



Geospatial Multistate Archive
and Preservation Partnership

Metadata Capture and Geospatial Records

IS&T Archiving 2011, Salt Lake City, UT May 15-19, 2011

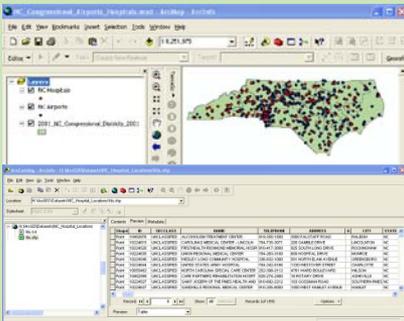
Elizabeth Perkes
Utah State Archives

Lisa Speaker
North Carolina State Archives

Original GIS Metadata



Geospatial records come with their own descriptive metadata. This is structured in XML which follows the FGDC standard. Not all GIS practitioners add all the data an archivist would like, but many do.



Geospatial records come with multiple layers and data that add meaning to the records. These layers may be output individually or as a whole for archival preservation.

Abstract

When the electronic records that you are trying to preserve are unique, complex, and storage-hungry, they will quickly put an institution's feet to the fire to come up with solutions. This has been the case for Kentucky, North Carolina, and Utah as we have tried to grapple with the needs and requirements of geospatial records in the grant-sponsored GeoMAPP project (<http://www.geomapp.net>). Much of what we have learned while studying geospatial records can be broadly applied to other types of electronic records. For instance, digitized images of the earth will have similar preservation requirements as documents that have been scanned, but with the added metadata needed to make sense of geospatial imagery. Geospatial data in the form of shapefiles or geodatabases also come with their own descriptive metadata, which must be captured along with the technical metadata, and reused for purposes of access and preservation. This session will focus on the nature of this metadata and the commonalities found with other types of electronic records, while we share the specific strategies and tools that we are developing. One such tool is an application created by the Utah State Archives, called the APPX-based Archives Enterprise Manager (AXAEM). This platform and database-independent open-source software is used to manage the entire workflow of the archives, and recent development has added the ability to ingest metadata of various types into the system and link it to the bibliographic data of series. A demonstration of this tool will be given.

What is GeoMAPP?

GeoMAPP is the Geospatial Multistate Archive and Preservation Partnership. The partners, including North Carolina, Kentucky and Utah, are focused on exploring tangible ways for acquiring, preserving and providing long-term access to geospatial data for your future use and analysis.

What are the Challenges?

Metadata – what information best ensures preservation and enables user searches?

Digital Formats– what are the best formats for long-term preservation and to deliver this information to users? Use of proprietary software may be unavoidable.

Naming conventions – how should geospatial dataset files be named and organized?

Why Preserve Geospatial Data?

The Earth and its populations are constantly changing. When historical geospatial data is available, researchers have rich opportunities in which to explore population growth, roadway and geopolitical changes, spread of disease, geologic transformation, wildlife migration, and vegetation patterns, to name just a few.

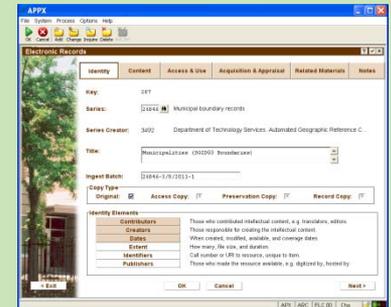
These records provide cultural documentation of place over time, and are recorded forms that can be queried in a database as well as visually explored.

Electronic geospatial records are subject to specific state and local statutes that require their preservation.

Archival Metadata



Utah's AXAEM system identifies electronic records and the structural groupings needed for context and access. Data ingest includes use of FGDC metadata as well as technical metadata from extractors.



Archival metadata may be found at the item level, as well as be inherited from the series or collection level.

Check Us Out At:



<http://www.geomapp.net>

