

Preservation of Digital Geospatial Resources: A Team Climb

Geospatial Multistate Archive and Preservation Partnership

NSGIC Annual Conference | September 9, 2008 | Keystone, CO

Library of Congress, NDIIPP, and Fifty States

Butch Lazorchak Library of Congress

Library of Congress National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program (NDIIPP)

- National Digital Collection
- Partnerships:Government, Industry,Academia
- ▶ Technical Infrastructure
- Sustainability
- Public Policy



DIGITAL CONTENT TYPES MANAGED BY THE LIBRARY



E-JOURNALS

- → Scholarly electronic journals
- → Small-circulation on-line journals

GEOSPATIAL

- → At-risk state, regional, and local Gov't data(e.g., Infrastructure maps, Jurisdictional boundaries)
- → Aerial and satellite imagery
- → Atlantic and Pacific coastal imagery

SOCIAL SCIENCE DATASETS

- → Regional and national polling data
- Social and economic surveys
- Outpout of government-funded research (e.g., NSF, NIH)
- → Surveys of international opinion (e.g., USIA datasets 1952-1999)

STATE LEGISLATION & AGENCIES

- → Laws, bills, proceedings, committee reports
- → Rule-making and regulatory documentation
- → Judicial decision, opinions, reports, & rules

WEB SITES & BLOGS

- International political movements
- → Elections, Congressional Confirmations, Legal blogs
- → Politics & social movements in the Western US
- Hurricane Katrina aftermath

VIDEO

- → Foreign news programming (SCOLA)
- U.S. television news
- → Public television (e.g., Frontline, Nature)

BORN DIGITAL CONTENT

North Carolina Geospatial Digital Archiving Project (NCGDAP): 2003

Lead Partner: North Carolina State University Libraries Additional Partner: North Carolina Center for Geographic Information and Analysis

Objectives:

- Intrastate partnerships
- Identify and acquire at-risk geospatial data



State-Level Preservation and Access Challenges



- Capability
- Authority
- Funding and Staffing

NDIIPP Work with State and Local Governments

- Workshops
- ▶ Reports
- Requests for Interest
- Funding



Preserving State Government Information Initiative: 2008

- AZ State Library, Archives and Public Records
 - FL, NY, SC, WI
- MN Historical Society
 - ▶ CA, IL, KS, MS, TN, VT
- NC Center for Geographic Information and Analysis/NC Office of Archives and History
 - ▶ KY, UT
- WA State Archives
 - AK, CA, CO, ID, IN, LA, MT, OR



Desired Outcomes of State Initiatives



- Acquire and provide access to digital content
- Model best practices
- Catalyze collaboration
- Demonstrate concrete results
- Share lessons learned

Geospatial Multistate Archive and Preservation Partnership (GeoMAPP)

Lead Partner: North Carolina Center for Geographic

Information and Analysis

States: NC, KY, UT

Objectives:

- Interstate partnerships
- Implement a geographically dispersed content-exchange network
- Explore data replication among several states



What is at risk?

Steve Morris
North Carolina State University

How Would You Describe Your Current Geospatial Archive?

Bob's hard drive

Last week's set of nightly tape backups

Several boxes of CD's and DVD's

The data back-end for our internet mapping application

A collection of files in our "GIS Folder"

A stand-alone spatial database

An enterprise GIS

Digital Preservation Points of Failure

- Data is not saved, or ...
- can't be found, or ...
- media is obsolete, or ...
- media is corrupt, or ...
- format is obsolete, or ...
- ▶ file is corrupt, or ...
- meaning is lost

Solutions:

Migration Emulation Encapsulation XML



Problem: Temporal Data Unavailability

- Industry focus on "latest and greatest" data
- "Kill and fill" as a common approach to data management (past versions of vector data lost)

Not just data loss, also: Loss of memory about data

- ▶ Of superceded county orthophoto flights in NC:
 - Only 22% recorded in the state's GIS inventory
 - Only 30% available on county map servers

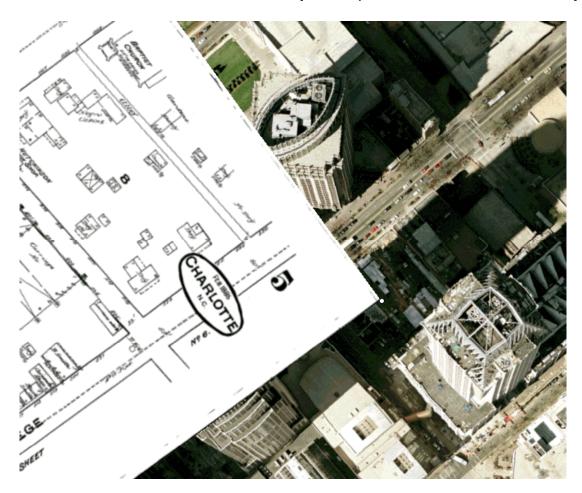
Some older inventories only available through Internet Archive

Findings from Survey of Archiving Practice in NC Local Agencies

- "All of our data is kept monthly for I year; i.e., September 2006 tape will be overwritten September 2007."
- "... I do a weekly backup of existing data but it is overwriting the previously saved data."
- "All of our data is archived daily, then weekly, then monthly, and yearly."
- "No emphasis on historical data here. We just try to keep from losing data completely. Very minimal hardware to work with and no money."

Value in Older Data: Cultural Heritage

Future uses of data are difficult to anticipate (as with Sanborn Maps)



Value in Older Data: Solving Business Problems

Land use change analysis Site location analysis

Real estate trends analysis Disaster response





Suburban Development 1993/2002
Near Mecklenburg County-Cabarrus County NC border

Different Ways to Approach Preservation

- Technical solutions: How do we preserve acquired content over the long term?
- <u>Cultural/Organizational solutions</u>: How do we make the data more preservable—and more prone to be preserved—from point of production?

Current use and data sharing requirements – not archiving needs – are most likely to drive improved preservability of content and improvement of metadata

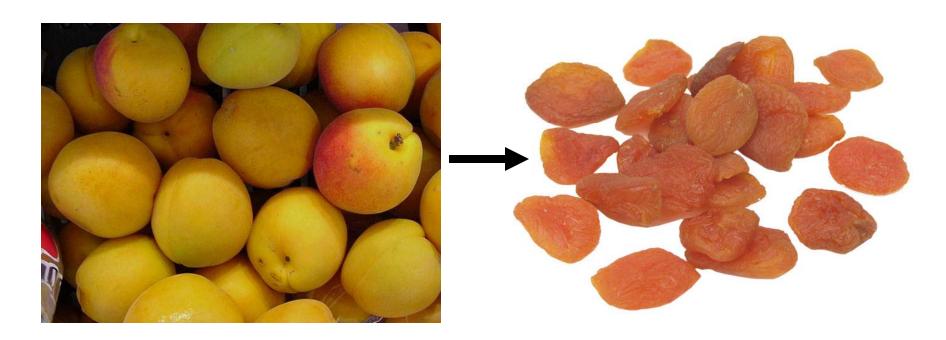
Spatial Data Infrastructure: Where Does Archiving Fit?

- Metadata standards and outreach
 - metadata quality, best practices
- Inventories
 - Reduce "contact fatigue", shareable info store
- Content exchange networks
 - Leverage more compelling business reasons to put data in motion
 - Automate process, add technical & administrative metadata
- Framework data communities
 - Snapshot frequency, schemas, format strategies

Technical Challenges with Geospatial Data

- ▶ Complex vector formats: multi-file, multi-format
 - No non-commercial, well-supported format
- Shift to web services-based access
 - Data ephemeral, how to record decisions?
- Often: Inadequate or nonexistent metadata
 - Impedes discovery and use
- Increasing use of spatial databases for data management
 - The whole is greater than the sum of the parts but the whole is very hard to preserve
- Content packaging
 - No geospatial industry standard

Preservation Approaches: Original Data vs. "Dessicated" Data

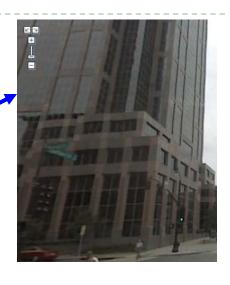


Complex data representations can be made more preservable (and less useful) through simplification

Changes in the Domain: New Location-based Content







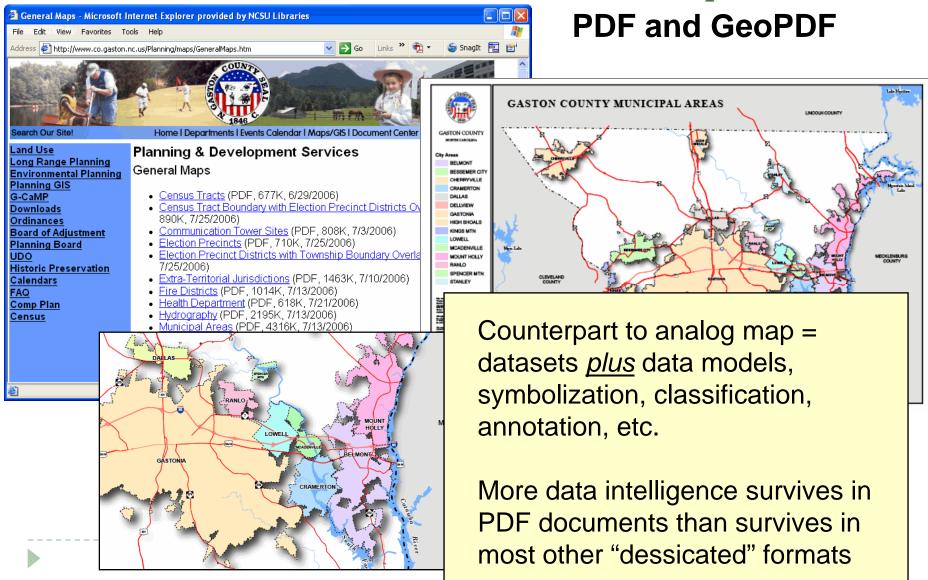


Future value as cultural heritage resource:

More descriptive of place and function than spatial data



Changes in the Domain: Geospatial PDF



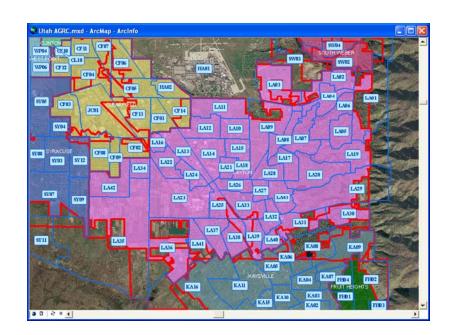
Technology

Matt Peters

Utah Automated Geographic Reference Center

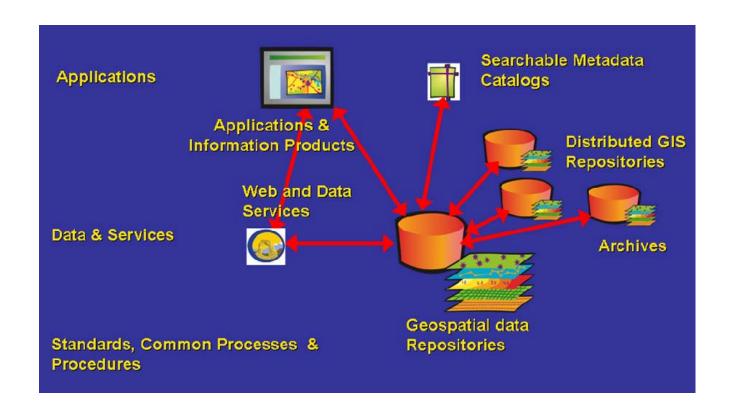
State of Utah

- Governance of the Utah Geospatial Infrastructure
 - Department of Technology Services / State CIO
 - Automated Geographic Reference Center
 - Utah GIS Advisory Committee
 - Supported by dozens of "responsible" partners
- State Geographic Information Database (SGID):
 - Centralized shared database (350 data themes)
 - Internet portal viewer (GIS.UTAH.GOV)
 - Web Services and applications (MAPSERV.UTAH.GOV)



State of Utah

Components of a State SDI



Business Plan

Elizabeth Perkes Utah Archives

Geospatial Data Preservation Business Case Drivers

- Loss of investment if records are mismanaged or stored in vulnerable ways
- Legal requirements for preservation of data to ensure decisions and analysis are documented and repeatable
- Government Records Access and Management Act requires information is available to public
- Management of records enables less duplication of storage by multiple agencies
- Data must comply with Archival Professional Guidelines

Geospatial Data Preservation Business Case Objectives

- Support State Archivist's responsibility to preserve digital geospatial data
- Provide assistance to the geospatial community
- Establish procedure and mechanism for inventory of state and local data
- Enable compliance with GRAMA
- Increase awareness about preservation and archives

Inventory Process

- Deciding series boundaries: individual layers vs. layer groups
- Structuring retention schedules with growth in mind
- Relationships between state and local government retention schedules
- ▶ Naming conventions: ISO vs. local

Retention Schedules

SCHEDULE 1 AUTOMATED GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE Geospatial Data Sets

1-17. UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATION RECORDS

These geospatial records pertain to utility routes and distribution facilities located in Utah. These include coal seams, mine locations, oil and gas well locations, oil, gas, and water pipelines, telephone service areas, water distribution facilities, electrical lines, and communication towers.

RETENTION:

Permanent. Retain by State Archives.

PRIMARY CLASSIFICATION

Public.

Creating Finding Aids

- Finding aids help end-users gain access to data
- Produced by database from retention schedule
- Repurposing metadata: details included in finding aid
- Searching issues (GOS, Ramona, other)

Geospatial Data Sets

Geo-Spatial Data	Sets	2	✓ X		
		/CCYY Published: 07/01/2007 File Type: Shapefile whichever is most accurate	B v		
A Comment	Projection:	UTM, Zone 12, meters Datum: NAD83	Ψ		
10 2 1	Created by Agency:	1142 H Utah Transit Authority			
	Created by Other:		A .		
	GIS Title of Data Set:	BusStops_UTA	<u> </u>		
	Descriptive Title:	Utah Transit Authority bus stops	_		
	Local Path to Data: \\Ac02\Data\Users\Archives\GISData\2000\BusStops_UTA.sip				
	URL to Online Data: http://gis.utah.gov/index.php?option=com_dbquery&Itemid=87				
< Exit	URL to MetaData:	ftp://ftp.agrc.state.ut.us/SGID_Vector/MetadataHTML/SGID_U024_BusStops_UTA.htmlOK	₩		

Container List

Container List

1 DATES
1 2000 Jan - 2007

Feb

07

TECHNICAL SPECS

Scale: 1:24,000 Resolution: One inch = 1.50

Meters

Datum: NAD83

Projection: UTM, Zone 12,

meters

File Name: BusStops_UTA

File Type: Shapefile File Size: 3.00 MB

DESCRIPTION

Utah Transit Authority bus stops

Inventory, appraisal, and selection

Kelly Eubank North Carolina State Archives

Speaking the same language

- ▶ GIS practitioners organize their own data—GeoOne Stop, National Inventory powered by Ramona, ISO
- Example: Trails
 - ► Tourism?
 - Parks and Recreation?
 - Natural Resources?
 - Transportation?
- ▶ Translating GIS speak to Archives speak
 - Determining layers
 - What to keep?

Appraisal

- Making sense of archivists
- What do we do? How do we do it?
- ▶ How does digital content alter what we do?
 - Digitized content
 - Born Digital
- Traditional work versus work in the digital age
 - Get it near the beginning. Get it now.
- Do we keep everything?
 - House appraisals
 - Legal, fiscal, historical, evidential values

Retention Schedule

STATE ARCHIVES AND RECORDS COMMISSION

Public Records Division

Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives

STATE AGENCY RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE

Finance and Administration

Commonwealth Office of Technology

Schedule Date:

December 09, 1999

Geographic Information

Retention Records Title Disposition Instruction **Function and Use** Series and Description Contents 06481 Geographic The GIS database is a series of map layers. These layers store Raster graphic image layers Agency: Archives: Records Information System graphic information about map features (parcels, streets, utility lines). and Vector data lavers Center: Center: and deographic areas (tax neighborhoods, subdivisions, service superimoosed individually or (C) KR\$ 61,878. amended by HB 59 for districts) and are linked to detailed attribute information or descriptions cumulatively. Homeland Security stored in a database. GIS software accesses this integrated graphic Organized into categories: Change Date: and attribute information to support all mapping, geographic query, and Agriculture, Boundaries, 9/8/2005 (V) analysis applications. Data layers in a GIS database may be Environment, Fish & Wildlife. categorized as "base map" or "thematic." Base map layers are those Geodesy, Geophysical, Retain in agency. Replace information. that contain map features that are commonly needed for most Historic, Imagery, as updated: move data offine as applications and which serve as a foundation and reference for other institutional, Misc., Soils. necessary. Provide periodic data map layers. The Commonwealth Map is a base map made up of 12 Standards Transportation. snapshots to KDLA. layers (see Contents). Other thematic data layers contain other map Utilities, Water Resources. features, normally displayed with base maps, that are needed for specific applications. Spatial features in the GIS database are stored in either vector or raster form. A vector format represents the location. and shape of features and boundaries precisely as a string of x.v. coordinates, in contrast, the orld-based or raster format generalizes. map features as cells or pixels in a orid matrix. Map layers that need to accurately depict map features, such as manholes, street centerlines, or parcel boundaries, most often use a vector format. Map layers that are stored as images, such as digital aerial orthophotographs, use a raster format. Vector and raster map layers may be overlaid and displayed together in a GIS.

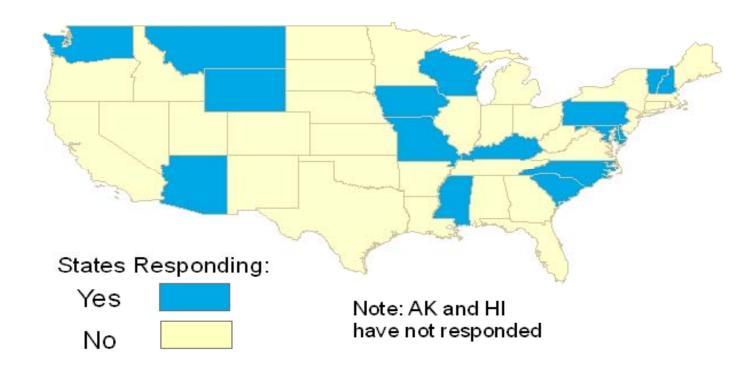
The Commonwealth Map Appraisal Report

1.) Category:	Transportation		
2.) Layer:	KYTC State Maintained Roads		
3.) Agency Records Officer Name:	Ann Stansel & Todd Shipp		
4.) Technical Contact Name:	KYTC Office of Technology, GIS & Engineering Branch, Branch Manager		
5.) Business Use:			
a.) Legal, Administrative, Fiscal Value: Why does the agency maintain these records?	Administrative Value		
b.) Purpose:	Provides statewide coverage of state maintained roads.		
How are the records used?	Provides a base network for evaluating transportation access and a base reference layer for other mapping. Coverage built on county based data collection originally using USGS 1:24000 topographic quandrangles. The data is in the process of being replaced by GPS data. See Standsard for KYTC Road Centerlines: http://giac.state.ky.us/giac_standards_trans.htm.		
c.) Support: What program or programs do they support?	Kentucky Transportation Cabinet		
	Vantuales Tunnen autation Calcinat anning and attent		
d.) User: Who uses the records?	Kentucky Transportation Cabinet engineers, other state government employees, general public		
a) Undata Fraguency	Monthly		

Outreach—Efforts to Engage Communities

- Surveys, surveys, surveys—NSGIC and CoSA!
- Challenge is on!

Current Respondents: CoSA/ NAGARA GeoArchive Survey



The Challenge is On!!

- ► Link to NSGIC Survey
- http://www.surveymonkey.com/s.aspx?sm=mNR5P0TSFyx JbNAP18pQcA_3d_3d

Kentucky's Perspectives

Ken Bates Kentucky GIS Kentucky State University _____

Archivists and GISers...

Different Perspectives but not different

GIS....locomotive breath.....faster newer...etc

Archives.. Hey what about the stuff you're throwing out?

WHAT

Ironically....GISists often talk about change detection

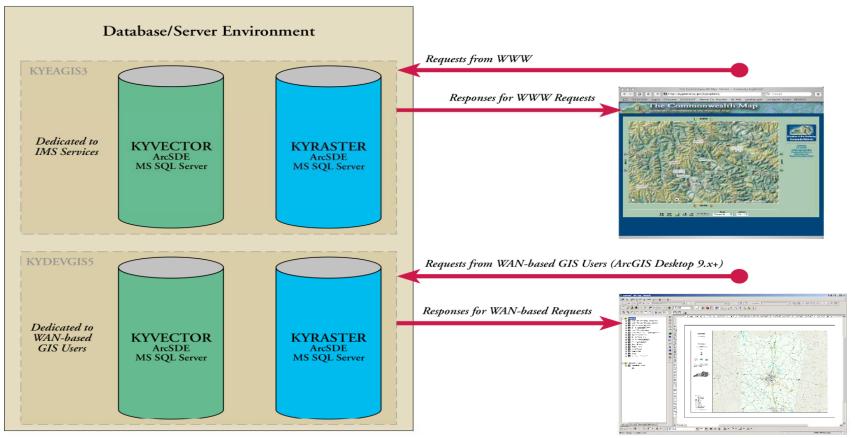
Similar....in the response to questions about other's data..

Commonwealth of Kentucky

KYRASTER & KYVECTOR

The Commonwealth's GIS Utility





KyRaster and KyVector are based on ArcSDE 9.x and Microsoft SQL Server 2000 and run on HP DL560 Proliant Rack Servers with data storage on the Commonwealth's SAN. The services are housed at the Commonwealth's world-class Cold Harbor Computing Center in Frankfort, Kentucky.



Commonwealth of Kentucky

- ▶ Things that leverage KyRaster & KyVector . . .
- KYGEONET (http://kygeonet.ky.gov/)
- IMS Sites TCM, TNM, KyParks, KDFWR, KyHydro, KyExplorer, . . .
- GIS Applications Mine Mapping Application, KEMAP
- Desktop Users Most GIS users within the WAN use this resource on a daily basis
-and the GeoSpatial One-Stop
- Completed on snapshot Archive and transferred to Kentucky State Archives

What do you want to know?

▶ Panel and Audience Discussion/Questions

For More Information

www.geomapp.com



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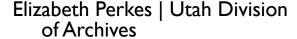


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