of mortality not apparent from tabular statistics. Field studies designed to test hypotheses generated by these earlier atlases led to such notable findings as the associations between snuff dipping and oral cancer, and shipyard asbestos exposure and lung cancer.

In light of the demonstrated utility of the cancer atlases, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is preparing an atlas for the leading causes of death in the U.S. for the period 1988-1992. New features of this atlas include geographic units based on health care patterns, innovative statistical modeling of rates, and the use of cognitive experiments to guide the design of maps and page layout. It also discusses design issues important for mapping death rates using examples from the atlas.

In 1995 the NCHS commissioned Deasy GeoGraphics, Penn State University, directed by David DiBiase, to assist in the production of its *Atlas of United States Mortality*. The Atlas will consist of 72, two-page, four color, choropleth maps, along with graphs, text, and other maps. Color schemes were developed for NCHS by Dr. Cynthia Brewer, along with a reliability hatching scheme designed by Dr. Alan MacEachren. Deasy GeoGraphics' participation in the project included converting digital map files produced by NCHS, into PostScript documents compatible with high-resolution digital imagesetting, thus ensuring an accurate representation of the work done by Drs. Brewer and MacEachren. The atlas should be available by early 1997.

Material contributed by Linda W. Pickle (NCHS) and William Vancura (Penn State University). ❑

map library bulletin board

Compiled by Melissa Lamont
Pennsylvania State University

CARTOGRAPHIC USERS ADVISORY COUNCIL MINUTES

Thursday May 9, 1996
Library of Congress
Geography and Map Division

Gary Fitzpatrick, Geographic Information Systems Specialist, started the day by taking the Council on a tour through the *Center for Geographic Information*. The G&M Division recognized that industry partners would be needed to help incorporate emerging technologies into existing services. The Madison Council, a Library of Congress friends group, offered a $30,000 grant to create the Center. In January of 1995 nine GIS industry leaders attended the first organizational meeting. They decided that membership in the Center would require a five thousand dollar annual contribution and appropriate donations of software, hardware and support. The Center now has twelve members and seven associate members.

The G&M Division also received funding through the National Digital Library Program (NDL), designed to preserve "core historic Americana." The G&M Division has hired four employees for the Center for Geographic Information and has identified several collections to scan for preservation including: panoramic views, land ownership maps, railroad maps, fire insurance maps, civil and revolutionary war maps and general US maps. The staff of the Center are scanning the maps at 300 dpi using a color flatbed *Tangent* scanner. Because of the size and relative fragility of maps, the G&M Division is the only division doing in-house scanning. The scanned images are being stored on tape at the Division and will be made available via the Internet in the future. The Information Technology Service of the Library of Congress will handle the Internet display and transfer of the map images. The images are not geo-referenced. Staff of the Center consider geo-referencing an intellectual process, one which users will want to complete for themselves.

The Center also has two color ink jet plotters for output. **James Dyson, Automation Operations Coordinator**, demonstrated the scanner and plotter for the Council. The scanned and printed maps provide a high quality, inexpensive surrogate for reference. Although the scanner can handle up to 600 dpi, the lesser resolution is more than adequate to display details, and the files are significantly smaller and therefore easier to transfer and store. At the moment the Center is unable to offer patrons the ability to manipulate the digital image. They hope to move in that direction in the future.

The G&M Division will indicate the availability of the digital image in the MARC record. For those scanned images without records, they will create smaller "reasonable" level records. The NDL project plans call for 5 million items at the Library of Congress to be scanned. Those 5 million items are expected to require 32 terabytes of storage, of those 24 terabytes will come from the G&M Division alone.

A third aspect of the digital initiative at the G&M Division offers public access terminals for electronic mapping. Three X-Window workstations located in the Reading Room, run a variety of mapping software. The Division hopes to offer terminals and services to the Congressional Research Service in the future. Mr. Fitzpatrick

emphasized that corporate partnerships and donations have allowed the G&M Division to move into digital technologies much more quickly. Incorporating all the new computing power into the Library and developing new lines of communication have been challenging.

Ralph Ehrenberg, Chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress noted that the past few years have seen a number of new developments for the Division. The Philip Lee Phillips Society will work with map societies on a state and regional level. The Society has 150 members at the present.

Mr. Ehrenberg noted that the National Digital Library Program for Cartographic Information has secured four full time positions for scanning historic maps. They plan to scan 50 to 60 thousand maps by the turn of the century. Mr. Ehrenberg also highlighted the Center for Geographic Information and the public GIS facility. The Library of Congress Summer map project will also be held this year.

Jim Flatness, Head, Acquisitions Unit, emphasized that LC is still acquiring maps and atlases on a world-wide basis. Approximately 120,000 items were retained last year including those exchanged with other nations. Mr. Flatness mentioned that transfers from the Department of State and the Defense Mapping Agency were high in the past year. Border changes necessitated new mapping and the agencies removed previous editions. LC retained about 30 to 40 percent of the transferred maps. He also emphasized that not all federal agencies are complying with automatic distribution policies. Likewise, not all commercial products are deposited. The Acquisitions unit monitors both situations. The Unit purchased new maps of Russia. In addition, the Madison Council has obtained several historic maps in the past year. In addition, the Division is concentrating on collecting materials that document mapmaking, especially American maps and mapmakers.

Barbara Storey, Head, Cataloging Unit, noted that arrearages have been reduced, particularly the atlas backlog. Two staff have been added to the Cataloging Unit. Presently 13 staff catalog maps, 3 catalog atlases and 1 staff person concentrates on digital materials. The Cataloging Unit will also update records for scanned images. Further, the Unit is working with the Department of State and the Defense Mapping Agency to create MARC level cataloging for their agencies' holdings. DMA already does some in-house cataloging.

Gary Fitzpatrick added that he is a member of the Coordinating Committee of the Federal Geographic Data Committee, and that Mr. Ehrenberg is on the Steering Committee. Mr. Fitzpatrick noted that maps and other material displayed at the Environmental Systems Research Institute annual conferences are now located at LC. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Flatness emphasized that they will need to coordinate to work toward new approaches to acquiring digital data. The GIS industry has expressed concern about archiving, a need that may be filled by recent developments at the G&M Division.

Friday May 10, 1996
U.S. Government Printing Office

The Friday, May 10, 1996 meeting of the *Cartographic Users Advisory Council* opened at the Government Printing Office at 9 am. **Gil Baldwin, Chief, Library Division, US Government Printing Office (GPO)** welcomed the Council and made some general announcements. He introduced GPO staff members attending the CUAC meeting as guests. Mr. Baldwin chronicled for the Council the sequence of events beginning last year with the U.S. Congressional mandate that GPO identify measures necessary for a successful transition to a more electronic Federal Depository Library Program. This transition was announced and discussed at the Depository Library Council meetings in Memphis last October. Comments were solicited from the Depository Library community before a mid December draft plan was due back to Congress. A draft transition plan was published in Administrative Notes on December 29, 1995 and discussed again at the American Library Association (ALA) Midwinter meetings in San Antonio in January 1996. Comments have been solicited on each of many Task Force Reports since then.

The draft transition plan has now become the Federal Depository Library Program: Information Dissemination and Access Strategic Plan, FY 1996-FY 2001. Mr Baldwin is currently working on the final version of this plan. Currently the report includes no specific references to cartographic information. He invited and encouraged CUAC members to send comments to him before May 24, 1996, so that he can include this information in the final plan.

The current strategic plan gives us a longer time frame, until 2001, to move to an all electronic depository program. It will incorporate some of the same values in the program that we have had all along. It will place more emphasis on coordination among various players to assure long term access and archiving, i.e. the libraries, GPO, and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). GPO's electronic storage facility is in very early planning stages. Some other agencies have approached GPO and expressed an interest in playing a part in this.

There are changing expectations of libraries in the FDLP. The deadline for new service level requirements, i.e., Internet access is Octo-

ber 1, 1996. CUAC will provide Mr. Baldwin with special equipment requirements for cartographic data and mapping software. CUAC's concern about training needs were discussed, and Mr. Baldwin asked that we provide him with language to that effect in our minimum equipment requirements document that we submit to him.

The concept of *'most appropriate format'* as discussed in the Strategic Plan was discussed. Mr. Baldwin asked CUAC to submit our recommendations. But he pointed out that GPO has no ability to influence agencies and the format of the products they provide. CUAC should talk directly with the agencies about specific products. Concern over National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) archiving cartographic data was discussed. It has been announced at the recent Federal Depository Conference that NARA would archive data that could be converted to ASCII format and that has documentation. Since this would not be appropriate for a large quantity of cartographic data there is concern that it would not be archived.

The digital version of the soil maps have been deposited at Cornell. These were not in the depository program. Mr. Baldwin pointed out that this information would have been useful back at the time they were working on the Task Reports. Denise Stephens will investigate further. Mr. Baldwin concluded his remarks by encouraging CUAC input into the final Strategic Plan.

Ms. Robin Haun-Mohamed, Chief Depository Administration Branch, GPO announced that the cartographic products now distributed by Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) and US Geological Survey (USGS) to Depository Libraries will continue. However, there have been problems in having agencies respond to the GPO study on a *"more electronic federal depository library program."*

Increasingly, GPO is seeing more information being issued electronically by governmental agencies. Agencies are expecting cost savings by issuing many small documents and pamphlets on CD-ROM, but publication by CD-ROM has led to cataloging problems. Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles (DOQ) and Digital Raster Graphics (DRG) are coming out quickly. Originally they were to be produced on a 1 degree by 1 degree quadrants. In response to GPO and library input, these are now issued by state. This is an example of how an agency has altered its publication plans to aid in public accessibility.

Fugitive documents are still a problem for GPO, DMA's Digital Chart of the World is a prime example. In addition, documents, once firmly within the depository program are now disappearing. National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Tide Tables are now available on CD-ROM for $90.00. Agencies are not required to distribute materials that fall into the category of "internal use". The Airport Obstruction Charts have been eliminated from the Depository Program for that reason.

In the transition to a more electronic depository program GPO wants to reduce/eliminate duplication of formats. If the primary dissemination of a particular piece of government information has been determined by the issuing agency to be the World Wide Web, GPO will not distribute a fiche or paper edition. Rather GPO will try to point to the web site from its own homepage. Agencies themselves have shown that they are not always seriously concerned with the archiving/preservation of information once it has been superseded or revised, nor do they think it is GPO's concern. GPO's authority is also being questioned when it comes to controlling/cataloging electronic information sites. Agency pamphlets that are used heavily by library patrons are usually the first to be posted on an Agency's web site and not printed.

Agencies often do not focus on their primary audience for this information. Information files can be huge, requiring mainframe computers. The impact on libraries and users of such products as DOQs, DRGs, and Magellan data is rarely factored in. Ms. Haun-Mohamed is also concerned about the public/private cooperative efforts in disseminating government information. A title, for example, the Bureau of the Census' Current population Report on Hispanic Population, has always been available to depository libraries from the agency through GPO. The agency collected the data and promised GPO copies, then said no copies would be available because it was available on the Census' web site. Ultimately a private group, the Association of Hispanic Publications, with some help from Philip Morris, Inc., took the Census data, added "value" by reformatting the data and published it under the title *Hispanic-Latinos: Diverse People in a Multicultural Society*. This title has been copyrighted and is available for sale. This has been happening more and more.

John Stevenson asked Ms. Haun-Mohamed about world maps from DMA not coming to GPO for cataloging, but simply distributing the World maps to depository libraries selecting these maps. Ms. Haun-Mohamed said that GPO now has copies to catalog. Denise Stephens asked about a new edition of Landview software. Robin will check to see if a new version is available. Melissa Lamont asked Robin for more information about a GPO/private consortium to take on the problem and responsibility of long-term storage and public access to cartographic materials.

DMA Representative, **Jeanie Thackery, Chief, DMA Libraries** noted that DMA is undergoing reorganization. The new Customer Service Team (led by Lt. Cmdr. Dianne Edson) is probably the most appropriate current contact for CUAC. While no final decision has been reached, DMA is planning to be merged into a new agency, **NIMA (National Imaging and Mapping Agency)**. Executive authorization is pending. On a positive note, the reorganization has put all DMA libraries under a single head (Ms. Thackery). A new move to encourage the participation of MLS librarians is hoped to enhance DMA's mostly cartographer-base libraries. 170 staff are employed. DMA now has a WWW presence (http://www.dma.gov/) and plans to use it to broaden its accessibility.

As a producer of information, DMA is capable of emergency response activities. An example is the rapid development and distribution of the special Bosnia map. The map was key in supporting deployment of military personnel to the area. Ms. Thackery quickly worked to find answers to the queries made by CUAC regarding the availability of the DCW (Digital Chart of the World) and other products. The following memo begins to answer some of the Council's questions concerning DMA production and distribution practices.

Date: *10 May 1996*
From: *LCDR Dianne Edson, USN*
Defense Mapping Agency
Federal Agencies Customer Support Team
Subject: Response to CUAC Questions

What is the status of the revised Digital Chart of the World? Will it be distributed as part of the Depository Library Program? If not, how might it be obtained?

The revised Digital Chart of the World is called Vector Smart Map (VMAP) level 0. It will be available at the end of September It has not been determined yet if it will be part of the Depository Library Program. It will be available for public sale through the US Geological Survey at a cost of about $140 (final price will be set in July/August).

Has DMA developed an outlook for the future of paper publications? (Will the nautical charts, for example, continue to be distributed in paper?)

DMA is migrating toward producing a database of global geospatial information and services (GGI&S), which will ultimately be queried for specific information by each user. Eventually, a customer will get the information they want and print out the map or chart themselves at whatever scale and size they want. In the meantime, paper products will not go away for awhile.

With respect to electronic products, how will metadata and other useful textual information be stored/disseminated?

Vector format digital products include a "layer" or coverage that contains the metadata. The user can query a point or feature and the metadata will appear in a window. Raster format digital products will have metadata appear in a pull-down menu on request.

How can the Council help to promote access to both paper and electronic DMA products?

The DMA Customer Help Desk can be reached at 1-800-455-0899. This number represents a single point of contact for the general public to ask questions about DMA products and services. DMA also has a Home Page on the World Wide Web: http://www.dma.gov. The Council can disseminate this information to reach a wider audience.

Several products listed in the new DMA newsletter, NAVIGATOR, have not been seen by most cartographic information users. What is their availability to the public?

The NAVIGATOR listed many DMA products. We will review the list for releasibility and method of distribution and provide a consolidated response at a later date.

As information managers, we are concerned about the impact of proliferating electronic publications on general access. As a distribution agency, has DMA formulated a vision of this issue?

As a Combat Support Agency, DMA's primary mission is to provide GGI&S to Department of Defense activities. Any time the public can "bonus off" products we make for the military, we are directed to make those products available. This is subject to classification and release issues. Public sales of our products are handled, by signed Memoranda of Understanding, by the National Ocean Service for aeronautical and nautical products and by USGS for topographic products. We are currently working on agreements with each of these agencies to handle the public sale of digital products once they become available in large quantities. Please address any questions you may have concerning these matters to LCDR Dianne Edson, USN, DMA/OGCF, at (703) 2755749 or via email at EdsonD@dma.gov.

Regarding DCW, it has been renamed Vector Smart Map (VMAP), Level 0. It's depository status is undetermined at this time. It will, however, be sold at $140.00 by USGS and release is expected in September 1996.

The JOG (Joint Operational Graphics) remains in limbo. This title is jointly produced with the cooperation of foreign governments (scale 1:250,000). Efforts to determine its status will be made. Efforts will also be made to determine the status of the 1:250,000-scale PAIGH map series (Pan American Institute for Geography and History).

Awareness of the NAVIGATOR, the new DMA newsletter is not wide among federal information distributors. Its listing of several generally unknown DMA electronic titles has generated questions about availability for general public distribution. This list also includes the former DCW (now Vector Smart Map, or VMAP). We have been promised follow up on our request for information about these items.

Eliot J. Christian, Chief, Data and Information Management, Information Systems Division, US Geological Survey discussed the history and structure of the Government Information Locator Service (GILS). GILS is an Internet locator and a standard for searchable records. GILS records identify public information resources within the Federal Government, describes the information available in these resources, and assists in obtaining the information. They serve as a label to point to the location of information on the Internet. Record production is decentralized at the product development level with a fair amount of openness that does not constrain the way the information is managed or presented and does not constrain how the locator record is structured. The search protocol is key to allowing queries for the various data products across agencies and networks and obtaining reliable results. The flexibility of the GILS standard has precipitated its adoption on the international level with Canada ((http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/gils/gils.htm), Australia (http://kaos.erin.gov.au/general/gils/erin_gils.html), the United Kingdom and Japan adopting GILS along with U.S. federal and state agencies complying at some level.

GILS is available from the GPO Access Home Page or directly at (http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/gils/gils.html).

Mr. Billy Tolar, Federal Geographic Data Committee noted that two of the major activities of the FGDC in implementing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, which is intended to bring spatial data producers and users together, are the creation of standards and a spatial data clearinghouse. For our discussion Mr. Tolar concentrated on the FGDC Metadata Standard, which documents spatial data sets.

A simple definition of metadata is that information you want to know about someone else's data. Metadata is the information that makes data useful to others. It describes the content, quality, condition and other characteristics of data. Uses of metadata include organizing and maintaining databases, providing information to data catalogs and clearinghouses, and providing information to aid data transfer. What it does not do is provide a means to organize information in a computer system, prescribe the method of transfer, or dictate how the data are presented to the user.

The FGDC has developed Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata Workbook. Mr. Tolar suggests that the Workbook version of the standard is perhaps easiest to use and to comprehend. The standards have been in use for 2 years and are up for review. Mr. Tolar would like to get input from the library community. The standards as well as Mr. Tolar's presentation are available at the following (URL = http://www.fgdc.gov).

The FGDC is also looking for additional nodes on the Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse function of the FGDC provides a distributed network of geospatial data producers, managers, and users linked electronically. For more information and software see the FGDC website.

Hedy Rossemeisl is the National Mapping Division's new Senior Program Advisor for Data and Information Delivery, replacing Gary North, who has retired. She presented an overview of USGS's web pages (USGS estimates that there are 100,000 agency pages up), indicating that USGS is treating the web as "virtual storefront" or sales points for information. She mentioned that National Water Data Conditions, previously published in an abridged format on a monthly basis, is now available complete on the web as is the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS). She was unaware about how this information is being archived.

The U.S. Biological Survey has been absorbed into USGS, and constitutes a Biological Division within the Survey. It was suggested that Depository Libraries should be included as a link on web pages that describe access to USGS products, along with sales information. USGS is discussing print-on-demand capabilities with 3M; it is hoped that this discussion will result in low cost efficient printing in large format from digital products. When asked what "low-cost" meant, Ms. Rossmeisl replied "under $5,000" for a plotter. The indexes and map inventory will be online soon.

When asked whether, with all this digital emphasis, there was any focus on paper, Ms. Rossmeisl replied that USGS was still planning to support the paper products. She said that 7.5-minute topographic series quadrangles would continue, and that DRGs will NOT be the only way libraries will re-

ceive data. DRGs are considered to be a one-shot deal USGS has made no plans for updating them. All of them will be available on the Internet within a year. The CD-ROM will also be available for distribution. It is recognized that current DRGs are fine for backdrops, but not necessarily the best resolution for print-on-demand or GIS manipulation.

The *Global Land Information System* (GLIS) includes access to indexing of Landsat data, including online ordering capabilities. The question of quad name changes that are reflected on indexes but for which no map has yet been produced was raised but not answered. The status of Professional Paper 1200 and the currency of GNIS updating were also raised as topics, but not answered. Jim O'Donnell will continue to work on both questions.

It was proposed that CUAC take a position on paper and digital accessibility. CUAC discussed dual format distribution for the near future. Many libraries cannot afford the computer and printing equipment necessary to handle large data sets such as the DRGs.

Paper distribution through the DLP and web access to digital formats may circumvent the strict interpretation of dual distribution. USGS plans to make all of its data available for free in the Spatial Data Transfer Standard (SDTS), and to charge for data in other formats (such as ARC/INFO). Digital Elevation Models are on track to be available/distributed in this way. A request was made that Alaska and Antarctica indexes be updated. Currently there is no index to Alaska 7.5' quads.

Joel Morrison, Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, addressed issues dealing with the move to increased use of electronic formats and the elimination of most published reports. Planning is well under way for Census 2000, so questions or concerns should be directed to the Bureau of the Census as soon as possible.

For Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census proposes to:

- Make every effort—from simpler, user-friendly forms to the design of field operations—to count every household.
- Implement an open process that diverse groups and interests can understand and support.
- Eliminate the "differential undercount" of racial and ethnic groups.
- Produce a "one-number census" that is right the first time and that unites us as a Nation rather than dividing us as litigants.

Among the strategies to achieve these goals:

- Build partnerships
- Keep it simple
- Use technology intelligently
- Use statistical methods

Data collected in Census 2000 will be designed to display with the appropriate map so that users will be able to easily locate Census geographical units. Census 2000 could be the last attempt to count every person in the country as part of a snapshot. Population counts may become obsolete. The American Community Survey, beginning in 1999, will replace the long form questions of the decennial census by using sample data. Redistricting by 2010 might be compiled by the Bureau based on the administrative records of a variety of agencies.

The Census will compare the 120,000,000 addresses in its master file with local governments' lists before the counts are made. About 39,000 local jurisdictions were sent requests to update their data. For Census 2000, the Bureau will initiate a new strategy: instead of controlling the number of forms to prevent duplicate counting, the country will be blanketed with forms, e.g., forms mailed to residences and distributed in malls. Statistical methods will be used to eliminate duplicate responses. Completed paper forms will be handled once, scanned, shredded, and destroyed, and images will be stored. Forms will be collected in localities until 90% have responded and an additional 9% will be extrapolated from follow up survey results. Postcards will be sent to all addresses notifying the residents of the form to come. Following the form, another postcard will be sent as a reminder. If there is no response, a second form may be sent and the resident reminded by telephone. The idea is to greatly reduce the need for enumerators in the field.

The Census has sought input from data users, who have strongly urged the Bureau to make historical data accessible online for comparison purposes. The Bureau acknowledges that many users want to compare data from several decennial censuses (e.g., 1980-2000) and to this, access to at least twenty years of historical data will be required. The Bureau will separate its collection and tabulation functions. This separation is intended to facilitate cost-efficient data collection and to make comparable tabulations possible.

The Census is employing technology to improve its work. Database models, e.g., TIGER/line files, will gradually improved through use of Global Positioning System (GPS) technology. Not every address will be plotted using GPS for Census 2000 as there is no budget to upgrade the TIGER. TIGER/line files will be updated as the collateral effect of other data collection efforts. The Bureau is working to design second and third generation database models and sees TIGER as a 1980s database built on 1970s concepts. The Census sees promise in its prototype ORACLE relational database, which might be easy to use with GIS programs such as ArcInfo. It is also working to make its own internal database object oriented while protecting

confidential information with a firewall.

Many familiar printed reports will be eliminated in favor of low cost or free customized reports. Updates may be entered as other data is gathered as a collateral effect. It has been announced that Census 2000 will only be available electronically, but it is possible that there may be a few printed reports. Data will be made available through the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS). Mr. Morrison indicated that one concept in development would allow users to draw a polygon and to get demographics for the area described.

Census 2000 will allow separate tabulations. For example, Indian nations whose territory crosses state lines will receive tabulation for their entire area and will not have to add values for the various states as in the past. Census 2000 will be distributed in pre-defined products, simple user-defined products, and complex user-defined products. Census plans to make available a retail products CD-ROM containing 1990 Census data and software for under $100 to encourage users to learn simple mapping techniques. Later, these users might download data from the Internet.

Other points mentioned by Mr. Morrison include the use of the Internet for a variety of tasks, including promotion, market research, custom product generation, and online ordering (among others). Geography will be the integrating factor, and confidential personal data will be protected. The Bureau of the Census is concerned with data integrity, metadata, documentation, and standards. The Bureau is responsible for gathering data used by other federal agencies, and has an interest in cost recovery.

Fred Anderson, Chief of the Distribution Division of National Ocean Survey was the last presenter of the day. He was accompanied by **Sharon Kemp, Chief of the Inventory Management Group**, which is responsible for providing NOS products to GPO for distribution to depository libraries. Mr. Anderson described the organization of the National Ocean Survey (NOS) and possible future changes. These may include moving aeronautical charting to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and combining the Coast Survey and the National Geodetic Survey as a quasi-governmental corporation. If aeronautical charting is not moved to the FAA, it would be added to the corporation. Noting the size and complexity of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the number of products released by various sections of the agency, Mr. Anderson suggested that CUAC develop additional contacts within the NOAA.

Carol Beaver, Director of the Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartographic, has retired. Terry Faydon, Captain in the NOAA Corps is acting Director. The following items have been discontinued from the Depository Library Program: Airport Obstruction Charts and Obstruction Data Sheets. (Item 0192-A-02) These charts that were produced for the FAA and NOS received a waiver to discontinue them from the Depository Library Program as a cost saving measure.

Tide and Tidal Current Tables (Items 0190-91, 0196-99). These have been cut due to a halt in funding. NOS is producing a $90 CD-ROM with the data in postscript format. This has been purchased by two commercial firms who are publishing books to replace the NOS publications. NOS is also providing 3 day tide information on the World Wide Web.

Bathymetric Map Products (Item 0191-B-17). These were discontinued due to lack of funding. They will be reproduced and sold by the national Geophysical Data Center.

New Items in the Depository Library Program:

- Atlanta Olympics Helicopter Route Chart (Item 0192-A-14). After the Olympics, a new edition will be produced without the Olympics information.
- Dallas-Fort Worth Helicopter Route Chart (Item 0192-A-14). Planned for October 1996.
- Aeronautical Chart User's Guide (Item 0193-B). Shipped about a year ago.
- NOS Catalogs of DMA Nautical Products (Item 0378-E-11). 9 volumes of DMA Nautical Products available for public sale from NOS.
- NOS Catalog of DMA Aeronautical Products (Item 0378-E-08) DMA Aeronautical products available for public sale from NOS.

Changes to the items in the Depository Library Program:

- IFR/VFR Low Altitude Planning Chart (Item 0192-A-08). Replaces IFR/VFR Wall Planning Chart and the Flight Case Planning Chart.
- U.S. Terminal Procedures Publications. Effective with the April 25, 1996 edition, this will be published in both loose-leaf and glue bound editions. The Depository Libraries will receive the glue bound edition.

The two day Cartographic Users Advisory Council meeting went beyond the discussions with representatives of map producing agencies. In the course of the meeting, CUAC members prepared guidelines for the increased hardware and software requirements necessary to utilize some of the spatial data now being distributed through the Federal Depository Library Program. CUAC members were concerned that the newly announced guidelines for public access work stations in Federal De-

pository Libraries were unrealistic for the demands of electronic spatial data. CUAC's recommendations, compiled by members Donna Koepp and Melissa Lamont, were sent to Gil Baldwin, Chief, Library Division, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) and have since been published in the Administrative Notes, the Federal Depository Library Program's newsletter, as "Spatial Data Supplement to Recommended Minimum Specifications for Public Access Work Stations in Federal Depository Libraries." (Administrative Notes, v.17-#08-06/15/96, p.14-15. ❑

FREE LIBRARY of PHILADELPHIA MAP COLLECTION

by Richard Boardman
Free Library of Philadelphia
Maps Librarian
(215) 686-5397

The Map Collection of the Free Library of Philadelphia houses the most comprehensive collection of maps and geographically related reference sources in the Philadelphia area. Within the collection can be found over 130,000 current and historical maps covering every area of the world, hundreds of reference sources in the fields of cartography, cartobibliography, geography, history, place names and map librarianship, and a collection of city plans worldwide.

Because the Map Collection is contained within a large public library, our patrons constitute a diverse group of users. Over the course of a year, the collection is used by students (mostly undergraduate and graduate), architects, city planners, urban historians, genealogists, hikers, travelers, businesses of various types, lawyers and others. One particular group, environmental consultants, has made increasing use of the collection over the past few years.

Current regulations place responsibility for environmental violations with the property owner of record. Because of this designated responsibility, current and potential property owners must demonstrate that they have performed "due diligence" in investigating past use of their property for potential environmental hazards (the vast majority of these investigations involve commercial property). Because most commercial property transactions involve a lending institution, they are often the agent for the investigation. Banks typically contract the site analysis to a local environmental consulting firm.

The Map Collection, over the past few years, has made a deliberate effort to provide a wide variety of cartographic resources for those firms performing the site surveys. Much of the material used has been acquired over the years while additional resources have been purchased to further expand our holdings in this area. At this point in time, the Free Library has become known as the cartographic resource location for environmental consultants performing site surveys in the Philadelphia metropolitan area.

A typical historical site survey may involve a variety of materials. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps are almost always consulted (both current and older editions). Even earlier city, county and regional real estate atlases may also be searched. Historical industrial site plans and land use maps have also proven to be very useful. Contemporary and back-date aerial photographs have become an integral part of site investigations and our coverage is expanding as the need grows. To round out the site analysis, flood, wetlands, geology and hydrology maps are often viewed.

In the future, the Map Collection hopes to expand its geographic coverage for these resources as the need arises. We also hope to work with this constituency to obtain new reproduction equipment which in turn will enable us to serve them even better. The collection is open 9:00 A. M.-5:00 P. M., Monday through Friday. ❑

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY MAP COLLECTION

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When you live in a town called Normal, people just cannot resist making jokes or asking silly questions. Is Normal a real place? Are the people there really normal? Is anything there abnormal? Must be a dull place — everything is normal! One thing in Normal, however, that is definitely not normal is the Illinois State University Map Collection.

Illinois State University is a campus of about 19,300 students; approximately 85% are undergraduates and 15% are graduate students. The university is served by one main library; the current library facility was built in 1976. Milner Library's public service areas include the General Reference and Documents division along with four subject divisions, Humanities, Sciences, Social Sciences, and Education.

The Map Collection is housed in the Social Sciences division on the fourth floor of the library. Reference service for the collection is provided at the Social Science reference desk, adjacent to the collection. Additional maps in microform and on compact disk are held in the government documents collection on the second floor of