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President's Column

By Robert Tolliver

I hope everyone is off to a good start to 2018. GSIS is off to a good start to our planning for our 2018 annual meeting in Indianapolis this fall and I hope many of you will be able to make it to the meeting. Chris Badurek, our vice-president, is planning our meeting this year, along with Cynthia Prosser, our topical sessions convener, and everyone else who contributes to our activities at the Geological Society of America Annual Meeting.

The beginning of the year for me with GSIS has been partly spent with our committee chairs, members, and potential members to make sure we have enough committee members to do the work that supports GIS. I think we've finally got a full roster of committee members and committees. If you do see a committee that you would be interested in serving on, please let me or the committee chair know and we would be glad to have your help.

We do have a number of open positions for representative to other professional societies,

which can be found on our website at <http://www.geoinfo.org/represent.html>. If you are a member of any of the organizations on this list and attend their meetings, please consider being a representative and give us an occasional report back on what these organizations are doing that might impact geosciences information and librarianship. If you're involved with any organizations not listed on our website that are relevant to our members, or if you attend any meetings or workshops that are of interest, please consider contributing a report to the GSIS Newsletter.

Our GSIS committees and committee members for 2018 are:

Archives

Anne Huber

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Geoscience Information Society 2017 Officers

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Continued from page 1:

**GSIS committees and committee members
for 2018 are:**

Best Paper Award

Kay Johnson (chair)
Chris Badurek
Elise Gowen
Michael Noga
Carl Olson
Monica Pereira
Bob Tolliver

Best Research Resource

Rusty Kimball (chair)
Amanda Bielskas
Jozef Laincz
Bridget Thrasher
Mary Ellen Veda

Distinguished Service Award

Louise Deis (chair)
Clara McLeod
Edward Lener

Exhibits

Linda Zellmer (chair)
Lisa Dunn

Guidebooks

Linda Musser (chair)

Amanda Bielskas
Cheri Folkner
Dwight Hunter
Mark Jackson
Lura Joseph
Monica Pereira
Thelma Thompson

Membership

Clara McLeod (chair)
Amanda Bielskas
Louise Deis
Shaun Hardy
Matt Hudson
Dorothy McGarry
Cynthia Prosser
Samantha Teplitzky

Nominating Chair

Matt Hudson

Thanks to all of our committee members and chairs for serving on these committees this year. If you see a committee you're interested in, if I left you off a committee, or if I listed you on a committee you're not on, please let me know.

Bob Tolliver
GSIS President

By Christopher A. Badurek

To start 2018, GSA published an update to several position statements in the January edition of *GSA Today*. At the 2017 Meeting in Seattle, the GSA adopted a new Position Statement on Geoscience and Energy Policy as well as making minor edits to the Position Statements on Visas for Foreign Students, Improving Natural Hazards Policy, Data Access, and Geoscience Data Preservation. The brief statements on geoscience data access and preservation in the article (GSA 2018, p. 48) are worth highlighting here:

“Data Access

GSA strongly supports open access to scientific data to promote advancement in research, support education, and improve the economic progress, health, and welfare of society.

Geoscience Data Preservation

GSA supports the preservation of geoscience samples and data sets for the public good and urges public and private sector organizations and individuals to routinely catalog and preserve their collections and make them widely accessible.”

These Position Statements reinforce the importance of the efforts of libraries and geoscience departments to increase access to data collected through research activities of faculty and students as well as the need to push for greater open access publishing. The extended GSA Position Statement on Geoscience Data Preservation suggests physical samples and support documentation such as analog documents, maps, photographs, and field notes are in critical need of substantial preservation effort. In addition, discovery tools and metadata are also a critical needs. To further reinforce the value of libraries and organizations providing access, the GSA “urges the broader

geoscience community to give appropriate recognition and data citation to those organizations and individuals who serve as geoscience ‘libraries and librarians.’” (GSA 2017, p. 2) The extended GSA Position Statement on Data Access describes the GSA’s support for making data open to the public, increasing links between publications and data sets, and improvements to metadata standards and discovery systems. In addition, the GSA encourages all in the geosciences to promote open access efforts in their communities of practice and in particular to promote dialog with publishers to move towards more open access efforts.

Although these statements are preaching to the choir of the GSIS community, it is encouraging to see this increased visibility and recognition of the work of the library and informatics community. These publications may signal greater opportunities for collaboration between libraries and geoscientists with interests in data preservation at academic institutions as well as provide additional rationale for building and supporting unique geoscience collections (e.g., samples, data, analog publications, archives) at a variety of institutions.

GSA. 2018. New and Revised Position Statements. *GSA Today*, 28(1): p. 48.

GSA. 2017. *GSA Position Statement: Data Access*. Retrieved from:

https://www.geosociety.org/documents/gsa/positions/pos7_dataAccess.pdf

GSA. 2017. *GSA Position Statement:*

Geoscience Data Preservation. Retrieved from:

https://www.geosociety.org/documents/gsa/positions/pos9_dataPres.pdf

Mapathons as a Geoscience Library Event

By Mr. Carl P. Olson, Librarian for Geography & Environmental Planning and
Ms. Eden Parks, Librarian for Outreach & Student Engagement
Towson University

Libraries in the Internet age have long sought to expand their offerings by hosting community events. The challenge has always been to choose those events that best match the library's available resources and facilities. Dance recitals, for example, were tried at our institution, but mainly resulted in complaints from irate patrons who felt their concentration was being disturbed. Most academic libraries, however, now possess computer resources and space facilities to host technology-related events. Just within this last decade, a new kind of event, called a Mapathon, has arrived among corporations and non-profit agencies. Academic libraries have begun to see the potential of using their own facilities to host mapathons. Students are drawn to participate in charitable events, and may also benefit from mapathons as an information literacy exercise.

What is OpenStreetMap?

Inspired by the success of Internet wikis, particularly Wikipedia, a 24-year-old tech engineer named Steve Coast, of London, UK, founded the OpenStreetMap (OSM) Project in 2004, as a crowd-source website for creating mapping data over the whole world, using volunteered geographical information contributed by registered users. The OpenStreetMap Foundation is today a UK-based non-profit agency with over seven hundred members and more than two million registered contributors. The foundation sponsors training and conferences, oversees quality assurance, and humanitarian outreach. OSM Foundation's user-generated mapping content is available to researchers, planners and emergency managers via an Open Data License, and many other non-profits and government agencies have donated mapping data. Furthermore, many old commercial maps have been digitized on OpenStreetMap (for features that have seen little change). Since Google began to charge other web sites such as

Craigslist to embed Google Maps within their online platforms, former GM users have found that OpenStreetMap has developed into a viable alternative, at least for many places in the world. Bing Maps has partnered with the foundation to provide its older imagery as a base map for use by OSM contributors.

What is a Mapathon?

Mapathons are coordinated events, similar to hackathons, but using geospatial data creation tools. In 2009, volunteers walked the streets of Atlanta, GA with GPS devices, to better refine the OSM mapping of their location. More typically, local community members are invited into a computer lab or classroom, trained in the basic map editor provided by the OSM web site, and directed to a particular mapping project created by the organizers. These projects can focus upon a local area, such as the grounds of a museum, local schools, or parks. The focus may also be upon humanitarian mapping. Depending upon untoward circumstances, the project may even switch focus to mapping an area just affected by disaster, such as Texas or Puerto Rico this Volunteers at a Mapathon register as OSM contributors. After brief training that generally avoids GIS jargon, novice participants use OSM's basic iD map editor to trace points (trees, monuments, objects), lines (roads, paths, trails, boundaries, etc.) or polygons (areas, buildings, natural features etc.) over satellite imagery of the area in question. OSM iD editor has an extensive library of attributes to assign recognizable characteristics to the shapes input by volunteer users. The resulting appearance upon OSM's online maps changes accordingly. Following the event, volunteers familiar with the area which mapathon participants have worked over will correct or modify their contributions. The resulting geographically reference data can then be used by local parties to plan for or respond to emergencies and other

needs.

A secondary division of OpenStreetMap, the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team, created the Missing Maps Project (<http://missingmaps.org/>). This project provides a host of mapathon resources such as case studies of successful mapathons, schedule forms, checklists. The site links to the OSM Tasking Manager, (<https://tasks.hotosm.org/>), a database of requested projects from areas where mapping is needed. The interface provides a worldwide grid of areas of the world that are under-mapped, or vulnerable to natural or man-caused disasters, where planners and responders lack usefully interactive mapping data. This site, next to OSM itself, is by far the best resource for planning and carrying off a successful mapathon at an academic or suitably equipped public library. A second source for mapathon-related materials is the U.S. State Department's Humanitarian Information Unit (<https://hiu.state.gov/>) maintains a very useful MapGive Initiative (<https://mapgive.state.gov/>), with resources that supplement the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap team's resources.



Towson University's Mapathon at the Albert S. Cook Library

Cook Library's first (and we hope, annual) mapathon began coming together after the Association of College & Research Libraries held its Annual Conference in Baltimore in the spring of 2017. A presentation on mapathons from Ms. Bethany McGowan, Purdue University, was the direct inspiration for this

project. Carl Olson, librarian for geosciences, and Eden Parks, librarian for outreach and student engagement, began planning for the fall of 2017, to coincide with National GIS Day, which falls traditionally on November 14th. Because other campus activities were planned for GIS Day by the Department of Geography & Environmental Planning, as well as the TU Center for GIS, the library selected Thursday, November 9th as a more suitable date. We took advantage of another resource available from Missing Maps. The site furnishes a map-supported directory of members who can provide advice and support in planning a mapathon, and who may be able to attend on the day of the event. Accordingly, we contacted by email, and spoke by conference call, to a staff member at American Red Cross., in Washington, DC. From our conversation with her, we gained better insight into the timetable, what resources were required, checklists available on the Missing Maps website, and instructional materials from supporting sites such as LearnOSM (<http://learnosm.org/en/>).

Getting underway

Planning for a mapathon should begin at least one, and perhaps two, months in advance. We marketed the program, via Towson University's regular channels of communication to students, faculty and staff, the library's social media, and registering our event on OSM's event calendar. We worked our contacts among Geography faculty, and Towson University's Center for GIS, and we succeeded in getting some faculty to announce the event to their classes. In tandem with these efforts, we built the expertise needed to guide students through the process of registration on OSM, the iD map editor, and the OSM Tasking Manager. Finally we researched the OSM Tasking Manager for a suitable project. This database is superbly well-organized. Each project is submitted by organizations around the world, and numbered for easy retrieval. Each project also includes the percentage of mapping already completed or verified. Most importantly, each

project lists the level of expertise required and what features are needed.

While it may seem a splendid marketing draw to choose a high-visibility project, according to the news of the moment, such as hurricane-devastated coastal Texas or Puerto Rico, it seems that the OSM community mobilizes very rapidly areas in a high state of emergency media coverage. It stands to reason that extensively damaged areas are most in need of immediate expert assistance. GIS experts, using advanced software tools and proprietary data, moved to map and verify afflicted areas of Puerto Rico, virtually overnight. By the time the librarians looked at Puerto Rico the week of the hurricane, close to 100% of the projects in that country had already been mapped in OpenStreetMap.

Accordingly, we chose a beginner-level project on the southern outskirts of Bogotá, Columbia. The project was requested by the International Red Cross, and the mapping needed was limited to roads and buildings. We were confident we could get the students registered, build their skills in iD map editor, and get them mapping in the time available.

For our first-ever mapathon, we scheduled our mapathon in Cook Library's medium-sized smart classroom. We blocked out five hours of time, from mid-morning to mid-afternoon to give students the chance to join the effort as their own schedules permitted. The schedule allowed participants to come and go, and the library provided lunch for staff, faculty and students. Mapathons in any setting are said to be fueled by pizza and soda. Clearance for food in a smart classroom, and funds for its provision, had to be arranged in advance. Pizza proved to be an effective draw for faculty and staff, as much as for students.

We distributed a training handout and gave a PowerPoint slide presentation, giving the earliest group of students the opportunity for the best overview. Later attendees were brought up to speed with one-on-one instruction. Particular attention was paid to the protocol needed to save one's work for later validation by experts in Bogotá.

Lessons Learned

We had about twenty students and some library staff attend for one or two hours on average. The participants were thanked for their time, and encouraged to continue working on the project on their own time, as registered contributors to OSM. The librarians provided a handout for the participants to take home with them as they departed. In this way, they could continue mapping from their home computers. The verbal feedback was positive, and the librarians are resolved to host a second mapathon in the fall of 2018, with a more formal means of assessment from the participants, to give a better sense of how we might plan mapathons in the future. The area was 26% mapped before we began. We double checked a month later, and the area was 28% mapped. This may indicate that some of our participants did continue to map the area after the event.

We do believe that mapathons are a viable means of contributing to the well-being of under-mapped areas of the world. It instills in its participants a better understanding of how much of the world is still exposed to climate and geological hazards. GIS technology has been most fervently embraced by the poorer (and historically under-mapped) regions of the United States and many countries around the world, similar to the spread of wireless networks to places that never saw a landline phone. Academic libraries in particular are well-equipped to serve as a venue for mapathons, having more event space than in the recent past, and having the technology facilities to reach online resources. We conclude with a brief list of available resources:

Mapathon Resources

- OpenStreetMap – <http://openstreetmap.org>
- Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team – <https://www.hotosm.org/>
- The Missing Maps Project – <http://www.missingmaps.org/>
- OSM Tasking Manager – <https://tasks.hotosm.org/>
- OpenStreetMap Wiki – <https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/>
- OSM Beginner's Guide – https://wiki.openstreetmap.org/wiki/Beginners_Guide_1.4.1
- LearnOSM – <http://learnosm.org/>
- U.S. State Department Humanitarian Information Unit – <https://hiu.state.gov/>
- MapGive Initiative – <https://mapgive.state.gov/>
- GIS Day – <http://www.gisday.com/>

Join or renew your GISIS membership!

By Sam Teplitzky

Current and future members,

Please consider renewing or joining us as a member of the Geoscience Information Society for 2018!

There are many benefits to GISIS membership, including:

- Networking with other professionals interested in geoscience information
- Opportunities for presenting and publishing your research (annual meeting and proceedings)
- Opportunities for professional service on GISIS committees and taskforces
- Discount on GSA Annual Meeting registration and exhibits
- Access to GISIS Newsletter for latest geoscience information news
- Free, open access to GEONET-L discussion list

Information about our membership levels and benefits can be found at:

<http://www.geoinfo.org/memberinfo.html>.

Note, we have made some changes to our membership options for 2018.

- We no longer offer institutional memberships.
- **Personal** memberships are available for \$25.
- **First time** memberships are \$20.
- As voted in at our October 2017 meeting, **retired members** are eligible for **free**, lifetime memberships--we just ask that you continue to update your information each year via our print or [online](#) membership forms.

Thank you, and let me know if you have any questions.

Best,
Sam Teplitzky
GISIS Secretary
steplitz@berkeley.edu

You probably try to measure the value of journals to your library and its users. Here are some thoughts.

Usage:

I recently noticed that Counter now has a **JR5 report - Number of Successful Full-Text Article Requests by Year-of-Publication (YOP) and Journal**. JR5 is starting to appear in usage reports from publishers.

JR5 addresses a problem that I have long had with usage data. When I worked at UCLA, two libraries kept track of journal use by publication year. I noticed that early volumes of some journals had good use and then it dropped for several years until use rose with the current volumes. My hypothesis was that the editors are eager to make a new journal succeed and authors respond because the new journal filled a gap. I even did a study of new journals for a GSIS meeting several years ago, but I had inconclusive data. The JR5 report will help identify whether a journal might have some articles of longstanding interest, and whether use of the journal holds up over time. JR5 helps you figure out whether your users are more interested in older volumes and not the current articles.

I also watch for extreme month values in the data. I think that there is a move to highlight them. Use could be high for a couple reasons, and it is worthwhile to consider extreme monthly use when making journal retention decisions.

Authors:

It is helpful to know whether your users publish in specific journals. Complications occur when common names are not linked with institutions. Another complication occurs when there are multiple authors from several institutions. The corresponding author may have chosen the journal without much input from some of the authors. Perhaps your local author didn't choose the journal or do much with writing the paper, but just had some part in the research. The journal may not be so critical to your local author. I have learned this when I asked a faculty author about a journal, and he replied that he never published there.

Editors:

Does your institution have editors or editorial board members of a specific journal? The editor's effort would seem to indicate that the journal has local importance and could be a factor in its retention. However, some faculty have said that there is no relationship. I haven't talked to them, but perhaps they think that the journal only matters to them and their group and they have enough access. Local editors often do not ask the library to subscribe to their journals.

Volume of online articles available to users:

Usage reports usually just give total use by month or year. There is no weight related to the potential number of articles that a reader could access. Consider two journals with the same annual usage. One might have started 10 years ago and another might have been published for 35 years.

Impact factor:

The Journal Impact Factor from *Journal Citation Reports* is not so useful in itself, but the ranking in its subject category, especially over a time series, might help evaluate a journal. Complications arise when a journal is in multiple subject categories. One might be more reflective of the journal's scope or perhaps none of the categories may seem to have the right journals for comparison. This is just one characteristic to consider about a journal. It should be considered with the other factors.

Open access:

A newer consideration in evaluating journal retention is the availability of open articles. Perhaps the backfile is open after an embargo. Perhaps it's just a few articles each issue or year. Also, the articles could be available on a preprint server. As an experiment, I cancelled three low-use journals a couple years ago, because their backfiles were open after 4 years. The current articles are usually available on a preprint server. This is an experiment. I haven't had any call to reinstate the subscription. By the way, they were not geoscience journals.

Coda:

These are just some thoughts that come to mind when evaluating a current journal collection. You might disagree with some of the factors or my interpretation. If so, please send comments.

New Geoscience Open Access Publications & OA News

By Shaun Hardy, Carnegie Institution for Science



The new *Earth and Space Science Open Archive* (ESSOAr), developed by AGU in conjunction with Atypon, began posting its first submissions in February. As of March 21 it contains 81 posters and 4 article preprints. Its “competition” – the *EarthArXiv* preprint server sponsored by the Center for Open Research and ESIP – currently has 292 submissions online. See the December 2017 *GSIS Newsletter* (no. 276, p. 13) for descriptions of both initiatives.

News from DOAJ: In December the *Directory of Open Access Journals* announced the completion of its three-year Reapplication Project, which required all journals to reapply for inclusion under DOAJ's new, stricter criteria. The process resulted in 40% of the journals being culled from the database. The number of included journals now stands at just over 11,000. DOAJ also announced the launch of the “DOAJ Best Practice Guide” (www.doajbestpracticeguide.org) – a resource page providing selection criteria, resources, and tools for the identification of reputable OA journals.

Regional geoscience journals: The following journals focusing on regional geoscience research – some formerly published as subscription titles – were recently added to the Directory of Open Access journals:

Bulletin of the Mineral Research and Exploration (General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration, Turkey) – <https://dergi.mta.gov.tr>

International Journal of Environment and Geoinformatics (IJEGEO/DurgiPark Akademik, Turkey) – <http://dergipark.gov.tr/ijegeo>

Journal of Natural Gas Geoscience (KeAi Communications/Elsevier, for Lanzhou Literature and Information Center, Chinese Academy of Science) – <http://www.keaipublishing.com/en/journals/journal-of-natural-gas-geoscience/>

Publicación Electrónica de la Asociación Paleontológica Argentina (Asociación Paleontológica Argentina) – <http://www.peapaleontologica.org.ar>

RMZ - Materials and Geoenvironment (Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia) – <https://www.degruyter.com/view/j/rmzmag>

Member Publications

GSIS Proceedings Volume 44 is now published!

Volume 44 - 2013, 2014, 2015 & 2016: FOUR YEARS OF EARTH SCIENCE INFORMATION: Exploring Data, Access, and More - Proceedings of the 48th, 49th, 50th, and 51st Meetings of the Geoscience Information Society

Kudos to Matt Hudson for editing 4 years of Proceedings! And congratulations to the many GSIS members who have articles published in V. 44

It is Open Access and available at:
<http://hdl.handle.net/1969.1/164988>

Call for nominations for Guidebook Awards

By Linda Musser, Guidebooks Committee Chair

The Guidebooks Committee is accepting nominations for the Best Guidebook Award(s) and Outstanding Geologic Field Trip Guidebook Series award. Geologic field trip guidebooks from any region that were produced from 2016-2018 can be considered for the award, which is awarded in the Fall at the annual GSA/GSIS meeting. Via these awards, the GSIS seeks to recognize the value of guidebooks and reward examples of excellence. In addition to being outstanding in content, the nominated titles will be evaluated according to the criteria outlined in the Guidelines for Authors, Editors, and Publishers of Geologic Field Trip Guidebooks published by GSIS. A list of previous winners can be found online. Nominations, consisting of the title and bibliographic information (author, publisher, etc.) of the work or series, should be sent to the chair of the Guidebooks Committee. The committee will begin the selection process in mid-June.

Awards may be given in the following categories:

- Best Guidebook Award(s) - The purpose of these awards is to recognize examples of excellence in geologic field trip guidebooks, with awards in popular and professional categories.
- Outstanding Geologic Field Trip Guidebook Series award - The purpose of this award is to recognize organizations that have made continued contributions to the geologic field trip genre over time.

Call for AESE Award Nominations

It's time to submit the forms to nominate noteworthy publications and exceptional individuals in publishing for the annual Association of Earth Science Editors awards. The deadline for submitting nominations is May 30, 2018. This deadline will give the committee enough time to read and judge the submitted publications before this year's annual meeting in Niagara Falls, NY (September 26–29, 2018), where the winners will be announced at the Awards Banquet.

The awards committee is looking forward to receiving nominations for the three awards:

- Outstanding Editorial or Publishing Contributions
- Lifetime Honor Member
- Outstanding Publication.

Send your nominations to committee chair, Linda Deith, Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, 3817 Mineral Point Rd., Madison, WI 53705. You can email her at linda.deith@uwex.edu. For entry forms and more information on how to prepare submissions, please visit <http://www.aese.org/shell.html?page=awards&menu=1>.

Outstanding Editorial or Publishing Contributions Award

The association's highest award, the Outstanding Editorial or Publishing Contributions Award recognizes outstanding contributions and achievements in editing or publishing that stimulate new or greatly improved accomplishments in teaching, research, and applications in earth science. Editorial and publishing contributions can include writing, editing, publishing, and editorial management. Singular contributions, such as an outstanding book or other isolated editorial achievements, are not generally enough to qualify an individual for the award. Rather, continuous contributions and achievements that have spanned a substantial time are generally expected. Both AESE members and non-members may qualify for the award. There is no entry form to nominate someone for the Outstanding Editorial or Publishing Contributions Award. Please submit information documenting this person's contributions, such as letters and testimonials from others that demonstrate the value of the work in stimulating new or improved achievements in earth science teaching, research, or applications.

Lifetime Honor Membership Award

The AESE Lifetime Honor Membership Award is given in recognition of a career of continual contributions to earth science editing or publishing, or contributions to AESE through service in office or on committees. The award honors those highly valuable members of the earth science editing and publishing community, whose efforts benefit us all. There is no entry form for this award. Nominations should include information about this person's contributions, such as letters and testimonials from others that demonstrate the value of the work to AESE or to the earth science editing community. This award is open to current and former members of AESE only.

Award for Outstanding Publication

The AESE Award for Outstanding Publication recognizes a recently published earth science publication—book, map, journal, or other individual publication, including those produced electronically—that demonstrates outstanding editing, design, illustration, writing, effectiveness of production cost, and overall effectiveness in achieving its publication goal. *Recently published* is defined as no more than three years prior to the award year; i.e., for the 2018 awards year, the publication must have been published on or after January 1, 2015. The competition is open to AESE members and non-members. Entries are judged on a point system, and points cannot be granted in areas in which information is missing. Submissions should include all of the requested information. Each nomination must be accompanied by a completed entry form and mailed with two copies of the publication. The recipients of these awards from previous years are listed on the AESE website (www.aese.org).

If you have questions about the nomination process, please contact Linda Deith, AESE awards committee chair (linda.deith@uwex.edu).

First Call for GSIS Papers at the GSA 2018 Meeting

By Christopher A. Badurek

The Call for Papers for the 2018 GSA Meeting is about to come open and GSIS will have two sessions in Indianapolis over November 4-7, 2018. The deadline for submitting abstracts for either session is later this summer - August 14, 2018. Submissions on all topics of interest to GSIS members are most welcome. If you have questions or thoughts about the sessions, please contact GSIS Session organizer Cynthia Prosser, cprosser@uga.edu.

For more information or to submit an abstract:

<http://community.geosociety.org/gsa2018/science-careers/sessions/abstracts>

T22. Changing Information Needs in the Geosciences

Sponsored by: Geoscience Information Society; GSA Geoinformatics Division

This session addresses the constantly changing information needs of researchers in the geosciences. As resources become increasingly more available electronically and computing capabilities increase in both volume and speed, researchers have come to expect ever more options. The ability to access a wide range of information remotely is impacting how information needs are met. Information needs can encompass issues in access and preservation of geoscience publications, developments in literature databases, data in repositories related to publishing, and discovery and access of geoscience research data resources spanning mapped to remotely sensed imagery. This session aims to provide a forum for discussion of geoscience information resources of all types and the impacts on researchers, government agencies, and academic libraries. We welcome oral papers on geoscience publications, publishing trends, innovations in literature databases, innovative ways of providing information, access to and use of various sources of geoscience information and data, data repositories or clearinghouse projects, and special academic or museum collections. We seek abstracts from researchers, federal data managers, information professionals, journal editors, and librarians in order to see a diverse range of topics and resources.

T25. Geoscience Information Needs in Education and Research (Posters)

Sponsored by: Geoscience Information Society; GSA Geoinformatics Division

This poster session examines the information needs involved in successful teaching or research activities. Posters highlighting innovative methods of supplying geoscience information and data sources to users are welcome.