

Long-Range Planning Committee Report

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The long-range planning committee met at Anaheim and will meet in Chicago before the executive meeting. This report summarizes conclusions from Anaheim and telephone meetings in the interim.

For some time, it has been apparent that the cost of preprints resulting from fluctuating program sizes has made budgeting and fiscal control for the Division extremely difficult. Publication costs are driven by two factors:

1. The cost of printing and mailing of preprints, and
2. The number of preprints that are shipped according to ACS membership lists. We are in continuing discussion with ACS and hope to have resolution or a proposal on this item in Chicago.

The following discussion assumes that the primary benefit for members of the Division of Environmental Chemistry is to obtain preprints before the ACS meeting and as a reference for their library. Thus, eliminating or shortening abstracts to accommodate costs is not a viable option.

The Committee recommends that the cost of publications not exceed the income from membership dues and that the rest of the organizational costs, mostly programming, be covered by ACS allotment and miscellaneous income. Thus, preprint size, and, therefore, program size, would be managed to accommodate the number of paid members. This concept clearly requires an effective control of who is a member and who has not paid, the subject of item 2 above.

The following discussion uses available data for 1994. In that year, total preprint costs were \$ 86,020.66, 12,818 books with a total number of 11,045,000 pages were printed, and the cost/page was \$ 0.0078.

The proposed budget for 1996 assumes 5,000 paid members, 150 affiliates, for a total membership income of \$78,000 (total members, paid and unpaid, for 1994 were 5642. The cost of Envirofacts is about \$ 8,000. Therefore, about \$70,000 is available for preprints in 1996. At a cost of \$ 0.0078/page, we can afford 8,974,359 pages. If we print 6,100 x 2 preprints, each volume for each meeting can contain 736 pages. About 10 % goes to indices, etc., leaving about 662 pages for papers. Assuming an average of 3 pages/paper, each meeting can have 221 papers, which allows 2-3 concurrent sessions per day plus poster sessions. This number seems reasonable.

We recommend that the program chair plan, as a guideline, on about 440 papers per year for the next two years. We further recommend that the chair be allowed to

exceed that number for unusual circumstances. In this way, we hope to return to fiscal stability, and, by limiting our program size, prioritize the programming of symposia.

As long as the relative numbers of paid to unpaid members remain similar and the extra printing is about 10 %, this relationship should hold reasonably well and achieve balance between preprint cost and membership dues income.