Minerals and Health, Living with Karst, Clays, and Geologic Mapping*. The project to produce an environmental geoscience textbook has been held up due to a change in relations with the proposed publisher.

The EGAC supports AGI's Environmental Page, which is linked to AGI's page: <http://www.agiweb.org>. Any member society can post news on this Environmental Page.

Respectfully submitted,
Barbara DeFelice
GIS Representative to EGAC

**The GIS DIGITAL FORUM presents "Issues
Concerning Electronic Journals and Books:
Viewpoints from the Researcher, Publisher, and
Librarian"**

**Wednesday, October 27, 1999 – 8:30 a.m. to 11:00
a.m. – Marriott Hotel, Room: Denver IV.**

Join us for a panel discussion and demonstration with:

"Issues Concerning Electronic Journals and Books: Viewpoints from the Researcher, Publisher, and Librarian"

Blackwell Science, publisher of "Synergy" a full text online journal service

Elsevier, publisher of "Science Direct" a full text web database of more than 1,000 Elsevier Science journals

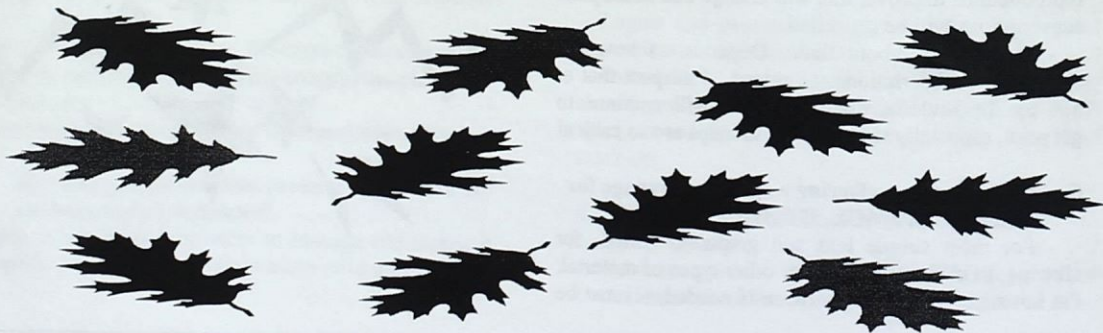
NetLibrary, Collection of online reference, scholarly, and professional books

Alan Charnes, Executive Director of the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries (CARL)

Dr. Brian Penn, from the Pan-American Center for Earth and Environmental Studies (PACES), University of Texas at El Paso

Jim O'Donnell, Geology & Planetary Science Librarian, California Institute of Technology

Free to all conference registrants.



Geoscience Information Society - TUESDAY - Colorado Convention Center

QMAP: The 1:250,000 Geological Map of New Zealand

John G. Begg, M. J. Isaac, and I. M. Turnbull

QMAP is a Government-funded programme to update the existing geological map series. Its aim is to produce high quality map coverage of national extent within a finite period. A key element of QMAP is use of a GIS system to store point and line data within standardised templates, and the GIS is used directly to generate printing plates.

The ARCTIC Bibliography: A Resource Renewed

Sharon N. Tahirkheli and M. Andrews

The Arctic Bibliography is a 16-volume guide to the literature of the Arctic region with 108,000 references covering publications from the early 1800s through the mid-1970s. Digitization of the print original of this bibliography involved translating a single entry bibliographic entry into the many fields that comprise today's more retrieval-friendly formats.

NEW GUIDE to Alaska Geologic and Mineral Information

Julia H. Triplehorn

The guide assembles in one publication all the major current and historical information sources on Alaska geology and mineralogy. The organizational process to produce the guide and its contents are reviewed in detail so other states may use this as a model for similar guides...

The EARTH and Space Sciences in the NSES - An Author's Perspective.

John T. Snow

While the inclusion of the Earth and Space Sciences as a major component of the National Science Education Standards represents a major step forward for geoscience education, it also presents major challenges to geoscience educators. This presentation will address the need for consensus and offer suggestions for the development of the necessary grassroots implementation effort.

INFORMATION Literacy in the Geosciences: Instructional Methods and Basic Competencies.

Patricia B. Yocum and G. S. Almy

The digital era is eagerly welcomed for its numerous strengths, including its power to revolutionize the way users access scientific information. Early observations indicate that students may need instruction in the selection, navigation, and use of electronic resources. The paper examines the use of existing instruction and offers a set of competencies students might be expected to master.

TALK Isn't Cheap: The Role of Dialogue in Science Education

Kathryn R. Klein and E. S. Carlson

Contemporary environmental politics reveal the interdependence between science and politics in community decision-making. Multi-vocal learning introduces students to the possibility of diverse perspectives on specific knowledge, leading them to a bigger picture beyond the scientific vocabulary and data.

The KANSAS Geologic Names Database: One Publication's Escape from the Bindings That Tie

David R. Collins and K. K. Look

The Kansas Geological Survey has been a leader in the development of digital geologic maps and map publication on-demand. The Kansas Geologic Names Database adds a fully relational database containing citations on more than 1800 litho-stratigraphic and chrono-stratigraphic units. It incorporates links from descriptive texts to map objects, photographs and images.

NEW Information Bridges for Disaster Information Delivery and Hazard Awareness

Elaine R. Padovani and J. F. Devine

In an ideal world, data, information and knowledge-based products are delivered in a timely manner, to the appropriate location in a form that can be immediately consumed and applied to the problem at hand. This presentation will focus on progress and new activities in earth science data integration leading towards interoperable geoprocessing as a key component of 'spatial data infrastructures.

The RELEVANCE of Initial Scientific Research

Joshua C. Koch

When performing initial scientific studies, what data should be collected in order to determine the need for future research? How and when does a scientist evaluate or reject anomalous data? The initial stages of research are actually more critical than currently realized. By thinking through the methods of testing and time limits, it may be possible to streamline the scientific process and more easily determine the necessity of future research.

UNDER the Overburden: Mining the Geosciences for Artistic Metaphors

Colleen A. Lynch

Visual artists traditionally provide a service to the sciences by rendering and illustrating objects of scientific study. In this presentation, I explore the language, theory and imagery of the earth sciences as the basis for creating original concept-based artworks.

SETTING Preservation Priorities: The Geologists' Perspective

Louise S. Zipp

Geology librarians are faced with deteriorating collections and a shortage of resources for preserving materials. A sample of the GSA History of Geology Division members was surveyed to determine their priorities for preservation of geologic information. Results confirm the disciplinary values for 'gray literature' and for archival information.

THREE Archives of the U. S. Geological Survey's Western Mineral Resources Team

Karen S. Bolm, D. G. Frank, and J. L. Schneider

Description of unpublished or difficult-to-obtain records and literature from the Technical Data Unit in Anchorage, the Northwest Field Office in Spokane, and the Latin American Archive in Tucson. Collections include primary materials on Alaska, Defense Minerals research, and gray literature gathered for the Center for Inter-American Mineral Resources.

HOW Long is Long? A Statistical Analysis of the Longevity of Geoscience Information.

Connie J. Manson

Test of the obsolescence rate of geoscience materials by examining the citation rates in studies of the glaciers of Mount Rainier, coastal erosion and accretion on the Pacific coast in southwestern Washington, and other long-term research projects. This analysis provides data for assessments of library collections, for the value of preserving the older materials, and for the long-term implications of electronic-only publications.

The GEORGE F. Kunz Collection at the U. S. Geological Survey Library

R. Lee Hadden

The Kunz collection is a significant collection of many rare books, pamphlets, and other unique materials on the acquisition, collection and lore of jewels and precious stones. Kunz was a noted mineralogist and vice-president of the Tiffany & Co., and this paper describes the content and extent of the collection and its use.

The BRINKERHOFF Earth Resources Information Center: A New Facility for the New Millennium

Sally J. Scott

POSTER SESSION explores the new Brinkerhoff facility, which brings together the book and journal collection and the 'previously' dispersed map collections.

STORING Digital Map Files for Map Production and Archives: Pitfalls and Learned Lessons

Janice H. Sorensen

POSTER SESSION surveys the development of digital maps and the storage of electronic data and the need to coordinate the preservation of digital files. Hardware and software 'advancements' reflect needs to record and archive older material in usable formats.

EXPLORING the Use of FMI Logs as Proxies for Slabbed Core Descriptions - Advantages and Disadvantages

Diane M. Burns and O. J. Martinsen

POSTER SESSION describes a direct comparison of core with FMI logs on a small scale in a variety of depositional environments. In general, there were categories in which each of the two methods was seen to be clearly superior.

The USGS Denver Paleontological Collection: A Growing Resource for Paleontological Research

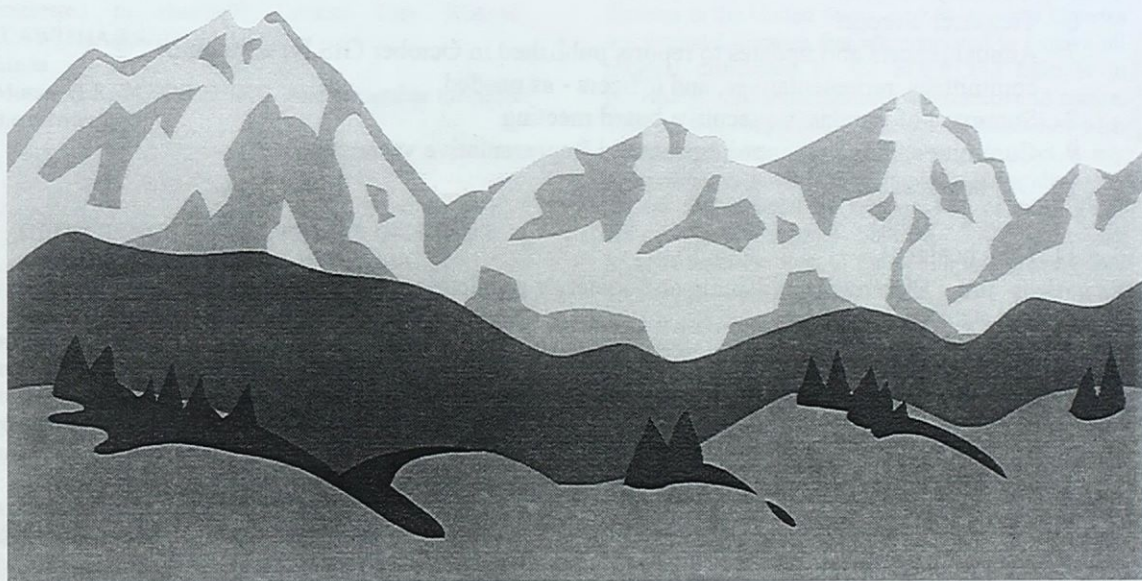
Charles D. Blome, K. C. McKinney, E. M. Brouwers, M. E. Taylor, and B. R. Wardlaw

POSTER SESSION describes the DPC, which now houses almost all of the USGS paleontological collections. Presently held in more than 1200 storage cases, much of the collection is catalogued, but few records are in digital form. The USGS National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program plans to begin digitizing selected records, providing electronically-searchable data for future paleontological research.

WEAVING History into the WEB: Geologic Maps, Words, and Images

Jorgina A. Ross and D. R. Collins

POSTER SESSION describes one digital geologic map with ties to historical data and the Kansas Geologic Names Database. In addition, there is access to images of rock units, measure sections, and subsurface well logs.



Geoscience Information Society
GIS Annual Business Meeting
Tuesday, October 26, 1999, 2-4:30
Marriott Hotel, Colorado I-J
Preliminary Agenda

Please send additional agenda items to Charlotte Derksen
(cderksen@marine.stanford.edu).

A final agenda will be available before the meeting. Please check the final conference schedule to confirm location.

1. Welcome
2. Approval of minutes of 1998 annual meeting.
3. Announcements
4. Introduction of new officers, new members, and visitors
5. Secretary's report
6. Treasurer's report
7. Annual reports and updates to reports published in October GIS Newsletter of committees, representatives, and officers - as needed.
8. Summary of Sunday's executive board meeting
9. Committee, Personal appointment, and Representative vacancies
10. Old business
 - Logo
11. New business
 - Electronic publishing and society's publications
 - Directory of Geoscience Libraries
 - GIS sponsorship of "Meeting Fellowship"
 - Other major policy issues and members' concerns

FEELIN' PRESERVED?

Then come share it with your GIS Colleagues at the GIS Preservation Forum on Sunday October 24!!

The forum is shaping up to be another preservation information-o-rama.

This year, we would like to open up the show-and-tell portion of the session to ALL GIS members.

So, if you've done some preservation work at your home institution and would like to share the thrill of success or the agony of defeat please plan on bringing a sample or a synopsis of your experience to the session. All participants (who are interested) will get their words preserved, errr..printed, in the GIS Newsletter (and maybe even the GIS Proceedings.)

The what's and where's:

What: Preservation Forum Show & Tell

Where: GIS Annual Meeting in Denver

When: Sunday 2-4 p.m. The last half hour of the session will be devoted to Show & Tell.

(Check the program for final times and location.)

Interested in sharing?? Contact Lisa Wishard (LAWISHA@SANDIA.GOV) or

Linda

Musser (LRM4@PSU.EDU). And remember the more the merrier!

GEOSCIENCE SERIAL PRICES INCREASE FOR Y2K... BUT BY HOW MUCH?

Recent information from several major commercial publishers noted that they were "capping price increases" to single digit levels. The message seemed to be that publishers have listened to the library community and are responding with lower price increases.

But is this really true? The publisher price increases we've seen so far are a mixed bag. An examination of Elsevier prices for the 2000 journal year actually show the 7.5% increase (which actually is over 8%) to be the highest increase for their geoscience journals in several years. John Wiley and Sons noted that their increase this year is half of 1999 - a 10% rise is nevertheless quite substantial. Academic Press has indicated that their print subscriptions will increase 12%, although those subscribing to Academic Ideal will face only 9% increases for electronic access.

The emergence of publisher "packages" which combine electronic and print subscriptions further complicates the pricing issue. Join us at the GIS Annual Meeting for additional information and

discussion on serial pricing at the Collection Development Issues meeting and watch for Michael Noga's annual compilation of serial prices in a future issue of the GIS Newsletter.

Steve Hiller

Chair, Collection Development Issues Committee

CUAC May 7, 1999

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE (GPO)

Robin Haun-Mohamed

Our first speaker was Robin Haun-Mohamed, Chief of the Depository Administration Branch of GPO Library Program Service (LPS), who set the stage for CUAC's primary mission of getting maps and cartographic and spatial data into the depository program. Robin began with a synopsis of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP). Depository libraries date back to the formation of the Government Printing Office in 1895. There are 1350 depository libraries in the United States, and 50 of those libraries are Regional libraries that are mandated to receive all material distributed by the FDLP and keep it in perpetuity. The other libraries are selective in nature. They have the opportunity to select the items they wish to receive for the year, and they may deselect at any time. After material is 5 years old or older, they may discard this material by sending lists of these items through their Regional libraries. All depository libraries must be open to the public and provide free access to all government data. All government information must be processed and made accessible on whatever catalog or access tools the library provides.

Products distributed by the Depository Program include paper, microfiche, and tangible electronic formats. Dissemination to libraries in an online-only format has now also begun for some information products. The maps in the program include those from USGS, BLM, Forest Service, National Park Service, NOAA, FEMA, and NIMA.

The services that the Program offers to federal agencies include paying for the distribution of the products through a very efficient distribution system. They can provide a list of libraries that receive agency products so that an agency can know who the likely users of their products are. GPO catalogs the products using the OCLC network. Long term access for users and for agency use is assured. The FDLP sponsors programs that include opportunities for federal agencies to speak to the librarians in attendance. When printing is done by GPO, printing of publications for the Depository Program comes out of

the GPO budget and not the agency budget. When printing is obtained by the agency outside GPO, then printing of copies for the depository program must be paid for by the agency.

Robin talked about GPO's mandate under Title 44 of the U.S. Code that states that all government publicly-funded publications will be made available to GPO for the distribution to libraries in the FDLP. Exceptions are publications that are for internal use only or documents that are classified.

Their biggest challenge is cooperative publications that depend upon sales for cost-recovery. These are publications that are done with endowment funds, private funds, and/or agreement with a second or third party. Although these are more of a challenge to obtain for the FDLP, GPO still will ask for them. Robin explained the technicalities of how orders are ridden from regional offices, like the Denver Regional Printing Office and how the cost to the agency works for different types of print orders. Fugitive documents—those that escape the distribution program—remain a constant challenge. The Library Program Service has a position devoted to contacting agencies to try to get an appropriate number of copies. If sufficient paper copies cannot be obtained, an order for fiche copies is made. This process is paid for by GPO.

Online-only products are new for them. In the electronic environment they refer to dissemination instead of distribution. For these products they ask the following questions: Does it fit the scope of the program, and does it look like it will be around long enough to make a permanent record for it? If so, they catalog the product and send information to the depository libraries via the online U.S. Government Publications Catalog or via some other locator service, such as the *Browse Electronic Titles*, which is an agency listing and then a list by title. The URL is put into the cataloging record.

To deal with constantly changing addresses on the Web for the online-only products they disseminate, they use the Persistent Uniform Resource Locator (PURL) which is software provided through OCLC that will allow an address to be found on the Web even if it changes from what it originally was when the record was created. They also still put in URLs. This project is about two years old now and is still in a developmental stage. Robin made this plea to the agencies: When a change is made to an agency Web site, please notify GPO so appropriate changes can be made to the links to the site in the record. If a site or data at the site is being given up, GPO especially wants to be informed so that the material can perhaps continue to be made accessible through the GPO server or through a partnership with a depository library.

GPO and the FDLP serve at the direction of Congress. The FDLP's budget is around \$30 million, under the Superintendent of Documents, who also directs the sales program. There are around 150 people employed in this part of GPO.

Robin next addressed specific concerns with the distribution of depository map products. There are ongoing problems with the distribution of NIMA products. Previously NIMA maps were distributed directly from the agency, just as USGS maps are. About a year ago, the distribution responsibility was given to the Defense Logistics Agency, and there have been problems ever since. There have been no changes to the selection profiles for the last six years, and there are other problems as well. GPO now has brought the distribution of NIMA maps back into GPO. But now GPO is still having problems with getting accurate numbers of maps from NIMA. Most are arriving with insufficient copies to ship. They are still in negotiation with them to resolve the problems. Shipping lists will be separate for these maps, and they will be dropped into the depository boxes or a separate mailing to separate housing sites.

USGS

Robin and others from GPO have been working with USGS for the past couple of days on their distribution process, and updating this process. Through a new memorandum of understanding, shipping (or sending) lists for USGS maps will now come in depository boxes, or separately for separate housing sites.

The National Wetlands Inventory Maps have begun to arrive from NARA in Seattle where they are being produced. They are much improved, beautiful fiche. We probably have lots of duplicates, because some of them were very poorly filmed and many were redone. We just need to make sure that we have one complete set and treat others as duplicates. There is a problem with the new set from Seattle, however, and that is what is holding them up. They were filmed six to a set even if there were not enough to fill that many fiche, so there are lots of blank fiche. Robin will need to reformat them before she has all of the copies made for the libraries. The 1st generation silver master runs about \$8/fiche and goes to NARA as part of the GPO collection every four years, while 2nd generation silver is used to reproduce from and then it goes to LC. If GPO needs it later, it can go to LC to get it. The diazos, which are what the depository copies are, cost just 6 - 10 cents each. Originals go to cataloging, but after they are cataloged they are boxed up and go on to NARA and LC.

NOAA

Print-on-demand of nautical charts was announced last year. The nautical charts are being printed under a

CRADA, which frequently means cost recovery and that the product will fall outside the program. NOAA did offer to send one copy of each chart to GPO, however. GPO negotiated for just one chart a year out of the six that were being produced. These they will distribute to libraries. If a library needs the charts more often GPO would facilitate that arrangement with NOAA.

National Atlas

This is a CRADA product and is available on the Web. There are three map sheets that have gone to the depositories that are part of the Atlas and these have been cataloged and are in OCLC.

Census

There is a new release of the TIGER line files. These should be in our libraries very soon.

New Products

There are two new products. GAP analysis data CD-ROMs and the RMP Submits. Depository libraries are being surveyed regarding these products. All libraries must respond, including Regionals. The USGS Biological Resources Division Gap Analysis Program (GAP) is the primary Federal program for mapping and assessing the status of biodiversity in the U.S. Data for each state will appear on 1 to 4 CDs depending on the size of the state and data complexity. The viewing software for the GAP Analysis data is on disc 1 only, which is the California disc. Anyone wanting to select his or her own state only should remember to also select the California disc in order to get the software.

Risk Management Program requires that chemical plants, power plants and all industrial facilities that are required to submit information to EPA submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP). RMP Submit is an EPA software package for facilities to use in submitting Risk Management Plans. This has been prepared under Congressional direction. The Plans were suppose to be a Web product. However, a senator became concerned about putting this type information on the Web, especially with the danger of nuclear and/or terrorist attack, and stopped the plan for putting it on the Web. The part of the data that will not be on the Web is call the Offsite Cost Analysis, or OCA data. GPO is still hoping to get some of the data, minus the sensitive stuff. It is not certain at this point whether this information will become available. What is currently available, and being surveyed for is a CD-ROM product that will require the depository library to store the software and information from the user on their hard drive until the plan is copied. This is the reason that a survey is necessary.

Questions

Robin then posed some questions for CUAC. She has asked that we address these issues before the end of our meeting.

What is the role of physical maps in depository map libraries, especially in light of the transition to electronic data?

What is the role of shipping lists...is there a possibility that GPO could go to a shipping list posting on the web?

What is the role of the availability records in the cataloging of maps? The availability records are the ones that identify the different editions of maps.

What is the trend between GIS collections and the paper map collection? What is the interrelation between the two? Are they existing together or separately? What impact do we see on the program?

FOREST SERVICE

Steve Gregonis

Our next speaker was Steve Gregonis, the Region II GIS Coordinator for the National Forest Service (NFS). The main points of his discussion were data dissemination and archiving data. Over the last few years, NFS has set priorities on assembling a GIS base for use in planning. This data, in turn, is made available for analysis. They are having a problem with standards—roads, vegetation, etc. Other problems are occurring with the texture of the data—how detailed the data is. Steve's group is attempting to raise their level of service so that it can be offered to NFS and the individual National Forests. For example, NFS is using GIS extensively in compiling each National Forest's 5-year Service Plan. GIS is speeding the updating of those document. The 5-year plans are public documents that come through the Depository Program.

Most of digitizing for the base maps and many of the layers for Region II have been completed. The problem arises in archiving the data—whether it be in paper or digital format. As NFS tries to archive the data, they are having problems finding out where the data originated. In order to correct this, NFS is attempting to attach metadata to each data set using the Federal Geographic Data Committee standards. But the task of adding metadata is daunting. Currently, Steve's Region has thousands of sets of data, but only a few have metadata.

The data is being made available. Several of the Service Plans will soon be released on CD-ROM.

However, most of the data sets are only available through the agency that compiled it. In response to this, the Region is attempting to put together a library of regional data. NFS is working in cooperation with local authorities, including state and local governments, to establish data clearinghouses. On a national level, NFS is attempting to standardize their data so that information can be shared. They have set up three modules (infrastructure, vegetation, water), and hope the data will be able to fit into these categories. The project is very big and will take time to be completed.

Archiving GIS data has caused many problems for NFS. One of the biggest is that GIS data can change without notice. Steve explained that in the GIS field, most expect this. Currently, the whole way of archiving data is somewhat informal, but because of some recent Freedom of Information inquiries, that is becoming more formal. Steve pointed out that there is a big difference between archiving a map and archiving data.

FOREST SERVICE

Dave Wolf

Dave Wolf, Forest Service Geometrics Group Leader for the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) continued the discussion. He stressed that hard copy maps would still be available because that is the way the public wants them. In addition to the print, we will begin to see more products in electronic form, CDs, and on the Web. Mr. Wolf asked if libraries wanted print and electronic products, to which we answered yes.

The updating universe has changed. Where traditionally printed updates to maps were produced on a cyclic basis, electronic databases are under continuous revision. The question is when to produce a printed update. The Forest Service is partnering with USGS to produce updates of the quad maps for forest lands and visitor maps. Production of these updates is progressing.

Mr. Wolf decried the lack of national coordination in the Forest Service to handle production and distribution questions. No standards are being adopted concerning new base map features identified in electronic products. What products will be produced, what will be archived, and will it be free? He gave the example of the National Forest maps that are produced on funds from sales receipts. The data producing the maps is integral to the mission of the agency but the printed product is not. Does that meet the criteria for inclusion in the depository system?

Mr. Wolf left us much insightful information on the mapping efforts and practices of the Forest Service and

many questions federal agencies producing maps and map librarians need to contemplate and answer.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Dave Eckhart (for Mike Pucherelli)

Dave Eckhart works with the Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Group of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) at the Denver Federal Center. This Group builds spatial databases for Bureau and for other agencies. The data comes from several sources:

- paper maps;
- models (for instance, there is a current project relating to modeling dam failure which uses DEM and TIGER data);
- remotely sensed data (this is the source of the bulk of their data).

Examples of some of the remotely sensed source data that BOR uses include: conventional and digital aerial photography; LIDAR for high resolution DEM data; AVIRIS from NASA; AVHRR meteorological satellite data; Landsat data (used mostly for crop imaging); data from the French SPOT satellite and from Indian satellites; radar data; and airborne video (mostly for river information).

Much of the work the Group does relates to crop mapping, using high-resolution data to define boundaries and low resolution (Landsat) data to determine what's growing on the land. Also, they're involved with a lot of water quality mapping for large reservoirs.

Regarding the archiving of their data sets, metadata is part of final output. The Principal Investigator for a project is responsible for making sure the metadata is completed and that it meets Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) standards. The metadata is made available on a Bureau server. The user must browse by project names—the metadata on the server is not searchable by keyword. Most of the digital data, however, are not available except by contacting the person listed in metadata. The Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Group does keep a digital copy of the data in its office, but the original is sent to the client. In general, final products from projects are not accessible except from the client, and it will probably have been updated from the time it was delivered to them by the Bureau's Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Group.

In the next few months over one hundred clearinghouse servers containing metadata will become searchable from FGDC Clearinghouse home page. These nodes will be hosted by many agencies dealing with spatial data, such as the BOR and the USGS. Due

the vast size of the data, however, actual data will probably not be online any time in the near future.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Debbie Fugal

Debbie Fugal, Records Manager at the Bureau of Reclamation, provided a brief overview of her operations. All government agencies are required to create records related to the work of the agency. The creator of each record determines whether the record is permanent or temporary. Permanent records belong to the National Archives, which requires submission of records in paper, not electronic, format. The permanent record cutoff is the end of each calendar year. The records are transferred to the Federal Record Center 10 years after the cutoff. The FRC then transfers the records to Archives 30 years after the cutoff.

With the increased use of various electronic formats, submission of Bureau of Reclamation records to the National Archives has been at a stand still. GRS 20 (General Records Schedule, National Archives) will enable agencies to schedule electronic records by February 2000. If an agency's electronic database is certified by DOD, Archives will approve records management in electronic format and transfer custodial responsibility of the electronic records to the agency. The Bureau of Reclamation will be using RIMS, which is one of the three databases approved by DOD. The other two are TRIM and FOREMOST.

Each agency will be responsible for maintaining their records in an electronic format that is continually accessible. It is the intention of the Bureau of Reclamation to migrate permanent electronic records, including e-mail and web site information, as necessary to maintain accessibility.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE INTERMOUNTAIN SUPPORT OFFICE

Brian Carlson, GIS Specialist

The Intermountain Region is comprised of 84 National Parks and Monuments. The GIS Program Office in Lakewood, CO, provides technical assistance to those units in providing GIS development, with GIS issues and needs, and with support to the units. Offices are located in Denver and Albuquerque and are staffed with six permanent employees, three temporary employees, and six students. Two cooperative agreements exist: the first with the University of New Mexico Albuquerque and the second with the University of Denver. Three students from each institution gain experience with their work at NPS and with GIS.

Of the 84 Park Service units, 63 units utilize some level of GIS. Sixteen are staffed with full-time GIS personnel. ArcView3.1 (ESRI) is the standard software used, and ARC/INFO is utilized at 16 park units.

During Fiscal Year 98, \$90,000 was provided to distribute to the 84 units in the Intermountain Region. Funding was used to support a GIS meeting on a biannual basis, hardware, software, and training salaries.

During Fiscal Year 99, \$88,000 was provided to distribute and 47 proposals were submitted with 10 proposals chosen for funding. In addition, \$15,500 was set aside for metadata training.

During Fiscal Year 2000, \$88,000 will be available. A call for proposals and review is underway. Funds have been set aside for an Intermountain GIS conference and a metadata initiative involving training. Additional funding sources are also being pursued.

Forty-eight requests for GIS technical assistance have been received, some similar to earlier project proposals. They have involved data searches and assessments, global positioning system (GPS) data collection, scanning, digitizing, metadata, data conversion, and General Management Plan support. The General Management Plans operate on a 10-15 year cycle

Specific projects have included: a cultural landscape inventory at Golden Spike NHS utilizing GPS to locate features; an ethnographic overview of Capitol Reef National Park; a wetlands assessment of Great Sand Dunes NM; National Historical Trails Mapping; a geological map of Fossil Butte NM; and a bighorn sheet habitat suitability analysis of Mesa Verde National Park.

The Intermountain Region of the NPS has embraced metadata and the development of standards as required by Executive Order 12906. The NPS has developed metadata collection guidelines and are in federal agency compliance.

Within the Intermountain Region, as of August 1998, 25 datasets were online, compliant and searchable. As of May 1999, 220 datasets are available online. Software evaluations have been completed, and training for GIS professionals is being provided. The Intermountain Region of NPS has provided three classes and trained approximately 30 people in metadata collection utilizing "metamaker."

They are currently trying to streamline the process by customizing to make "metamaker" easier to use. Projects involve inventory of data themes, identify and prioritize data, determine proprietary versus non-proprietary data, participate in the Colorado Ecosystem Project (which is a metadata library project), and develop an implementation plan for the 84 parks in the eight states. They are providing assistance for the

parks and writing grants to help take care of metadata backlog.

Additional information may be obtained through the Internet. The National NPS GIS Programs web address is <http://www.nps.gov/gis> and the Intermountain GIS Program web address is <http://129.24.219.53/gis/intro.htm>.

A question and answer session followed and provided additional information.

Regarding digital information: the Intermountain Regional Office maintains a core set of dataset themes while the individual park unit may contain the core and more.

Regarding other regions having university cooperative programs:

Intermountain and Alaska regions are the two largest, with the Intermountain responsible for more parks than any other region. The cooperative program has existed 12 years with Albuquerque having the longer coop agreement. The University of Denver program just started that last October.

Recently a map showing congressional districts and parks in the region has been completed for the Intermountain Region Office.

The Office is developing digital line graphs (DLG) for parks, and is working with other agencies.

The Office is working with ESRI on vegetation of parks—very detailed—developing interim publications.

Through the FGDC the Intermountain Region data are available via the Internet are searchable. All files are in e00 format.

COLORADO FEDERAL GIS USERS GROUP

Brian Carlstrom

Brian Carlstrom, GIS Specialist with the National Park Service Intermountain Support Office, gave a brief overview of the Colorado Federal GIS Users Group, which meets periodically to share information on projects that are underway. The meetings are open to any federal agency with GIS functionality. Participants include the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Bureau of the Census, and the National Park Service. Ingrid Landgraf is the point person for the Users Group, which has been meeting for about 2 ½ years. Members of the Users Group share information on an FTP server maintained by the National Park Service.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Craig Skalet, Chief of the Information Services Branch

In his presentation, Craig Skalet gave a brief, general overview of what USGS is and described some of the changes that have occurred in the Agency. He discussed the National Mapping Program and its products. He put special emphasis on the Rocky Mountain Mapping Center and its efforts to improve the promotion and delivery of map products. He also provided an historical view and update of the Landsat Earth Remote Sensing Satellite Program.

USGS Overview:

The USGS has undergone a number of changes under the leadership of its recent directors - Dr. Gordon Eaton and Charles Groat. During this time there has been a general realization at the top that earth science problems must be attacked in an integrated fashion. Until this time, there existed four independent divisions: National Mapping, Geologic, Water Resources, and Biological Resources (which came into existence about 2 years ago). The goal recently has been to reorganize USGS with linkages at the bureau level programs, which previously had operated separately. Integrated science and interdisciplinary science goals were to become and continue to be the priority at USGS. Emphasis now has to be placed on a culture, which focuses on integrating science and interdisciplinary science goals and which embraces the concept of integration and teamwork across the divisions. To promote this concept, Dr. Eaton instituted the formation of councils: Science, Operation, Information, and Human Resources. The Science Council brings together and deals with the programmatic issues of the bureau. The Operational Council, where interdisciplinary teams are formed, works to integrate all information on a particular subject "in one place, in the same reference system and easily accessible." The result is that during the last five years USGS has made great strides in this new direction. In addition, USGS has tried to become more connected with its customers and other agencies (Dept. of Interior and Land Management agencies). Also, there is a focus on the need for cooperative agreements with other agencies. In fact, in several places across the country, interdisciplinary teams have been formed to do base studies. The Information Council deals with the information infrastructure, seeking to provide a mechanism for consistent communication and to facilitate that communication across the Bureaus. Projects such as the Ohio National Atlas and the Gateway to the Earth are examples of what can be accomplished in this new integrated environment across the divisions. The main goal is to provide information on the Internet in a cohesive manner - that is, where the customer can get to a list of all types of information (hazards, water quality assessment, the

basic data sources, the basic cartographic data) about a particular piece of territory.

In spite of the issues and concerns that come with an attempt to bring four very different divisions of the USGS together with their separate funding, USGS will continue to create an environment conducive to integrated science, cooperative efforts and interdisciplinary science goals. More programs that focus on end-user partnerships and partnering with the private sector also can be expected.

National Mapping Program Division (NMP):

The division has five operational centers with the overall mission "to ensure that the nation's needs for fundamental geo-spatial data and information are met." This division is broken up into three main problematic areas: production, research, and Earth Science management and delivery. The five operational centers are located across the country: (1) Western Mapping Center- working in the digital ortho-photo area; (2) the Rocky Mountain Mapping Center - a production and distribution center for traditional products; (3) Mid-Continent Mapping Center - a production center; (4) EROS Data Center - working in satellite imagery area and remote sensing; (5) Headquarters and Mapping Applications Center - provides the civilian and federal community access to classified material, and also serves as the headquarters for the USGS. Programs address the areas of mapping data collection and integration, earth science information management and delivery and geographic research and applications. Of the three programs, Earth Science management and delivery is the main focus of the Rocky Mountain Mapping branch and operation, of which Craig Skalet is chief. This center is involved in the area of managing scientific data and delivering it to the customers - whether delivery is by the Internet, by the business partners network, or clearinghouses. The programmatic scope of this program includes six main areas: outreach, information dissemination network, information management system, archive, distribution and inventory management, and reproduction and replication. Outreach encompasses press releases, the K-12 educational programs, conference attendance, trade shows, and legislative education. The Information dissemination network is the nine earth science information centers. Information management centers is any of the software networks that make up the systems that help do the job of information dissemination. Archives for the programmatic data is called the operational database. Distribution and inventory management is the maintenance and retrieval of map products from the warehouse to the appropriate customers. Reproduction and replication is use of the photo lab and doing the "as is" and minor revisions processes.

The discussion of the graphics program - the paper map products - looked briefly at some of the following areas: at the increased use of alternate and varied "best available" sources, the current views on restructuring the maintenance of the graphics, the proposals to focus on the best selling maps and funded partnerships and the place - based programs liaisons. A lengthy discussion followed on the topic of the distribution, revision, and current status of updating the map products.

In the area of distribution, the emphasis is on the customer and enhancing services provided to them and the maintenance support for these products. Progress has been made in delivery of products in that the turnaround time is about 4-5 days for map orders. To date, the business partners are subsidizing the retail customers. The price of a map ordered from USGS today is \$4.00; the operation is not profitable. USGS does not wish to continue the present level of retailing in the area of map product.

The current process of map distribution is being looked at so that it can be revamped. USGS would prefer to be more of a wholesaler in this area than a retailer - thus not competing with their business partners (retailers) for sales. Maps sold now at \$4.00 actually cost the agency \$23.00, which covers receiving orders, pulling, preparing for shipment and distributing. The business partners now subsidize the retail customers. In the future, USGS would like to bulk distribute to business partners, give them a discount, and have them set the price for sale to the public.

The development of the web catalog is one effort to encourage and increase the use of business partners, by providing them with a tool to promote some of the most popular products to customers. The goal would be to have the business partners handle most of the retail orders. The catalog is now in the very early stages, but a demonstration was given. The catalog will probably consist of the thirty best sellers. It would allow the customers to see a list of maps, what the map looks like in some shape or form, where the map dealer is within the vicinity of the customer. Input from the business partners is being sought over the next two months in the development of the catalog; and in September 1999, the catalog should be ready for testing.

Map Products:

Craig began this discussion by stating that the issues and concerns of the graphics program - mapping information and its production - are being addressed. The huge amount of funds which have been invested in these 56,000 map products was noted as well as the need to insure that this investment is valued as a national asset that should be continued. Each

topographical map cost about \$40 - 50,000 and there are 56,000. In discussing the sales history, it was pointed out that annually 2.7 million maps are sold, bringing in about 5.6 million dollars. Then about one-half million maps are distributed free. Sales are decreasing and the agency is not doing a great job in maintaining the quality and accuracy of the 1:24,000 topos. Monies allocated for graphics products have become less and less during the last twenty years due to the addition of new and important products like the DOQ, DEM and others. But the biggest promotional item of USGS is its 1:24,000 topographic maps because they are what the public associates most with the USGS agency. Thus, to insure that this national asset continues will require the division to re-structure the production, revision, and maintenance associated with these paper products.

At present, funding is needed to do map revisions. This will probably involve looking at recovering some of the cost from sales price, and there is also a push for funding initiatives to address new monies from Congress to deal with it. Money that is collected for sales can go back into the distribution and sales operation of these maps, but monies which are collected can not be used to do actual revisions of the maps, which would cost about five to six dollars. Some feel that at least the reprint process should be recoverable. The reprint process cost about a quarter a map and the minor revision process costs about seventy-five cents a map. All revisions would involve about 2,000-2,500 maps per year. 15 million dollars annually would be needed to do all revisions. But at this time, appropriated funds can not be used to pay for map revisions and monies collected from sales can not go back into the revision.

Currently, USGS and the Forest Service are doing map revisions, with the Forest Service doing about 600-700 and the USGS about 800-900. This cooperative arrangement with the Forest Service should take care of updating about 10%. The goal in the map maintenance area is to have a topographic maintenance strategy in place by 2000 that will increase map revisions by a factor of three from the FY 1996 level - from 300 to 400 a year to 1,000. The strategy is to look at all maps and build a five-tier classification for maps which will determine their cycle of revision based on sales statistics. There would be about 1,000 maps at the top tier - those where at least 15 are sold each month. Revision for these will be on a 5-7 year revision cycle. The next level (level 2) might be on an 8 year cycle; level 3 might be on a ten year cycle and level 5 would be those maps where 0-1 per month are sold and that is a large percentage of the total. There would also be a similar tier to establish the type of revision done - minor, or basic revisions or "as is".

Others factors concerning the maps are also being looked at: Where are the maps that are being sold in higher rates? Where are the mapping priorities for the country? Why would the consumer buy a new map?

Currently topos will continue to be distributed in paper format and the cooperative program with the Forest Service will take care of about ten percent of the revisions. The strategy at USGS will be focus on revision of the maps, which are high selling - about 1,000 with the overall strategy is to update the topos.

Other topics discussed: (1) There is some talk occurring about reprinting the 100-150 of the high selling 15-minute quads and (2) One more Topographic Users Conference is planned. Information gathered from the two topographic users conferences (held in Reston/D.C. area and Denver) were useful in redirecting and planning the USGS programs.

NMP Array of Products:

Attendees were also given a packet, which described the array of products offered through the National Mapping Program. Databases and products mentioned or discussed were:

The National Hydrography Database (NHD) which is a cooperative venture with EPA and the Water Resource Division of USGS and derived from hydro digital land graphs and EPA RF 3 data.

The National Elevation Database (NED) derived from the digital elevation models (DEM).

The digital orthophoto quad (DOQ) and the digital elevation models (DEM). Completion time frame for national coverage is 1-2 years.

The digital raster graphics (DRG) and the digital line graphs (DLG). Provision of access to this data will be through an arrangement/agreement with Microsoft and the TerraServer. This would provide a mechanism for direct feed-in. This data can already be looked at and obtained through the EROS Data Center.

It is expected that there would be a fee for the cost of distribution, even though this information would be available online only. The DLG used to identify and replace changed information.

Satellite Imagery product lines - the main line satellite offerings of earth observation for the last three decades:

- Declassified Intelligence Photos (1960-1972)
- Landsat Multispectral Scanner (1972-1992)
- Landsat thematic Mapper (1982-1996)
- AVHRR LAC/HRPT (1986-1996)
- Landsat 7 (1999-)

LANDSAT 7*

The program started as a USGS initiative in 1966 - the idea for the mission coming from USGS scientists who recognized the successful use of remote sensing technology in previous manned space missions. A number of agencies have been involved since the inception of the program. The agreement was for NASA to build, launch, and operate the satellite, while USGS would receive, archive, process, and distribute the resulting products. EROS Data Centers would handle the data products, and international ground stations would handle the products for local applications. During this period the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce joined effort to develop this program. In 1972, NASA launched the first satellite (ERTS 1 or Landsat 1). In 1975, NASA changed the name of the program from ERTS to Landsat. In 1979 after the launch of Landsat 3, efforts to commercialize the program began. The Landsat operations were to be transferred from NASA to NOAA. The goal was to transfer Landsat to the private sector. In 1984, a contract was signed with NOAA to commercialize the Landsat system. Then in 1985, the commercial operator (EOSAT, a partnership of Hughes and RCA) was named to operate the system under a ten-year contract.

EOSAT:

- operates Landsat 4 and 5
- will build two new spacecraft (Landsat 6 and 7)
- has exclusive rights to market Landsat data collected prior to date of contract (9/27/85) until expiration date (7/16/94)
- has exclusive right to market data collected after 9/27/85 for ten years from date of acquisition
- will receive all foreign ground station fees
- USGS to provide \$250 for spacecraft development over five years.

In 1988, EOSAT's contract with NOAA was renegotiated to incorporate changes requested by Congress and EOSAT. In 1989, NOAA funds for the Landsat operations were exhausted, and EOSAT was directed to turn off satellites. This was the beginning of funding problems and interim solutions, which lasted through 1992. During 1992, the National Space Policy Directive #5 outlined a strategy to ensure the operations of Landsat missions 4 and 5 and to prepare for the launch of Landsat 6. DOC (Department of Commerce) was instructed to ensure the operation of Landsat 4 and 5 until Landsat 6 was launched and operational. DoD (Department of Defense) and NASA were instructed to develop and launch Landsat 7 and

define the continuity requirements after Landsat 7. A management plan for the Landsat program was developed, which assigned responsibility for the space segment to DoD and the ground segment to NASA. DoD signed a contract with General Electric to construct and launch Landsat 7. In 1993, Landsat 6 was launched. With the loss of Landsat 6, international confidence in the program was damaged, and this increased the probability of the loss of data continuity. In 1994, NASA, DoD, and NOAA worked to develop a successful implementation and strategy for the program. Later that year, NASA, NOAA, and USGS meet about Landsat ground system and signed a "Management Plan for the Landsat Program," which described the program objectives and the agency responsibilities. In 1999, Landsat 7 was launched. There is no plan for Landsat 8. USGS has stepped in to take over the ground operations. Today, Landsat 7 is a USGS/NASA operation. Together the agencies will work on executing assessments of user requirements and what is next after Landsat 7. It is anticipated that any future ventures will be a USGS/NASA effort. USGS has taken two to three million dollars out of the production budget to support Landsat 7. A technical working group has been formed, and USGS has some responsibility for the data management and the ground stations operation. There are production rates of 250 scenes per day, 140 coming into the EROS Data Center, 40 going to Alaska, and 70 going to Norway. The plan is to produce and distribute the user's product at the cost of reproduction. That accounts for why the price is where it is. USGS will assume full responsibility for the Landsat 7 operations in 2001.

EROS Data Center will be pricing the data. Pricing today: \$475 a scene for the level zero, which is raw data not analyzed or manipulated. If you go up to 1R and 1G, it's \$600 a scene. They have not set a price on the next level of data. This is another pricing look, the turnaround theme for Delivery: when raw data comes in it can probably come out the next day. But if it's got to be manipulated, it takes another day, and level 1P takes three days. All Landsat data is copyright-free. The pricing history of the Landsat data was if it was ten years or older the cost was \$450 per scene. Otherwise, it was \$4,500 per scene and not many products were sold until they were ten years old. The sales history of Landsat data is being reviewed and in the future, the older data will have varied pricing based on a mixed scale variable. Since the government will own the data, the pricing will be more reasonable.

Digital data will not be distributed free to libraries. One idea is to distribute the data with some kind of subscription service charges. Regional consortia being formed such as the one in California, another in the Northern Plains (the Dakotas, Kansas, and Wyoming) and another in Virginia were mentioned as possible

* Additional historical information has been added from the USGS website.

sites to pipe Landsat data and other digital products. This idea is being investigated, and the problem to be dealt with is how to price the data.

In general, the National Mapping Program has to continue to focus on its data and information maintenance. It must provide a national approach for availability and access to this data. It must play a robust cooperater role in seeing that standards are defined and also establishing boundaries for database quality and content.

Issues raised with questions during and after the presentation:

Q: What was GPR?

A: Government Performance Results Act.

Q: GNIS - Why is getting connected to the Web site a problem?

A: The Agency had not expected the popularity of the web service and had not anticipated such high usage. The web site will be going to a distributed cluster configuration of several platforms using a Sun server with the design moving on an upgraded oracle base to correct the access problem. The new design will be completed within a two-month time frame. (It was also noted that the data did exist on a CD and that the 1998 CD is a DOS base software).

Q: Where are you on updating of those best selling maps?

A: Our plan is to focus on the high selling 1,000.

Q: Can you not make the argument that you could maintain the updating by recovering cost from the sale price, if you don't get other funds?

A: Yes, that's a piece of it, too, because I am arguing that let's make that \$15 million, \$12 million and I will take the "as is" parts and minor revision parts, change the pricing of the maps, and try to market maps better, to get more map sales and cover that piece.

Q: Are you going to hold a third topographic users conference like the one held here (Denver) about a year and a half ago? (One was also held in Reston/D.C. area). What became of the results from those conferences?

A: Mark took that information and fed it into the program plan. I didn't actually participate in that, but my assumption is that the info was applied to standards, changes or modification, program redirection, those sorts of things. I think a third one is planned.

Q: Can we get a list of the map dealers that offer overnight map delivery?

A: List will be sent to attendees.

Dealers that offer overnight map delivery are:

Map Link
30 S. La Patera Ln, Unit #5
Santa Barbara, CA 93117

(805) 692-6777

Omni Resources Inc.
1004 S. Mebane St.
Burlington, NC 27216
(336) 227-8300

Allied Services
966 N. Main St.
Orange, CA 92867
(714) 532-4337

Timely Discount Topos Inc.
9769 W. 119th Dr., Ste. 12
Broomfield, CO 80020
(303) 469-8488

Powers Elevation
13900 E. Harvard Ave.
Aurora, CO 80044
(303) 321 2217

Map Express/Speedy Topo
441 Wadsworth Blvd., Ste. 124
Lakewood, CO 80226
(303) 274-4440

Carolina Global Maps, Inc.
PO Box 5012
Greenville, NC 27835
(800) 248-6227

Quick Maps Co.
PO Box 150123
Lakewood, CO 80215
(303) 238-5427

Fast Maps
PO Box 260879
Lakewood, CO 80226
(800) 426-8676

NOAA

Dan Seldin for Fred Anderson

Fred Anderson was not able to attend this year's meeting in Denver. Dan Seldin, NOAA liaison, interviewed Mr. Anderson via phone before our meeting, and submits the following report:

NEW PRODUCTS:

There were no specifics on new aeronautical products, but if new Terminal Area Charts or Helicopter Charts

are released, they will automatically go into the depository program.

New NOAA/NIMA catalogs have recently been produced and should have been sent to depository libraries.

TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:

Aeronautical Charting will stay with NOAA for the rest of the fiscal year.

FAA must be re-authorized by the end of May. It is normally re-authorized at the beginning of the fiscal year, but problems with Aeronautical Charting caused Congress to re-authorize for only 6 months at the beginning of the fiscal year. When the problems were not solved at the end of 6 months, the authorization was extended 2 more months. Secretary Slater is working with the Senate. The FAA and DOT want Aeronautical Charting in TASC, but 2 major interest groups, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association (AOPA) and National Business Aviation Association (NBAA), want it in the FAA. They are afraid that a fee for service organization like TASC will raise prices. Jane Garvey, the FAA Administrator, does not want AC&C as part of the FAA.

With all the disagreements, no one knows where Aeronautical Charting will go; it could even stay in NOAA.

NAUTICAL CHARTS-PRINT ON DEMAND:

The nautical charts are produced by the NOAA Office of the Coast Survey. They are proposing that the printing of the nautical charts be printed by a contractor, using a large format raster plotter on electronic request from the public or chart agents under a CRADA. 3M Company has been selected as the contractor, with a subcontractor named Voemela in St. Paul, MN to do the actual printing and distributing. If this plan is adopted, these might not be government products that would be in the depository program. Fred Anderson spoke to the Director of the Coast Survey, who said that it has not been decided whether the nautical charts would be CRADA or NOAA products. There are questions about liability and laws that require NOAA to reimburse the U.S. Treasury with funds from chart sales.

3M is undertaking market testing of print on demand nautical charts through chart agents in New York, San Francisco, and South Florida. If the market testing is successful, the program will go nationwide and NOAA would phase out producing the charts through lithography. These print on demand charts would cost more, estimated at \$20 each, be of poorer quality, but be more up to date.

If map librarians want to express an opinion on the print on demand proposal, we should contact Nancy Foster, the Assistant Administrator of NOAA. Her e-mail address is nancy.foster@noaa.gov.

* Additional historical information has been added from the USGS website.

MEMBER NEWS

Compiled by Shaun Hardy
hardy@dtm.ciw.edu

The summer was a busy time for membership, as we welcomed many new colleagues to the Society. Several have indicated that they intend to come to the Denver meeting, so if you're there be sure to say "hello" to our newest GIS members.

New Members:

Jean-Claude Bidet
Chef du Service Information, Documentation et Archives
BRGM
3, avenue Claude Guillemin
B.P. 6009
45060 Orleans cedex 2
FRANCE
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fax: 309-438-3676
e-mail: nduran@ilstu.edu

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Principal Geologist

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fax: 925-671-9419
e-mail: ewg@questgsm.com

R. Lee Hadden
Librarian
U.S. Geological Survey Library
Mail Stop 950, National Center
Reston VA 20192
phone: 703-648-6088
fax: 703-648-6373
e-mail: rhadden@usgs.gov

Janice Jaguszewski
Geology Librarian
Science & Engineering Library
108 Walter Library
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis MN 55455
phone: 612-626-0557
e-mail: j-jagu@tc.umn.edu
Web: <http://sciweb.lib.umn.edu>

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e-mail: tkeel@ou.edu

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Earth & Biological Sciences
Elsevier Science B.V.
Molenwerf 1
1014 AG Amsterdam
NETHERLANDS
phone: +31 20 485 3818
fax: +31 20 485 2696
e-mail: z.stinis@elsevier.nl

Ramona J. Traynor
Librarian (Solo)
U.S. Geological Survey
8027 Exchange Dr.
Austin TX 78754
phone: 512-927-3520
fax: 512-927-3590
e-mail: rtraynor@usgs.gov

Victor van Beuren
Director, Communications and Publications
American Geological Institute

4220 King Street
Alexandria VA 22302
phone: 703-379-2480
fax: 703-379-7563
e-mail: vvb@agiweb.org

Returning Member:

Jiri George Hruska, Ph.D.
Hvezdova 35
140 00 Praha 4
CZECH REPUBLIC
phone: 422-428-8445
fax: 420-2-612-131-77

Career moves:

Louise S. Zipp is now Science Librarian at:
Science Library
Bicentennial Hall
Middlebury College
Middlebury VT 05753
phone: 802-443-5018
e-mail: zipp@middlebury.edu

Membership Directory changes:

Susan Goodman
new business phone: 732-445-1337 x203

Sally J. Scott
new title: Head, Brinkerhoff Earth Resources
Information Center
University of Wyoming
P.O. Box 3006
Laramie WY 82071-3006

GIS member Pauline Kamel wrote the following
article: The Conservation Treatment of Rare Books.
Felicitator, vol. 45, no. 2., p.108 - 112 (1999).



LITERATURE REVIEW

By Miriam Sheaves

In his article "JASIS and Library and Information Science Journal Rankings: A Review and Analysis of the Last Half-Century", Thomas E. Nisonger discusses a model for classifying journal-ranking studies which features eight variables and criteria used for journal ranking. (*Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, 50 (11) Sept. 1999, p.1004-1019).

An interesting study is reported in *Libri* 49: (2) June 1999, p.59-70. See Ian Rowlands' article "Patterns of Scholarly Communication in Information Policy: A Bibliometric Study".

Carol Tenopir's article, "Should We Cancel Print?", in *Library Journal*, 124 (14) Sept. 1, 1999, p.138-140, discusses issues of subscribing to print and digital journals, noting that patrons prefer full-text.

Paul Nicholls discusses the similarities between books and CD-ROM in, "Are We Throwing Out the Baby with the Bath Water?", *Computers in Libraries*, 19 (8) Sept. 1999, p.69. He maintains that portable media such as DVD and CD-ROM will always be valuable in conjunction with electronic sources.

The July / August issue of *Online*, 23 (4) 1999, p.28+ features an article by Thomas Pack and Jeff Pemberton which describes the Shell Research & Technology Centre in Thornton, England. Their article, "The Cutting-Edge Library at Shell Research", details the transformation of this information center into a standalone, self-funding business which forms partnerships with local companies to perform some functions while keeping in-house the services the information center performs best.

Stuart Besefsky in his article, "The Library as an Agent of Change: Pushing the Client Institution Forward", (*Information Outlook*, 3 (8), Aug. 1999, p.37+) discusses the traditional role of the library and the extension of librarians' job responsibilities, arguing that libraries must act as agents of change. The role of special librarians is discussed by Yuri Konovalov, in "Cataloging as a Customer Service: Applying Knowledge to Technology Tools". (*Information Outlook*, 3 (9) Sept. 1999, p.25-28). The significance of professional catalogers in accessing information and problems with the corporate library catalog are brought out.

An article in *Educom Review*, (34 (4) Jul/Aug 1999, p.28+) by Susan Rosenblatt, "Information Technology Investments in Research Libraries", gives a history of the development of information technology in libraries and discusses the cost-effectiveness of IT and the changing expectations of users.

Sarah G. Wenzel, in "From Revolution to Evolution: The Transformation of the Bibliotheque Nationale",

(*Library Quarterly*, 69 (3), July 1999, p.324+) traces some of the key changes in France's national library from Bibliotheque Nationale into Bibliotheque Nationale de France in Paris, between 1991 and 1993. She discusses some of the changes in the collection's focus and cooperative programs of the library.

BOOK REVIEW:

MINERALS OF ARIZONA: A Field Guide for Collectors

by Neil R. Bearce.

Tucson AZ: Geoscience Press Inc., 1999.

224 p. \$19.00. ISBN 0945005334.

Every year, while in Tucson for the big Gem & Mineral Show, I try to get out into the field to collect some of Arizona's over-abundant mineral wealth. But as an out-of-stater, I've been continually frustrated by the lack of good information on mineral collecting sites, so I heartily welcome the publication of the *MINERALS OF ARIZONA: A Field Guide for Collectors*.

The strong point of this book is that you can actually use it to get out in the field and really collect. The author employed his wealth of field collecting experience to produce good verbal descriptions of how to get to each site. Use of reproductions of U.S.G.S. topographic maps gives the collector a fair chance of actually finding the site. No more homemade maps of dubious accuracy! And the black-and-white photographs of landmarks and turn-off points help solve the ever-present question of "Is this the place where I turn?" Finally, the author's site difficulty scale is really helpful to out-of-state collectors who want to know "Can I get there in my rental car?"

The color photography by Jeff Scovil is first-class, but I wouldn't have used all those color plates to show pictures of chalcedonies and agates. The author could have dropped some of the agates and included some close-up photos of the small lead, vanadium, and copper minerals. These would have been more helpful to amateurs trying to identify their finds. Some type of lists of minerals known to occur at each site would also have been very helpful to the collector.

This is a great little field guide and is a must for collectors and libraries. I can't wait to try it out on my next trip to Arizona.

Dr. Andrew A. Sicree, Ph.D.

Curator, Earth & Mineral Sciences Museum
Penn State University

TO: Members of the Geoscience Information Society

FROM: The GIS Preservation Committee

The letter below is being disseminated in the hope that you, as a geoscience information specialist/librarian, will use it to bring the state and value of the geoscience literature to the attention of your institution's preservation officer/librarian. You may copy it as written or adapt it as you see fit but WE ENCOURAGE YOU to do something positive for preservation with it. You may wish to include a copy of the article cited in the letter and/or a copy of the costs list generated by Lisa and Linda available at <http://www.libraries.psu.edu/emsl/guides/gis/costs.html>

Dear Preservation Librarian/Officer:

The geoscience literature is varied and complex. Geoscientists use traditional formats such as books, journals, conference proceedings, etc. but also rely on maps, technical reports, photographs, survey data (in any number of formats), well logs, samples, and other non-traditional library materials. To add to this complexity, they make no distinctions by the age of the materials utilizing old and new equally and heavily. Quite often several formats are found combined in one volume such as government reports with maps or, more recently, with CDs. Often the map will be in color, oversized, and folded. This mixture makes conservation and preservation of these resources difficult and the use of traditional methods less tenable.

The Geoscience Information Society is hoping that, by bringing this information to your attention, you will be prompted to investigate the state of the geoscience holdings in your library and to work closely with whomever is responsible for the collection in finding workable programs to alleviate the slow (or not-so-slow) deterioration of these materials. A recent article published in LRTS, "Preservation Strategies for Geoscience Literature: New Technologies for an Old Literature", written by L.A. Wishard and L.R. Musser, presents an excellent overview of the literature and discusses the various in which preservation may currently be carried out.

Should you undertake a preservation program specifically aimed at this literature, please share that program with the Society. Any information on progress made toward the protection and retention of the geoscience literature will get full and favored dissemination through our newsletter and on our listserv.

NOW, it is up to you, our members, to use this in the work of preserving geoscience materials.

EQNET, the Earthquake Information Network, Adds New Features

EQNET, the Earthquake Information Network website, has recently been redesigned and now provides improved subject access to its listed websites. EQNET provides one stop access to earthquake-related websites and listservs, and now also provides a fully searchable, interactive conference calendar. The Earthquake Information Providers Group (EqIP), a consortium of national, regional, and state organizations working to share authoritative earthquake-related information, sponsors EQNET with funding from the National Science Foundation. EQNET is maintained by a webmaster located at the MCEER (Multidisciplinary Center for Earthquake Engineering) Information Service at the State University of New York at Buffalo. MCEER hosts this website and provides technical support, as well as oversight in collaboration with an oversight team of selected EqIP members.

As a part of my studies at the SUNY at Buffalo School of Information and Library Studies, I had the opportunity to improve subject access to the EQNET website database and create a new interactive conference calendar as a special graduate project. In order to improve subject access, sites were indexed according to such topics as geotechnical engineering, seismology and geophysics, structural engineering, government agencies, disaster management, and earthquake information services. Bibliographic databases and directories covering the fields of earthquake engineering and geology were also indexed as subcategories of Earthquake Information Services. The homepage also features a search interface that enables users to search by keywords.

The new conference calendar provides an interactive listing of upcoming meetings, conferences, and short courses in earthquake and geotechnical engineering, engineering geology, and natural disaster management. The calendar also provides a mechanism that enables users to sort conferences by date, title, or location in either ascending or descending order. A search interface enables users to search by title, location and contact information, date range, or by website URL. The conference calendar webpage also provides a submission form in which users may submit information on upcoming conferences to be added to the conference calendar database.

EQNET makes use of the FileMaker Pro database application for both its Conference Calendar and its website databases. FileMaker Pro is an ideal database application for this type of project because of its easy-to-use database design and maintenance interfaces, as well as its excellent web sharing and scripting features. Using FileMaker Pro's scripts, one can rather easily compile a webpage from a database residing behind-the-scenes. For example, a selection of the Conference Calendar link on the homepage would take the user to an automatic display webpage in which the content, all upcoming conferences listed in date order, results from a scripted query of the Conference Calendar database. The Conference Calendar also makes use of similar FileMaker scripts that enable the various sort functions. FileMaker Pro also has an easy to use web-sharing feature in which users are able to view the contents of a database in a variety of displays over the Internet.

One of the primary goals of the EQNET site is to provide an interactive web interface for the sharing of earthquake related information. EQNET therefore provides website and conference submission pages in which users may add to the content of the site as well as make use of the information it provides. EqIP welcomes contributions and suggestions concerning EQNET from members of the geoscience, earthquake information, and natural disaster communities. In addition, EqIP invites users to view recently created links to information on the recent earthquake tragedies in Turkey and Taiwan available on its homepage, <http://www.eqnet.org>.

For additional information on EQNET, contact:

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Submitted by: Chris Badurek
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badurek@acsu.buffalo.edu

NEW FULL-TEXT FIELD GUIDE!

<http://www.lib.utexas.edu/Libs/GEO/BalconesEscarpment/BalconesEscarpment.html>

FYI, you might like to check out our newest full-text offering - the address above will take you directly to it, or go to our web site and click over to "further resources" and scroll down a ways.

This is The Balcones Escarpment - one of the field guides to the 1986 GSA meeting in San Antonio. Hope everyone finds it useful.

Dennis Trombatore
Walter Geology Library
The University of Texas at Austin

OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM MIRROR SITE IN AUSTRALIA

The Australian Geological Survey Organisation (AGSO) announces that it is now hosting a mirror site of the Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) at:

<http://www.agso.gov.au/odp/>

The Ocean Drilling Program is funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation and 21 international partners [including AGSO] to conduct basic research into the history of the ocean basins and the overall nature of the crust beneath the ocean floor using the scientific drill ship JOIDES Resolution. Because of time differences between the two countries, there may be a 2-day lag in information transmission between the US and Australian sites.

Anne Franklin
Chief Librarian
Australian Geological Survey (AGSO) Library

NEW RELEASE OF THE GLOBAL CHANGE MASTER DIRECTORY

NASA's Global Change Master Directory (GCMD) staff is pleased to announce its latest release of the Master Directory, MD7. The GCMD is a source of information about data sets available in the Earth and environmental sciences. Descriptions of data sets provide scientists and the general public with information on how to obtain data and frequently a link to the data source. More than 17,000 links are

maintained within the directory's descriptions. Descriptions are offered by government agencies, universities, research institutions and scientific research programs from around the world. The directory is mirrored at many international sites through the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites' (CEOS) International Directory Network.

<http://gcmd.nasa.gov>

New with this release:

Over 7700 Earth science data set descriptions from over 1000 data providers worldwide.

Science Keyword Search as primary interface - data set descriptions can now be searched from the Home Page using a hierarchical set of Earth science keywords. Results may be refined by geographic location, instrument, or platform.

Also available are other options for searching: a Free-Text Search based on the Z30.50 protocol that can be used stand-alone or in combination with the set of Earth science keywords and an all-new JAVA-based Matrix Search Interface.

Keyword Definitions - available for all keywords by clicking on the information button, "i".

Subscription Service - notifies users of the addition of new data set descriptions and/or the modification of existing descriptions.

Learning Center with student resources, teacher resources, FAQs, and links to important global change data sets.

Improved Global Change Conference Calendar - allows searching for conferences by date, name, or through an alphabetical list.

"Add-A-Link" feature - allows the GCMD to include information about your available data. Option also available to choose from a multitude of authoring tools for new data set descriptions and modifications.

New and modified fields for searching: addition of Paleo- Temporal- Coverage for paleoclimate and geological data; multiple roles within Personnel field; Revision-History field; modifications to allow greater flexibility for input characters.

Enhancement of the DOCmorph program to handle transformations of metadata from one format to another in SGML.

Behind-the-scenes "streamlining" of code - providing opportunity for distributed

metadata input by International Directory Network (IDN) nodes.

As always, searching for information or including your information is free of charge.

Gene R. Major, Global Change Master Directory major@gcmd.nasa.gov

JOURNAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INDEX ON CD ROM

Index to the Scientific Papers Published by the Geological Society - An invaluable reference tool

The Database contains an index of every substantive paper published in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society (QJGS) and the Journal of the Geological Society (as it has been known since 1971) from its inception in 1845 to the end of 1998.

This database provides a means of finding and retrieving papers within the Journal of the Geological Society. Some of the best field descriptions of geological exposures are contained in old papers that are infrequently cited in reference lists. These are often invaluable for fieldwork research or field trip preparation. No other similar digital database exists.

Contents:

- About this Database and the Journal of the Geological Society
- Setting up the screen size, viewing records and conducting searches
- More complex searches
- How records are organised and categorised
- Acknowledgements
- Installing the software and Technical Support

Not included in the database are: all other contents of the Proceedings such as the Annual Report, awards of the various medals of the Society, donations to the Society's Library or Museum, financial reports and reports of the Council etc.. From 1952 onwards the Proceedings were published separately.

List price £75.00/US\$125

For further details and examples of screenshots please visit our on-line bookstore:

<http://bookshop.geolsoc.org.uk>

Mike Collins

Publications Manager

Geological Society

Email: collinsm@geolsoc.org.uk

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Job Announcements are arranged by Application Deadline Date)

NOTICE OF VACANCY - SEARCH EXTENDED

TITLE: Head, Engineering Library
LOCATION: Engineering Library

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The University of Washington Libraries seeks a creative leader to direct and oversee its dynamic Engineering Library. Under the general direction of the Head, Science Libraries, the Head, Engineering Library, provides overall management and policy guidance for the Engineering Library, develops and evaluates personnel, coordinates development and management of the collections and resources that support teaching, learning and research in the College of Engineering, participates in a full range of service programs, and contributes to the achievement of Libraries objectives. The Head, Engineering Library will play a key role in continuing and enhancing effective relationships with the College of Engineering and other relevant groups and organizations.

The Engineering Library is the premier library supporting engineering and computer science related information needs in the Pacific Northwest, including those of the more than 2500 students and 200 faculty in the College of Engineering. The Engineering Library has its own facility of more than 25,000 square feet located adjacent to the administrative building for the College. There is a recently renovated teaching space in the library with 18 computer workstations. The Library has a creative and service oriented staff of 4+ librarians and 4 classified staff. It is a Patent and Trademark Depository Library, a depository for ACM publications, and houses an extensive collection of technical reports.

The campus community enjoys Web-based access to the primary bibliographic databases supporting engineering fields, including Compendex, Inspec, the Materials Science Collection, and Web of Science. The annual budget for acquisitions of engineering collections and resources exceeds \$900,000.

SPECIFIC DUTIES and RESPONSIBILITIES:

Provides leadership and direction for the Engineering Library. Has overall responsibility for administration of Engineering Library service programs.

Maintains and enhances positive, effective and

collaborative working relationships with faculty, staff and students in the College of Engineering. Understands information resources and service needs for research and curricular support. Coordinates the development and management of the collection and resources needed to support Engineering related research, instruction and learning at the University of Washington. Serves as selector and departmental liaison for designated areas within the College of Engineering.

Supervises, evaluates and supports professional development of librarians in the Engineering Library. Works closely with the Assistant Head who supervises classified staff and manages the library's daily operations.

Fosters a positive environment that facilitates good communication among Engineering Library staff, and with library users and other library staff.

Maintains an active awareness and understanding of developments and trends in engineering information resources and technologies.

As head of a large branch library, maintains a broad understanding of the Libraries' operations, policies, priorities and objectives. Assists in the development and achievement of these by participating in library committees, teams, and meetings as appropriate.

Represents Engineering Library users and services within the Libraries. Actively contributes to discussion and planning for Science Libraries and Libraries policies, programs, and services.

Assumes other responsibilities as assigned; performs other duties as requested.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

1. Graduate degree from a program accredited by the American Library Association or an equivalent graduate library science/information studies degree.
2. Minimum of five years experience in a library relevant to the responsibilities of this position.
3. Record of successful management and supervisory experience.
4. Extensive knowledge of engineering information sources and strategies for providing effective access and support to these resources.
5. Significant collection development experience with resources supporting engineering fields.
6. Demonstrated effectiveness in working with library users.

7. Leadership accomplishments in redefining programs and/or improving services and strategic directions.
8. Excellent oral and written communication, interpersonal, and organizational skills.
9. Commitment to ongoing staff development and training.
10. Ability to represent the Libraries on campus, regionally and nationally. Active record of professional contributions.

SALARY: \$47,000 minimum. Starting salary commensurate with qualifications and background.

BENEFITS: Librarians are academic personnel and participate in the University of Washington Retirement Plan (TIAA-CREF, The Vanguard Group, SAFECO Mutual Funds and/or Fidelity Investments) on a matching basis. Vacation is accrued at the rate of 24 working days per year; sick leave at the rate of 12 working days per year. Excellent medical, dental and Life insurance plans. No state or local income tax.

APPLY TO:

Charles E. Chamberlin
Deputy Director of Libraries
University of Washington Libraries
482 Allen Library Box 352900
Seattle, Washington 98195-2900

Applicants should submit a letter of application, full resume including a work telephone number and email address, salary requirements, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of at least three references who are knowledgeable of the applicant's qualifications for this position.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: To ensure consideration, applications should be received no later than 5:00 p.m., Friday, October 15, 1999.

University of Washington Libraries' Home Page is: <http://www.lib.washington.edu>

The University of Washington, an Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Employer, is building a culturally diverse staff and strongly encourages applications from female and minority candidates.

In compliance with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, the University is required to verify and document the citizenship or employment authorization of each new employee.

SEARCH EXTENDED

Head, Information Services and Bibliographer
for the Sciences

University of California, Riverside

Associate Librarian - Librarian

Appointment Range: \$39,456 - \$60,636

Position Description: The University Library welcomes applications for a department-head level position in the Science Library. This position, currently titled Head of Information Services and Bibliographer for the Sciences, requires a creative librarian capable of providing leadership in a time of dynamic growth and change. This position is responsible for the operations, collections, and staff of the Information Services Department in the Science Library, supervising 7 librarians and the Map Collection staff.

As Head of Information Services, this position plans and promotes responsive reference service such as traditional and electronic library information programs, reference desk service, research assistance, and user instruction to a diverse population of faculty, staff, students, and off-campus library users.

As Bibliographer for the Sciences, this position is responsible for evaluating and strengthening the collection for 24 departments and inter-disciplinary programs in the physical and life sciences, engineering, and agriculture; for monitoring the science collection development budget; for promoting faculty participation; and for coordinating the activities of science selectors in conjunction with the Library's Collection Development Department.

The new Science Library, which opened in August 1998, includes 1,500 reader stations, an NT-based computer network, 30 group study rooms, fully equipped library instruction rooms, and a capacity for 600,000 volumes. Science collections currently number over 450,000 volumes and 3,000 current serial titles. The Map Collection includes over 100,000 sheet maps, atlases, and electronic cartographic information such as GIS.

Library Environment: The UCR Library is a member of the Association of Research Libraries. Its collections include 1.8 million volumes and 12,500 current serials housed in four libraries: the Music Library; the Media Library; the Tomas Rivera Library (serving the College of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, the School of Education, and the Graduate School of Management); and the Science Library (serving primarily the College of

Natural and Agricultural Sciences and the College of Engineering). The UCR Library provides electronic access to information through the Library's Homepage (<http://library.ucr.edu>); the nine-campus California Digital Library System (which includes MELVYL); SCOTTY, the UCR Library Catalog; CD-ROMs; and the award-winning web search engine INFOMINE.

Campus and Community Environment: Located 60 miles east of Los Angeles and 50 miles west of Palm Springs, the 1200-acre park-like campus is experiencing rapid growth under a vigorous campus administration committed to library excellence. Over 500 faculty members teach and advise UCR's student body of over 10,000 undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. UCR is a land grant campus, and its many specialized centers and institutes such as the Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, CE-CERT (College of Engineering Center for Environmental Research and Technology), and the Statewide Air Pollution Research Center contribute to a dynamic scientific and research environment. The City of Riverside (pop. 242,000) and the surrounding communities of Southern California offer a variety of cultural, intellectual, and recreational activities. The community has always enthusiastically supported and encouraged the growth and development of the campus. Riverside enjoys a moderate cost of living and offers one of the best housing values in California.

Qualifications: Graduate library degree; degree in a scientific or engineering discipline highly desirable; minimum of four years progressively responsible experience in reference services and collection development in an academic, special or public library with significant holdings in the sciences and engineering. Extensive experience with print and electronic information sources and services; strong grasp of the current state of information technology; understanding of the information needs of scientists and the current trends and issues in scientific publishing and communication. Supervisory experience and demonstrated achievement in organizational leadership including the ability to manage change positively.

Appointment: The successful candidate will be appointed to the Librarian Series at the salary level appropriate to the candidate's qualifications and experience. Librarians are academic appointees and accrue vacation at the rate of two days per month and sick leave at the rate of one

day per month. The University offers a broad range of benefits and an excellent retirement program. The University of California is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. For further information or to arrange an informal visit, feel free to contact John Tanno at (909) 787-3221 or john.tanno@ucr.edu.

Applications: The position is open until filled. To ensure consideration, send a letter of application, a complete resume, and the names of three references by October 17, 1999 to:

John W. Tanno, Associate University Librarian

University of California

University Library

P.O. Box 5900

Riverside, CA 92517-5900.

HEAD, ENGINEERING LIBRARY & COORDINATOR, PHYSICAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

BROAD FUNCTIONS

Leader of a dynamic team developing physical science and engineering collections and services for Penn's networked environment. Guides and supports the work of the Chemistry and Math-Physics Astronomy Librarians and their staff and provides oversight and coordination for a total physical science and engineering budget of \$1,162,000. Leads the development of digital and print collections and services for the Engineering Library. Reports to the Director for Public Services.

The Physical Science and Engineering Libraries Faculty and students in the physical sciences and engineering are served by three of Penn's departmental libraries, Chemistry, Math-Physics-Astronomy and Engineering. The three libraries house over 212,000 volumes and subscribe to over 2000 current serials. The Science and Engineering Libraries web site at <http://www.library.upenn.edu/scitech/> is a gateway to a rich collection of networked resources including a large number of electronic journals and key databases in science and engineering including Ei Compendex, INSPEC, the ISI Citation Indexes, and SciFinder Scholar.

The Engineering Library is the largest of these libraries with a collection of 123,000 volumes and 1,100 current serials. The Library is staffed by a Head Librarian and an Assistant Engineering Librarian, three full time support staff members, and a number of FTE student assistants. The current acquisitions budget,

including Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, is approximately \$749,000

SPECIFIC DUTIES

Has overall responsibility for the planning and development of the collections and services of the three physical science and engineering libraries. Leads the physical science and engineering library team. Advises the Director for Collection Development on general budget and allocation issues and plays a key role in decisions relating to the purchase and licensing of digital resources in these subject areas. Works with the Chemistry and Math-Physics-Astronomy librarians to develop new programs to meet the research and teaching needs of faculty and students. Provides leadership and direction for the Engineering Library. Develops operating policies and oversees the daily operation of this facility. Oversees the Table of Contents/Document Delivery service for the faculty of the School. Develops the digital and print collections of the Engineering Library, and manages the transition to digital resources in engineering in consultation with faculty members and the Director for Collection Development. Manages the print collections including appropriate and timely transfers to the Library's off-site storage facility.

Provides reference and bibliographic assistance to faculty and students using engineering materials. Provides active liaison to faculty and students, and orientation and instruction in the use of electronic resources such as Ei Compendex and INSPEC.

Supervises full time staff. Provides general direction to full time staff in supervising student assistants.

Participates in library-wide task forces and committees.

QUALIFICATIONS

MLS from ALA-accredited library school or equivalent in theory and practice and academic background in an appropriate subject discipline. Substantial experience in an academic, special, medical or science library serving similar clientele. Demonstrated knowledge of the latest trends and available tools for electronic access to information in science and engineering. Demonstrated supervisory skills. Effective written and oral communication skills. Demonstrated ability to work effectively, independently and cooperatively with faculty and students and with staff throughout the library system. Strong desktop computing skills.

SALARY RANGE & REQUIREMENTS:

Rank and Salary are commensurate with experience and qualifications. Appointment as Librarian C requires at least 3 years of professional experience, salary range is \$35,450 - \$53,184. Appointment as Librarian D requires at least 5 years of professional experience, salary range is \$41,500 - \$63,566.

TO APPLY:

Submit a cover letter, resume and 3 references to: Mr. Robert Eash

Library Human Resources Manager
University of Pennsylvania Library
3420 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6206.

Applications received by 10/25/99 will receive first consideration.

Physical Sciences Reference/ Bibliographer

The Dartmouth College Library seeks an innovative and dynamic reference librarian and bibliographer for the Kresge Physical Sciences Library and Cook Mathematics/Computer Science Library. Kresge and Cook Libraries serve a select and diverse community of faculty, graduate students through the PhD level, undergraduates, and staff who appreciate the high level of both instructional and research support provided by the Dartmouth Library system.

RESPONSIBILITIES: Reporting to the Physical Sciences Librarian, works as a member of an information services team providing reference, outreach, and collection development services in a flexible, innovative and technologically sophisticated environment both within Kresge and Cook libraries, and in the larger context of the science, medicine and engineering libraries at Dartmouth. Services provided include instruction in information research tools and techniques; marketing and publicity for library resources and services; information retrieval using a wide variety of specialized, networked information resources and the Dartmouth College Information System; consultation with faculty to determine instructional and research interests; Web page development; collection management and development of print and electronic materials in selected areas of the physical sciences, mathematics and computer science.

QUALIFICATIONS: ALA/MLS; educational background in the sciences and/or a minimum of two years post-MLS experience in an academic or special library focusing on science and technology. The successful candidate will have

strong interpersonal skills; ability to work collegially in small group and team environments; strong reference and information retrieval skills; and familiarity with networked information resources.

RANK AND SALARY: Rank and salary commensurate with experience and qualifications. Full benefits package including 22 vacation days; comprehensive health care; TIAA/CREF; and relocation assistance.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE INFORMATION:

The Dartmouth College Library is an ARL library, participating in national and regional endeavors and organizations, such as SPARC and JSTOR, the Research Libraries Group, and 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' drives of both Boston and Montreal. World Wide Web:

<http://www.dartmouth.edu>

<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~krescook/home.html>

APPLICATION: Applications received by November 1 1999, will be given first consideration; applications will be considered until the position is filled. Please send resume to:

John R. James
Director of Collection Services
6025 Baker Library, Room 115
Hanover, NH 03755-3525

Dartmouth College is an AA, EEO, M/F employer. Minority candidates are encouraged to apply.

Naval Research Lab Librarian Vacancy

The position of Associate Librarian for Information Services at the Naval Research Laboratory has been posted and will remain open until October 14. A link to the Vacancy Announcement can be found on the Library's Home Page: <http://infoweb.nrl.navy.mil>

Interested candidates are urged to apply. Please share this information with other employees and colleagues.

Thanks.
Laurie Stackpole
Chief Librarian

Mary Frances Lembo, GIS Newsletter Editor
406 Shoreline Court
Richland, WA 99325

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 193
Richland, WA 99352

Michael Mark Noga
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Science Library
14S-134
Cambridge MA 02139-4307