Western Association of Map Libraries

“... to encourage high standards in every phase of organization and administration of map libraries...”
The Western Association of Map Libraries is an independent association of persons. The Membership has defined its Principal Region for meeting locations as: the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

Membership in WAML is open to any individual interested in furthering the purpose of the Association, which is “to encourage high standards in every phase of the organization and administration of map libraries.” Membership includes receipt of all issues of the Information Bulletin and Electronic News & Notes (if an email address is provided), mail announcements of WAML meetings, voting privileges and receipt of WAML ballots.

Dues are US$30 per year and all memberships begin July 1. You may join any time of the year by sending your name, address, phone, fax, email address and US$30 to the WAML Treasurer at the address below. Make checks payable to “WAML” or the “Western Association of Map Libraries.” Lifetime membership is open to any individual for a one-time payment of US$500. In addition to all membership privileges listed above, Lifetime Members also receive a copy of each volume published in the WAML Occasional Paper series. For more information about WAML, its purpose, meetings and membership, see the WAML Web site at http://www.waml.org or contact an officer listed below.

WAML and its Information Bulletin operate on a membership/volume-year basis. Subscriptions begin July 1 and end on June 30 the following year. Mid-year joiners/subscribers will receive back issues for that year. Back issues of the Information Bulletin are available for US$10/volume, or portion thereof, from the Subscription Manager.

Subscriptions to the Information Bulletin are US$35 per volume year. The Information Bulletin is issued three times each year: Issue #1 in November, Issue #2 in March, and Issue #3 in July. In addition to the subscription cost, US$3 is charged for postage to Canada and US$10 is charged for mailing to countries outside of the US and Canada.

### WAML Executive Board (July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008)

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Fax: (602) 256-7984  
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| Membership Manager        | Christopher Thiry           | Map Librarian  
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Instructions for Authors

The Western Association of Map Libraries Information Bulletin publishes feature articles, photoessays, association business and selected news and notes related to all forms of cartographic information, including maps, spatial data, GIS, and all aspects of map librarianship. Articles are invited that will address the interests of the publications’ audience. Individuals are encouraged to submit unsolicited articles for consideration.

Length: Articles should be submitted to the Information Bulletin editor via email or on disk in either Microsoft Word or ASCII text format. Submissions should be accompanied by a printed copy which is no more than 20 double-spaced printed pages. Do not include any special formatting, such as page breaks and indentations in the article. Paragraphs should be separated by two line breaks. When submitting articles on disk, please note the author(s) name(s), the word processing program, a brief title of your article and the file name(s) on the disk. Cartographic information is, for the most part, a visual medium, so illustrations should be included whenever possible. Note the approximate location of illustrations by inserting a separate sentence in the text of the article:

Insert Figure 1 Here

The Production Editor will place the image based on the text flow and page layout of the article.

Illustrations: Illustrations and graphic material should be submitted in scanner-ready or computer-readable form (gif, jpg or tiff). If it is absolutely impossible to submit scanned images, photographic prints and photocopies may be submitted. All photocopies, even copies of black and white illustrations, should be copied on a color copy machine, as they have a higher resolution than standard black and white copiers. Tables should be word processed and saved as a separate file on the disk.

References: References should be included in the text in Author Date format (Jones, 1998). References Cited should be listed at the end of the article in a separate section titled REFERENCES CITED. Citations should be listed alphabetically and written in Author Date style. References to web sites should be written:

Author’s Last Name, First Name, Month, Day & Year Updated. Title of the web site. <URL> (Date site accessed).

Author Information: The author should include a brief title before the text of the article. Information about the author(s) should also be included: author’s name, position, address and e-mail address, if available.

Editing: The editors reserve the right to make minor copy-editing changes.

Acceptance of manuscripts: The WAML Information Bulletin editors reserve the right to accept or reject articles.

Book, Atlas & Media Reviews

Atlas and book reviews and reviews of digital cartographic products, software and data are welcome. Contact the Atlas & Book Review Editor, Kathy Rankin or the IB Editor. For more information on atlas and book reviews, see the instructions for reviewers in the Book Review section of the Information Bulletin.
Contribution Guidelines for News & Notes

*News & Notes* contains information on: Benchmarks (major events related to people or Map Libraries, specifically map library events in or about the principal region), Canadian News, Cataloging News, Conferences and Classes, Digital Spatial Data, Employment, General News, Internet Resources, New Publications and cartographic materials, Periodical Articles and news from US Federal, State and Local Government agencies related to map librarianship and the principal region. Submit items to the *News & Notes* Editor or the appropriate State or Province editor at any time for inclusion in WAML *News & Notes* (*N & N*).

*N & N* is a monthly publication that is compiled and posted on the WAML web site at [http://www.waml.org](http://www.waml.org). The *N & N* Editor appreciates receiving contributions via e-mail, but will accept regular mail as well. Please flag time-sensitive items in the subject line. Back issues of *N & N* can be viewed on the WAML Web site. Selected *N & N* items also appear in the *Information Bulletin*. Potential sources for news items include: communication with colleagues, listservs (please acknowledge original author and list), Web sites (use search engines to search for maps, atlases, cartography, geospatial data, GIS and your state, county or city), automated notification services, journals and newspapers, vendor publisher and agency catalogs, newsletters and conference announcements.

*N & N* includes the regular feature “New Mapping of Western North America.” Submit citations for new print and digital maps and atlases of the *Western United States and Canadian Provinces* to Ken Rockwell, New Mapping Editor. Include ordering information if possible.

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Lists for 2007/08 Membership Year

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Executive Board
President -- Mary Douglass
Vice President/President Elect -- Kathy Stroud
Secretary -- Greg Armento
Treasurer -- Barbara Gasman
Past President -- Wendie Helms

Appointees
Archivist -- Julie Sweetkind-Singer, (2000 - )
Business Manager -- Julie Hoff (2002 - )
Subscription Manager -- Jim O'Donnell, (1997 - )
Webmaster -- Katie Lage (2006 - )
Membership Manager -- Christopher Thiry, (2005 - )

Membership/Hospitality Committee:
Carol Doyle (2002 - )
Suzanne Taylor (2005 - )
Yvonne Wilson, Chair (2002 - )

Nominating Committee
Mable Suzuki, Chair (2006 - 2007)
Riley Moffat
Chris Thiry

Publications Advisory Committee (PAC):
Ken Rockwell, Chair (2006 - )
David Allen (2004 - )
Barbara Gasman (2004 - )
Riley Moffat (2004 - )
Linda Newman (2004 - )
Ex Officio:
Matthew Parsons, IB Ed./Prod. Ed. (2003 - )
Julie Hoff (2002 - )

Web Site Committee
Katie Lage, Chair (2005 - )
Julie Hoff (2005 - )
Cynthia Jahns (2005 - )
Michael Fry (2006 - )
Linda Zellmer (2005 - )

Rules and Procedures Committee
Cynthia Jahns, Chair (2006 - )
Wendie Helms (2006 - )
Mabel Suzuki (2006 - )
Julie Sweetkind-Singer (2006 - )
Chris Thiry (2006 - )

Continuing Education Committee
Julie Sweetkind-Singer, Chair (2005 - )
Mary Douglass (2005 - )
Matthew Parsons (2005 - )
Kathy Rankin (2005 - )
Anne Zald (2005 - )

Representatives/Liaisons
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To ACMLA -- Tim Ross (1991 - )
To ALA/MAGERT -- Kathy Rankin (2004 - )
To CCISA -- Linda Zellmer (1999 - )
To CUAC --
Katie Lage (2005 - )
Michael Fry (2006 - )
To GSIS -- Linda Newman (2002 - )
To IFLA --
Dorothy McGarry (2002 - )
To SLA/G&M -- Dorothy McGarry (2005 - )
WAML Fall 2007 Meeting
Colorado School of Mines & Denver Public Library, Denver, CO

Program, Attendees, and Minutes

PROGRAM:

Wednesday, Oct. 24
1:00-2:45 pm -- Committee mtgs.
2:45-5:45 pm -- Executive Committee mtgs.
6:00-8:00 pm -- Pint’s Pub

Thursday, Oct. 25
10:15 am-12:30 pm  -- Grant Writing Workshop (will include short break)
12:30-1:45 pm -- Lunch on your own
1:45-2 pm -- Welcome
2:00-2:30 pm -- David Lambert, Senior Cartographer, National Geographic Maps/Trails Illustrated
2:30-3:15 pm -- Linda Shippert, “The Map Library 2.0: leveraging the read/write web to get connected, keep current, and stay on the map”
3:15-3:45 pm -- Dr. Maeve Boland, “Legal battles, underground warfare, and geological mine maps in Butte, MT, 1890-1910”
3:45-4 pm -- Break
4:00-4:30 pm -- Warren Andrews, MSHA Tech. Support (retire), “Maps I couldn’t do without”
4:30-5 pm -- Fran Grooters, co-owner Trails Tracks Maps, “Trackin’ Trails”
5:00- 5:45 pm -- Mary Douglass and Jodee Fenton, “An Expedition - Saving Seattle Maps”
7:00-9:00 pm -- Banquet at the Wynkoop Brewery, 1634 18th St., Denver, CO 80202, $35 per person. “WAML: 40 years of telling you where you to go” toast/roast/boast of WAML.

Friday, Oct. 26
10:15-10:45 am -- Wayne Smiglewski, “Dinosaurs! Where do I start looking?”
11:15-11:30 am -- Break
11:30 am-12:15 pm -- Lee Whiteley, author of The Yellowstone highway: Denver to the park, past and present, “Pack Trails to Interstates, To and AROUND the Rocky Mountains of Colorado.”
1:00-2:15 pm -- Lunch on your own
2:15-3:45 pm -- Tour of Western History Department of the Denver Public Library
3:45-4:00 pm -- Break
4:00-5:45 pm -- Membership Meeting & Sounding Board evening -- dinner on your own
Saturday, Oct. 27
ALL DAY -- tour of Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park
8 am pick up outside Hampton Inn.
Snacks and drinks provided.
Lunch on your own in Estes Park
$50 per person.

MINUTES:

WAML Executive Board Draft Minutes
October 24, 2007
Denver Public Library
Approved Minutes (g.a.)

Executive Board: Mary Douglass, (President), Wendie Helms (Past President), Kathy Stroud, (Vice President/President-Elect), Barbara Gasman, (Treasurer), Greg Armento (Secretary). Others Attending: Julie Hoff, Kathryn Lage, Chris Thiry, Kathy Rankin, Ken Rockwell, John Stevens, Yvonne Wilson.

The meeting began at 3:12 pm. The agenda as submitted was approved.

Meeting host Chris Thiry welcomed us to Denver and went over meeting logistics, banquet specifics and other details.

Secretary Greg Armento went over the highlights of the Executive Board minutes of the February 15th meeting in Pasadena focusing on “action items” agreed to at that meeting.

Treasurer Barbara Gasman provided a brief report dated for fall 2007. WAML’s current checking balance is 19,413.59 and current savings balance is $10,662.34. WAML income since the Spring Meeting in Pasadena, dating from February 7, 2007 until October 22, 2007 is from membership: $3240.00; sales of books, etc: 331.50; subscriptions: $2278.00. Expenses from the same time period: IB printing: 38:2, $1459.15; IB printing: 38:3, $1253.69; postage: $1245.15; supplies: $184.02. Income from the spring 2007 meeting; income: $3707.00; expenses: $2563.93. Web hosting costs were $104.

Board Discussion: Regarding the Board’s recommendation at the Pasadena meeting to set up a PayPal link at the WAML website; the Web Site Committee and the Treasurer were to work on this. As of the Fall Meeting this had not been done yet. Some discussion ensued regarding data needed and potential costs of such an action. The questions centered on whether we had enough financial activity to make a cost efficient use of PayPal services. Or is the convenience to membership worth the offset of cost? Ultimately it was Motioned Seconded and Passed (MSP) by the Executive Board to initiate a PayPal process for 1) conference registration; 2) IB subscriptions and 3) IB publication sales; and that the use of PayPal be achieved by the beginning of the 2008 fiscal year.

Subscription Manager: Jim O’Donnell was not present. But Greg Armento read his report. For volume 38 which was just finished, we have a total of 128 subscribers (102 US, 15 Canadian, and 11 other). Total income was $4637.54. This is a drop from 137 subscribers to volume 37 (2005-2006), for which we had 104 US, 19 Canadian, and 14 other. Total income was $4996.22. In the last week, we have received three ‘renewals’ for vol. 38, so it’s possible that others are incoming. We already have 72 renewals for vol. 39.

Board Discussion: The Board at length analyzed the issue of a potential subscription increase as proposed by Jim O’Donnell at the last meeting. However Jim’s analysis of subscription costs and a subsequent detailed proposal has not been made available to the Board yet. The Board attempted to conduct some “on the spot” mathematics for estimating the costs of IB production but was unable to come up with verifiable data at the meeting. The discussion centered on this question: “Should IB subscription rate and/or membership fee increase in order to maintain a proper margin to cover the cost of the IB as well as other operating costs?” Thus
the Board still awaits the Subscription Manager’s proposal. It was the consensus of the Board that the IB Subscription Manager, IB Editor and Treasurer should continue to work together to come up with a specific proposed subscription rate increase to present to the Board at the Spring Meeting in Las Vegas.

Information Bulletin Editor: Matthew Parsons was not present. Secretary Armento read his report. Vol. 38:3 went out, a bit behind schedule, but out none the less. There was a billing error in WAML’s favor for USPS domestic postage for Vol. 38:2. The amount billed to WAML was $85.41 instead of the estimated $360: so WAML came out ahead on this issue due to incorrect billing on their part. Also of note: the media mail rate has increased to $2.13 for single pieces under one pound (weight). Therefore in some cases, single piece first class will be cheaper (for items under nine ounces, which happens occasionally with the IB).

Vice President/President Elect: Kathy Stroud reported on upcoming meetings. The next meeting will be in March 12-15, 2008 in Las Vegas: Kathy Rankin is hosting. Fall 2008 will be held at the University of California, San Diego: Michael Smith (map librarian) and Megan Dregar (government documents librarian) will be hosting and there may be some activity in association with the San Diego Historical Society. Spring 2009 will be held at the University of Utah: Ken Rockwell is hosting, with a possible field trip to the Golden Spike National Historic Site. Fall 2009 will be held at Yosemite National Park with Cynthia Jahns of UC Santa Cruz organizing in conjunction with librarians at University of Nevada, Reno and Stanford University. There is a possibility that spring 2010 may be held at USGS in Menlo Park.

Business Manager: Julie Hoff passed around her written report. In summary, 12 Occasional Publication titles (OP) were sold, amounting to total sales of $325. OP10, Riley Moffat’s Map Index To Topographic Quadrangles of the United States…” continues to be the top OP seller. Total deposits to the WAML Treasurer during the March 2007 – October 2007 period amounted to $289.50.

Past President: At the last meeting, Wendie Helms initiated a discussion to investigate the feasibility of holding WAML elections electronically. After some research and discussion with membership she reports that due to privacy and security issues, she is unable to recommend that we proceed with electronic balloting at this time, although the question is still open. Wendie is forming a Nominations Committee for the purpose of soliciting candidates for the next WAML election cycle. She also reported on follow up discussions with other map and library professional organizations regarding having occasional joint meetings with organizational leaders. She noted that many reported they were too busy to meet in person but she is looking at other channels for confabs such as at another “Maps in Transition.” There may be some possibly in of a CUAC meeting in Milwaukee at the American Geographical Society. Or at the minimum, perhaps there can be arranged an annual conference call with the leaders.

Board Discussion: President Mary Douglass thanked Wendie for her initiative in starting these discussions and working toward joint meetings of some format.

Webmaster: Kathryn Lage reported that there are now links to OP’s #1, 2 and 3 on the WAML website. The WAML website does not yet have any links to PayPal options since no account has been created yet. Barbara Gasman will create an account and the Web Committee will create forms for all PayPal purposes by the Las Vegas meeting in March 2008. Katie is investigating potential improvements to the Website, such as RSS feeds and xml which are skills that perhaps Matt Paksus can assist us with these. Regarding online election potential: perhaps Survey Monkey or Zoomerang can
be of some assistance? But is it worth the expense to privacy and authorization issues when the cost to WAML for elections is typically borne by the WAML secretary’s institution? The News and Notes are now searchable PDF’s. Lastly, Information Bulletin book review citations (not full reviews) will soon be included on the WAML website. Kathryn also brought up the issue that there was not a Web Committee charge and that it would be appropriate to have one written.

Board Discussion: The Board agreed it was a good idea to develop a formal charge for the Web Committee and asked Kathryn and the Committee to draft one and present it to Vice President Kathy. The Board noted its interest to continue to investigate the feasibility of online elections. Kathy Rankin will inquire of one of her professional groups regarding authentication issues since they have used a survey tool in the recent past. Members of the Board expressed the view that using an enhanced Flickr account would help in the promotion of WAML professional activities. There was also some discussion regarding privacy issues involving photographs and names on the internet and the need to set guidelines regarding the use of names on the internet. The Board asked the Web Committee to come up with a draft policy that would reflect the privacy concerns of WAML members: specifically, that only first names would be used in photographs and that people would have the option of opting out of having their photograph on the internet. The two topics of Flickr as a WAML promotional tool and of privacy will also be discussed at the upcoming Sounding Board.

News and Notes Editor: Cynthia Jahns could not attend this meeting. However, it was the consensus of the Board that the News and Notes are coming along wonderfully and it thanked Cynthia for her efforts in upgrading and maintaining the site.

Archivist Report: Julie Sweetkind-Singer was not present. But Mary Douglass announced that Julie has resigned as WAML archivist and had recommended to the Board that Jane Ingalls take on the assignment. Jane has agreed to do this and the WAML Executive Board thanks Jane for taking on this important assignment.

Membership Manager: Chris Thiry reports that there are currently 141 members of which seven are lifetime and 134 are paid memberships. Eighteen members did not renew, or have not yet renewed this year. However we have 13 new members. Membership has held somewhat steady in the past three years with paid members being 134 in 2006/7, 122 in 2005/6 and 138 in 2004/5.

Hospitality Committee: Yvonne Wilson noted that currently she is the only one on this committee at this meeting. She asked for volunteers to help her with registration set up and check-in.

Rules and Procedures Committee. A draft rules and procedures document had been routed via e-mail by Cynthia Jahns in the weeks previous to this meeting. Due to logistics of this meeting, it was difficult for the committee to gather before the Board met today. Mary Douglass noted that the process of creating rules and procedures is necessarily collaborative and she felt the development of the WAML wiki should be of help in developing rules and procedures.

Publications Advisory Committee: Due to limited agenda time at this meeting, Ken Rockwell could not provide a full report. Mary Douglass apologized for the schedule limitations. Ken noted that the Committee will meet tomorrow and discuss 1) The indexing of the WAML Information Bulletin, 2) New ideas for Occasional Papers, 3) A proposal to digitizing some WAML OP’s. 4) A set of guidelines to prospective authors of either IB articles or occasional papers.

Meeting Adjourned at 5:50 pm

WAML Business Meeting
October 26, 2007
President Mary Douglass welcomed assembled members and for new members, provided an overview of what normally occurs at our business meetings. She invited members to consider questions they might want to ask at the concluding “Sounding Board.”

Secretary Greg Armento provided a summary report of the Executive Board meeting held on October 24, 2007.

WAML Fall Meeting Host, Chris Thiry made note of the high registration turnout for this meeting. Sixty-one persons have registered for this meeting. He discussed logistics of the field trip to Rocky Mountain National Park on Saturday. Paige Andrew, map librarian at Pennsylvania State complimented WAML meeting organizers and presenters for a very interesting conference. Mary Douglass noted the success of the 40th anniversary banquet last night and thanked Chris. Paige Andrew presented Chris with the gift of a Denver Rockies baseball gift (with the Denver Rockies playing in the ongoing World Series) in thanks for his hosting of this meeting.

Kathy Stroud, Vice President/P President Elect, went over the list of upcoming meetings.

(See Executive Board Minutes for details). The upcoming Las Vegas meeting will include a tour of Atomic Testing Museum, a map preservation workshop and a field trip to Death Valley National Park. There will be no conference hotel, but Kathy Rankin (our Las Vegas host) suggested perusing the “Las Vegas Advisor” for hotel deals. WAML has meetings tentatively scheduled until spring 2010. But the Vice President reminded everyone that if you would like to host a future meeting, please talk to her. Ken Rockwell, who is hosting WAML in spring 2009 at the University of Utah, asked the membership about dates to reserve for the Spring Meeting. The membership consensus was for April rather than later in May.

Wendie Helms, Past President, described her efforts to develop an intermittent forum for map library and associated organization heads to meet. See WAML Executive Board Meeting minutes for more details. Wendie has also set up a Nominations Committee to develop a slate of candidates for the spring WAML elections. In addition to Wendie, the members are Yvonne Wilson, Mabel Suzuki. Please see them if you are interested in the being a candidate for office.

Barbara Gasman, Treasurer summarized WAML finances. See WAML Executive Board Minutes for treasurer’s report. Because the WAML treasury currently is in the black, membership suggested there might be a way to conservatively and reasonably invest the surplus funds. It was the general consensus of the membership that the Executive Board should look into reasonable investments commensurate with our non-profit organizational status.

Julie Hoff, Business Manager, gave her report. See WAML Executive Board Minutes for details.

Kathryn Lage reported on her duties as Webmaster and Web Site Committee Chair. See Executive Board Minutes for details.

Christopher Thiry, Membership Manager, summarized his report. See Executive Board Minutes for details.

Jon Jablonsky, Book Review Editor reported that in the previous book review column he solicited geography graduate students for book reviews. He reminded everyone that if anyone would like to write a book review for the IB, please see him.

Jane Ingalls, the newly appointed WAML Archivist noted she was interested in transitioning archives into digital formats. She also thought that WAML Archivist procedures might need elaboration.

Ken Rockwell, Publication Advisory Committee Chair,
discussed committee activities. See Executive Board Minutes for details. Regarding the issue of WAML IB indexing, Janet Collins suggested hiring a graduate student as an indexer.

Mary Douglass reported that Cynthia Jahns is working on draft Rules and Procedures. A WAML wiki has been developed to help edit the draft.

The Continuing Education Committee, comprising Mary Douglass, Julie Sweetkind-Singer and Kathryn Lage report that a workshop on map preservation will be held at the Las Vegas meeting.

Liaison Reports

MAGERT Report: Kathy Rankin provided a written report. This is a summary:

MAGERT was one of the sponsors of a preconference on cataloging pre-twentieth century maps held at the Library of Congress. MAGERT also sponsored a program on security for map collections and a second program on two hundred years of the Coast Survey. The tour was to the U.S Naval Observatory. Scott McEathron, MAGERT’s chair and Wendie Helms’ discussed having a meeting of the heads of map librarian organizations. He suggested Chris Baruth of the American Geographical Society Collection at University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, as a possible coordinator of the conference. There was discussion about map clearinghouses/registries and scanning projects, who should host it and whether it should be a single registry. MAGERT’s treasurer resigned; Mike Smith is the interim treasurer. Colleen Cahill of LC is the new MAGERT webmaster. Matt Parsons thanked MAGERT for sponsoring him for the Emerging Leaders Program, and MAGERT is looking for projects for people in that program to do and will probably keep sponsoring people for that program. MAGERT is going to have a cheaper dues category for library school students. Membership is growing, and MAGERT now has 427 members. The Education Committee is developing a guide for the life cycle of professional development for map librarians. The Geo Tech Committee may form a separate GIS group.

MAGERT has completed a project to scan the issues of its defunct scholarly journal Meridian and is working on a database of the tables of contents and linking them to the scanned issues. Copyright issues remain to be resolved. David Allen is one of the people working on that project. 411 copies of the Guide to U.S. Map Resources have been sold, and it is still selling. Mark Thomas, who had been the editor of Base line for ten years, won the honors award. Steve Rogers is now the editor of Base line. They may publish a collected edition of Jim Coomb’s cartoons from Base line. David Allen is looking for people to contribute articles to MAGERT’s electronic journal Coordinates.

Betsy Mangan will update AACCM to reflect the revision of the rules for rare book cataloging, but otherwise updates are on hold waiting for RDA to be put into effect. There may be an electronic discussion list created for the cataloging of old maps. There is no core level record standard for maps yet. Coordinates can now be put in geographic authority records, but LC is not sure when they will start showing up, and they hope to do a batch load for the coordinates for modern places.

MAGERT proposed programs at the ALA Annual in Anaheim next year are 1) Comparing RDA to ISO standards for GIS: presenting a crosswalk between the two; and 2) a presentation by David Rumsey about how he serves up scanned maps on the web.

In other ALA news, Mary Larsgaard won the OLAC (AV catalogers’ group) honors award for all she has done for the teaching of cartographic cataloging. GODORT is exploring core competencies, may create a GIS committee, and is looking at virtual membership for committees.

CUAC Report: Cartographic Users Advisory Council report
was made by Kathryn Lage and Michael Fry, WAML’s representatives. Kathryn recommends reading CUAC online minutes for full details.

Michael discussed Future Digital System (FDsys) and (the U.S. Government Printing Office’s effort to preserve, authenticate, provide version control, and access to digital content from all three branches of the U.S. Government.) Michael would like input on how FDsys should handle metadata. Please talk to our CUAC representatives if you have concerns and ideas. Regarding archiving of data, perhaps organizations should write National Archives and Records Administration with concerns on how to handle archiving data. Fry suggested the WAML IB should publish an article to disseminate the importance of the issue.

Where should the next CUAC conference be? And what should the theme be: geospatial issues? Web services? “Maps in Transition II?” WAML membership present preferred a face-to-face CAUC meeting over the option of a “virtual” or teleconference meeting. Another suggestion was to substitute a WAML meeting for a CUAC gathering.

GSIS Report: Linda Newman reported in Geoscience Information Society. It will be next year (2008) in Houston and Portland OR, the year after that. Linda noted that there was a good deal of membership overlap with GSIS and WAML.

IFLA Report: Dorothy McGarry reported on upcoming meetings of International Federation of Library Associations. The program was in Durban, South Africa in August 2007 and the theme was “Mapping the African Continent.” The papers included the topics of “politics of resources and conflict in Africa” and “hydro and geoinformatic analysis of selected African regions” among others. The 2008 meeting will be held in Quebec City and the 2009 meeting in Milan.

SLA, Map and Geography Section: Dorothy McGarry reported on Map & Geography Section. It sponsored two programs at the 2007 annual conference in Denver. The Mary Murphy papers session was on the theme of Mapping Business. The Section joined with the Government Information Division and the Transportation Division to sponsor a session on government mapping.

Old Business PayPal: Mary Douglass reminded membership of the Executive Board’s decision to implement PayPal for membership financial transactions (IB renewals, publication purchases) by the Spring Meeting in Las Vegas.

New State Editor for the IB: Mary also announced that Tammy McGill of University of Wyoming had volunteered to be the Wyoming State Editor for the Information Bulletin.

WAML Wiki: Mary discussed the implementation of the WAML wiki as a means for future WAML communication and collaboration. She encouraged us to use it as a new way of communicating.

Flickr Account: Mary discussed the intention to use Flickr as a means of promoting WAML professional activities. In association with this, the development of a “privacy policy” as it related to pictures on the internet was discussed. Membership feedback developed the consensus that two guidelines were agreeable: 1) Only first names would be used in conjunction with images uploaded onto the internet and 2) One could opt out of having their picture uploaded to the internet.

Sounding Board

Linda Newman announced the publication of Place Names of Douglas County, Nevada by Mary B Ansari, 2007. This is the fourth monograph in Camp Nevada’s place-name series. This volume gives location, historic and onomastic information on over 800 geographic and cultural names and alternate names for Douglas County.
Mabel Suzuki of the University of Hawaii gave a brief progress report on repairs in the aftermath of the Halloween flood of 2004. If there are items you’d might want to donate, please see the needs list at: http://library.manoa.hawaii.edu/departments/maps/needs/needs.html

Janet Collins would like ideas on methods and techniques of locked map cabinets. Please contact her if you have suggestions/recommendations.

The topic of “the Future of WAML” was open for general discussion. Jon Jablonsky noted that this conference was quite lively and a very good indication of the life of the organization. Membership noted that “we’ve always rose to the challenge as we have in the past.” It was noted that WAML, as in society as a whole is seeing the graying of the Baby Boomer generation and as people retire there will be a need to infuse new blood and ideas into the organization. Mary Douglass expressed hope that new ways of communicating such as Flickr and the development of the wiki will help keep increase WAML’s profile, especially for newer professionals coming into the field.

The Sounding Board Concluded at 5:45 pm.
**CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL (CUAC) 2007 AGENCY PRESENTATION MINUTES**
A**pril 26-27, 2007
U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, VA

### Sponsor
Richard Huffine, National Library Coordinator, US Geological Survey

### CUAC Representatives in Attendance
- Joe Aufmuth, University of Florida, ALA/MAGERT
- Michael Fry, University of Maryland, WAML
- Anne Graham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, NEMO
- Katie Lage, University of Colorado, WAML
- Mary McInroy, University of Iowa, ALA/GODORT
- Clara P. McLeod, Washington University, NACIS
- Anita Oser, SLA, Social Science Division, G&M
- Daniel T. Seldin, Indiana University, NACIS
- Wangyal Shawa, Princeton University, ALA/MAGERT
- Joy Suh, George Mason University, ALA/GODORT
- Thelma Thompson, University of New Hampshire, NEMO
- Linda Zellmer, Indiana University, GSIS

### Federal Agency Presenters (in order of presentation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Agency/Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew V. “Drew” Douglas</td>
<td>DHS Federal Customer Relations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eric M. Hubbell</td>
<td>Program Analyst, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valerie Martens</td>
<td>Cataloging Supervisor, US Government Printing Office (GPO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Betsy Kanalley</td>
<td>Assistant Program Manager, USDA Forest Service, Geospatial Services Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sam Wear (for Rob Dollison)</td>
<td>USGS Geospatial One-Stop Program Manager, FGDC/USGS</td>
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<td>Jenny Runyon</td>
<td>U.S. Board on Geographic Names</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timothy Trainor</td>
<td>Assistant Division Chief for Geographic Areas and Cartographic Data Products, U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Huffine</td>
<td>National Library Coordinator, United States Geological Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Hebert</td>
<td>Chief of the Geography and Maps Division, Library of Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brett Abrams</td>
<td>Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billy Tolar</td>
<td>Standards Program Manager, FGDC/USGS</td>
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### Federal Agency Presentation Schedule
**Thursday, April 26, 2007**
1:15 – 3:45pm: Agency Presentations Session I
1:15 – 1:30 Welcome

### Written Agency Reports Submitted
Department of Energy

**Friday April 27, 2007**
CUAC Chairs and USGS Introduction of all members and agencies present

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:45 – 9:15</td>
<td>Sam Wear (for Rob Dollison)</td>
<td>USGS Geospatial One-Stop Program Manager, FGDC/USGS</td>
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<td>9:15 – 9:45</td>
<td>Jenny Runyon</td>
<td>U.S. Board on Geographic Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 – 10:15</td>
<td>Tim Trainor</td>
<td>Assistant Division Chief for Geographic Areas and Cartographic Data Products, U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Geographic Areas and Cartographic Data Products, U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division

#### 10:30 – 11:00 Richard Huffine, National Library Coordinator, United States Geological Survey, Host of CUAC 2007

#### 11:00 – 11:30 John Hebert, Chief of the Geography and Maps Division, Library of Congress

#### 1:15 – 1:45 CUAC Liaison written agency reports

<table>
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<th>Member agencies unable to attend</th>
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<tr>
<td>1:45 – 2:15 Brett Abrams, Electronic Records Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration</td>
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### Introductory Session Remarks

**Richard Huffine, National Library Coordinator, US Geological Survey**

### Agency Presentation Minutes


Andrew Douglas started his presentation by giving a history of disaster cartography at FEMA, starting from 1992 when they used MapInfo software to map Hurricane Andrew, to the establishment of the Geospatial Management Office in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) when they merged into DHS in 2003. During the 2005 hurricane season, FEMA produced 3,000 unique map products created by FEMA headquarters with only 12 staff members. Mr. Douglas said they generated a lot of unique maps; these maps and data are part of the national records and need to be stored in libraries and made available to the public. However, they have certain concerns about what information and which formats of their products need to be made available to the public. He said that FEMA’s primary duty is to help people during disasters. They make status and logistic maps for decision makers to show where shelters are located and how many people are in each shelter, etc. They also make disaster declaration maps which are based on governors’ requests for disaster assistance.

FEMA uses different geospatial data products including the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) base product called Homeland Security Infrastructure Protection (HSIP) Gold, which is made available to all federal agencies involved in homeland security. The base product includes critical infrastructure, schools, medical facilities, utilities, transportation, dams, etc. FEMA not only uses the NGA HSIP Gold data (these data are not shared with the public) but also use other datasets such as demographic data from the Census and meteorological data from the National Meteorological Center, to create hurricane forecasts, hurricane projected and actual paths, determine people likely and actually effected by hurricanes as well as generate disaster maps. These maps help planners by giving them good ideas of how to prepare for the disaster and how to help people to recover from the disaster.

Mr. Douglas showed sample of maps done by FEMA. Some of their titles are:

1. 2004 Hurricane Season-Named Storms: Atlantic, Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico
2. 2005 Hurricane Season-Named Storms: Atlantic, Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico
3. Hurricane Florence - Advisory number 37
4. Hurricane Katrina – Advisory 23 – Elderly Population in Wind Swath
5. Hurricane Katrina Peak Wind Gusts by County
6. Hurricane Katrina – Advisory 23A – Evacuation Orders
7. Hurricane Katrina Damage Overview
8. Hurricane Katrina – New Orleans - Area Road Closures and Probable Flooding Areas as of 8/29/05
9. Hurricane Katrina – Allocated Space for Evacuees as of 1800, Saturday, September 3, 2005
10. Presidential Disaster Declarations: December 24, 1964 to February 27, 2006

To access FEMA geospatial data he suggested we visit this URL: [www.gismaps.fema.gov](http://www.gismaps.fema.gov)


In lieu of a formal presentation, Ms. Martens distributed a handout to CUAC members summarizing developments at GPO and addressing topics brought to GPO’s attention by CUAC members prior to the meeting. Items from that handout pertinent to the map librarianship community include:

**Map-related statistics**

From October, 2006 through February, 2007, GPO distributed 1,685,575 tangible copies of 3,842 titles (print, microfiche, CDs, DVDs and in-house maps). USGS map distribution during the same period included 59 titles and 12,673 copies. From October 2006 through March 2007, 7,171 online titles and 3,294 PURL links to agency titles outside of GPO Access were added, for a total of 10,465 new online titles. These additions bring the total number...
of titles to 216,822, and the total number of titles linked from GPO Access to 51,248, for a total of 268,070 titles accessible through GPO Access. From June 1, 2006 to April 15, 2007, GPO cataloged approximately 259 maps (GPO’s chief map cataloger was ill for approximately 2 months, and returned to work on a part-time basis for one month).

FDsys
The U.S. Government Printing Office’s Future Digital System (FDsys) will preserve, authenticate, provide version control, and provide access to digital content from all three branches of the U.S. Government. FDsys will be a comprehensive, systematic, and dynamic means for preserving digital content free from dependence on specific hardware or software. The system will automate many lifecycle processes for digital content and make it easier to deliver content in formats suited to customers’ evolving needs. FDsys will be released for agency and public use in late 2007. [For add’l details about FDsys, see http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/proceedings/07spring/fdsys-0407.pdf.]

USDA Soil Surveys
The Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the publisher of the Soil Survey Reports, and these publications have been available for selection by the libraries in the FDLP for many years. The NRCS has traditionally issued the Soil Surveys as a printed set: one printed book and one printed map, packaged inside a file folder.

In 2006, the NRCS made a publishing decision to release some Soil Survey reports with parts in different formats. This has generated a significant number of inquiries to Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) because libraries think that the FDLP has inadvertently distributed incomplete sets.

LSCM is working with the NRCS in an effort to identify which titles are being published with parts in different formats. We have communicated to NRCS that the seemingly random choice of formats for the distribution of each Survey causes confusion in the libraries and may hamper access to these important and useful documents.

NRCS has indicated their goal is to publish all Surveys online. Until that goal is realized, NRCS will continue to print parts of Soil Surveys in different formats. For example, the Soil Survey of Anson County, North Carolina, was only printed in book form and the maps were available online only. The book was classed A 57.38/33:AN 8 with Item Number 0102-B-33 and shipped on Shipping List 2006-0035-S.

Conversely, the Soil Survey Map of Washington County, Vermont, is currently being processed for shipment to the FDLP. For this Survey, the manuscript that accompanies the map is online only. The class for this title is A 57.38/45:W 27/MAPS and it will appear on an upcoming shipping list.

At present, there is no indication in the printed documents that the additional content is available online only. We recommend that libraries consult the NRCS Soil Survey website at http://soils.usda.gov/survey/online_surveys/ to determine the online availability of Soil Survey materials before sending an inquiry to LSCM.

Notes on GPO cataloging records will help identify the parts of Soil Surveys that have different formats. GPO cataloging records will be either a map only record (when a map is in print, but not the book) or a book only record (when there is a book in print, but no map) with a note stating “Book not distributed to depository libraries in tangible form” or “Map not distributed to depository libraries in tangible form,” respectively.

GPO appreciates the community’s patience while we work with the NRCS going forward.

In addition to the handout, Ms. Martens fielded questions and comments from CUAC members. She was clear that maps were outside her area of expertise, and she agreed to forward CUAC’s comments [see below] to appropriate parties within GPO. (Policy-related questions, for example, may be directed to Laurie Hall at lhall@gpo.gov.)

Topics raised by CUAC members included:

Geospatial Metadata. CUAC asked for geospatial metadata from Fed’l agencies to be converted to MARC format so the data can be more readily found, and suggested that GPO use a metadata format for their digital projects (e.g., FDsys) that’s export-friendly. CUAC expressed continued interest in FDsys’s ability to incorporate geospatial metadata in all of GPO’s relevant digital initiatives. Ms. Martens indicated that geospatial metadata searching can be added to FDsys as a future feature, but clarification is needed as to exactly what is wanted (e.g., lat-long coordinates).

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps. CUAC asked GPO to distribute Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) through the Depository program.

Cataloging digital maps and geospatial data. CUAC asked
for more routine identification and cataloging of digital geospatial data, maps, etc. from Fed’l agencies. Existing electronic publications from USGS and EPA, for example, don’t always have cataloging records. Fed’l agencies should be working more closely with GPO to make sure items have records. Ms. Martens noted that GPO’s staff is limited to 2 map catalogers, as well as a cataloger working more than half-time on EPA docs. She directed CUAC to Proceedings of the 2007 Spring Depository Library conference, which included a Depository Library Council session on Web harvesting. [See pg. 124 at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/fdlp/pubs/proceedings/07spring/transcripts-0407.pdf.]

**Lost Documents.** CUAC asked about procedures for notifying GPO about lost docs. Ms. Martens: lost docs are a big priority for GPO, and they’ve made enormous progress in the last couple years. The most efficient way to notify GPO is through AskGPO. Libraries can also send electronic docs to GPO for cataloging.

**GPO’s Digital Projects.** CUAC asked if there was a complete list of GPO’s digital projects and initiatives. CUAC: Is there any way to merge existing digital project indexes and consolidate them into a single repository?

**Distribution.** CUAC noted a continuing “disconnect” between what’s produced by federal agencies (e.g., FEMA’s event-specific maps) and what’s collected by GPO and distributed to depositories. Agencies are still producing items in print and electronically, but what’s distributed to depositories continues to decrease in number, and what’s available online changes over time. CUAC called for GPO to collect items that agencies aren’t motivated to keep in perpetuity. (Legacy publications come through GPO pretty well, but new products and titles seem to be under the radar.) Ms. Martens: If you find items like this, let us know and we’ll look into it.

**CUAC:** Libraries could never keep up with that on an item-by-item basis. We need a comprehensive approach to dealing with how information is being published now.

**Betsy Kanalley, Assistant Program Manager, USDA Forest Service, Geospatial Services Group**

(submitted by Katie Lage)

Ms. Kanalley began her presentation with an overview of the Forest Service structure, land management responsibilities, and programs. Her talk covered strategic goals for Forest Service geospatial programs, the new Forest Service Geodata Clearinghouse, Forest Service data on Google Earth, print on demand mapping services, and the map sales program.

The Forest Service geospatial programs are moving towards an integrated business model. They are integrating their mini data centers into three main centers, Portland, Kansas City, and Albuquerque. Kansas City will be the main data center, with Albuquerque working on development and testing of applications and acting as a backup to ensure continuity of operations for Forest Service data centers.

**Geospatial information is gathered from various resource applications in programs that the Forest Service manages, such as fire, forest management, range, cultural resources, and more.**

Future mapping efforts will focus on acquiring and producing data to support field needs. Acquisition and production of elevation data and ortho-rectified imagery will continue. The Forest Service is also focusing on keeping data up to standards for content, accuracy, completeness, and documentation (metadata). They will continue to produce thematic maps and 1:24,000 and 1:126,720 (1:63,360 for Alaska)

The new Forest Service print on demand (FSPOD) mapping capability will be available to the public via Forest Service Geodata Clearinghouse in the near future. The user will be able to select a 1:24,000 quadrangle extent and print the map or save it in PDF format. FSPOD uses ArcGIS Server 9.2 to produce 7.5’ 1:24,000-scale maps over FS lands of the contiguous United States and 15’ X 20-22.5’ 1:63,360-scale maps for Alaska. These products are either based on the traditional quadrangle footprint, or on a user defined center point. The FS is working with the USGS, as they develop a similar map on demand capability, in cooperation with States and other partners.

Ms. Kanalley introduced the FSGeodata On-Line Geospatial Clearinghouse (http://fsgedata.fs.fed.us), for discovering, assessing, and delivering USFS geospatial data. There is a gateway for raster data (coming soon), vector data, maps, and other data, including regional datasets. She referred a question about archiving data in FSGeodata to Dave George, the clearinghouse manager.

Forest Service geospatial data can also be found in Google Earth. The FS has partnered with Google to provide forest boundaries and recreation sites and pop-up information windows with links to forest service information and FSGeodata.

Ms. Kanalley briefly reported on new prices for USFS printed maps, showed the new plastic
material some maps are being printed on, and reminded the group that they can be purchased through the USGS store and from the National Forest Store or Forest Service visitor centers. She brought examples of maps and forest atlases (for Region 5) for CUAC members to look over.

Q: Are there maps of just wilderness areas?
A: These should be available in the new print-on-demand mapping. Ms. Kanalley may also be able to help provide something like this.

USFS maps are available through the USGS store (http://store.usgs.gov/).

Eric M. Hubbell, Program Analyst, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
(submitted by Joy Suh)

Eric Hubbell presented "Enterprise GIS at EPA" at the CUAC meeting on Thursday, April 26, 2006. He began by introducing the geospatial teams within EPA whose functions have been developing Web applications and enterprise architecture for GIS and introduced Dave Wolf, the geospatial team leader who also attended this meeting. Eric’s presentation covered background, GIS development at EPA, GIS public applications, data service offered, technology and future directions of geospatial program within the agency.

The mission of EPA is to protect human health and environment. Since multiple offices within EPA oversaw each of EPA’s strategic goals (consisting of clean air and global climate change, clean and safe water, land preservation and restoration, healthy communities and ecosystems, and compliance and environmental stewardship), this resulted in a wide range of data sources. The challenges were to get the programs to agree to share and then put the data in a common format. EPA developed Envirofacts Data Warehouse in 1995 to provide a single public access site for environmental data related to air, water, and land across the United States. Location or place (such as zip code and city) is a key to view local community data. GIS applications have been increasingly important within and outside of EPA since the first introduction of GIS at EPA in the mid-1980s. Each of the 10 regional offices has a geospatial team. EPA’s Office of Environmental Information develops enterprise architecture solutions. After developing Environfacts in 1995, the office developed EnviroMapper (EM), the first Web based application by using a Web-based GIS application. EM now offers specific programs which answer questions as specific as: “Are there environmental concerns located surrounding my construction projects?”, “Is this area a potential environmental justice site?”, or “Are there significant sources of pollution where I live?”. The following specific GIS applications are able to address such concerns:

• **Environmental Justice (EJ)** is similar to WME, but assesses regional statistics according to the following topics: health, social, economic, and environmental concerns.
• **EM for Hurricanes** and Rita Site along with mapping offers images of the area affected by Hurricane Katrina from Global Explorer. Two Web sites that provide data services are:
  • **Geographic Image and Feature services** (http://geodata.epa.gov) for superfund sites, permit application sites, toxic inventory sites, etc
  • **Geospatial Data Down-load services** (http://epa/eviro/geo_data.html) available in XML, shape files, or feature class files, eventually KML files.

Technology used at EPA is based on ArcIMS for mapping server, ESRI’s ArcSDE (spatial data engine), and Oracle Spatial (GIS extension to database). EPA also uses a service-oriented architecture (Web Service, XML), including data from USGS NWIS (National Water Information System), FWS NWI (National Wetlands Inventory), EPA STORET, ESRI ArcWeb Services, and USGS Terra Server Aerial photos and topographic maps. Eric concludes by sharing the future direction of information technology used at the EPA. He notes the importance of GIS and the intent of data sharing and more GIS services on the Web.

Questions and Discussion: CUAC members had a question about availability of hard copies of EPA basins to the library community in the future (whether through the depository program or direct request it from the agency). Dave Wolf responded that EPA has been trying to upload all the data on the Web and suggested that libraries should regularly download
data at their own convenience and can contact the EPA for historical data. New NLCD (National Land Cover Data, 2001 source) is now available. CUAC members also inquired about possibility of formal partnership between EPA and university communities for sharing the web applications and data created by EPA as back up sources for access and archiving. Further concerns and discussion centered on archiving issues and how these Web applications and data will be accessible 50 years from now. EPA is looking forward to working with NARA for data archiving. CUAC members also appreciated EPA's development of these Web applications since it has proved useful for students to do environmental analysis without GIS knowledge.

For further information, please contact Eric Hubbell (Hubbell.eric@epa.gov)
Web Sites for Further Information:
• EnviroMapper - http://epa.gov/enviro/html/em/
• Window to My Environment (WME) - http://www.epa.gov/enviro/wme/

Sam Wear, USGS Geospatial One-Stop
(submitted by Anne Graham)

Geospatial One-Stop (GOS), an intergovernmental project managed by the Department of the Interior and USGS in support of the President’s Initiative for E-Government that encourages collaboration to leverage government geospatial resources and best practices by providing access to national geospatial data. An outcome of the Geospatial One-Stop E-gov project is Geodata.gov, a portal to our nation’s (local, regional, national) digital geographic data.

The Geospatial One-Stop portal (www.geodata.gov) provides access to many different kinds of digital geographic information. The actual geographic data does not reside in the portal, but rather the portal is an exploration system to a collection of pointers which reference different geospatial files, information and data. Essentially the portal contains records about the files, like a huge card catalog, or a national metadata catalog. These documented data sets contain many layers of information such as aerial imagery, elevation data, ground control, land cover, surface waters, transportation and structures.

The portal consists of different components: a metadata catalog with a search application; a map viewer; a data partnership marketplace; and community of interest collaboration tools. The National Map provides the primary base map of GOS. The National Map is a critical asset, providing a seamless base of topographic data upon which other data, discovered in the portal, can be draped. Interoperability standards allow The National Map to be leveraged by GOS.

The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) refers to the technology, policies, standards and human resources necessary to acquire process, distribute, use and maintain spatial data by the Federal Government. Geospatial One-Stop is one of the key components in furthering the building of the NSDI. The GOS catalog is built upon harvesting copies of the metadata contained in the earlier NSDI collections and expanding the ways governments can publish their data to this national collection.

Partners are federal agencies, states, cities, counties (local governments, where the richest and most detailed data is being developed), tribes, academia, and the private sector. The biggest challenge for the Federal government is to provide sufficient incentives to enable more local government information to be incorporated into the building of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure.

State, Local and Federal web map services are a great resource for the public to access the most current data. GOS is a repository for pointers to these publicly available data services. Data can be described with metadata and downloaded from GOS.

In addition to searching the entire collection of metadata, the GOS portal is organized around topical themes of information that are organized into data ‘Communities’. In addition, to data themes the portal contains the following primary organizational tabs to help with navigation:

Communities tab – provides a way for users to share information with each other about specific topics, such as fire, local government, historical collections. The communities tab can be a pointer to a web site, or to a large amount of downloadable data. One local community example is the metadata about Spokane web mapping service. The Library tab within the Communities gives links to pertinent web sites.

Maps tab shows popular maps. The National Map is where different kinds of live web mapping services that can be fused and mapped within the national map pointed to with GOS.

Marketplace tab allows you to see what data others are trying to acquire so that you can develop partnerships for acquiring datasets.

There are approximately 125,000 records in GOS and the content continues to grow each year.
The home page interface is customizable with a login and maps and searches can be saved. The following enhancements have been recently made:

**GOS 2.1 Enhancements:**
- Improved Harvesting
- Improved Metadata Management tools
- Spatial Ranking of Search Results (better ‘geographic fit’ in search)
- Access Metadata from the Viewer
- Provide More Feedback to publishers

**Next Steps:**
- Publishing content to the web
- Viewer Improvements: better Open Geospatial Consortium Web Mapping Service support, faster base maps, 3-D viewer, possible KML support.

**Questions/comments:**
- Loading from multiple distributed map services can cause viewing and downloading time differences.

This interface has been very nice. How do all the data delivery portals fit together? Sam: I will provide the group an outline that came out of a meeting of several groups under the NSDI. The groups worked to get people to understand the difference between all the portals of the NSDI. GOS is where those different technologies come together. The hope is that metadata records for all NSDI data will be placed in GOS.

**Jenny Runyon, U.S. Board on Geographic Names**  
*(submitted by Mary McInroy)*

The Board on Geographic Names (BGN) was established by Executive Order in 1890 and is the longest-standing standards body in the United States. The BGN’s mission, in 1890 as it remains today, is to oversee decisions affecting “…geographic names and principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.” At first interested only in US entities, the BGN gradually expanded its interests to include foreign names and other areas of interest to the United States, a process that accelerated during World War II. In 1947, the BGN was re-created by Congress in Public Law 80-242.


The BGN’s Domestic Names Committee (DNC) includes multiple members from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Homeland Security, the Library of Congress, the U.S. Postal Service, and the Government Printing Office. The BGN also includes an Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (ACAN). Staff support for the DNC and ACAN is provided by USGS. BGN’s Foreign Names Committee agency members are from the Commerce, State, and Defense Departments, as well as the CIA and the Library of Congress. This committee includes Advisory Committees on Underseas Features and Extraterrestrial names, with staff support provided by NGA.

The BGN deals with the standardization of names, not their regulation. Standardizing of geographic names and locations prevents incorrect, inaccurate, or contradictory feature data from appearing simultaneously in multiple applications, a circumstance which could have serious and potential catastrophic consequences in such areas as: national security, emergency preparedness and response, site selection & analysis, and all levels of communication.

Members of the Domestic Names Committee meet each month at the Department of the Interior in Washington D.C. to agree on the geographic names to be used in federal products. The full BGN (Domestic and Foreign Names committees) meets quarterly at USGS. These BGN decisions on official (i.e., BGN approved) geographic names and locations are mandatory only for federal products, i.e., they are not binding for state and local governments, although most would agree that names should be consistent throughout all levels of government and the private sector. Although names and locations may have historical listings or variant spellings, there is only one official geographic name for each feature. The Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) is the authoritative federal source for official domestic geographic names and locations. GNIS is searchable online at [http://geonames.usgs.gov/](http://geonames.usgs.gov/), and can be downloaded entirely or in user-selected sections. The GEONet Names Server (GNS), developed and maintained by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA), is the official repository of foreign place-name decisions approved by the BGN. Also the GEONet Names Server, like the GNIS, is cumulative, i.e., name listings are not deleted except in cases of obvious duplication. Names and locations of man made features are determined by the authoritative local source and are not subject to formal BGN review and decision. However, their names and locations are recorded in the GNIS, and as such are considered official for federal use.
To build the GNIS database, beginning in the 1970’s, the BGN collected names and locations from the 1:24K USGS topographic maps, then moved on to U.S. Forest Service visitor maps and NOAA charts. Beginning in 1982 and continuing today, the BGN is in Phase II of a state-by-state data compilation effort, which involves collecting names from other federal sources, state and local sources, and other current and historical maps and documents (the final two states are expected to be completed in 2010). Also, since 2002, the BGN has initiated Phase II A, which involves updating names and locations (primarily new structures and cultural features) for the 46 most critical urban areas as identified by NGA for homeland security. The BGN so far has standardized over two million names in 66 feature classes, i.e., Broad categories such as summits, streams, canals, rapids, woods, and populated places. Cultural features are the fastest-growing part of the database.

The BGN works closely with a network of fifty State Geographic Names Authorities (SNA’s), which solicit local input and provide recommendations to the BGN on name proposals (new names and name changes). The SNA’s, many of whom represent state government agencies, also work closely with their GIS communities and other partners to coordinate names activities and to assist in the GNIS data compilation effort. Some SNA’s are comprised of one individual in academia, while others are formal boards established by state legislatures. Several SNA’s also serve as their state’s archivist or are affiliated with their state’s historical society. The BGN is also developing partnerships with many tribal authorities, and in compliance with the Executive Order requiring tribal consultation on matters of interest to the federal government, will seek the input of any interested tribal government on any name proposal it receives. Several tribes are working closely with the BGN to incorporate names of indigenous significance into the GNIS.

The work that BGN does supports, among others, the following federal programs: Geospatial One Stop (GOS), The National Map, the National Atlas, the National Hydrography Dataset, the National Elevation Dataset, and FGDC standards development.

BGN is currently working with ANSI to make the GNIS Feature ID# the “official code” for the nation. The GNIS Feature ID# is currently official for the federal government, but establishing it as a national standard would permit its usage throughout both the government and private sector and would create a standard within the international community.

Google Earth currently uses GNIS and GEONet as two of its primary sources for names, although it also gathers names from a number of other non-standardized sources. The official names issue is not a large problem with US names, but the foreign geographic names used on Google Earth are definitely not standardized. The BGN is attempting to urge Google Earth to indicate that the BGN is the only official source for these names, and to also allow Google Earth’s users to feed any updates/corrections back to the BGN.

The BGN is an active participant in the international arena, primarily through the United Nations Group of Experts of Geographical Names, and also through its annual geographic names training course, conducted under the auspices of the Pan American Institute for Geography and History.

BGN web site at http://geonames.usgs.gov/ includes a brief history of BGN, as well as links to GNIS and NGA’s GEONet Names Server for domestic and foreign place names respectively. A form to propose or change a domestic geographic name can be found here also. In addition, the BGN site links to other geographic place name sites for US states and a few foreign countries, as well as other general geographic names sites, e.g., ASU’s “Place Name Servers on the Internet” and the “Fuzzy Gazetteer.”

Tim Trainor, Assistant Division Chief for Geographic Areas and Cartographic Data Products, U.S. Census Bureau, Geography Division
(submitted by Joe Aufmuth)
available through a GPO contract. Large format maps of Congressional district changes in Georgia and Texas individual CD maps are in progress and will be available on the Census website. CBSA wall map will not be printed. It has been revised and is available online. Hurricane Mapping http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/emergencies/index.html has produced a series of maps, both location based and thematic that has also led to a special redesign of the traditional census tract reference maps. The redesign produced a simpler and more generalized product. Maps in the Statistical Abstract for 2007 are available.

2010 Census Update. Census 2010 is underway. Letters were sent out to 40,000 community leaders and were invited to participate by sharing their address lists to help revise and check the Census Bureau’s address list in preparation for questionnaire mailouts for the 2010 Decennial Census. This Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) is a massive operation that has produced a software product available to local governments to aid them in their address list review. It is a “low level GIS” that includes software and Census data, and will allow local governments to also update geographic data. The data will then be sent back to Census for inclusion in their database.

Two address canvassing dress rehearsal sites have been chosen in preparation for 2010, the San Joaquin, Stockton area and 9 counties in North Carolina. The Census Bureau is sending out enumerators road by road to capture housing locations using handheld GPS units. These units also will be used following the mailout of questionnaires in a follow up operation to acquire responses from households that did not return their questionnaires.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is taking the place of the Census long form sample questionnaire. ACS surveys will be published annually for communities with populations greater than or equal to 65,000, a 3 year average for populations greater than or equal 20,000 and a 5 year average for every area down to block groups. The data will be published in accordance with Census Bureau confidentiality and non disclosure thresholds.

Geographic Programs. LUCA, the Local Update of Census Addresses, was discussed above. There was a Statistical Areas Federal Register notice 2010 draft proposal for census geography related to census tracts, block groups, census designated places (CDPs), and county sub divisions. The proposal included geographic criteria to accommodate the ACS by proposing the minimum population threshold the same for block groups and tracts. The proposal also adds a housing unit threshold. It also modifies CDP definitions because some with no population were reported in 2000. Census County Divisions (CCDs) are proposed for elimination because they were originally offered for states that did not have legal subdivisions of counties, so data would be available for lower levels of geography. Comments that have been received on CCD’s indicate an interest in keeping CCD’s. Minor Civil Divisions (towns, townships, etc.) will remain unchanged. A final Federal Register notice will specify the final criteria. Separate proposals in 2008 will address Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas and Tribal Statistical Areas.

A pilot project with Montana, the Bureau of Land Management, and the USGS centers on identifying issues for incorporating the spatial data for the Public Land Survey System into the MAFTIGER System. The goal is to take advantage of the conformance of community boundary data with the PLSS as this is a valuable land reference system in the Midwest and West. The potential PLSS project is slated as a post 2010 activity.

FIPS and ANSI Update. FIPS is no longer being used as a standard. Tim reminded the group that the Census Bureau is responsible for codes for States, Counties, and Congressional Districts. He also stated that the Census works on behalf of OMB to help with CBSAs and related areas. The overall change is a transition from FIPS to ANSI. Data users have expressed concerns about not being able to sort databases on ANSI codes. As a result, Census is maintaining the 5 digit code for places and county subdivisions (formerly FIPS). Census will carry codes for States and Counties until 2012 and reassess. Formal FIPS and ANSI codes are being used for the 2010 census.

MAF/TIGER System Status. Census is working to realign the road network layer to be more accurate in position in order to have better spatial relationships with GPS data collected for each housing unit. Street center line accuracy will be 7.6 meters, and there are independent checks on positional accuracy. Census has been working on the project for the past 4 years. The number of files completed for the MTAIP is approximately 2600 counties. The remaining 600 counties will be completed by April 2008. The MAF/Tiger project has been on schedule and on budget since it started. Behind the Census prod-
ucts a new data model has been completed and is going through adjustment. Legacy TIGER data is migrating to the MAF/TIGER database. The new database is currently supporting 2010 Dress Rehearsal activities. The functions provided by original TIGER software applications are in development.

Most cartography products being produced by the Census are for field operations to conduct the census and are not intended as public products. A data products group is forming to propose and develop post 2010 products. Census is looking at redesigning the American FactFinder.

Questions. Several questions were asked by CUAC concerning the ACS 5 year data, future of paper census maps, the Urban Atlas, TIGER to Shapefiles, GPO distribution. And Appreciation was expressed for Tim’s work on the Census. In answer to the questions Tim responded that the 5 year ACS data is a floating average of the previous 5 years down to the block group level and that 2010 will be the first release of ACS 5 year data. He noted a high variance is anticipated in the data due to the sample size. He commented that Census will be using ~120 plotters to produce office and field maps. He continued to say that 2010 Census maps will be available in PDF format. If paper maps are desired Census has a service to plot and ship for cost. Census sheets are being designed to reduce the number of maps resulting in lower cost to the consumer. Mr. Trainor commented that while he would like to redo the Urban Atlas series there is no plan to do so at this time. Lastly he reiterated that the Shapefile product will be available twice per year. Boundary files will be adjusted during the ACS cycle of communities that provide the boundary changes. Lastly, he commented that there are no plans to convert the historic census data to shapefiles.

Richard Huffine, National Library Coordinator, United States Geological Survey
David Soller, Geologist, U.S. Geological Survey, and Chief, National Geologic Map Database Project
(submitted by Linda Zellmer)

David Soller reported on the National Geologic Map Database (URL: http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/ngmdb/ngm_catalog.ora.html), an index to geologic maps for the United States. A graphical search interface using Google Maps is available for selected states. In addition, a new feature available shows the number of maps that meet the search criteria. Other improvements include links download GIS data if it is available, links to a scanned image of the map and links to the scanned image in the Publications Warehouse. Because not everyone has the Plug-In available, the images are also available as an image that does not require a plug-in. The USGS is keeping track of the number of times a publication from a particular organization is accessed through the site, so that they and the contributing agencies are able to track use statistics. USGS is willing to share information on what they have scanned with others to eliminate duplication of effort. The site also contains links to all of the Digital Mapping Techniques reports that have been issued since the meetings began in 1997 (http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Info/dmt/). These reports contain information on the development of digital mapping technology in the Earth Sciences. A new site on standards and guide-lines is being developed as well.

Richard Huffine, the new National Library Coordinator of the USGS Libraries, presented the agency update for the USGS. He spoke about how the information provision side of USGS is evolving and being managed and the various components of the geospatial information office, which includes the USGS Libraries. Several statements over the last few years indicate that science at the USGS is becoming more integrated, rather than divided between various sub-disciplines (hydrology, geology, biology, etc.).

Information services drive a lot of the work at USGS. USGS provides answers to questions via the telephone, e-mail, mail, and even Blackberry. The USGS is developing several information resources in the individual science programs, such as the National Water Information Network (NWIS) and the National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII). Information Services includes people, tools and processes. People are involved in understanding what the users need, building tools such as the Publications Warehouse, Frequently Asked Questions and the Science Topics are tools that help provide access to USGS information. The Natural Science Network consists of Science Information and Library Services, Knowledge Management and Information Delivery. Information services include the Library as well as the people who respond to questions via e-mail and the telephone (1-888-ASK-USGS). Tools are being developed to help manage USGS (Knowledge Management). These tools include the Frequently Asked Questions, Portals, Wikis, and other tools to help USGS collect, manage and create new information resources. Information Delivery includes the Publications Warehouse, the
digitization and scanning efforts and the USGS Store. USGS is working towards providing access to information via print on demand or digital delivery so that users can decide how to use the information on their own. Information Delivery also includes the USGS web site, which is a distributed network on servers located throughout the country. The web site is being revised and upgraded so that information can be located more readily. One of the new parts of the USGS web site is the Science Topics section. The Science Topics site is based on an organized database and thesaurus so that information resources can be organized and identified more readily. An alphabetical index is also available on the Science Topics site so that people who want to browse alphabetically can do so. The USGS is also working with Science.gov so that the thesaurus at USGS works with scientific information from other science agencies. The Frequently Asked Questions database and Ask USGS systems are presently separate but this may change over time.

Publications Warehouse is still evolving, as is the USGS publications program. The USGS is centralizing publication functions so that the work is being done by a centralized group. The Warehouse is still growing, and a version 2 is being developed that will have persistent URLs, better links to documents and other work. It is possible to sort by title, report number date and author. The Contents link provides information on the number of items in each series, and whether the publication is available online. There have been questions about why the USGS is serving DJVU, including from GPO. Part of the reason is the file size. The USGS working towards providing pdf in addition to LizardTech formats. They are also working on developing a simple documented standard for USGS digitization so that the standards can be shared with outside organizations that are thinking of scanning USGS publications. They are working on a digital library plan for USGS that will include all of the publications issued by the USGS during its history.

The Geospatial Programs Office works with other government agencies to provide leadership and guidance to the agencies that are developing and providing access to geospatial information. The decision on what to print is within the Science Programs Office. USGS has a process in place to print maps and will continue to maintain that process as long as there is a process in place to produce the maps. The National Map is taking on a lot of the function of producing updated maps. USGS may not continue to update maps as they have done in the past. USGS is in the process of partnering and testing with Delaware and Florida to allow state agencies to update the National Map, so that they contribute the information that would update the information on the quadrangles. They are not going to be able to continue to update the maps as they have done in the past. USGS will continue to do lithographic printing, but will also be distributing data as well.

The historical scanning project for USGS topographic maps is continuing, however the primary priority at present is to scan the topographic maps for the southeastern United States before hurricane season begins.

Dr. John Hebert, Chief of the Geography and Maps Division, Library of Congress
(submitted by Dan Seldin)

Library of Congress is a collector of cartographic materials and provider of information. Need for scanning standards. Set a floor for resolution that all can work with. LC G&M scanning for Congress at 300 DPI.

LC has been trying to set up a plan to work with USGS to scan the quads. No one collection, LC, USGS or NARA, has a complete set of quads. All three need to work together.

At Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division collects maps while the Science and Technology Division collects science materials that compliment the maps.

On Monday, April 30, 2007, German Chancellor Angela Merkel officially transferred ownership of the Waldseemüller map to the United States at a ceremony at the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress has had the map in its possession since 2001 and acquired it in 2003, but because it is on the German list of national treasures, it has to be formally transferred to the United States. John Hébert attended and spoke at an official conference honoring Waldseemüller at the University of Freiburg, Germany on April 17, 2007. At this conference, the German postal service issued a stamp honoring the map, showing all 12 sheets. The Library of Congress is working with NIST to create a display case to preserve the Waldseemüller map. The map will go on display in December 2007.

The Geography and Map Division has been in contact with various levels of USGS discussing the periodic archiving of the National Atlas and National Map. LC would probably take a snapshot every 6 months.

Several groups have come to
G&M to scan maps. Academica Sencia of Taipei Taiwan has been scanning Chinese maps with a camera. The are all the public domain maps from the beginning. These scans are being cataloged.

Nautical charts are being readied to be moved to Fort Meade, Maryland. The Division has collected about 120,000 sheets of nautical charts from around the world. A complete inventory had to be created before the move. The Division will put the inventory online via the online catalog. If this is successful, G&M will begin inventorying the set map collection. Pre-1970 materials are not cataloged and are unknown outside the Division.

The Geography and Map Division has signed an agreement with the Korean National Library to preserve Korean atlases and maps. They will be scanned and put online. The project will begin in the summer of 2007 and last 2 years.

The Geography and Map Division has scanned 10,000 maps in 10 years. All the scanned maps have been cataloged. These have included the Waldseemüller map, Jedediah Hotchkiss civil war map collection and World War II maps. Copyright has limited the scanning of maps. A group in Barcelona wanted to have a set of German maps of Spain from World War II scanned. It took 4 months to get copyright permission from Germany the scan set.

In reference, the Division has a project to finish converting the 1981 Sanborn fire insurance map guide to an online version this summer. The scanned Sanborn maps will be attached to the online guide as the scanning is completed. University of Texas and Sanford University want to have a cooperative scanning project of Texas and California Sanborns. University of Texas will have a 3 week pilot scanning project in May 2007 with their own people. Stanford is planning a similar project. Several other Sanborn scanning proposals have not panned out. Universities of Colorado and Florida have scanned their Sanborns.

Any maps the Library of Congress scans are in the public domain because they were out of copyright and produced with public funds. All scanned maps are put on the web. The scanning priorities are set by the G&M Division’s published cartobibliographies and reader demand.

LC G&M is acquiring 19th century county atlases on Ebay and encapsulating and post binding them. In the process, they are being scanned.

Dr. Brett Abrams, Electronic Records Archivist, National Archives and Records Administration (submitted by Clara McLeod)

Dr. Abrams began his discussion by reviewing NARA’s mission and stating that he would focus his remarks on describing what activities NARA had been involved in for the last year. In reviewing NARA’s mission, he reiterated that NARA, as an archival agency, is still concerned with the preservation of the “original,” which includes geospatial data. He noted that the mission of NARA remains to assist all federal agencies in managing their records, preserving those of “enduring” value during designated retention periods, and assuring that the value of the records is retained.

Then Dr. Abrams stated that the following three initiatives were targeted for last year’s focus: (1) the development of the open geospatial consortium(OGC) and developing application schema and archival profiles using GML and single feature profile and (2) working with the Geospatial One Stop Portal Community to assure access to the historical collections, which is a collective goal of NARA, LC, and others, and (3) the increased scanning of historical maps and working toward digitization issues and concerns. He reported that significant progress had occurred in the first two areas.

On the first initiative, he noted that the Historical Data Working Group/FGDC that he chairs succeeded in getting a proposal taken to the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) to develop a data preservation working group within the technical committee (OGCTC) which was accepted. This created the Data Preservation Working Group of the OGC, which NARA joined in March 2007. The first meeting of this group was held April 17, 2007.

He further explained that the goal of the OGCTC is to get private industry, international and national government agencies, state and local governments, and universities involved in developing open standards related to geospatial information and determine what current level of interest exists among the OGCTC . Brett stated that the second issue here is a source of funding for this initiative. Dr. Abrams suggested that an opportunity exists here for universities and groups that CUAC represents to work with the DPWG. A GML standards body already exists in the Technical Committee. The question is how to continue progress in achieving the universal geospatial standards, looking at what currently exists: GML, Simple Feature Profile, Spatial Data Transfer Standards (SDTS) or FGDC Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata.

He mentioned that the electronic records geospatial holdings now include: The Fish and Wildlife’s
Abrams stressed that the organizations represented by CUAC can also be involved here. He said that the site would benefit from greater participation from our institutions or organizations by establishing communities or links to GOS. Links could be to just the descriptive information (which is what NARA currently does) or to catalogs or to the data and maps. He then demonstrated the HCC Community on GOS at the website: geodata.gov.

In discussing the third initiative, Dr. Abrams noted that the scanning of historical maps was an area that had not seen much movement last year. It requires critical involvement from all stake holders in pooling knowledge, efforts, and resources. NARA continues to scan slowly. Here he mentioned that this initiative was more related to some of the activities occurring within the library’s mapping community. It also related to his past contact with CUAC exploring the idea of jointly sponsoring a conference similar to the maps in transition one held in 2005 at the Library of Congress which would address issues of archiving and digitization, bringing together a community of stakeholders. This might also be accomplished by doing seminars in various parts of the country. He stated that it is still an objective to promote the awareness of the historical dimension to geospatial data, and that this has been financed in whole or part by federal funds. He stressed the importance of facilitating the maintenance of historically valuable geospatial data and making it available to future generations.

Dr. Abrams concluded his presentation by suggesting that we go to www.fgdc.gov and look at the working groups that are available for membership and reminded us that this site provides libraries with materials related to the various topics of preserving, archiving and accessing geographical and geospatial data. Participation in discussion groups here would be valuable for the mapping community.

Questions asked following the presentation included:

- How do we go about contributing our contributions to HCC in GOS? Will your staff accept URLs to our locations? What is the process to follow if we wanted to contribute material? Would we need for you to give us login and password info.

GOS can accept specifically institutional related materials. The development of the metadata for the site linked to would (could) be developed by NARA. In conjunction with GOS, DR. Abrams said that if he was told by someone what it is that they would like to do and what kind of material was involved, specifics could be worked out. One thing to consider when submitting data to you is positional accuracy in that everyone does not create data in the same way. Will a standard exist for this? No. NARA would be responsible for its own data and metadata.

- What does NARA want from the mapping community?

NARA hopes that as institutions (agencies) develop certain standards, they will find a way to communicate their work - the best practices - to NARA so that they will have something to spearhead. The objective is to gather the best worked out ideas on this and promote them as such. The question still remains that we have to first discover what standards we are talking about—for geo-tiffs, digital materials, etc. What NARA is attempting to do is to provide some guidelines or standards or something along that line. An example of this might be the Library of Congress working with other interested parties and coming up with scanning guidelines for the historic maps. Here they archive the original and have a copy available the way it exist now in order to be able to take the copy, rectify
it, put it into GIS, do things with it from that standpoint.

- What are agencies now doing when they approach NARA?

There appears to be consideration of an initiative to figure out how to enrich the digitization process to provide for more things to get digitized and a wider variety of things to get digitized. There is outreach, but there is outreach to organizations and small companies to digitize some of the materials that NARA has. There are agencies that have come to NARA wanting them to get some of their old stuffs and digitize it and the process would then provide us with the reference copy of it. But in that respect, that’s kind of duplicative effort because I imagine that NOAA and some of these other agencies would probably put that stuffs up on their own sites. So, that’s where we are now.

- If universities have preservation projects and more than happy to contribute their URLs to those locations and or look for back-ups and storage of the information, will NARA be willing to accept it because it is something else that another institution has done?

No, I would imagine that you would be responsible for your own data and we for basically, accountability and other issues like that. One of the things about the metadata is obviously that that kind of material is described in there. And this particular portal might not link to the data, but will provide a searching mechanism for locating it so that it can be linked to. So the data will be stored somewhere else where the data maybe accessible.

- What is being done with the comments or suggestions received from groups that have funded projects (North Carolina, University of California, Stanford) from NARA or LC dealing with the issue of archiving geospatial data itself: trying to figure out format, the GML option as well as the open source standards.

NARA’s funding has been minimal related to geospatial data. We have worked with San Diego super-computing center and what they have done is taking existing data and well and built the GIS version with it. The thing that they are doing right now is working with Vancouver City geospatial data and trying to figure out about archiving issues related to a live system.

- Is there a membership fee for joining OGCTC?

Yes. In order to join them, you have to be a member and to be a member, you have to pay them.

- What is happening with the geospatial line of business and all these business models you had to write for them?

There will be an RFP eventually, for program management office, which is going to run the development of the common solution target architecture. I believe some of the written documents might be public, already; I don’t know if that’s true or not. Also, the next, the initiatives towards funding have been taken…and the next level is trying to bring together all the parties that are members of the circular a16. From NARA’s perspective, there will be some form of records management built into the architecture for the system. Just postulate for a minute about the machine being able to tag various things: To say, this data set or this set of records will be stored temporally for 20 years, or 50 years, or permanently stored in this location and not sent to the archives, or just be sent to some other locations after a 25 year period.

- How do you get involved in the historical data working group?

You can just send me (Dr. Abrams) information and we’ll put you into the group. There are many working groups including the geo-spatial, aerial photography, digital efforts, digitalization efforts and paper maps. But also groups working on questions about material formats, what’s the best and what are the best practices for these particular sets of information.

- How can we support you as an organization?

All organizations can write letters - letters that would basically state your interest in pursuing this activity (standards or guidelines)and a commitment to attending workshops, conferences or seminars on the subject to get the goal accomplished. This information will be taken to the person who is the chief information officer for NARA, and he will share with appropriate channels. Citing the need to have useful standards or guidelines from NARA concerning geospatial archiving to help move the geo-spatial archiving issues forward, we could request that NARA take the initiative in organizing a conference or a meeting to talk about this issues, and then we would have some sort of guidelines for standards. This would allow presentations by those involved to share their experiences. Then we begin to tackle the question by example. The other issue is
that support in the form of funding for this initiative is also needed. International involvement should also be expected.

In summary, there is still much work to be done in the realm of geospatial archiving. There are currently no particular standards or guidelines for geospatial archiving, and the need still exists for a platform that can deal with any software or operating system. CUAC would like NARA to coordinate the activities of other agencies that are also interested in geospatial archiving, so that guidelines could be developed. Another possibility is that NARA could develop a common location (a repository) for storing foundational material so that everyone is aware of what work is being done and knowledge about ongoing and past projects can be more easily disseminated. NARA needs support from the mapping community in its quest to get funding to initiate activities in archiving geospatial data, including locating ongoing projects, sponsoring presentations by those engaged in these activities and conferences to get different organizational types together.

**Written Agency Reports Submitted**

Donna Heimiller, and Pamela Gray-Hann
Department of Energy,
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
(submitted by Anita Oser)

NREL’s GIS holdings are focused on renewable resource datasets. Currently our FTP site (http://www.nrel.gov/gis) has geographic shapefiles of annual wind power class (for 35 states and an older national assessment), annual and monthly solar resource for 40 km and a new 10 km coverage (direct normal and tilt=latitude collector), and biomass resource. We also provide access to 11 stand-alone Geospatial Toolkits that have been created for international projects, to provide those countries with some limited GIS querying capability. These toolkits include renewable resource, infrastructure and other base data for the country as part of the installation package.

There are other datasets that can be provided upon request, but aren’t distributed on the FTP site. Some of these datasets require review of need and management approval before they can be sent. These include the original raster power density datasets that the wind power class shapefiles are created from; supplemental/un-validated wind speed and power information for different heights above ground and time scales; wind measurement data; and solar modeled hourly values.

For users who don’t have GIS capabilities, our latest internet map server (IMS) site “United States Atlas of Renewable Resources” is one of our dynamic maps that allows the user to view solar, wind, biomass and geothermal resources along with other reference layers such as counties, places, federal lands, etc. This site is still under development but can be accessed through NREL’s http://www.nrel.gov/gis/ web page.

As I started reading *Map Use: Reading, Analysis, and Interpretation*, I immediately thought that this book belongs with all map collections, large or small. It covers just about everything related to maps without getting overly complicated. Discussed frequently throughout the book is the difficulty of reproducing, representing, and interpreting information—mammile or otherwise—off of the round earth onto a flat map. *Map Use* has been designed and tested as a textbook for a 3 credit, 15 week course aimed at freshmen. But, as the authors state, it is not written in the traditional textbook style—this you will notice immediately, and I think that is a benefit for general readers not otherwise knowledgeable about maps and cartography. The book is easy to read, and all explanations are clearly written for the layman, although admittedly I found the mathematical explanations (direction finding, volume, scale, spatial patterns, etc.) difficult to comprehend at times (but that’s me and math)—hands-on classroom lessons in this case, obviously, would supplement the text. Popular examples of cartographic achievement and creation are can be found in *Map Use*—most everyone will recognize a mental map gleaned from the comic *The Family Circus* that begins the book in the introduction. I thought all examples were well chosen and that they nicely complemented the text.

*Map Use* is divided into three parts: Map Reading, Map Analysis, and Map Interpretation. The organization is logical; the authors first present an understanding of what goes into making a map, then how to use maps for spatial analysis, and finally, interpreting what is on a map. You will probably find yourself, as I did, flipping back and forth between sections as you read into the book. Part one, “Map Reading,” contains chapters dealing with coordinate systems, map scale and projections, qualitative and quantitative maps, remote sensing, relief, and map accuracy. Part two, “Map Analysis,” covers distance and direction finding, position finding and route planning, GPS, discerning area, volume, shape, slope and profiles, spatial pattern analysis and comparison, GIS software and aerial photo analysis. Part three, Map Interpretation, deals with digital cartographic databases, interpreting the lithosphere, atmosphere, biosphere and human landscape, and finally, maps and reality. Parts one and three are perhaps what general readers might identify with the most regarding understanding maps. Chapters within each part begin with a quote (not necessarily map related) related to the content, and end with a list of selected readings. Concepts and terms, as they are first introduced in the text, are presented in boldface throughout the book: I expected an extensive glossary later on, but that is not the case. The book contains useful appendices: one explains digital cartographic databases (in both raster and vector formats), such as digital elevation models (DEMs), LandScan Global Population Project, and The National Map.
Sources of computer programs and interpretation tools are listed in the appendix titled “Map Use Software, Data Sources, and Useful Websites.” GIS software, companies engaged in data display and analysis, route planning software, clip-art maps, and data sources are a few of the resources listed. The list is rather short, considering the scope of the book, but then a collection of resources such as this is naturally selective. The authors could have easily extended it beyond its four pages with the addition of many more sources (the U.S. Census Bureau, in fact, is not included as a source of population maps and data). However, the online presence today of many map collections and GIS data websites easily augments this list—many readers will surely have their favorite ones. The remaining appendices deal with GPS terminology and measurement conversions (English to metric distances as well as one of variations in the length of a degree of longitude). GPS receivers and their use in map reading are mentioned throughout Map Use, and in fact have a chapter entirely to themselves. Traditional methods of direction, distance, and location finding, etc, are also discussed. Unfortunately, most of the color plates (8 pages of map, 3D images, and aerial photo reproductions) have reproduced rather poorly; their digital reproduction is blurry and hard to read. The black and white reproductions throughout the book, on the other hand, do not suffer this fate.

Library patrons have many questions about maps, from the curious to the direct. Map Use coupled with a librarian can answer them. Also, I might suggest that it can stand alone as a reference book in larger libraries not having a map collection. The text, for the most part, presents and explains maps in a friendly, easy to read style.

Bruce Sarjeant is the Documents & Maps Librarian at Northern Michigan University in Marquette.


The Fabric of America is the latest book by Andrew Linklater, a professional writer who specializes in the history of science and exploration. He is also the author of Measuring America: How the United States Was Shaped by the Greatest Land Sale in History (New York: Plume Books, 2002). The two books are closely related: Measuring America deals primarily with property mapping; The Fabric of America is concerned mostly with boundary surveys.

Both works focus on the period before 1820, but have concluding chapters that bring their story up to the present.

Linklater writes very well about technical subjects, and his works can be described as high quality popular science. His books provide an excellent introduction to surveying and mapping during the formative years of the United States, and they are accessible to a wide range of readers.

In terms of organization and coverage, The Fabric of America is somewhat unusual. The first half of the book focuses on the career of Andrew Ellicott (1754-1820). Ellicott is arguably the most important figure in American surveying in the early years of the Republic. His achievements include the layout of the plan of Washington D.C., a major role in surveying the boundaries of Pennsylvania, and supervision of the survey between Spanish Florida and the United States. For me, the most interesting part of the book is Linklater’s description of the ways in which Ellicott improved on the techniques of Mason and Dixon for surveying east-west lines of latitude.

Linklater’s work is the most accessible account of Ellicott’s life, and it is based on extensive reading of published and unpublished primary sources, as well as on the most important secondary literature. Linklater argues that his emphasis on Ellicott is justified because the techniques
he pioneered did much to shape later boundary surveys and political events.

Although Linklater (like many other writers of popular science) over-emphasizes the importance of a single individual, Ellicott’s life is a convenient hook on which to hang his story. The remainder of the book is a somewhat rambling account of such diverse subjects as the role of boundaries in the conflicts leading up to the Civil War, westward expansion, and Frederick Jackson Turner’s famous frontier hypothesis. These chapters are readable and interesting, but contain nothing new. Readers will have to look elsewhere for detailed accounts of surveying west of the Mississippi, or of the surveying of the Canadian and Mexican borders.

Scholars will find much of the book to be derivative and superficial. Even the chapters on Ellicott do not break much new ground intellectually.

In spite of these limitations, The Fabric of America provides useful and easily digestible background information for map librarians and others interested in obtaining an overview of the development of boundary surveying in America. For those unacquainted with this subject, it is a good place to start. The book is footnoted and includes a bibliography.

Most academic and public libraries should purchase this book. It belongs in the general stacks rather than in map reference collections.

David Allen is a retired map librarian from Stony Brook University.


In 1994 the University Consortium for Geographic Information Science (UCGIS) was created in an effort to create a better understanding of geographic knowledge and the processes through which that knowledge is created. In the years since the UCGIS was created, the members have been working diligently on creating a research agenda covering ten identified research priorities and four emerging themes in geography. They have also worked hard on communicating the importance of the geographic information sciences at a national level. This book is the culmination of that work and nicely lays out future possibilities for research over the entire spectrum that is geographic information science.

The members of the UCGIS have done an outstanding job of carefully analyzing the many areas of study within geography and geographic information science to create a comprehensive and detailed agenda for the advancement of research within these disciplines. This work is a compilation of academic research based on each of the ten priorities and four emerging themes written by the individuals who were involved in the conception of the UCGIS research agenda. Each chapter relates to an individual topic and discusses in detail the research priority or theme. Each one is organized as follows: background information, identification of areas for new research, priorities within those areas and how the topic contributes to a national research agenda. This book creates a focus for research in an otherwise broad based discipline and will assist researchers in identifying funding sources, students in identifying research topics and universities in setting curricular priorities. While it is not a comprehensive discussion about all research possibilities, it is a very important discussion of those critical areas deemed most important within the United States.

This book should be included in the collection of any academic library and on the bookshelf of any individual researcher interested in geographic information sciences.

Marcy M. Allen is head of the Maps Library at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA
Review Guidelines

These guidelines have been created to aid the reviewer on questions of format and general policies for reviews.

Review Format: The review should be presented in three sections: 1) the bibliographic citation, 2) the review, 3) identification of the reviewer. Please submit reviews via e-mail. Microsoft Word format as an attachment is preferred. You may also send your review on 3.5” floppy disks. Please note, if you send your review through floppy or e-mail, also send via fax or mail, a backup paper copy for verification of content. Floppies will be returned upon request. The bibliographic citation should include: Author’s name, title, edition (if applicable), place of publication, publisher, date, number of pages, price, LC number (if known), and ISBN number (if known). An example, including correct punctuation is given below:


Reviews should be double-spaced and follow the usual principles of paragraphing. If reviewed material is compared with other works, please include author’s name, title, publisher and date of publication within the review itself rather than using foot-notes. The review should be followed by your name as you wish to be cited, place of employment, including city and state.

Editorial Policies: The opinions and judgements appearing in WAML reviews are those of the author and do not reflect official sanction of WAML. The book review editor retains the right to make alterations in reviews submitted. If minor revisions do not alter the reviewer’s intent, they will be made without further communication. However, if the review editor feels that extensive revisions are needed, or if changes would result in altering the reviewer’s intent, such editing would only be made with the knowledge and agreement of the reviewer.

Review Content: To a certain extent the contents of a work must be described, however the reviewer should avoid making the review a list of the work’s contents. Rather the review should emphasize analysis, evaluation and comparative criticism. Questions, which should be considered in the review process, include: What is the purpose of the work? Has the content as described by the title been fulfilled? Has the author’s intent as described in the work’s preface and/or introductory remarks been realized in its content? How much of the work’s content is cartographic, or is it primarily written text illustrated by a few maps? How important is this work for research in geography and cartography? Should it be included in library collections, and what kind? The length of your review should be determined by the importance of the item being reviewed.

Reviews of books received by individual libraries that might be of interest to a wider audience are also invited, so long as they follow the review guidelines. Submit reviews to the Review Editor.

Thank you for your attention to these guidelines. Additional reviewers are always welcome. Please feel free to recommend other qualified reviewers who might be interested in submitting reviews to the Information Bulletin.

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University of Utah Library Catalog Department

ALASKA


ALBERTA


ARIZONA


Governor’s Arizona Bicycle Task Force. Cycle Arizona: your guide to cycling. 1 map, scale ca. 1:1,250,000. Phoenix, Ariz.: Arizona Dept. of Transportation, pub. 2006. OCLC: 170819758


MapQuest.com, Inc. National Geographic Arizona guidemap, road map & travel guide: city inset maps, points of interest, National Park site listing, scenic drive, top annual events, cities and towns index. 1 map, scale ca. 1:1,710,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, pub. 2006. ISBN: 1597750867 OCLC: 163585696

National Geographic Maps. Arizona Topo! outdoor recreation mapping software. 6 CD-ROMs, input scale 1:24,000. Evergreen, Colo.: National Geographic Maps, pub. 2006. OCLC: 153338452


BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia recreation map: jam-packed with information about fun things to do and places to go!: skiing, campgrounds, golf, attractions, parks, and more. 3 maps on 1 sheet, scales differ. Whitby, Ont.: Peter Heiler Ltd. (distribution by MapArt Pub. Corp.), pub. 2007. ISBN: 9781553685135 OCLC: 173063475

FastTrack British Columbia. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale


CALIFORNIA

Automobile Club of Southern California, Travel Information Dept. Wineries guide map, southern & central California: a map plus information on California wineries from San Diego to San Francisco, including details on tours, tasting, and annual events. 1 map, scale ca. 1:3,850,000. Costa Mesa, Calif.: Automobile Club of Southern California, pub. 2007. OCLC: 162160464


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Dibblee, Thomas W. Geologic map of the Greenfield quadrangle, Monterey County, California. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Santa Barbara, Calif.: Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Dibblee Geology Center map no. DF-307, pub. 2007. OCLC: 164846528

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New Mapping of Western North America

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- **McCants, Kerry L.** Island of Oahu, travel map: Honolulu, Waikiki, urban areas, places of interest. 4 maps, scale ca. 1:140,000. Morro Bay, Calif.: Kerry L. McCants, pub. 2007. ISBN: 0972371605 OCLC: 156751938
- **Nelles Maps.** Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu: city maps: Honolulu, Kaneohe, Kailua, Laie; index ; physical relief mapping, places of interest. 2 maps on 1 sheet, scale 1:150,000. München: Nelles, pub. 2006. ISBN: 3865740316 OCLC: 162360478
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Molokai, Lanai, Oahu, Kauai: special map; Volcanoes National Park; city map: Waikiki; physical relief mapping, places of interest. 6 maps on 1 sheet, scales 1:150 000 and 1:330 000. München: Nelles, pub. 2005. ISBN: 3865740278 OCLC: 162361172


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Bear Creek Map Works. Flathead Lake. 1 map, scale ca. 1:90,000. Victor, Mt.: Bear Creek Map Works, pub. 2006. OCLC: 164452297


University of Montana (Missoula, Mont.), Lifelong Learning Project. Tribal territories in Montana: boundaries as defined by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, and the Flathead and Blackfeet treaties of 1855. 1 map, scale not given. Missoula, Mont.: University of Montana, Regional Learning, pub. 2007. OCLC: 166970978


University of Montana (Missoula, Mont.), Lifelong Learning Project. Tribal territories in Montana: boundaries as defined by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, and the Flathead and Blackfeet treaties of 1855. 1 map, scale not given. Missoula, Mont.: University of Montana, Regional Learning, pub. 2007. OCLC: 166970978


U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office.
NEVADA


For the GIS zipfile for M162, go to: http://www.nbmg.unr.edu/dox/dox.htm

P-18 - Major mines of Nevada 2006 (2007), $2.00 for a paper copy or free at: http://www.nbmg.unr.edu/dox/mm/mm06.pdf
This publication (P-18) will be available the week of November 19. [Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology order information: http://www.nbmg.unr.edu/sales/ ]


NEW MEXICO


NORTHWESTERN STATES

Borch. Northwest USA: Pacific Northwest, Yellowstone

OREGON

Columbia Gorge Winegrowers. Columbia Gorge wine map: a world of wine in 40 miles. 1 map, scale ca. 1:130,000. The Dalles, Or.: Columbia Gorge Winegrowers, pub. 2006. OCLC: 177146318


Oregon State Parks and Recreation Dept. Oregon Coast Trail. 1 map in 2 parts, scale ca. 1:630,000. Salem, Or.: Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, pub. 2005. OCLC: 177152237

Pageworks (Firm) 2007 Hood River County, Oregon map. 1 map, scale ca. 1:95,040. Hood River, Or.: Hood River County Chamber of Commerce, pub. 2007. OCLC: 177124217


Wiley, Thomas J. Preliminary geologic map of the Sexton Mountain, Murphy, Applegate, and Mount Isabelle 7.5 quadrangles, Jackson and Josephine

Web access: http://soda.sou.edu/awdata/070418w1.pdf (Draft geologic map); http://soda.sou.edu/awdata/070418y1.pdf (Mt. Isabelle Quadrangle); and http://soda.sou.edu/awdata/070418z1.pdf (text)

**SOUTHWESTERN STATES**


**Karto + Grafik Verlagsgesellschaft.** Hildebrand’s road map USA, Colorado Plateau, Canyonlands, southern Rocky Mountains. 1 map, scale 1:700 000. Frankfurt/Main: Karto+Grafik Verlagsgesellschaft, pub. 2006. ISBN: 38898917 OCLC: 162579493

**UTAH**


**Hayden, Janice M.** Interim geologic map of the Thompson Point quadrangle, Kane County, Utah and Coconino County, Arizona. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah Geological Survey, Open-file report no. 511, pub. 2007. OCLC: 171335305


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<tr>
<td>Paiute ATV trail, Fishlake National Forest/BLM, Utah, USA: detailed ATV trails, Otter Creek and Piute Reservoirs, Tushar Mountains, Fremont</td>
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**National Geographic Maps.**

- **Karto + Grafik Verlagsgesellschaft.** Hildebrand’s road map USA, Colorado Plateau, Canyonlands, southern Rocky Mountains. 1 map, scale 1:700 000. Frankfurt/Main: Karto+Grafik Verlagsgesellschaft, pub. 2006. ISBN: 38898917 OCLC: 162579493
- **Hayden, Janice M.** Interim geologic map of the Thompson Point quadrangle, Kane County, Utah and Coconino County, Arizona. 1 map, scale 1:24,000. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah Geological Survey, Open-file report no. 511, pub. 2007. OCLC: 171335305
- **National Geographic Maps.**
  - Paiute ATV trail, Fishlake National Forest/BLM, Utah, USA: detailed ATV trails, Otter Creek and Piute Reservoirs, Tushar Mountains, Fremont |


[Order information, Utah Geological Survey: http://www.maps.state.ut.us/geomaps.htm#order ]


[Order information, Utah Geological Survey: http://www.maps.state.ut.us/geomaps.htm#order ]


WASHINGTON


Benchmark Maps (Firm).  Washington road & recreation atlas : the Evergreen state.  1 atlas (127 p.), scales differ.  Medford, Or.: Benchmark Maps ; Santa Barbara, Calif. ; Map Link [distributor],
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
<th>OCLC</th>
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<tr>
<td>Geologic map of the Olalla 7.5' quadrangle, King, Kitsap, and Pierce Counties, Washington</td>
<td>Booth, Derek B., et al.</td>
<td>0929591984</td>
<td>156853281</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geologic map of the Amboy quadrangle, Clark and Cowlitz counties, Washington</td>
<td>Evarts, Russell C.</td>
<td>9781884957727</td>
<td>180010639</td>
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<tr>
<td>Geologic map of the Lacamas Creek quadrangle, Clark County, Washington</td>
<td>Evarts, Russell C.</td>
<td>9781884957734</td>
<td>180010629</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kitsap County street atlas, updated 2008</td>
<td>Good Map Company.</td>
<td>9781884957741</td>
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<td>Lewis County street atlas, updated 2008</td>
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<td>9781884957758</td>
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<td>Good Map Company.</td>
<td>9781884957770</td>
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<td>Grays Harbor County street atlas, updated 2008</td>
<td>Good Map Company.</td>
<td>9781884957710</td>
<td>180010641</td>
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<td>Thurston County street atlas, updated 2008</td>
<td>Good Map Company.</td>
<td>9781933911007</td>
<td>173622361</td>
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<td>Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail: Cascade series, Southern Washington</td>
<td>U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region</td>
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<td>156983461</td>
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Ross Lake & Lake Chelan
NRA, Pacific Crest Trail,
Glacier Peak, Lake Chelan-
Sawtooth, Mt. Baker, Noisy
Diobsud, Pasayten, and Stephen
Mather Wilderness areas

Corp Author(s): National Geo-
graphic Maps (Firm) ; Geo-
logical Survey (U.S.) ; United
States.; Forest Service.
Publication: Evergreen, Colo. ;
National Geographic Maps,
Year: 2006, ©1990
Description: 1 map, scale ca.
1:100,000.
Series: Trails Illustrated ;; 223;
Variation: Trails Illustrated topo
maps ;; 223.
Standard No: ISBN:
1566952077   OCLC:
156853289

Walsh, Timothy J.  Field data
for a trench on the Canyon
River Fault, southeast Olym-
pic Mountains, Washington.  1
remote-sensing map, scale not
given.  Olympia, Wash.: Wash.
Division of Geology and Earth
Resources, Open file report ;;
2007-1, pub. 2007.  OCLC:
166343451 [Order information
for WDGER:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/geology/
pubs/publist.htm ]

The Map Company.  Wash-
ington wine country map.  6 maps,
scale ca. 1:1,023,622.
Port Townsend, Wash.: The
Map Company, pub. 2007.
ISBN: 1897359292 OCLC:
166256286

Youra, Dan.  Dan Youra’s
Olympic Peninsula directory &
map.  1 map, scale not given.
Port Hadlock, Wash.: Dan Youra
Studios, Inc., 74th ed., pub.
2006.  OCLC: 177101935

**WESTERN CANADA**

June Warren Publishing.  West-
ern Canadian sedimentary basin:
gas plant locator map.  1 map,
scale not given.  Calgary, Alber-
ta: June Warren Publishing Ltd.,
pub. 2007.  OCLC: 176059977

Leinberger, Eric.  International
travel maps, western Canada,
scale 1:2,600,000, indexed.  1
map, scale 1:2,600,000.  Van-
couver, B.C.: International
ISBN: 1553418050   OCLC:
162108028

Western Canada
Corp Author(s): MapMEDIA
Corp. ; Peter Heiler Ltd. ;
MapArt (Firm)
Publication: [Whitby, Ont.] ;;
Peter Heiler Ltd. ;; Oshawa, Ont.
;; Distribution by MapArt Pub.
Corp.,
Year: 2006
Description: 1 map, scale
1:2,000,000.
OCLC: 150643306

**WESTERN STATES**

Kunth.  Utah, Nevada, Colorado:
Ortsnamenregister : Citypläne
mit Straßenregister: Denver,
Las Vegas, Salt Lake City ;
Nationalparkkarten: Arches,
Bryce Canyon, Canyonlands,
Grand Canyon, Rocky Moun-
tains, Zion.  1 map, scale
1:800,000.  München: Kunth,
pub. “2008” [i.e., 2007].
ISBN: 3899443292   OCLC:
160193502

MairDumont.  World-Län-
derkarte 1:2 Mio. USA, West:
Pazifikküste, Sierra Nevada,
Rocky Mountains : mit einem
Ortsnamenverzeichnis.  1 map,
scale 1:2,000,000.  Ostfildern,
Germany: MairDumont, pub.
OCLC: 163626762

MairDumont.  USA West: Pacif-
ic Coast, Sierra Nevada, Rocky
Mountains : with scenic routes
and places of interest ; fold-out
overview map ; distance table ;
index of place names.  1 map,
scale 1::2,000,000.  Ostfildern,
Germany: MairDumont, pub.
OCLC: 162451068

**WYOMING**

Geologic map and coal stra-
tigraphy of the Doty Mountain
quadrangle, eastern Washakie
Basin, Carbon County, Wyo-
ming /
Author(s): Hettinger, Robert D.
Honey, James G.
Corp Author(s): Geological
Survey (U.S.)
Publication: [Reston, Va.?] ;;
U.S. Geological Survey ;; Den-
ver, CO ;; Information Services
[distributor],
Year: 2006
Description: 1 map, scale 1:24,000.
OCLC: 156874966

Cloud Peak Wilderness, Wyoming, USA /
Corp Author(s): National Geographic Maps (Firm); Geological Survey (U.S.); United States.; Forest Service.
Publication: Evergreen, Colo. ;;
National Geographic Maps,
Year: 2005, ©1997
Description: 1 map, scale 1:43,636.
Series: Trails Illustrated map ;;
720; Variation: Trails Illustrated topo maps ;; 720.
OCLC: 152602110

OCLC: 159975809
Greg Armento (Jul.-Aug.)

Where did you go to college?
I received my BA in international relations at CSU, Chico and then went on to an MA in geography, also at Chico. Chico is a wonderful place to go to college and I believe it is the most beautiful California college campus I’ve seen. I then went to UW Madison for my MALS.

Tell us what your job at California State University Long Beach encompasses.
I have collection development, reference and instructional responsibilities for geography, maps, history, religious studies, philosophy, Asian studies and Jewish studies. I started my career at CSULB primarily in geography and maps. However that is only about 10% of my professional activity but an area I most enjoy. I do not spend the time I used to with maps and topics geographic, as history is my largest departmental responsibility. I conduct about 25 instructional sessions a semester, perform general reference work, and serve on many library and campus committees. For the last four years I was library faculty chair.

Where was your first job working with maps?
I worked with Joe Crotts at CSU-Chico in the Meriam Library map collection. He was fun to work with and I learned a lot from him. That experience working for him caused me to change my graduate work from history to geography. It was that college job that started me on my way to map librarianship.

Do you have a favorite map?
Le Monde Politique. Institut Géographique National (France). 1974 Ed. Internationale. 75 x 121 cm. Paris. Scale 1:33,000,000. The reason:
Before the internet age, it was the first world map, and the only one I’d seen, that had the country names as they called themselves, in Roman script: Misr for Egypt; Suomi for Finland, Bharat for India, Zhonghua for China;Magyarorszag for Hungary, etc.

How many jobs within the WAML organization have you held?
I was WAML Book Review Editor from 1991-1997, Vice-president/President from 1998-2000 and have been WAML secretary since 2006.

Where is your favorite place to go on vacation?
A drive up thru Big Sur anytime from September-November a great getaway, and if there’s time, continuing up north to Mendocino.

What’s the most fun you ever had at a WAML conference?
Alaska in August-September 2005. Interesting conference, great food, wonderful company with my roadtrip partners (Linda Newman, Yvonne Wilson, and Sylvia Bender) and spectacular scenery.

What do you like to do when you aren’t being a map librarian?
Read, hike.

What book(s) are you reading these days?
I just finished Cormac McCarthy’s “The Road” grim yet fascinating book about an Armageddon of uncertain origin. It is unlike anything else in the “end of the world” genre in that it is very much un-science fictiony. I just finished “Lincoln’s Greatest
“Speech” by Ronald C. White which examines the historical context and thematic structure of Lincoln’s second inaugural address. And I’ve just started “Bohemian Los Angeles and the Making of Modern Politics” by Daniel Hurewitz. It concerns the early 20th century influence of the artsy, avant-garde district of what is now called Silverlake and how affected the social and cultural mores of Los Angeles.

**What is your least favorite thing to do at work?**

Weeding. I struggle with the potential loss of information and the knowledge that somewhere down the road this item might be of use.

**And what’s your favorite thing to do at work?**

Instruction, and acquiring new books and maps that benefit our users.

### Benchmarks

**New WAML Members!**

Welcome to the following brand new WAML members:

- David J. Bertuca, University at Buffalo, SUNY
- Ellen Caplan, OCLC, Inc.
- Mary Ann Hager, Lunar & Planetary Institute
- Tamsen Emerson Hert, University of Wyoming Libraries
- Scott R. McEathron, University of Kansas, Anschutz Library
- G. Salim Mohammed, University of Hawaii at Manoa
- Tami Morse McGill, University of California, San Diego

We hope to see you at a meeting soon!

**Mary Larsgaard Receives Nancy B. Olson Award from OLAC (OnLine Audiovisual Catalogers)**

On Saturday, June 23rd, 2007, Mary L. Larsgaard of the Map & Imagery Laboratory at the University of California, Santa Barbara, was awarded the Nancy B. Olson Award by OLAC (On-Line Audiovisual Catalogers) for her contributions to the teaching of the cataloging of cartographic material.

The award was given at their membership meeting held during ALA’s annual conference in Washington, D.C. The annual Nancy B. Olson Award was named for the founder of OLAC and honors a librarian who has made significant contributions to the advancement and understanding of audiovisual cataloging.

Upon receiving her MAGERT award, Vi indicated that she was just glad that she’d been able to work with all the maps. Always thoughtful of the end user, Vi once explained how she had devised SuDocs classification numbers for a map series showing various environmental features so that they could be filed, by state, in meaningful layers. A paper GIS in the map drawer. What could be more helpful?

### Cataloging News

**Rare, Antiquarian, or Just Plain Old: Cataloging Pre-Twentieth Century Cartographic Resources**

The workbook used in MAGERT’s preconference on cataloging early maps and atlases, which was held last June at the Library of Congress, is now available for purchase from MAGERT for $40. The workbook includes illustrations and cataloging examples taken from sheet maps, atlas plates and it’s nice to see GPO acknowledging the work of someone whose efforts have had such an impact on so many libraries. The article states that she “contributed well over 100,000 bibliographic records to the Catalog of United States Government Publications and initiated many geographic name authority records in the Library of Congress authority database, providing a deep contribution to the field of geophysical data.”
atlases, focusing on early and pre-twentieth century cartographic materials. Some of the areas covered by the workbook include elements of description, transcription, mathematical data and supportive research. The $40 price includes shipping and handling.

Orders should be sent to Jim Coombs, MAGERT Publications Distribution Manager, Maps Library, Missouri State University, 901 S. National, #175, Springfield, MO 65897 Email: JimCoombs@missouristate.edu

David Allen, Editor, announces that Coordinates Series B, No. 8 is now available for viewing at http://www.sunysb.edu/libmap/coordinates.htm.

“Problems That Arise When Providing Geographic Coordinate Information for Cataloged Maps ” is by Jorge A. Gonzalez, and should be of particular interest to catalogers, and to others who are involved in the development or use of technology that enables the retrieval of maps by geographic coordinates.

Conferences & Classes

Western Association of Map Libraries.
•The Spring 2008 WAML Meeting in Las Vegas, hosted by Kathy Rankin, will be held on the UNLV campus, both in the Stan Fulton building and in the UNLV main library. It will include a tour of the Atomic Testing Museum, and the field trip will be to Death Valley. The field trip will be led by a geologist and a botanist, and there will be a stop on the way at the ghost town of Rhyolite. Dates: March 12-15, 2008

Future WAML Meetings:
•San Diego, Fall 2008
•Salt Lake City, Spring 2009

IASSIST:
Call for papers for the 34th International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (IASSIST) annual conference which will be held at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, USA, May 27-30, 2008. This year’s conference, Technology of Data: Collection, Communication, Access and Preservation, examines the role of technology and tools in various aspects of the data life cycle.

ESRI’s 2008 CA/HI/NV Regional User Group Conference will be held February 6-8, 2008 in Sacramento.

Federal, State & Local Government News

USGS and NASA released the TerraLook Data Product, a user-specified collection of JPEG images created from Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) images from the NASA Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center, and Tri- Decadal Global Landsat Ortho-rectified images from the USGS archive.

TerraLook images are designed for visual interpretation and display, and are of value to anyone who wants to see the changes to the Earth’s surface over the last 30 years.

More USGS news: Historic Map Scan Loader Application: Work has begun on a new “loader” application that will allow historic map scan products in GeoPDF format to be added to the Geospatial Data Architecture and made accessible via the USGS Store’s Map Locator interface. This work is being conducted as a cooperative effort between Jeff Wendel, SIS, and Steve Skelton, National Geospatial Technical Operations Center (NGTOC), and will serve the needs of both historic map scans and eventual graphic products from The National Map. Emailed to maps-l by John C. Fouke, NSN SILS Chief on 9 Aug 2007.

General News

Anne Zald and Wendie Holms attended the ESRI Education User Conference and the International User Conference in San Diego June 16-19 (the conference continued through the 22nd). The Education User
Conference attracts teachers, librarians, and students from primary school through university to learn in hands-on workshops and presentations. The International User Conference features technical workshops, panel presentations, a large exhibit hall, and interest group discussion sessions, including one for librarians.

During the day-long plenary session for both conferences, ESRI President Jack Dangermond, ESRI Executives, and staff introduce a variety of software and service enhancements. Those of broadest interest include:

ArcGIS Explorer (a free download which provides visualization of maps/data as well as allows connections to ArcGIS Online server-based data services);

ArcExplorer Java Edition for Education has a new version. It is freely downloadable and is also available for MacIntosh. It uses shapefiles and does many GIS functions up to plotting GPS points and classifying data in tables to make, for example, a chloropleth map.

New websites providing content, networking and support on educational and cartographic uses of GIS:

GIS Education Community http://edcommunity.esri.com/

ESRI Mapping Center http://mappingcenter.esri.com/

Conference proceedings are now available online at http://www.esri.com/events/uc/index.html

The highlight of this year’s day-long plenary session was keynote speaker Professor Wangari Maathai, recipient of the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize and founder of The Greenbelt Movement (http://www.greenbeltmovement.org/) which provides income to people in Kenya through planting trees and conducts educational campaigns addressing women’s rights, civic empowerment, and the environment.

During the Librarian Special Interest Group meeting there was sharing over a variety of individual concerns. A non-librarian in attendance made cogent and compelling comments about the failure to preserve geospatial data. He was seeking to engage the librarians in addressing this issue. Angela Lee of ESRI coordinates ESRI outreach to libraries suggested placing articles in ESRI newsletters to raise these issues among the various GIS user communities. Anne and Wendie subsequently attended a Special Interest Group discussion on “GIS and SDI for Scientific Research” (SDI=Spatial Data Infrastructure). After discussion of the needs and barriers for scientists surrounding data sharing, the group agreed to request that ESRI establish an ongoing interest group to address these issues.

The EdUC Conference Plenary speaker was the Executive Director of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ACSM) who called on educators to address the dearth of geospatially skilled graduates. The Surveying Industry will be hiring young people with GIS backgrounds to fill the huge gaps anticipated in the near future.

Submitted by: Anne Zald
Map Collection & Cartographic Information Services
University of Washington Libraries
Box 352900, Seattle, WA 98195
zald@u.washington.edu
206-543-2725

Western US Forest Fires Maps and Imagery on the Web
WAML member David Bertuca sent this very useful list of links to maps-l in July:

The Western US is burning in many states. Dryness, winds, and other factors are making 2007 a bad year for fire detection and prevention. We have had questions on this and the following may be helpful for locating maps, satellite imagery, and data. (This is a selected list only). Some of the sites listed include maps for Canada and Mexico as well.

Note too, that these sites provide useful map tools for non-fire related topics.
National Interagency Fire Center
http://www.nifc.gov/fire_info/nfn.htm

The following USDA Forest Service site provides a lot of data on the fires:

MODIS Active Fire Mapping Program
http://activefiremaps.fs.fed.us/

Select “Imagery” from top menu tab. You can view the latest (usually 1 day behind at most) images of particular states/regions, or you can select other dates and see the progress of fires/fire control. To the right of the thumbnail, select image type (true color are “real” color views).

Also on this page are maps and a GIS providing current status of fires. Select tab “ArcIMS Maps” and you can use the GIS to see fires in relation to the surrounding terrain and infrastructure.

This uses ESRI software and for those who have worked with the interface before, it is easy to navigate and find specific locations.

For those wishing to just see a map of an area with the latest fire activity:
http://activefiremaps.fs.fed.us/activefiremaps.php

select “Regional Maps”, and select an area. A map will be displayed and you can further select to see that area for current fire detections/activity.

Additional maps and data are available at the home site to this page:

Remote Sensing Applications Center
http://www.fs.fed.us/eng/rsac/index.html

Also take a look at the NIFC links page:

National Fire Maps
http://www.nifc.gov/fire_info/maps.htm

News and other Gov sites with images/maps:
http://abcnews.go.com/US/popup?id=3358368
(This ABC story is from July 6, 2007; has some great photos. - Maps-L Editor )

MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer)
NASA imagery page:
(This page is from June 2007; may have difficulty loading. - Maps-L Editor )

Choose images from right column (various res)

NOAA National Fire Weather Page for current reports:
http://fire.boi.noaa.gov/

and Natural Resources Canada

has a site that provides current situations from its National Forest Fire Situation Report
http://fire.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/report/firereport_e.php

See also their Forest Fire Hotspots 2007 page:
http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/forestfires/hotspots2007/1

These include fire, drought, and related weather data and maps.

I hope this will prove useful to you in assisting others to find what they are looking for.

David J. Bertuca, Map Librarian
225 Capen Hall
University at Buffalo
Buffalo, NY 14260-1672
716-645-2947 x229
dbertuca@buffalo.gov
### Western Association of Map Libraries

#### Information Bulletin

#### Occasional Papers

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>ISBN</th>
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<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td><em>Index to the Information Bulletin (Volumes 1-10, 1969-1979) of the Western Association of Map Libraries</em></td>
<td>Frances M. Woodward</td>
<td>0-939112-10-8</td>
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#### Paper Publications

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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td><em>Catalogue of Sanborn Atlases at California State University, Northridge</em></td>
<td>Gary W. Rees and Mary Hoeber</td>
<td>0-939112-01-9</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td><em>Union List of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps held by Institutions in the United States and Canada, vol. 2, Montana to Wyoming; Canada and Mexico</em></td>
<td>William S. Peterson-Hunt and Evelyn L. Woodruff; with a Supplement and Corrigenda to Volume 1, by R. Philip Hoehn.</td>
<td>0-939112-03-5</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td><em>Index to Early Twentieth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Muirhead-Blue Guides, Murray, I.J.G.R., etc., Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Worldwide Coverage of over 2,000 Plans to over 1,200 Communities, Found in 74 Guidebooks</em></td>
<td>Harold M. Otness</td>
<td>0-939112-05-1</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td><em>The Maps of Fiji: A Selective and Annotated Cartobibliography</em></td>
<td>Mason S. Green</td>
<td>0-939112-06-X</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td><em>Index to Nineteenth-Century City Plans Appearing in Guidebooks: Baedeker, Murray, Joanne, Black, Appleton, Meyer, Plus Selected Other Works to Provide Coverage of over 1,800 Plans to Nearly 600 Communities, Found in 164 Guidebooks</em></td>
<td>Harold M. Otness</td>
<td>0-939112-08-6</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td><em>Microcartography: Applications for Archives and Libraries</em></td>
<td>Larry Cruse, with the assistance of Sylvia B. Warren</td>
<td>0-939112-07-8</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td><em>Printed Maps of Utah to 1900; An Annotated Cartobibliography</em></td>
<td>Riley Moore Moffat</td>
<td>0-939112-09-4</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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