MUVE Final Business Meeting

Wednesday, November 8, 2017, Denver Convention Center Room 702, 7:00am

1. Introduction

MUVE Membership (SEP) – 1457 ***(***approx. ***22% of ESA Members)***

Total Section Symposia	Total Regular Oral Presentations	Total Regular Posters	Total Student Competition Oral Presentations	Total Student Competition Posters	Grand Total Presentations
11	**98**	**54**	**51**	**35**	**238**

2. Committee Reports

Awards & Honors	Pia Olafson
Committee on Diversity and Inclusion	Faith M. Oi
Early Career Professionals Committee	Kyndall Christian Dye-Braumuller
Education & Outreach Committee	Ronda Hamm
Membership Committee	Kenneth S. Brown
Publications Council	Glen A. Scoles
Science Policy Capability Committee	Jennifer R. Gordon
Student Affairs Committee	A. Glenn Skiles
MUVE Nominations Committee	Dave Taylor

3. Editorial Board Reports:

American Entomologist	Marc L. Fisher
Annals of the ESA	Lee W. Cohnstaedt
Arthropod Management Tests	Sonja L. Swiger
Environmental Entomology	Barry W. Alto
Insect Systematics and Diversity	Richard Wilkerson
Journal of Economic Entomology	Steven R. Skoda
Journal of Insect Science	Sharon M. Dobesh
Journal of Integrated Pest Management	Erika T. Machtinger
Journal of Integrated Pest Management	Alvaro Romero
Journal of Medical Entomology	Rebecca T Trout Fryxell
Journal of Medical Entomology	Dina M. Fonseca
Journal of Medical Entomology	Andrew Y. Li
Journal of Medical Entomology	Dana Nayduch
Thomas Say	Kateryn Rochon

4. Developing MUVE Priorities and Initiatives

Subsections of MUVE will be asked to identify a priority initiative that they would like MUVE to work toward. Identify two Chairs or "champions" of the initiative must be identified that can steward progress toward the initiative and can report back to MUVE during quarterly Section Conference Calls (one senior, one young professional). Also at a minimum, a committee of several MUVE members should be identified who will support the initiative by working in coordination with the Initiative Chair to ensure progress on the initiative.

Initiatives can be short range 1-2 years or long range (over 2 years).

5. New Business

6. Welcome incoming MUVE President Dr. Mustapha Debboun

MUVE Initiatives

Medical Entomology Group
Focus: Outreach and Education

1) **Citizen Science Projects** (lead: Lee Cohnstaedt)
   a) citizenscience.us = working and already operating website where Lee and his colleagues work with people (i.e. teachers and educators along with PIs and researchers) to create citizen science projects.
   b) Easily and effectively gets information to teachers and then to school children.
   c) MUVE can work with this group in order to create medical (or veterinary/urban) entomology-related lesson plans in order to increase education on these topics.
   d) Multiple examples of already established mosquito control outreach programs (Skeeter School Bus/Mobile Vector Units etc.) that could be used in combination with these lesson plans.
   e) This allows researchers and mosquito control professionals augment surveillance and also educates the younger generation.
2) **STEM Bugs at ESA** (lead: Kyndall Dye-Braumuller)
   a) STEM Bugs is an already established and working program during ESA meetings where local educators/teachers and students get to learn about insects.
   b) MUVE could easily become involved by creating our own medical (or veterinary/urban) entomology section for the teachers and students to learn about our specific pests and study organisms (which invariably affect their lives every day).
   c) STEM Bugs organizers have already discussed inviting the ESA Sections to participate in something similar to this.
   d) MUVE members could easily bring mosquitoes, kissing bugs, ticks, biting flies, termites, ants, pest cockroaches, bed bugs, etc.
3) **MUVE Emergency Response Entomologists** (lead: Mustapha Debboun)
   a) Create a pool or database of medical entomologists who would be willing to be deployed to natural disaster-affected areas etc. for emergency mosquito control response.
   b) MUVE would work with the CDC and other international agencies in order to develop this database.
   c) This would help streamline emergency response when medical entomology expertise is needed globally.
4) **Advocating for MUVE-related Funding** (lead: Jennifer Henke)
   a) The Centers for Excellence grants funds will inevitably run out. What is going to happen to all of the research, outreach, and collaborative projects when this happens?
   b) MUVE (and specifically medical entomology experts working in these Centers for Excellence) members should begin forming groups and materials to advocate for the continuation of these funds. MUVE should be extremely proactive in this process.
   c) The Centers for Excellence are unprecedented and should continue as they foster collaborations that will accomplish a wide variety of vector-borne disease research projects and outreach programs.

MUVE Initiatives

Urban Entomology Group

1. Amplify awareness, appreciation and interest in the public health importance of urban insects
    a. Urban pests affect everyone, so it is an easy way to foster interest in urban entomology and entomology in general
    b. Recruit new cohort of young urban entomologists
2. Provide training information for food safety
    a. Structural pest transmission of pathogens
    b. Research proving passive transmission of pathogens
    c. Create network for professionals working in food safety
    d. Advise policy around importation and globalization of food.
3. Funding for urban entomology
    a. Prevent loss of urban positions at universities
    b. Foster opportunities for young urban professionals (grad students)
    c. Create academic positions (research and extension professors)
    d. Provide funds for research

Initiative Leaders: Faith Oi, Jennifer Gordon
Stakeholders: Everyone- urban/structural pests have to potential to touch everyone's lives

2017/2018 Activity:

Respond to National Institute of Food and Agriculture solicitation for comments on strategic planning requesting some of their funding be dedicated to urban entomology.

Veterinary Entomology Group

1) Increase taxonomic and pest management training opportunities for veterinary entomologists (particularly ECPs). (Leaders: Alec Gerry, Amy Murillo)
    a. *Activity: Facilitate access to suitable training courses*
        i. Identify currently available training courses in the U.S. and facilitate discovery of these courses by MUVE members through creation of a "training opportunities" landing page on the ESA-MUVE website.
        ii. Determine gaps in training needs and facilitate development of new training courses developed by MUVE members to fill these gaps.
    b. *Activity: Develop a resource sharing library for on-line pictorial insect keys*
        i. Identify currently available online insect ID keys
        ii. Determine suitable method to share keys through ESA-MUVE website
2) Organize resource library for laboratory protocols (Leaders: Dana Nayduch, Annie Rich)
    a. *Activity: Facilitate publication of laboratory protocols*
        i. Identify appropriate ESA Journal for publication of lab protocols

ii. Encourage MUVE members to publish protocols for future archiving by MUVE.

b. Activity: Organize resource library available through ESA-MUVE website

MUVE Priorities Survey

To support discussion of how MUVE can best serve its members through development of Section Goals and Initiatives (see newsletter article below), MUVE leadership surveyed all of our members by email during June with the following question: "**In the areas of science/public policy outreach, program development, continuing education, and/or fostering interest in entomology, what critical goal(s) or challenges exist that the MUVE Section of ESA is uniquely qualified to help address?"**

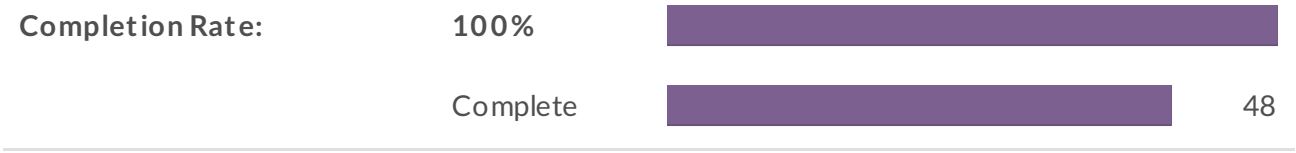
Responses from membership (48 respondents) in order of frequency are categorized below:

1. Coordination of outreach efforts related to MUVE areas of interest
    a. Citizen awareness of vectors and risks, advocate of citizen response to pests
    b. Educating policy makers
        i. Professional guidance on pest management, disease risk
    c. Provide a unifying voice to MUVE members relative to pest management
2. Advocate for increased funding of Med/Vet/Urban entomology
    a. Faculty and federal research positions (particularly field positions)
    b. Research funding
    c. Partner with other National Associations (e.g. NPMA)
3. Identify emerging trends and proper management of insects in urban environment
4. Coordinating surveys of vectors and organizing management
5. Recruitment of new entomologists
    a. Career days, adopt a High School
    b. Travel funding for graduate students
6. Bring a global perspective to policy/science in med/vet/urban entomology

Summarizing responses: MUVE members perceive the most important role of our Section is to coordinate scientific outreach and engagement to the public and to policy makers. With a secondary role of advocating for additional Med/Vet/Urban faculty and federal research positions, and for increased funding for applied and field-oriented research to maintain U.S. capabilities to manage important arthropod pests.

Report for Help us to establish MUVE priorities

Response Counts



Total: 48

1. In the areas of science/public policy outreach, program development, continuing education, and/or fostering interest in entomology, what critical goal(s) or challenges exist that the MUVE Section of ESA is uniquely qualified to help address?

Count	Response
1	Applications of molecular biology (genomics, proteomics) to solving problems of vector-parasite-host interactions and novel control strategies.
1	Continued growth and interest in the field of entomology.
1	Coordination of the outreach programs for continuing ed-a central location so others can see and use.
1	Develop coordinated outreach to provide accurate information to both quell unnecessary fears (Zika panic where neither vector nor reservoir exist) or to raise awareness and overcome apathy regarding real threats (introducing/spreading invasive species).
1	Develop sound IPM strategies for urban environments and sensitive areas. Stress the use of IPM, not chemicals alone, as an effective pest management strategy Encourage interest in entomology through outreach programs to schools.

Count	Response
1	Disease vector awareness is a good topic that MUVE can address. It covers all three disciplines of MUVE section. Citizens need to be more aware and supportive to the arthropods that are important to their health and their animals' health
1	Educating policy-makers and the general public about arthropod threats to human and animal health -- and reassuring them that most arthropods (spiders, dragonflies, crane flies, bumble bees and other pollinators, etc.) pose no threat whatsoever.
1	Emerging or newly discovered insect transmitted diseases such as zika and all those that will follow. Very little funding has been available for med vet ent for a long time, and positions have been cut. Zika has made it very clear that such decisions are wrong and need to be reversed
1	Emerging trends affecting the urban environment and proper management techniques that can transmit to the pest management industry.
1	Engaging minorities in Medical, Urban, and Veterinary Entomology.
1	Giving incentives and facilitating the sharing of data and collaborations. This could maybe be achieved with an online database and member directory.
1	Helping to bring a global perspective on issues of policy/science in entomology - for example, innovations in medical entomology beyond the borders of the USA.
1	I think it will be critical to impress upon local, state and federal governments to support continued funding of positions and training of medical entomologists. Not just in the latest and greatest genomic or molecular techniques at Universities, but also the "get your hands dirty" operational work of controlling vectors and having epidemiological impact. Following a brief surge in interest and support after a pathogen becomes a problem (e.g. Lyme, WNV, CHIK, Zika) funding essential disappears and we are lacking in expertise. MUVE could develop a strategy to define what resources we need at a minimum and try to maintain them when the pathogen disappears from the headlines.
1	I would suggest partnering with NPMA or other organization to attend their Legislative Day with the goal of lobbying for increased research funding in the area of arthropod vectors and medical and urban entomology in general. There will be more infectious disease challenges in the U.S. And globally and few dollars devoted to vectors like ticks currently.
1	Increasing public awareness of the value of managing pests that affect human health and the human environment.

Count	Response
1	Insecticide fears. Especially revolving around pollinator health and human health when aerial applications are used to control mosquitoes.
1	It would have to be in the arena of health (human and animal), the central unifying focus of our section. Problems needing addressing include management of mosquitoes and other disease bearing flies.
1	MUVE has the expertise to inform policy makers about the true nature and extent of risks posed by insect disease vectors. In addition MUVE can provide guidance on possible mitigation and prevention practices with associated coasts and benefits. This contribution can aid the development of rational policy. MUVE can also develop and provide accurate information to the public and K-12 educators about the roles insects play in health, thereby fostering improved literacy amongst the public and promoting entomology.
1	MUVE is in an ideal position to influence the science and policy related to each of it's core areas of focus: Medical, Veterinary, Urban. One goal would be to have MUVE ESA at the table in the key forums and recognized as the authoritative organization for inputs to funding agencies. A second goal would be to produce lay-person items for each subdiscipline and work with ESA for distribution and use in STEM outreach groups. Most importantly, do SOMETHING for your membership, the details are less important than the demonstration of leadership.
1	MUVE is uniquely qualified to engage in public policy influence on insect vectors of disease and urban/structural issues involving insects. As a section, we need to be much more active and take risks.
1	MUVE is uniquely qualified to handle pesticide toxicity. I think we can work with PBT, but many of our members routinely use and handle pesticides for public health, veterinary health, and urban pest problems. We are with members of the public, who are increasingly vocal about their concerns about the pesticides being used. Unlike other sections, our pesticides are being applied where they live, work, and play. We can bridge the gap in knowledge and make an impact on the safety of those.
1	MUVE serves to foster and encourage interaction and information transfer among those of us working with arthropods that directly impact human and animal health -- which is exactly what the Section does through meetings and publications.

Count	Response
1	MUVE should be foremost in answering questions regarding new arthropod-borne infectious diseases, and attempt to help journalists understand these issues correctly. In other ways, MUVE can also be helpful in providing fact-based information on common structural pests (bedbugs, termites, fleas, etc.) using youtube or other public venues. We can't help everyone, but at least we can provide a means for people to help themselves.
1	MUVE spokespersons can reiterate the roll and responsibilities of the public in minimizing the spread of vector-borne diseases like ZIKA rather than deflection of the entire problem onto state and federal government. The media and public must be educated about how to eliminate or reduce pest-conducive conditions on their property (e.g. mosquito breeding sites) and how to vulnerable individuals can modify their habits to make vector bites less likely.
1	More outreach to high schools to promote opportunities in entomology. I was just asked by an interested student to do provide a synopsis of what it means to be an entomologist and give details on career opportunities. In thinking globally but acting locally, could MUVE promote an "adopt a (High) school" program for individual members to reach out for "career day"...and promote STEM > Entomology>MUVE career paths?
1	None
1	None, because the Section is too diverse to have common challenges. Urban problems and Med/Vet problems and their solutions rarely overlap. Combining these areas was an administrative convenience that made little programmatic sense. Both have been weakened as a result.
1	Of all of the sections, we are uniquely built to support, educate, and impact the greatest number of constituents. The 2010 census found that 80.7% of Americans lived in urban areas, which are the areas most often impacted by our medical, urban, and veterinary science. We work, as a section, more at the human/insect interface than any other section, and that gives us a unique opportunity to deliver quality scientific/entomological information to the masses. It may be argued that those working within agricultural entomology (PIE, etc.) may have the possibility for greater overall human impact, but their direct interactions are limited to only a handful of constituents, such as growers, ranchers, farmers, etc. MUVE has a huge advantage in its ability to directly influence the human experience with entomology. In a day and age when bad science, sensationalized information, and false narratives dominate the public debate and news media, I feel we are in a better position to support th
1	Provide continuing education for invasive mosquito species (container-inhabiting species) biology, ecology, surveillance and effective control methods/tools.

Count	Response
1	Providing input/expertise for state vector control policy and programs in the wake of emerging disease pathogens. Perhaps, MUVE could provide a list of experts to state vector control programs to create dialogue on strategies, education and control efforts. Also, perhaps MUVE could invite representatives from various state vector control programs to a summit (at a future Ent. Soc conference) to find out their needs. Such a meeting could be initiated at the regional meetings first to gauge interest.
1	Public outreach for Zika and other major vector-borne disease prevention and control
1	Public outreach on integrated pest management in the home and understanding arthropod borne disease prevention. Even highly educated homeowners will spray first and ask questions later, not fully understanding the impact or consequences of a non-specific pesticide application. Mosquito control at home is an area where people tend to spray out of fear of disease, regardless of effectiveness. Cockroaches and bedbugs are similarly sprayed but out of disgust and sheer bug-fear.
1	Research funding for basic field research on insect vectors of disease. Most funding through federal agencies in the past two decades has gone to molecular and modeling projects. As a result we have "medical and vet entomologist" with little or no field experience. Indeed many are molecular biologists that happen to grind insects with no real knowledge of entomology outside of the one insect in their tube. Universities will not hire or replace medical/vet entomologist if there are no grant dollars to chase.
1	Science/public policy outreach: teach children (and by default, their parents) about the essential part insects play in their lives in an urban environment Continuing education: certifying entomologists so that when the public seeks qualified professionals, they are getting knowledgeable and skilled individuals that can give accurate information and/or perform the job correctly
1	Survey and Control Vectors vectoring Vector-Borne Diseases
1	The MUVE comprises a diverse membership, but we all have one overarching goal, i.e. to prevent nuisance arthropods or bites from arthropod disease vectors. The challenge of bringing together different entomological disciplines also has the benefit of collecting a wide array of experts whose collective knowledge will help to achieve our overarching goal.
1	The MUVE section can help address insecticide resistance in the area of outreach. The section can promote through campaigns the causes and prevention of insecticide resistance. Also the role insecticide resistance play in increase and outbreak of vector borne diseases. Groups set up by ESA in various continents can be encouraged and supported

Count	Response
1	The MUVE section is able to address the need for reliable information on emerging or re-emerging vector-borne disease, such as Zika.
1	Travel funding for graduate students to ESA functions (national as well as branches). Recruitment of ESA members into MUVE. Maintaining a body of subject matter experts on Human/Animal Health Entomology to deal with science/public policy input when issues arise. Creating linkages with AMCA and ESA regarding public health certification. Providing a timely RFP repository for public/animal health research funding opportunities.
1	Urban IPM Mosquito management Ticks and tick-borne diseases
1	Urban IPM: balancing low thresholds for urban pests and low tolerance for pesticide exposure (or perceptions of exposure) within urban communities. The urban public demands pest-free environments while considering pesticides as 'skull-and-crossbones' materials. This mentality differs widely across the USA, perhaps depending on socioeconomics and political ideologies. This increasing demand for 'green' pest control services is the second most important driver of change in the pest control industry (behind regulation, a top-down market force). Education about pest ecology and the IPM process may help steer this public sentiment towards positive discourse. 'IPM' may need to be re-branded...
1	Vector risks Pesticide safety in the built environment Quality of life public health pest issues
1	pollinator protection while doing mosquito control in times of Zika and other emerging vector borne diseases, pollinator protection while doing pest management outdoors, human health and property protection while doing structural pest management for various pest insects that mechanically or actually vector disease.
1	science/public policy outreach: We need to explain the importance of mosquito control. When someone messes up and kills some beehives, all I see on CNN is the dead bees. Nobody talked about stopping Zika. I understand the issue of an averted disaster being less news worth, but I think we can do more.

Science Policy Update- ESA 2017
Jennifer Gordon
Wednesday, November 8, 2017

1. ESA surveyed the association for top priorities and divided the top ones into three tiers of importance: Engaged, active and watching.
    a. Two initiatives relevant to MUVE made those lists.
        i. Engaged- Public Health (vector-borne disease)
        ii. Watching- Urban pests

2. The science policy committee finished and published its mosquito management fact sheet. This fact sheet discussed two emerging *Aedes* management techniques: sterile males (*Wolbachia*) and GMO mosquitoes (Oxitec).

3. Jennifer Gordon from MUVE presented at two closed door meetings with Senate and House legislative staff about Zika. The purpose of the presentation was to highlight the multi-disciplinary problem Zika presents and that funding many different research streams is necessary to defeat this problem.

4. ESA Science Policy Fellows went to Washington DC twice this last year.
    a. During one trip, members met with House and Senate staffers and amplified the importance of public health arthropods (urban insects, mosquitoes and ticks).
    b. During the second trip, the fellows met with government agencies relevant to the section such as Department of Defense, National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation and Centers for Diseases Control.

5. The Strengthening Mosquito Abatement for Safety and Health Act (SMASH Act) has passed the Senate and moved onto the House. According to congress.gov, "This bill amends the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend through FY2021 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) grants for mosquito control programs. The grant program is expanded so that grants may be used to address emerging, infectious mosquito-borne diseases and to improve existing control programs. The CDC must give preference to applicants that have: (1) a public health emergency due to a mosquito-borne disease, or (2) a control program that is consistent with existing state preparedness plans. The requirement for matching funds may be waived if the area covered by a grant applicant has an extreme need due to the size or density of the human population, the size or density of the mosquito population, or the severity of the mosquito-borne disease."

6. National Institute of Food and Agriculture is soliciting input on funding as part of their strategic planning. Urban entomology is encouraged to comment to try to get some of that funding. MUVE plans to submit at least one comment (if not many more). The deadline for submission is December 1.

Education and Outreach Committee (EOC) meeting notes:

The Entomological Foundation will focus on providing mini-grants to those involved in K-12 education and transition the STEMbugs and Expo activities to the EOC.

Will use informalscience.org to create a place for all entomology outreach materials in one place so they can be shared and accessed easily. This site provides free open source access. Gwen Pearson will lead a team to work on this.

STEMbugs new format suggestion to invite teachers and ESA members to participate during the meeting on a week night. Idea would be to have the room set up with a number of tables that each contain an activity with a direction sheet that could be taken with you. Activities could be organized by grade level. Andrine Shufran will lead this initiative.

Last year at ICE the Royal Entomological Society shared information about Insect Week. We would like to bring this to the US this year. Any ESA member can host an insect themed event (from reading a children's insect book at a local library to an Insect Expo/Fair), these events would be collected and ESA will post a map with the location of the event. Ronda Hamm will lead the team to organize this.

The FFA Ag Pest contest was discussed. There are a number of states that run a competition but no national competition. This would give high school students interested in entomology the opportunity to gain recognition and provide a talent pool for ESA to get younger members involved in the society. Dalton Ludwick will lead the team to explore this idea.

There was a discussion about the Grand Challenge of invasive species and if this could be incorporated into any of the EOC activities (ex. STEMbugs). It was suggested that we could potentially collaborate with the American Farm Bureau Purple Plow Challenge to have an invasive species challenge. Would have to look into this further to determine the schedule of new challenges and if this would fit.

Publications council meeting
Tuesday afternoon, November 7, 2017

Members of the Governing Board and ESA leadership including the whole presidential line of succession were in attendance at the meeting to present a charge to the Publications Council:

Develop a set of recommendations for actions ESA publications can take to **better serve the publishing needs of the members** and **increase the revenues** while still maintaining a **core focus on ESA's mission and strategic principals**

Mission of ESA: promote opportunities to share our Science globally
Strategic principals: Develop members, Global reach, increase ESA influence to realize the full potential of the profession.

Revenue: Eliminating page charges for members was long-term goal, and they knew that this would result in reduced revenue. However, even considering this, revenues were lower than expected for Oxford. ESA has a guaranteed minimum income from Oxford, but that comes out of Oxford's profit margin. If revenues are not increased the contract with Oxford will need to be re-negotiated, which could result in a significant loss of income to the society at the end of the contract (10 years). The long-term projection is that at the end of the contract with Oxford contract (2025-26) there could be about $750 thousand drop if the contract is not renewed (renegotiation at the end of the term may reduce the guaranteed 57%) from Oxford. Increasing open access will improve the bottom line; we should encourage more authors to choose the open access option.

Publishing produces about half of the society's revenue, without the publishing revenue would require the society to reduce several services and programs that are valued by the members of the society.

A member survey was conducted to find out what the obstacles or barriers are to publishing with ESA?

- Scope of journal is the most important factor in the decision where to publish
- Second most important was impact factor
- In 2015-16 only 16-17% of publications in ESA journals were from members
- 64% of the membership have published in an ESA journal in the last 3 years
- verbatim comments were both good and bad:
    - 98 positive comments
    - 132 negative comments

A task force will be formed to address the charge from the governing board. Governing board has not decided yet how the task force will be formed, stay tuned if you are interested in serving. I have recommended that the task force be composed

of both early and late career professionals and also include people who are actively publishing.

There was a great deal of discussion about impact factor (second most important factor for choosing a journal). For most ESA journals impact factors are flat or in some cases slightly trending down. How do we improve impact factors? Encourage publication by members in ESA journals. The Committee asked Lisa Junker to provide some data that will help us understand what drives impact.

The Charge from the governing Board dominated the discussion. Other points of discussion (new business) at the meeting included:

Preprint servers: Should we develop an ESA policy for publication of papers that were first posted to preprint servers?
It appears that this is a trend in publishing that is happening and we need to have a policy so that we are not left behind.

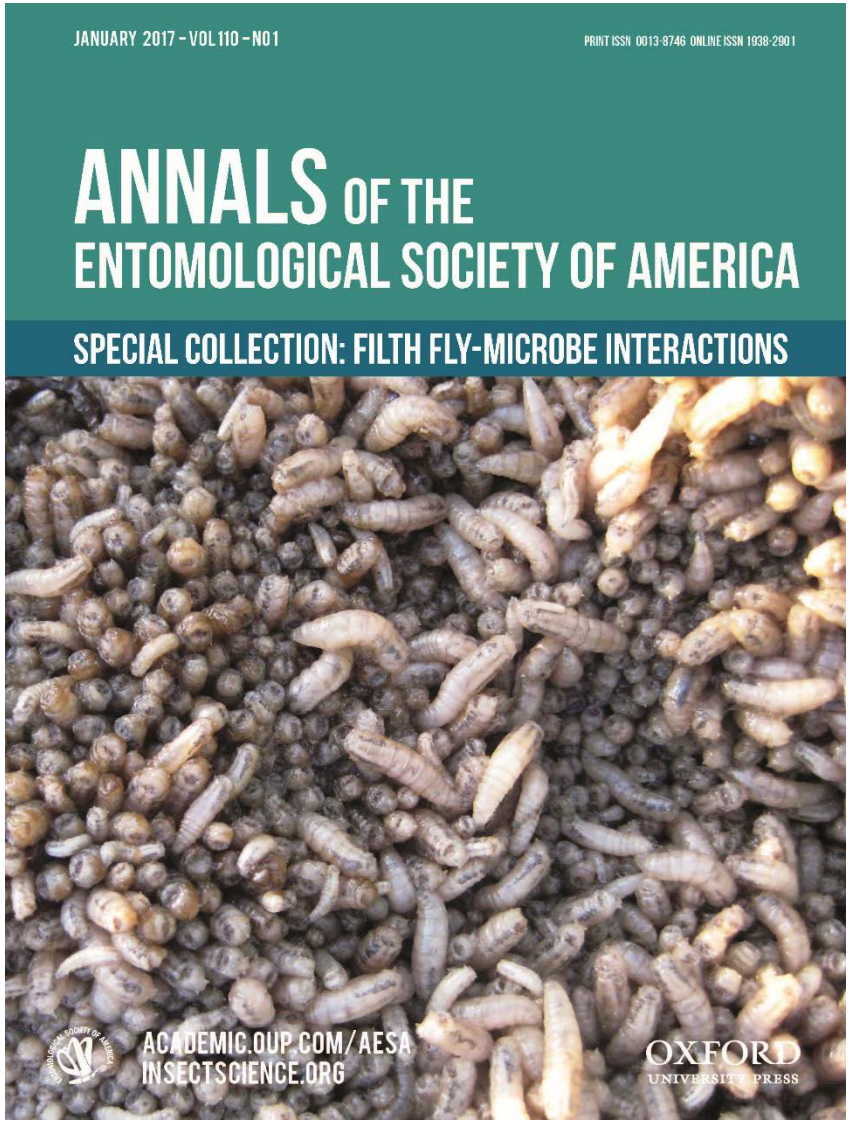
Author contribution statements: Should we require them every paper we publish to have an author contribution statement? Right now it is an option, but not required, and only a small fraction of published papers have them. Should we start by making them recommended, instead of optional?

Other items will be addressed by the committee via e-mail: Policy on providing Location information in articles documenting new species/taxa; Research Resource Identifiers (RRIDs); Harmonizing article retraction process and author misconduct process; Scope overlap among the ESA journals.

Dr. Tamra Reall was selection as the Publications council chair for the coming year

Journal of Economic Entomology – Report from Board Meeting at 2017 ESA Annual Meeting

1. Met from 3 – 5 p.m. on 5 Nov. 2017
2. To date, 610 submissions
   - About 50% acceptance; no target level for rejection, based solely on science
   - On pace for >700 submissions, record year
   - Reviews completed in ~7 weeks; is improved (faster) even with increased submissions
   - Circulation up (due to e-copies); subscriptions down
   - Impact factor 1.824; most cited Entomology journal
3. Authors asked to help subject editors by providing complete/detailed letter responding to reviewers' comments.
4. Short communications can be problematic
   - Inform reviewers that these have different style
   - Ask authors to provide 'justification/rationale' for submitting as short comm.
5. Review articles are accepted
6. Request ideas for 'collections' of related articles (one topic in ESA journals, preferably mostly in JEE) for 'special editions'
7. Need subject editor for ecology/behavior.
   - Need to develop 'pool' of potential subject editors; perhaps through 'preferred/responsive' reviewers
   - Need to emphasize ethical standards to all subject editors
8. A Co-Editor will be recommended because of increased submissions/workload
9. Transition to Oxford Publishing on tract
   - Haven't quite met goal for time to e-publication (4 weeks after acceptance); new type-setter issue but is improving.
   - Active promotion of ESA Journals; blogs, e-mails, targeted news releases, etc.
   - Want author feedback



2017 Updates

- Annals of the ESA launched its new scope in January 2017
- Special collections did extremely well, with 7 of the Annals' top 10 most-read papers in 2017 published in special collections
  - Collections published in 2017: Filth-Fly Microbe Interactions (Jan. 2017), Science Communication (Sept. 2017)
  - 8 more special collections in development
- Focus in 2018 on encouraging submission of research appropriate to the new scope, reviews, commentaries
- Circulation of the Annals increased for the third year in a row
- Annals IF rose slightly, from 1.140 to 1.222

Report from the 2017 Editorial Board Meeting for Thomas Say Publications

The Editorial Board met via teleconference on October 30, 2017.

Thomas Say Publications is taking pre-orders for the 2nd edition of *The Cicadas of North America North of Mexico*.

Closer to us, Lance Durden and Joel Hutcheson's book *Larval Stages of The Hard Ticks (Acari; Ixodidae) of the United States: Identification, Hosts, Geographical Distributions and Medical/Veterinary Importance* is still in development.

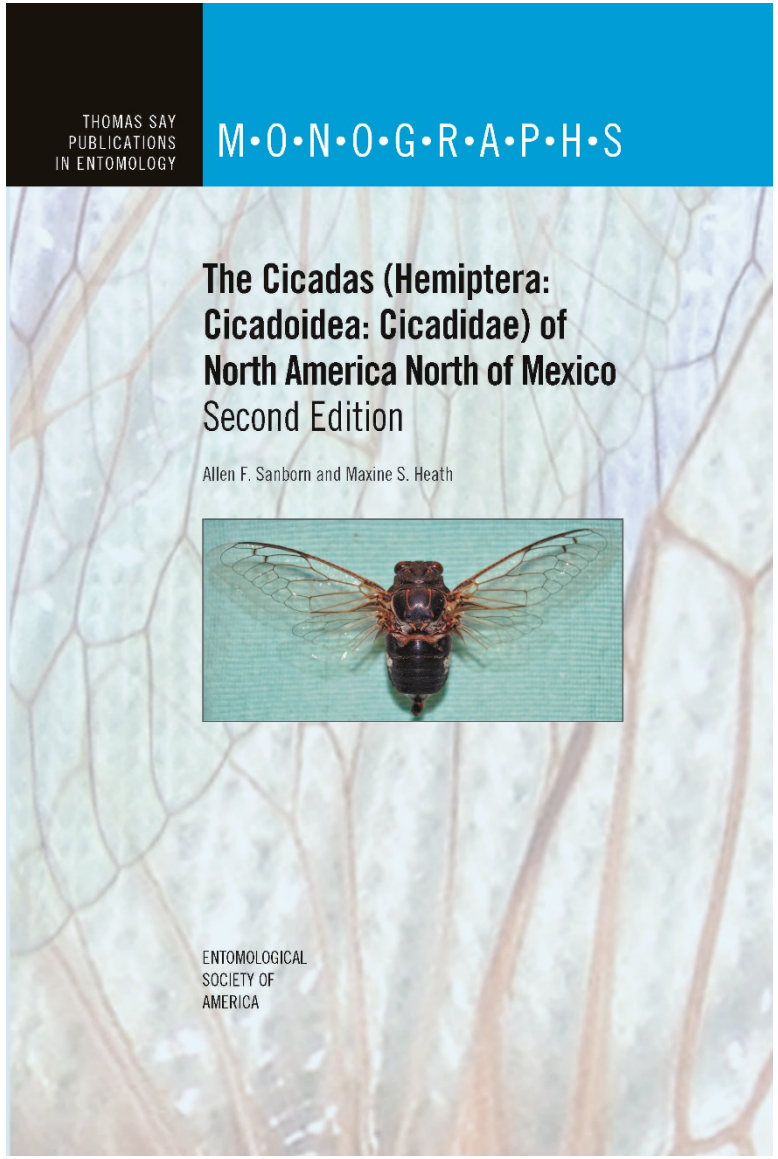
This year, ESA launched a new online-only journal, "Insect Systematics and Diversity", to publish taxonomic manuscripts and revisions of up to 200 pages in length, with no page charges for ESA members. Because of potential for competition between this new journal and Thomas Say, the ESA and Oxford had discussed different scenarios.

Last year, I reported on a proposal brought forward by Oxford to become the publisher of Thomas Say books in addition to ESA's journals, which was expected to be accepted early this year. However, discussions were paused until some production issues were resolved. Now that these issues were resolved, we have asked Oxford to provide an updated proposal.

One Oxford sends its updated proposal, **Thomas Say will reach out to ESA sections for input.** One key aspect of the proposal that appealed to the Thomas Say Editorial Board was the digitization of the Thomas Say back catalogue, which would allow books to remain available to readers even if they are out of print.

The new proposal is expected by the end of 2017.

Respectfully submitted by Kateryn Rochon, November 7, 2017.



2017 Updates

- Newest book: *The Cicadas of North America North of Mexico, Second Edition*—revised and expanded, full color, now available for pre-order
- Oxford University Press proposal
  - Original proposal submitted in 2016 but put on hold temporarily
  - Updated proposal to be submitted to ESA by early December 2017
  - All ESA Sections will be asked for input as proposal is reviewed