AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES
MAY 18-19. 2007
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

MINUTES

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council (EC) and the Board of Trustees (BT) was held Friday and Saturday, May 18-19, 2007, at the AMS Headquarters in Providence, Rhode Island.

All members of the EC were present: James G. Arthur, Sylvain E. Cappell, Ruth M. Charney, Robert J. Daverman, James G. Glimm, Robert M. Guralnick, and Paul J. Sally, Jr.

The following members of the BT were present: John B. Conway, John M. Franks, James G. Glimm, Linda Keen, Donald E. McClure, and Jean E. Taylor. Eric M. Friedlander and Carol S. Wood were unable to attend.

Also present were the following AMS staff members: Gary G. Brownell (Deputy Executive Director), Kevin F. Clancey (Executive Editor, Mathematical Reviews), John H. Ewing (Executive Director and Publisher), Ellen H. Heiser (Assistant to the Executive Director [and recording secretary]), Elizabeth A. Huber (Associate Executive Director, Publishing), Ellen J. Maycock (Associate Executive Director, Meetings and Professional Services), Constance W. Pass (Chief Financial Officer), and Samuel M. Rankin (Associate Executive Director, Government Relations and Programs).

Chris Brathas (Senior Manager) and Steve Caron (Partner) from the auditing firm of KPMG were present for the discussion of item 3.3 on Saturday afternoon.

President James Glimm presided over the EC and ECBT portions of the meeting (items beginning with 0, 1, or 2). Board Chair Linda Keen presided over the BT portion of the meeting (items beginning with 3).

Items occur in numerical order, which is not necessarily the order in which they were discussed at the meeting.

0 CALL TO ORDER AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

0.1 Opening of the Meeting and Introductions.

President Glimm called the meeting to order.

0.2 Housekeeping Matters.

Executive Director Ewing mentioned some details about the schedule and arrangements for the events that will take place during the current meeting.

Dr. Ewing also presented photos of James Arthur (Immediate Past President), James Glimm (President), John Franks (Treasurer), and Donald McClure (Associate Treasurer). These will be added to the AMS's gallery of officers' pictures. It was noted that, from now on, photos of officers will be added to the gallery when they take office (instead of when they retire from office).

1I EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE INFORMATION ITEMS

1I.1 Secretariat Business by Mail. Att. #1.

Minutes of Secretariat business by mail during the months November 2006 – April 2007 are attached (#1).

2 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS

2.1 Report on Mathematical Reviews Editorial Committee (MREC).

The ECBT was informed that MREC has not met since the last ECBT meeting and there is nothing new to report at this time. The next meeting is scheduled for October 15, 2007.

2.2 Report on Committee on Publications (CPub).

The ECBT was informed that CPub held its most recent meeting September 15-16, 2006. Several actions from that meeting were approved by the January 2007 Council. The Committee will review "other AMS journals" (i.e., not primary or member journals) during the current year, including AMS translation journals as well as sale of service journals that are distributed by the AMS. CPub's next meeting is scheduled for September 7-8, 2007 in Providence.

2.3 Report on Committee on the Profession (CoProf).

The ECBT was informed that CoProf held its most recent meeting September 16-17, 2006, and a report on that meeting was included in the November 2006 ECBT minutes. The 2006 Annual Report on CoProf activities has been filed with the Council and is also posted on the AMS website (http://www.ams.org/ams/cprof-home.html). The Committee selected the Society's activities for recognitions and awards as the topic of the 2007 annual review. This topic was last reviewed in 2000. At the January 2007 Joint Mathematics Meetings in New Orleans, CoProf sponsored a panel entitled *Katrina and It's Aftermath: Institutional Survival in New Orleans Since the Storm*, whose panelists discussed the impact of the hurricane on New Orleans mathematics departments.

CoProf's next meeting is scheduled for September 8-9, 2007, in Providence.

2.4 Report on Committee on Meetings and Conferences (COMC). Att. #30.

The ECBT received the attached report (#30) on the May 5, 2007 COMC meeting.

2.5 Report on Committee on Education (COE).

The ECBT was informed that COE hosted a panel discussion at the January 2007 Joint Mathematics Meetings in New Orleans on the National Mathematics Advisory Panel. Panelists included the Chairman of the panel, Dr. Larry Faulkner of the University of Texas at Austin, and Francis "Skip" Fennell of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics.

The next COE meeting will be held October 25-27, 2007 in Washington, DC.

2.6 Report on Committee on Science Policy (CSP). Att. #2.

The ECBT received the attached report (#2) on the April 17-18, 2007 CSP meeting.

2.7 Washington Office Report. Att. #3.

The ECBT received the attached report (#3) on recent Washington office activities.

2.8 Report on Long Range Planning Committee (LRPC).

LRPC Chair James Glimm reported that the LRPC met on May 18, 2007 and discussed the evolution of AMS's Washington policy, comparing "policy statements" and "policy engagement." The LRPC observed that in the late 1980s and early 1990s, the AMS was very inward looking - focusing on what the AMS needed from others and emphasizing the differences between mathematics and the other sciences. Now, although the goal of making mathematics more visible has remained the same, the AMS is more outward looking - focusing on engaging other organizations and people in a dialogue and emphasizing the connections between mathematics and the other sciences. The LRPC viewed this shift in focus as positive and part of a natural evolution.

2.9 Report from the President.

President Glimm reported that he is focusing on two fundamental issues during his presidency:

Undergraduate mathematics education. The April 2007 Council approved the President's recommendation that a "Task Force on the First Year College Mathematics Experience" be formed. The Task Force's primary responsibility will be to identify the most significant challenges departments face as they pursue excellence in freshman mathematics instruction.

"Information-driven science," (also know as "cyber-enabled science"). The President has asked Peter Jones to organize a special session on this subject for the January 2008 Joint Mathematics Meeting in San Diego. He urges the AMS to welcome other special sessions and invited addresses on this subject.

2.10 2008 Journal Pages and Prices.

The ECBT approved the following numbers of pages, and the BT approved the following prices, for 2008 journal subscriptions:

	2008 pages[1]	2008 list prices
*Abstracts of Papers Presented to the AMS**	720*	$137
Bulletin of the AMS	640	$435
Conformal Geometry and Dynamics	350	$25
*Current Mathematical Publications**	4,731*	$714
Journal of the AMS	1,000	$298
*Mathematical Reviews**		
Issue pages	11,318*	
Annual index pages	6,485*	
Total MR pages	17,803*	
MR Products		
Paper		$609
MR Sections		$174
Data Access Fee		$7,918
MathSciDisc		$2,226
MathSciNet		$2,226
MathSciNet & MathSciDisc		$3,102
Mathematics of Computation	2,400	$505
Memoirs of the AMS	3,200	$675
Notices of the AMS	1,550	$465
Proceedings of the AMS	4,200	$1,106
Representation Theory	500	$25
*St. Petersburg Mathematical Journal**	1,208*	$1,791
Sugaku Expositions	240	$200
*Theory of Probability and Mathematical Statistics**	324*	$685
Transactions of the AMS	6,600	$1,814
*Transactions of the Moscow Mathematical Society**	259*	$485

[1]all pages are text pages and do not include internal blanks, front and back matter.

*the numbers of pages for these journals are not completely within the staff's control, so they are currently the staff's best estimates and were included in the version of the 2008 budget presented at this meeting.

2.11 Report on the AMS Book Program. Att. #5.

The ECBT received the attached report (#5) on the book program.

2.12 2008 Individual Member Dues.

The January 2007 Council approved the BT's recommendation that there be a $4 increase in individual dues rates for 2008. The rate in 2008 for Regular members in the high-income category is $160. The high/low dues cutoff remains unchanged at $80,000.

The BT ratified the Council's decision that there be a $4 increase in the Regular high dues rate for 2008. It was also agreed that this item can be put on the BT consent agenda in the future.

2.13 2008 Institutional Member Dues.

The ECBT approved an average increase of 3% in institutional member dues for 2008.

2.14 Registration Fees for the January 2008 Joint Mathematics Meetings.

The ECBT reviewed budget summaries for the January 2008 San Diego Joint Meetings and exhibits. Based on this information, the BT voted to advise the Joint Meetings Committee that the member pre-registration fee for this meeting be set at $212. [It is noted for the record that the June 2007 Joint Meetings Committee set the member pre-registration fee at $214.]

2.15 Stipend and Expense Allowance for Centennial Fellowship.

The ECBT approved awarding one Centennial Fellowship for 2008-2009 in the amount of $70,000, with an expense allowance of $7,000.

2.16 2008 ABC and ECBT Meetings.

The ECBT approved the following dates and sites for 2008 ABC and ECBT meetings:

ABC	April 18, 2008 (Friday)	by conference call
ECBT	May 16-17, 2008 (Friday-Saturday)	Ann Arbor, Michigan
ABC	October 17, 2008 (Friday)	Providence, Rhode Island
ECBT	November 21-22, 2008 (Friday-Saturday)	Providence, Rhode Island

It was noted that the members of the ABC in 2008 will be: Daverman, Franks, Friedlander, Glimm, and McClure.

Regarding the spring 2008 ABC meeting date, it was reported that the March 2007 ABC decided that future spring ABC meetings will take place in mid April, and only one set of Fiscal Reports will be prepared in the spring, in time for the ABC meeting (instead of preparing two sets – one for the ABC meeting and one for the ECBT meeting).

2C EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES CONSENT ITEMS

2C.1 November 2006 ECBT Meeting.

The ECBT approved the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees held November 17-18, 2006, in Providence, Rhode Island, which had been distributed separately. These minutes include:

- ECBT open minutes prepared by the Secretary of the Society (http://www.ams.org/secretary/ecbt-minutes/ecbt-minutes-1106.pdf),
- ECBT "open" executive session minutes prepared by the Secretary of the Society

See also item 3C.1.

2I EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES INFORMATION ITEMS

2I.1 State of the AMS. Att. #24.

The Executive Director's annual report to the spring Council is attached (#24).

2I.2 Changes in Registration Fees for Conferences, Employment Center or Short Course. Att. #14.

Att. #14 reports the changes approved by the Executive Director since the last ECBT meeting.

2I.3 AMS Presence at the Annual Meeting of SACNAS. Att. #15.

The AMS provides $5,000 toward support of the mathematics program at the annual national meeting of the Society for Advancement of Chicanos and Native Americans in Science (SACNAS). Public Awareness Officers Michael Breen and Annette Emerson represented the AMS at the most recent meeting held on October 26 – 29, 2006, in Tampa, Florida. There was also a session of the game, "Who Wants to be a Mathematician," that was very popular. Att. #15 is a report on the mathematically-related activities at this meeting.

SACNAS has shown itself to be highly effective at nurturing talented undergraduates from within their target communities to successful completion of graduate degrees in science and mathematics. AMS's continuing support for and presence at the SACNAS national meetings has enabled it to build strong ties within this community of scholars committed to excellence.

2I.4 Report on Awards from the Epsilon Funds for the Young Scholars Programs. Att. #16.

The Young Scholars Awards Committee, chaired by Professor Ami Radunskaya, evaluated 16 applications for support from the Society's Epsilon Fund. A total of $80,000 was available for awards for young scholars programs in the summer of 2007, the eighth year of this AMS program. A list of the programs funded for summer 2007 is attached (#16).

2I.5 Report on AAAS Meeting. Att. #17.

A report on the AMS-supported activities at the 2007 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) is attached (#17).

2I.6 2007-2008 AMS Centennial Fellowships.

The AMS Centennial Fellowship Committee has announced that Martin Kassabov (Cornell University) is the winner of the 2007 Fellowship competition. Kassabov has accepted the award. The amount of this fellowship for 2007-2008 will be $66,000, with an additional expense allowance of $3500.

2I.7 AMS Congressional Fellowship.

The AMS, in conjunction with the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), is sponsoring a Congressional Fellow through August 2008. The 2006-2007 Fellow is Dan Ullman, former chair of the mathematics department at The George Washington University, who is working on the staff of the House Committee on Science & Technology.

The 2007-2008 Fellow has also been chosen. He is Jeffry Phan, currently an assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Wisconsin, Whitewater. Jeffry will begin his Fellowship in September 2007.

2I.8 AAAS-AMS- Mass Media Fellowship.

The AMS will again sponsor a Mass Media Fellow for the summer of 2007. Her name is Adriana Salerno, a graduate student in mathematics at the University of Texas at Austin. She will work at Voice of America this summer.

The Mass Media Fellowship program is organized by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) and is intended to strengthen the connections between science and the media, to improve public understanding of science, and to sharpen the ability of the fellows to communicate complex scientific issues to non-specialists. The program is in its 33rd year and has supported some 500 fellows.

2I.9 Actions of the Agenda and Budget Committee (ABC).

At its March 21, 2007 meeting, the ABC took the following action:

The ABC set the schedule for the May 2007 ECBT meeting and decided there should be an ECBT discussion session on *AMS Interactions and Cooperation with Other Organizations.*

3 BOARD OF TRUSTEES ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS

3.1 BUDGET REVIEW.

3.1.1 Discussion of Fiscal Reports.

The BT received and discussed various fiscal reports. Approval of the 2008 budget will be requested at the November 2007 ECBT meeting.

3.1.2 Capital Expenditures – 2006 and 2007 Capital Purchase Plans.

The BT received reports on the 2006 and 2007 capital purchase plans.

Capital purchases in 2006 were approximately $247,000 under the amount budgeted. Providence computing was $58,000 under budget, as planned server enhancements did not occur as expected. Expected HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) replacements in the Providence building did not occur as expected, resulting in capital purchases below budget of approximately $77,000. The upgrades to the phone system software did not cost the Society the $28,000 as expected, as the upgrade software was included gratis in the package deal for switching carriers for all telecommunication services. Also, approximately $43,000 of the unspecified capital was not spent in 2006. The remainder is made up of smaller variances, both positive and negative.

3.1.3 Capital Expenditures - Approval of Specific Purchases. Att. #26 & Att. #27.

During the first week of April 2007, the Board of Trustees held a "meeting by technical means" to consider the capital proposal for the conference room in the Society's Ann Arbor office. The following motion was approved unanimously at this meeting:

> The Board of Trustees approves spending up to $230,000 for the construction of the proposed Ann Arbor conference room. This amount is not intended to cover the cost of furniture, but should cover the contractor, reserve for contingencies, cabinets for the work area, and fees of the architect.

The Board approved the attached minutes (#26) to affirm the above action.

The AMS has signed a contract with Phoenix Contractors, Inc. (see Att. #27) and construction has started. If all goes according to plan, the project should be completed around August 1, 2007.

3.2 SPENDABLE INCOME, OPERATIONS SUPPORT FUND AND OTHER RELATED ITEMS. Att. #19.

The Society uses its long-term investments for several purposes, and for that reason it divides its investments into various funds. In the past, the Board agenda contained separate items dealing with these funds -- additions, transfers, and spending. From now on, these items will be consolidated into this single item (3.2) with five parts, which will make the process clearer and more transparent.

The description of the way in which the AMS uses its long-term investment portfolio is contained in Section D of the Fiscal Reports received by the BT. This description is summarized in the diagram in Att. #19, which has labels showing how the five parts of item 3.2 are connected to the process.

3.2.1 Addition to Operations Support Fund. Att. #20.

In 2006, approximately $912,000 was added to the Operations Support Fund (OSF) from operations. No additional cash was required to be added to the long-term portfolio to effect this addition, as this amount was owed to operations, primarily due to 2006 spendable income. Operations did not require the liquidation of long-term investments for cash flow purposes, so it was left in the form of long-term investments and formally added to the OSF by the BT at its November 2006 meeting.

Att. #20 shows the calculation of the Society's current ratio (current assets divided by current liabilities) as of December 31, 2006. This is a measure of an organization's liquidity, or its ability to fund its operations from available resources in the normal course of its operations - to acquire goods and services as needed and pay for them when due. The Society's goal for the standard calculation is to maintain a current ratio of at least 1:1. An adjusted current ratio is also calculated, whereby the deferred revenue is removed from both numerator and denominator. The Society's adjusted current ratio is a measure more comparable with most other entities. The Society's goal is to maintain an adjusted current ratio of at least 1.5:1, preferably 2:1.

The final calculation of Att. #20 shows the current and adjusted current ratios if $2,000,000 had been transferred to the long-term investment portfolio. Both ratios remain in excess of their targets after a transfer of $2,000,000 from operations. Further, there remains sufficient liquidity to fund known capital additions for 2007 and the expected amount for 2008, as well as those that are probable but the exact amounts are unknown (such as new accounting software).

The BT approved Chief Financial Officer Pass's recommendation that $2,000,000 be transferred from operations to the long-term investment portfolio, to be added to the OSF. See also item 3.4.

3.2.2 Rebalancing of Economic Stabilization and Operational Support Funds.

Under a new policy adopted by the Board of Trustees at its May 2006 meeting, at the end of each fiscal year the allocated values of the Economic Stabilization Fund (ESF) and the

Operations Support Fund (OSF) are rebalanced such that the ESF always equals the target balance. 2006 was the first year this policy was implemented, which resulted in the movement of slightly over $13,000,000 from the ESF to the OSF.

3.2.3 Allocation of Operations Support Fund (OSF) Spendable Income.

The May 2001 Board of Trustees approved the following (from item 2E.5):

> *Income from reserves should be allocated to each year's budget to service and outreach programs of the Society (without specifying exactly which programs). The total amount should be approved by the May ECBT, when revenue projections for the following year are made.*

The income from the OSF for 2007 and 2008, determined according to the guidelines approved by the BT and assuming the spending rate remains at 5% for 2008 (see item 3.4), will be $724,300 and $1,039,300, respectively. The 2007 amount has been previously approved. The significant increase for 2008 is due to the rebalancing between the ESF and OSF at the end of 2006 (first year new policy was applied). It was noted that the balances in the OSF for the base years are not normalized for additions and withdrawals for the purpose of calculating the spendable income (as is done for the true endowment funds).

The BT approved Chief Financial Officer Pass's recommendation that $1,039,300 be allocated as OSF spendable income in the 2008 budget.

3.2.4 Appropriation of Spendable Income from Unrestricted Endowment.

Each year the budgeting process includes allocating spendable income from the Unrestricted Endowment to specific projects. The allocated income is treated as revenue for operations, offsetting (part of) the expenses. Each November, the BT designates which projects receive allocations and how much, based on recommendations from the Executive Director.

The BT was informed that, assuming a spending rate of 5%, the amount available for this purpose for 2008 is $318,500. At the next BT meeting, the Executive Director will recommend specific projects that will use these funds.

3.2.5 Report on Changes in Appropriated Spendable Income.

The Executive Director has the authority to transfer spendable income that will not be used on an approved project to another approved project, in case additional support is needed. A report of any such changes is made at the May ECBT meeting.

In 2006, no such changes were made, and at this time no such changes are anticipated for 2007.

3.3 Audit Committee Meeting. Att. #28.

The Audit Committee was expanded to include all members of the Board of Trustees for the current meeting. A draft of the audited 2006 financial statements had been provided separately prior to this meeting; copies were distributed at the meeting as well.

The Committee received an oral report on the 2006 audit from Steve Caron (Partner) and Chris Brathas (Senior Manager) from the auditing firm of KPMG. Staff members were then excused from the meeting, and the Committee met privately with Mr. Brathas and Mr. Caron (see the BT closed executive session minutes prepared by the Secretary of the Board for a report on this private session).

The BT voted to accept the draft audited financial statements for 2006 and delegated to management final resolution of minor edits and issuance of the final statements. The final statements are attached (#28).

3.4 Investment Committee Report.

Investment Committee Chair John Franks reported that the Committee met on May 18, 2007. The Committee decided that the $2,000,000 transferred from operating funds to long-term investments (to become part of the Operations Support Fund – see item 3.2.1 above), will be allocated among existing funds as follows:

- $1,300,000 to the Fidelity Total Market Fund
- $500,000 to the PIMCO Total Return Fund
- $200,000 to the Fidelity International Index Fund

Franks also reported that the Committee decided not to recommend a change in the spending rate, which is currently 5%.

3.5 Short-term Investments. Att. #21.

The BT received the attached report (#21) summarizing the Society's cash management policies and short-term investment performance during 2006.

3.6 Threshold for Capital Assets. Att. #22.

For at least 25 years the Society's monetary threshold for capitalizing long-lived assets has been $1,000. Long-lived assets costing less than $1,000 are expensed in the year purchased; those that cost $1,000 or more are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Additionally, the purchase of capital assets is subject to the capital asset purchase approval process.

Chief Financial Officer Pass recommended that the threshold for capitalization of long-lived assets be raised to $3,000, with an effective date of January 1, 2008. The rationale for this recommendation is attached (#22). The BT approved the recommendation.

3.7 Trustee Reports on Divisions.

Section VI (Report on Projects and Activities) of the 2006 Operating Plan had been made available separately to BT (and EC) members, and each Trustee reported on the Division(s) with which he or she has liaison.

Now that the 2006 Operating Plan is complete, a copy of it is attached to the paper record copies of these minutes (Att. #31).

3.8 Whiteman Prize.

The January 2007 Council approved increasing the Whiteman Prize to the standard $5,000, and increasing its frequency to once every three years. (In the past, the amount was $4,000 and it was given every four years.) Currently, there are adequate funds in the endowment to generate income for this change. The Board approved this change as well. [It is noted for the record that this change will take effect when the Whiteman Prize is next awarded in January 2009.]

3.9 Meeting of the Mathematical Reviews Corporation.

In 1983, when the building that currently houses Mathematical Reviews was purchased, a Michigan non-profit corporation was formed in order to obtain exemption from local property taxes in Ann Arbor and from sales and use taxes in Michigan. In order to maintain these exemptions, the corporation ("Mathematical Reviews") must be maintained by holding an annual meeting at which the Officers and Directors of the corporation are elected.

The AMS Board of Trustees meeting was therefore temporarily adjourned, and the AMS Trustees convened as the Board of Directors of MR, Inc.

The Board of Directors of MR, Inc. elected the following officers:

President of the Corporation:	Linda Keen
Treasurer of the Corporation:	John M. Franks
Secretary of the Corporation:	Donald E. McClure
Directors of the Corporation:	John B. Conway
	Eric M. Friedlander
	James G. Glimm
	Jean E. Taylor
	Carol S. Wood

The meeting of the Board of Directors of MR, Inc. adjourned and the meeting of the AMS Board of Trustees reconvened.

3C BOARD OF TRUSTEES CONSENT ITEMS

3C.1 November 2006 BT Closed Executive Session Meeting.

The BT approved the minutes of the closed executive session meeting of the Board of Trustees held November 18, 2006, in Providence, Rhode Island, which had been prepared by Board Secretary Donald McClure and distributed separately.

3C.2 Procedures for the Appeals for Discounted Subscriptions.

The BT approved the continued use of the following guidelines, for 2007, which staff follow in responding to appeals for discounted subscriptions. Over the years, this method of obtaining discounts has been used less and less. In addition to the appeals process, the Society offers a National *Mathematical Reviews* Subscription Program (described at http://www.ams.org/bookstore/mathsciprice#NMRSP) for institutions in the poorest countries. Institutions that do appeal are usually directed to a MathSci consortium if one is available; this is usually the best way for such institutions to meet their needs.

- Minimum price for MR Data Access Fee (DAF) of $200 applicable to institutions in countries found in the two poorest World Bank country listing. Staff can provide this level of discount even if the country does not have a national DAF.
- The discounted price for MR DAF for domestic institutions would not be lower than the greater of 40% of a list price DAF or 40% of the institution's mathematical sciences serials budget, not to exceed regular list price for a DAF.
- The discounted price for MR DAF for non-domestic institutions not included in the first category above would not be lower than 40% of a DAF. To the extent possible, information about serials budgets would also be collected, and, if desired, staff would provide information on publishing activity at the institution.
- For MR derived products, allowable prices would be regular list price for paper, 50% of list for MathSciDisc (provided SilverPlatter goes along), and lowest published price for MathSciNet.
- For other AMS journals, the lowest allowable price would be marginal cost, applicable to the most desperate cases.

3I BOARD OF TRUSTEES INFORMATION ITEMS

3I.1 Transfer from Temporarily Restricted Net Assets to Operations.

In 2006 the long-term investment portfolio recovered the remainder of the losses suffered in 2001 and 2002, amounting to approximately $17,510. In those prior years, transfers from operations to the long-term investment portfolio were necessary in order to maintain some of the more recently created true endowment funds at their original gift amount. The total so transferred was approximately $230,800. With the positive investment performance during 2003-2006, the entire amount transferred has now been recouped.

3I.2 Focused Planning for Infrastructure. Att. #23.

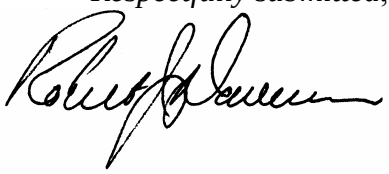
A report is attached (#23).

3I.3 Small Change in Fringe Benefits.

The November 1996 BT authorized the Executive Director to approve changes in benefit plans (except for those changes which would significantly enhance or degrade the Society's financial health or relations with its employees) and asked that these changes be reported to the BT when appropriate.

There were no such changes to report at this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert J. Daverman, Secretary
Knoxville, Tennessee
June 18, 2007

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

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SECRETARIAT
Business by Mail
November 1, 2006

MINUTES
from the Ballot dated October 1, 2006

There were five votes cast by Robert Daverman, Susan Friedlander, Michel Lapidus, Matthew Miller and Lesley Sibner.

1. Approved electing to membership the individuals named on the list dated September 20, 2006.

2. Approved holding a meeting of the Central Section at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on October 17-19, 2008.

3. Approved an AMS-SMM joint International Meeting to be held May 23-26, 2007, at the Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas in Zacatecas, Mexico.

4. Approved the minutes of the Secretariat Business by Mail from the ballot dated September 1, 2006.

Robert J. Daverman

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SECRETARIAT
Business by Mail
December 1, 2006

MINUTES
from the Ballot dated November 1, 2006

There were five votes cast by Robert Daverman, Susan Friedlander, Michel Lapidus, Matthew Miller and Lesley Sibner.

1. Approved electing to membership the individuals named on the list dated October 20, 2005.

2. Approved holding the spring Western Sectional Meeting at the Claremont McKenna College on May 3-4, 2008.

3. Approved the minutes of the Secretariat Business by Mail from the ballot dated November 1, 2005.

Robert Daverman

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SECRETARIAT
Business by Mail
January 1, 2007

MINUTES
from the Ballot dated December 1, 2006

There were three votes cast by Robert Daverman, Michel Lapidus, and Matthew Miller .

1. Approved electing to membership the individuals named on the list dated November 20, 2005.

2. Approved changing the date of the spring 2008 Eastern Sectional Meeting at the Courant Institute of New York University, New York, New York, to 15-16 March 2008 (instead of 22-23 March 2008 as previously approved.)

3. Approved holding a Southeastern Section Meeting at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, FL, on October 30-November 1, 2009.

4. Approved the minutes of the Secretariat Business by Mail from the ballot dated November 1, 2006.

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SECRETARIAT
Business by Mail
February 1, 2007

MINUTES
from the Ballot dated January 2, 2007

There were **four** votes cast by Robert Daverman, Susan Friedlander, Michel Lapidus, and Matthew Miller.

1. Approved electing to membership the individuals named on the list dated December 20, 2006.

2. Approve the minutes of the Secretariat Business by Mail from the ballot dated December 1, 2006.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

312D Ayres Hall, University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-1330 USA
Phone: 865-974-6900 Fax: 865-974-2892
www.ams.org

Robert J. Daverman, Secretary
Email: daverman@math.utk.edu

SECRETARIAT
Business by Mail
March 1, 2007

MINUTES
from the Ballot dated February 1, 2007

There were **five** votes cast by Robert Daverman, Susan Friedlander, Michel Lapidus, Matthew Miller and Lesley Sibner.

1. Approved electing to membership the individuals named on the list dated January 20, 2007.

2. Approved holding a Southeastern Sectional Meeting at the University of Kentucky in Lexington, KY, on March 27-28, 2010.

3. Approved the minutes of the Secretariat Business by Mail from the ballot dated January 2, 2007.

AMS
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Robert J. Daverman, Secretary
Email: daverman@math.utk.edu

SECRETARIAT
Business by Mail
April 1, 2007

MINUTES
from the Ballot dated March 1, 2007

There were four votes cast by Robert Daverman, Susan Friedlander, Michel Lapidus, and Matthew Miller.

1. Approved electing to membership the individuals named on the list dated February 20, 2007.

2. Approved holding the Fall 2009 Meeting of the Western Section at the University of California, Riverside, on Saturday and Sunday, November 7-8, 2009.

3. Approved co-sponsoring the Institute for Pure & Applied Mathematics Short Course Sparse Representations and High Dimensional Geometry Conference to be held in conjunction with the AMS 2007 Von Neumann Symposium during May 30 - June 1, 2007.

4. Approved institutional membership for KICOCH112, Kingsborough Comm College, CUNY Brooklyn, NY 11235-2333

5. Approved the minutes of the Secretariat Business by Mail from the ballot dated February 1, 2007.

American Mathematical Society
Committee on Science Policy Meeting
April 17-18, 2007
Washington, DC

Summary Report

The 2007 Committee on Science Policy (CSP) meeting included a Hill Day of meetings between meeting participants and Members of Congress and/or their staffs. These Hill meetings were for advocating for increased funding in the FY2008 federal budget for the National Science Foundation and the Office of Science at the U.S. Dept. of Energy. The CSP meeting included information sessions on the federal budget request for FY2008, an orientation session on how to conduct meetings with congressional offices, and a discussion of the message delivered during meetings. On Wednesday morning, participants met over breakfast with newly elected Congressman, Jerry McNerney (CA-11). McNerney is a PhD mathematician.

Highlights from presentations:

Peter March, Director, Division of Mathematical Sciences
National Science Foundation
Peter March gave an overview of the NSF Division of Mathematical Sciences (DMS) and discussed the division's support of core disciplines, collaborative and interdisciplinary activities, workforce programs, research infrastructure and other foundation-wide initiatives. March also discussed DMS budget trends, award sizes, and funding rates. He talked about how the division fits into the broader context of NSF investment priorities and articulated DMS investment priorities. He concluded his presentation by discussing a new NSF initiative related to the American Competitiveness Initiative: Cyber-enabled Discovery and Innovation (CDI). CDI is set to be funded NSF-wide at $52 million in the FY2008 budget. DMS will receive $5.2 million of this amount.

James Turner, Chief Counsel
House Committee on Science & Technology
Jim Turner briefly discussed the federal budget appropriations process. He also talked about what participants could expect from their meetings on Capitol Hill, including such things as the age of Congressional staff and their educational backgrounds. He pointed out that there are few Members of Congress or staff with science backgrounds and, therefore, it was important to provide anecdotal evidence of how research funding furthers innovation. Turner encouraged all participants to let this experience be a stepping stone to building an ongoing relationship with their Members of Congress.

Kei Koizumi
Director, R&D Budget and Policy Program
American Association for the Advancement of Science
Kei Koizumi began his presentation on the FY2008 federal budget request by outlining the composition of the budget and looking at trends in discretionary spending over the past 30+ years. He pointed out that

because of a record federal budget deficit, the President's plan is to balance the budget by 2012, primarily by cutting discretionary spending.

The overall FY2008 budget proposes large increases for defense and homeland security, and flat or declining funding for the rest of the federal research and development portfolio. A look at the federal investment in mathematics research specifically shows that, despite cuts to overall science and technology, mathematics investments appear to increase at DARPA in the U.S. Dept of Defense. The DMS at the National Science Foundation would increase 8.6% as part of the ACI. The Advanced Scientific Computing Research program in the Office of Science at the U.S. Dept of Energy will increase by over 20 percent as part of the ACI. Investments in the mathematical sciences could also increase in NIGMS and NIBIB of the National Institutes of Health.

James Glimm, AMS President
Stony Brook University
Jim Glimm discussed the Mathematics of Information Driven Science, an area with the potential to become a major branch of science in the 21st century. He discussed the characteristics of deductive and inductive based science and explained how the two are often intertwined. He also described their differences.

Glimm shared with attendees an outline for a special session at the Joint Mathematics Meetings in 2008 that proposes to bring together groups of scientists and mathematicians to discuss the new generation of mathematical challenges arising from massive structures and data sets. The session will include both practitioners and mathematicians who will discuss the need for new mathematical tools and models.

Sam Rankin
AMS Associate Executive Director
Sam Rankin began his presentation by discussing the message that attendees will convey in their meetings with Congressional offices. He detailed a one-page handout that discusses the necessity of investing in mathematics in order to ensure continued U.S. competitiveness in the global economy. This handout also specifies what participants will be asking their Members of Congress to do: 1) support an FY2008 budget of at least $6.43 billion for the National Science Foundation and a Division of Mathematical Sciences budget of at least $223.47 million; and 2) support an FY2008 budget of $4.4 billion for the Office of Science at the U.S. Dept of Energy and at least $340.2 million for the Mathematical, Information, and Computational Sciences Program.

Rankin also provided some meeting guidelines to attendees. He discussed the importance of explaining how funding for NSF and the mathematical sciences impacts the state/district of the Member of Congress. He encouraged participants to use anecdotes to further exemplify the importance of research funding to the Member's state/district. He discussed the fact that there is bi-partisan support for innovation and competitiveness among Members of Congress and how the case should be made for funding for the mathematical sciences in this context.

David Weinreich
Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Bob Etheridge (NC-2)
and former AMS Congressional Fellow

David Weinreich gave participants practical advice about how to lobby a Member of Congress, how to convey the desired message and what the meeting process would be like. He spoke to such things as being prepared, staying on message and common courtesies such as being on time and saying "thank you." He talked about the process as being an opportunity to build relationships and stressed the importance of follow-up.

Capitol Hill Meetings

The twenty-seven CSP committee members and department chairs attending were divided into thirteen teams for the Capitol Hill visits. Each team had two to three members. Sixty-seven meetings were scheduled by the AMS Washington Office from 9:00am to 5:00pm on Wednesday. Each team had from four to six meetings.

Committee on Science Policy Events at the 2008 Joint Mathematics Meeting

There was much discussion and several ideas were formulated for the CSP related activities at the Joint Mathematics Meetings to be held in San Diego in January 2008. CSP is generally involved in a panel discussion as well as in securing a government speaker at the meetings. It was decided that the committee would only do one or the other this year. The topic and format will be determined later.

Date of Next Meeting

The next meeting of the AMS Committee on Science Policy was scheduled for Thursday-Saturday, March 20-22, 2008 in Washington, DC. The meeting will begin with a reception and dinner on Thursday evening and continue through midday Saturday. A day of Capitol Hill visits may be added, separate from the meeting, perhaps on Thursday before the meeting.

Submitted by Anita Benjamin
American Mathematical Society
April 30, 2007

Washington Office
Report to ECBT
April 20, 2007

After much fanfare directed toward innovation and competitiveness and the President's American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI) in the early days of 2006, the 109th Congress ended up not passing any legislation that would benefit science and technology, not even the appropriations bills. In January, once the new Congress was sworn, the Democrats were faced with allocating enough money to run the federal government for the remainder of FY 2007. Finally, on February 15, 2007, the 110th Congress passed a year long continuing resolution (CR) that included budget increases for the National Science Foundation and the Office of Science of the Department of Energy.

Once the FY 2008 Budget Request arrived on February 5, 2007, there was much confusion on how the FY 2008 budget would compare with what would be the budget for FY 2007. With the announcement of the CR on February 15, the mystery disappeared and everyone began preparing for the upcoming FY 2007 appropriations process which will determine the FY 2008 budget levels for discretionary spending.

In terms of research and development, innovation and competitiveness are the bell ringing words in Washington. With these words one hears the statements about the need for: federal support for basic research; more U.S. students studying science, engineering, mathematics, and technology (SMET); improvement in K-12 education, better immigration/visa policy; and permanent R&D tax credits. The Democratic leadership in Congress is attuned to these needs, at least to the research and education parts. This is a much different situation than in the 109th Republican-lead Congress.

When the President first introduced the ACI in the FY 2007 Budget Request in February of 2006, his party's congressional leaders did not fully embrace this budget priority. This lack of commitment is partially to blame for the inability of the 109th Congress to pass any bills that pertained to agencies supporting basic research. On the other hand, the Democratic leadership in the 110th Congress has been very public in expressing its commitment to innovation and competitiveness and the needed infrastructure. In fact, Speaker Nancy Pelosi has spoken out on several occasions about supporting science research and education. She, along with Congressman David Obey (D-WI), chair of the House Appropriations Committee, are given credit for the increases in the NSF and Office of Science of the Department of Science budgets in the FY 2007 CR.

In a recent meeting with a member of Speaker Pelosi's staff, we heard of the Speaker's desire to have the budget levels stated in agency authorizations more closely match what are attainable levels in appropriations. In December 2002, the NSF Authorization bill was signed into law. This law stated that the NSF budget should double from FY 2003 through FY 2007. The budget for the NSF in FY 2003 was $5.37 billion and in FY 2007 it is $5.92 billion, so much for doubling. The Democrats are in the midst of marking up a new NSF Authorization bill that

doubles the NSF from FY 2008 over the next ten years (roughly an increase of 7% per year). They feel this level of growth is a reasonable achievement for the Appropriations Committee over this period time. Of course, nothing is guaranteed in politics. However, having expectations that are reasonable is better than budget promises that can't be delivered.

Another tidbit of information learned from Speaker Pelosi's staffer is that House Appropriations Chair, David Obey, likes science. She attributes his affinity for science as one reason he got behind increasing the NSF and the Office of Science (SC) in the CR. She speculates that this will serve these two agencies well in the FY 2008 budget process.

The FY 2008 Budget Request does well by the mathematical sciences. Federal support for the mathematical sciences is slated to grow from an estimated $415.84 million in FY 2007 to an estimated $454.17 million in FY 2008, an increase of 9.2 percent. The Division of Mathematical Sciences (DMS) of the NSF will grow by 8.7 percent to over $223 million. Aggregate funding for the mathematical sciences in the Department of Defense (DOD) agencies Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), Army Research Office (ARO), Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA), National Security Agency (NSA), and Office of Naval Research (ONR)) would increase by 10.0 percent to $94 million. The majority of this increase comes from DARPA (50.0 percent). Funding for the mathematical sciences in the Department of Energy is around $56 million, an increase of 15.9 percent

The AMS Washington Office has been very active during the first quarter of 2007 working with a number of coalitions, first pushing for increases for the NSF and the SC in the continuing CR and lately encouraging policy makers to fund these agencies at least at the Budget Request levels. To this latter end, on April 18th, 28 mathematicians had 67 meetings in the offices of Members of the House and Senate, requesting that these Members support increases in the NSF and SC budgets at least at the Budget Request levels. This effort was part of the annual AMS Committee on Science Policy meeting. During the meetings, the contributions of the mathematical sciences to innovation and technological progress were emphasized.

The Director of the Washington Office continues to participate in the Task Force on the Future of American Innovation, a coalition led by technology companies, such as Intel, IBM, and Northrop Grumman. This coalition, because of the industry presence, has strong leverage with policy makers and provides access that is otherwise hard to achieve. Sam Rankin continues to chair the Coalition for National Science Funding and Anita Benjamin directs the annual CNSF Exhibition on Capitol Hill. The Exhibition will take place on June 26th this year.

On May 10, the Washington Office will host a Capitol Hill reception for newly elected Congressman Jerry McNerney (D-CA, 11th). Congressman McNerney is a Ph.D. mathematician (University of New Mexico) and has been a member of the AMS since 1977. During the recent CSP meeting, April 17-18, meeting participants met with Congressman McNerney, before going off to Hill meetings.

At the Joint Mathematics Meetings in New Orleans, the Washington Office again organized and staffed the annual Department Chairs Workshop. This year, the workshop set a record for

attendance with 46 chairs participating. The CSP and the Committee on Education (COE) each had panels at the Joint Meetings: CSP on " NSF Funding for Mathematics"; and COE on "A Panel on the National Mathematics Advisory Panel."

The Director of the Washington Office provided his annual chapter on funding in the mathematical sciences for the AAAS Annual Research and Development Report. He is also serving once again on the NSF Advisory Committee for the Government Performance and Results Act Performance Assessment. In November, Sam Rankin was invited to the Louisiana State University to give a presentation on the activities of the AMS Washington Office and to interact with faculty and administrators.

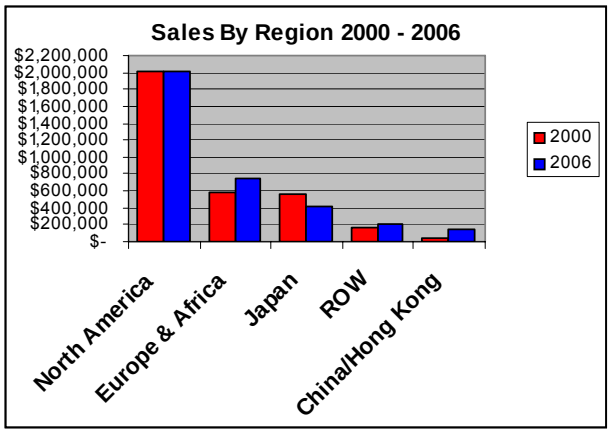
Respectively submitted,

Sam Rankin
Associate Executive Director
Washington Office
April 23, 2007

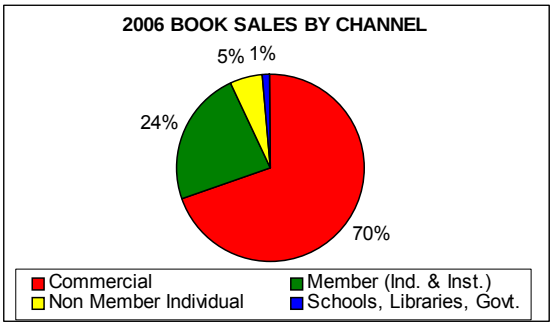
REPORT ON THE BOOK PROGRAM

The AMS published 107 new books in 2006, 14 more than were published in the prior year and 4 less than budget. Over 93,000 units were sold worldwide through various distribution channels with revenue of $3,391,081. Book program revenue exceeded budget by $229,417 and was ahead of 2005 book revenue by $206,465.

Our book program maintains an international appeal; 43% of total sales were outside of North America in 2006. Since 2000, sales in North America have remained relatively flat; however, sales in the European region have increased over 29% since 2000 and sales in China have tripled. Sales in Japan increased by over 14% in 2006 as this region slowly rebounds from the economic downturn of the late 90s.



Approximately 70% of overall book revenue comes from commercial accounts. The Society, maintains relationships with over 500 accounts in this category. Commercial accounts include small independent retailers, medium-sized college bookstores, large regional book distributors, and the largest Internet book seller Amazon. Ongoing relationships with these accounts are managed by our Sales Administration and Customer Service groups.



The top performing account in the Commercial distribution channel during 2006 was Oxford University Press, our exclusive distributor in Europe and Africa. Unit sales from Oxford increased by 21.4% in 2006, and revenues increased by 17.19% to $508,958. Another strong performer in the commercial sector is the Baker & Taylor group of companies who accounted for over $359,000 in revenue in 2006, an increase of 26% over the prior year. This growth in revenue is attributed to new lines of business at Baker & Taylor as well as a significant expansion of the geographical range of the company through merger and acquisition.

A significant portion of Commercial sales are to Internet retailers. The two largest Internet retailers we deal with are Amazon and Barnes and Noble who combined represented approximately 16% of commercial revenue in 2006, an increase of $130,623 over 2005 or 50.09%. There are many factors that contribute to this increase including students who are purchasing more books for class work through Internet retailers instead of the college bookstore.

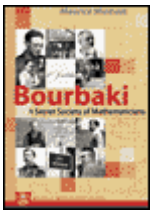
We have observed that sales to these retailers spike around the start of each semester; a similar pattern has also been observed with sales on the AMS Bookstore.

Direct sales to individuals accounted for approximately $679,453 in revenue, with $494,154 of those sales made to members of the AMS. Institutional members of the AMS purchased $343,223 in books during 2006. In addition to orders placed through the AMS Bookstore or with our customer service department, we sell directly to individuals at various meetings and conferences. This past year we attended 9 AMS meetings, 2 meetings of other mathematics societies, the Frankfurt Book Fair, and the International Congress of Mathematicians.

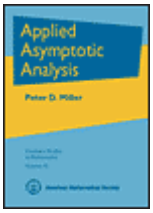
Sales through the AMS Bookstore slowed in 2006, with unit sales decreasing by .33%, and revenues increasing by 6.23% to $512,186. The AMS Bookstore celebrated its 10th anniversary in September. The Promotions Group has prepared a year-long celebration by offering a new anniversary sale each month for 10 months beginning in September of 2006. The anniversary sales, as well as other targeted promotions, are intended to stimulate traffic to the Bookstore. In addition, Promotions is working with Membership to remind members that purchasing directly form the AMS provides the lowest price opportunity for members when purchasing an AMS publication.

In addition to the promotions efforts, we have expanded the amount of information we are providing customers from the AMS Bookstore. Bookstore users can now preview excepts from monographs with access to sample chapters, table of contents, prefaces, etc. from the AMS Bookstore. This enhancement was intended to supply a similar experience as the Amazon *Search Inside the Book.*

The mix of new books published in 2006 included 60 monographs; 14 from our co-publishing partners. Notable books published outside of series included *Bourbaki*, a translation of the French book originally published by Pour La Science, and *The Millennium Prize Problems*, a co-publication with the Clay Mathematics Institute which offers a fascinating look at the seven Millennium Prize problems.



Some notable titles in series include Fields Medalist Terence Tao's CBMS book *Nonlinear Dispersive Equations: Local and Global Analysis*. Tao's CBMS lectures give a modern treatment of an important class of nonlinear PDEs, nonlinear dispersive equations. Peter Miller's new book in the Graduate Studies in Mathematics series, *Applied Asymptotic Analysis* has been well received. Michael Ward, from the University of British Columbia is quoted as saying that this "is a book that is very well-written, is mathematically very careful, and he has done a terrific job in explaining many of the subtle points in asymptotic analysis ... the quality is certainly first rate." *Enumerative Geometry and String Theory* by Sheldon Katz was published in the Student Mathematical Library series. This book is based on a series of fifteen advanced undergraduate lectures Katz gave at the Park City Mathematics Institute.



These and all other new titles were promoted in various ways to our wide customer base including appearing in one of three New Publications Catalogs produced by the Promotions group of the Sales and Marketing Department. In addition, Promotions prepared two specialty catalogs, one highlighting recent additions to the Chelsea series, as well as a promotion intended for department heads highlighting books suitable for classroom use.

Other activities of the Marketing and Sales Group are intended to promote expanding our sales both in Europe and in the developing world. We have begun with the preliminary phase of renegotiating our arrangement with Oxford University Press which will expire in 2007, and are once again exploring the marketplace to make sure that the arrangement with OUP is the most effective way to market our book product in Europe. We continue to refine our strategy for market expansion in several geographic regions, in particular China, where we participated in a 4-city China Road Show tour as well as several distributor exhibits. In support of local trade shows, we are now translating promotional materials into Chinese for distributors to use in promoting our books.

Beth Huber
Deputy Publisher
3/07

2008 Employment Center

The Executive Director has approved the fees listed in the chart below for the 2008 Employment Center in San Diego.

We have, recently, increased the employer fees by $5 each year. We feel that this year, we are adding value for the employers with some program changes, and incurring actual costs for that, so we propose a $10 increase in all employer fees. This additional fee is intended to also help us to keep applicant fees stable for one year. Please note that adding $10 even to the smaller "second table" fees is reasonable since we do incur actual per-table and per-space charges.

The Applicant fees have a recent history of increasing every other year, so this will be a year with no increase. These fees are useful for indicating the applicant's intention of using the services, however, it would be very much against common employment practices to expect that applicant fees would cover a major part of the budget. Employer fees should do that.

Summary of fees

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Employers – One table	220	220	225	230	235	245
Employers – Second table	65	65	75	80	85	95
Employers – One table, on site	300	300	305	310	315	325
Employers – Second table, on site	100	100	105	110	115	125
Applicants – in advance	40	40	42	42	44	44
Applicants – on site	75	75	80	80	82	82
Applicants – info/messages only	20	20	21	21	22	22

2008 Short Course Fees

The Executive Director has approved the fees listed in the chart below for the 2008 Short Course in San Diego.

Year	Name of Course	Preregister-member/non	On-site-member/non	S/U/E-prereg*	S/U/E-onsite*
2003	Public-Key Cryptography	$80/$100	$110/$130	$35	$50
2004	Trends in Optimization	$80/$100	$110/$130	$35	$50
2005	The Radon Transform and Appl. to Inverse Prob.	$85/$108	$115/140	$37	$55
2006	Modeling and Simulation of Biological Networks (actual)	$87/115	$118/148	$38	$57
2007	Aspects of Statistical Learning	$90/$120	$120/$151	$40	$60
2008	**Applications of Knot theory**	**$94/$125**	**$125/$155**	**$42**	**$63**

*S/U/E: Student/Unemployed/Emeritus

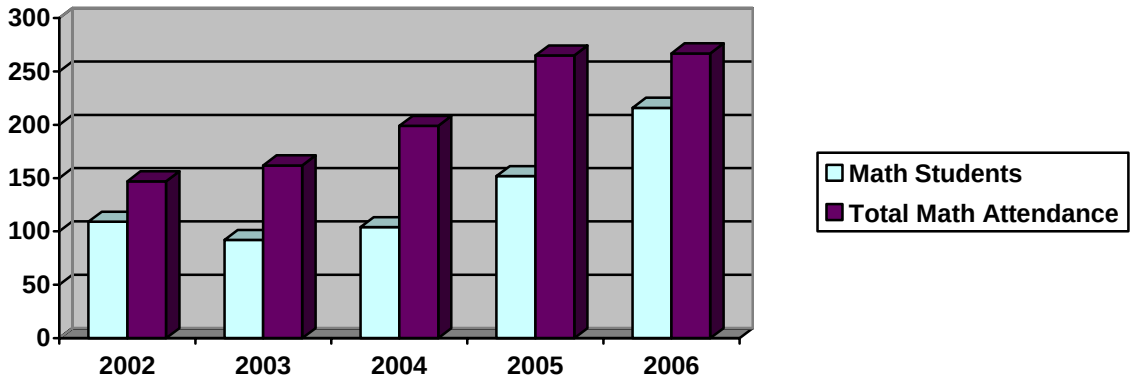
Ellen J. Maycock
Associate Executive Director
April 13, 2007

Report on the 2006 SACNAS Conference

Overall Attendance: The Conference took place in Tampa, FL on October 25-29, 2006. The total number of participants was broken down into the following categories. As it is typically the case, the students at the conference make up about 50% of the total attendance.

Professionals	880
K-12 Educators	65
Postdoctoral Researchers	53
Graduate Students	383
Undergraduate Students	919
Total	2,300

Mathematics Attendance: The number of students and professionals in the mathematical sciences that attend the conference continues to increase. The chart below shows the number of Mathematics students and the total number of participants in the mathematical sciences at the SACNAS conferences since 2002.



Several features of the graph are important to highlight. First, it shows clearly the increase in the numbers over the last 5 years and it shows that of the total number of mathematics participants, the great majority are students. Second, the graph and the table above show that mathematics participants make up over 11% of the total conference attendees (267 out of 2,300). This is important to highlight since there are many more than 10 different disciplines represented at SACNAS and many of the biological and chemical disciplines receive NIH funding. Another conclusion is that the number of mathematics students constituted more than 16% of the total number of student participants.

Mathematics Activities: There was a nice variety of mathematics activities at the conference, including a pre-conference event consisting of an MSRI workshop which addressed an audience of graduate students, postdocs and professionals. The pre-conference event "Mathematics Institute: Mathematical Aspects of Computational Biology" was directed at undergraduate students. The rest of the activities included scientific sessions in mathematics and mathematics

education research, a forum on mathematics summer research programs, the game "Who wants to be a mathematician?", and mentoring sessions. At the end of this report is a summary of these activities.

Use of AMS funds: The $5,000 provided by the American Mathematical Society were used to partially fund the participants of the session *Applications of Statistics and Computation to Science.*

Summary and description of the mathematics activities at 2006 SACNAS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25 (4-9pm) and
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26 (9am-3pm)
Preconference Event: **MSRI Workshop on Modern Mathematics**
Marriott Meeting Room 8

Sponsored by the National Security Agency

This workshop focused on the structure and representations of Groups, subject of the 2007–08 research programs at MSRI. Presentations were expository, intended for mathematical scientists and graduate students not necessarily working in these areas, but interested in learning about them and possibly spending some time at MSRI.

Dr. Ricardo Cortez, Co-chair, Associate Professor, Tulane University
Dr. Hugo Rossi, Co-chair, Deputy Director, Mathematical Sciences Research Institute, and Professor Emeritus, University of Utah

Dr. Ivelisse Rubio, Co-chair, Associate Professor, University of Puerto Rico in Humacao
Dr. Richard Canary, Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan
Dr. Jon Carlson, Professor Emeritus, University of Georgia
Dr. Jon McCammond, Associate Professor of Mathematics, University of California, Santa Barbara
Dr. Arun Ram, Professor of Mathematics, University of Wisconsin–Madison
Dr. Bhama Srinivasan, Professor of Mathematics, University of Illinois at Chicago

12–3 p.m.
Preconference Event: **Mathematics Institute—Mathematical Aspects of Computational Biology**
Marriott Meeting Room 9-10

Sponsored by the National Security Agency

The purpose of this mini-course was to expose a large number of advanced undergraduates and graduate students to the area of mathematical biology. The course highlighted mathematical tools necessary for analyzing data from the biological and medical sciences.

Dr. Ricardo Cortez, Co-chair, Associate Professor, Tulane University
Dr. Ivelisse Rubio, Co-chair, Associate Professor, University of Puerto Rico in Humacao
Dr. Reinhard Laubenbacher, Research Professor, Virginia Bioinformatics Institute

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

Teaching Mathematics for Social Justice
Room 34

Sponsored by the Center for the Mathematics Education of Latinos/as

Participants examined mathematical content, learning, teaching and socio/political/cultural issues related to connecting mathematics to students' lives and experiences. Participants analyzed math lessons in terms of topics such as racial profiling, population density, teen drug use and government spending. The promises and challenges of infusing social justice into mathematics lessons were discussed.

Dr. Julia Aguirre, Chair, Assistant Professor of Education, University of California, Santa Cruz
Dr. Cynthia Anhalt, Visiting Assistant Professor/Postdoctoral Faculty, University of Arizona

Applications of Statistics and Computation to Science
Room 15

Sponsored by the American Mathematical Society

Part of the science revolution highlighted by this conference is the emergence of multidisciplinary approaches to important scientific questions. This session presented work on statistical and computational methods applied to scientific questions ranging from the sensory system to the genome to population genetics and microorganism motility.

Dr. Ricardo Cortez, Chair, Associate Professor, Tulane University
Dr. Sharon Crook, Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Life Sciences, Arizona State University
Mathematical Models of Activity in the Brain
Dr. Lisa Denogean, Postdoctoral Fellow, North Carolina State University
Confidence Intervals for Mutation and Recombination in Population Genetics
Dr. Rafael Irizarry, Associate Professor, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
Statistics for the Genomics Revolution
Dr. Maria Perez, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras
Applications of Bayesian Statistics in Life Sciences

Geometry and Theoretical Physics
Room 21

Sponsored in part by the National Science Foundation

Contemporary physics and mathematics are undergoing an important period of interaction. The physics of string theory, conformal and topological field theories, and mirror symmetry is bound with the mathematics of representation theory, combinatorics, topology, and symplectic and algebraic geometry. This symposium announced recent results and discussed important open questions.

Dr. Dagan Karp, Chair, Postdoctoral Fellow, University of California, Berkeley
An Introduction to Gromov-Witten Theory
Dr. Vincent Bouchard, NSERC Postdoctoral Fellow in Mathematical Physics, Perimeter Institute
The Standard Model of Particle Physics: A Problem in Algebraic Geometry
Dr. Jim Bryan, Professor of Mathematics, University of British Columbia
Topological Quantum Field Theory: Applications Ancient and Modern
Dr. Robin Wilson, Postdoctoral Fellow, University of California, Santa Barbara
Knots, 3-Manifolds, and the Shape of Space

Mathematics Summer Programs Experiences
Marriott Grand Salon A

Sponsored by the National Security Agency

This session was an open forum for students who participated in mathematics summer programs to share their experiences with other undergraduate students and give them advice about possible graduate studies in the mathematical sciences.

Dr. Ivelisse Rubio, Associate Professor, University of Puerto Rico in Humacao
Dr. Stephen Wirkus, Associate Professor, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28

7:30–8:30 a.m.
Buffet Breakfast and Who Wants to Be a Mathematician? Game
Ballroom A-D

Sponsored by the American Mathematical Society and the National Institute of General Medical Sciences

In this game, six undergraduate students competed for prizes and cash by answering mathematics questions. The questions got increasingly difficult, culminating in the bonus question worth $2,000. Although competitive, the experience was fun and educational for both contestants and the audience.
Dr. Michael Breen, Chair, Public Awareness Officer, American Mathematical Society
Dr. Bill Butterworth, Associate Professor, DePaul University

Setting Up and Running a Native American Math and Science Camp Program
Room 35

Sponsored by the National Center for Earth-Surface Dynamics

Presenters talked about how to explore partnerships, raise funds, and set up, run and evaluate math and science camps and after-school programs. The audience learned how to involve local and tribal schools and their teachers, bring in scientists for demonstrations and activities, and create hands-on activities that engage youth and keep them asking, "When's the next camp?"

Dr. Diana Dalbotten, Chair, Diversity Director, University of Minnesota
Dr. Mark Bellcourt, Associate Counselor/Advocate, University of Minnesota
Ms. Lowana Greensky, Program Associate, gidakiimanaaniwigamig (Our Earth Lodge), National Center for Earth-Surface Dynamics
Ms. Holly Pellerin, Program Manager, gidakiimanaaniwigamig (Our Earth Lodge), National Center for Earth-Surface Dynamics

Mathematics of the New Generation
Room 18

Sponsored by the National Security Agency

This session brought together recent Ph.D.s in the mathematical sciences to present their research. Undergraduate and graduate students as well as these new Ph.D.s had the opportunity to further contribute to the expansion of the SACNAS network of mathematicians.

Dr. Erika Camacho, Co-chair, Assistant Professor, Loyola Marymount University
Dr. Stephen Wirkus, Co-chair, Associate Professor, California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Dr. Omar Colón-Reyes, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, University of Puerto Rico in Mayaguez
Non-linear Discrete Dynamical Systems and Its Applications
Dr. Johnny Guzman, Postdoctoral Associate, University of Minnesota
A Short Overview of Discontinuous Galerkin Methods for Elliptic PDEs
Dr. Damaris Santana-Morant, Assistant Professor of Statistics, University of Puerto Rico in Mayaguez
Bayesian Mapping of Multiple Quantitative Trait Loci
Dr. Ulrica Wilson, Postdoctoral Fellow, University of California, San Diego

The Problem of Classifying Division Algebras

Developing Chicano/Latino/Indigenous Mathematics and Science Education Researchers
Room 16

Sponsored by the Center for Mathematics Education of Latinos/a and the Center for Learning and Teaching in the West

This session described key issues in mathematics/science education that impact the learning and teaching in our communities. Speakers discussed the need for a new generation of scholars with an integrated knowledge base who will conduct research on what works in increasing Chicano/Latino and Indigenous student achievement.

Dr. Julia Aguirre, Chair, Assistant Professor of Education, University of California, Santa Cruz
Dr. Cynthia Anhalt, Visiting Assistant Professor/Postdoctoral Faculty, University of Arizona
Dr. Sylvia Celedon Pattichis, Assistant Professor, University of New Mexico
Mrs. Iris Prettypaint, Co-director, Research Opportunities in Science for Native Americans, University of Montana
Ms. Regina Sievert, Science Education Faculty, Salish Kootenai College

Ricardo Cortez
Department of Mathematics
Tulane University
March 20, 2007

Recommendations for AMS Epsilon Fund Support of 2007 Young Scholars Proposals

PROGRAM	RECOMMENDED FUNDING
1. Hampshire College Summer Studies in Mathematics (HCSSIM) Hampshire College, Amherst, MA David C. Kelly	**$15,000 for 2 years**
2. Michigan Math and Science Scholars Summer Program University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI Stephen DeBacker, Patrick Nelson	**$15,000 for 2 years**
3. PROMYS Boston University, Boston, MA Glenn Stevens	**$15,000 for 2 years**
4. Ross Mathematics Program Ohio State University, Columbus, OH Daniel Shapiro	**$12,500**
5. SEARCH Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA James Morrow, Charlene Morrow	**$ 7,500**
6. Texas State University Honors Summer Math Camp Texas State University, San Marcos, TX Max Warshauer	**$15,000**

Remarks:

While many other programs were deserving of funding, we were constrained by the funds available, and by the Epsilon Fund Proposal. In particular, we recommend funding in amounts ranging from $7,500 to $15,000, with a preference for the higher amount. We also evaluated programs as to whether they adhered to the other requirements put forth in the proposal, such as duration of the program, number of participants, and the intended use of the Epsilon funds. We have recommended two years of funding to three programs that seemed to us to have a well-documented and proven track record.

The outlier in this list is the SEARCH program, because they only serve 16 participants. However, they are unique in the scope of their outreach, and we felt that this program has an impact on the diversification of our mathematical community that the other programs do not have. We would like the program to consider this funding as an incentive to grow, so that next year they will be able to include 20 participants.

This report will be followed by a letter giving more details on the committee's impressions of the process, as well as specific comments that came up during our evaluation of the proposals this year.

David Ferguson, Jon Jacobsen and Ami Radunskaya (chair)
February 21, 2007

To: Executive Committee and Board of Trustees (ECBT) of the AMS
From: Edward Aboufadel, Secretary of AAAS Section A (Mathematics)
Subject: Symposia at the 2007 AAAS Annual Meeting
Date: April 20, 2007

Overview: The AAAS Annual Meeting, considered by many to be the showcase of science, features a variety of presentation formats. In addition to more than one hundred and fifty symposia on themes of contemporary interest, there are individual topical area lectures and plenary lectures. The generous support of the AMS has been centrally important in enabling Section A to offer programs and speakers that communicate to general scientific audiences and the press (ergo, the public at large) the nature, excitement, and usefulness of mathematics.

The 2007 meeting was held February 17 – 20, in San Francisco, CA. Summarized below are Section A's eight sponsored symposia and talks presented at this meeting.

1. Prime Numbers --- New Developments on Ancient Problems
Organized by Dan Goldston of San Jose State U.
Report by Carl Pomerance

- Primes, Research, Academic Freedom, and How the National Security Agency Got What It Wanted--Susan Landau, Sun Microsystems, Burlington, MA, USA.
- Primal Screens--Carl Pomerance, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, USA.
- Progressions of Primes and Gaps Between Primes--Kannan Soundararajan, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA.
- The Riemann Hypothesis, Random Matrices, and Primes--Brian Conrey, American Institute of Mathematics, Palo Alto, CA, USA.

There were four speakers who each spoke about twenty minutes, with several lively discussions occurring between talks and at the end.

The first speaker was Susan Landau of Sun Microsystems who gave a brief history of cryptology from ancient times to the present. Intertwined with the recent history has been the role of the NSA, at first trying to thwart academic crypto research, and later an ally of the research community against the FBI who themselves wanted to put a lid on things.

The second speaker was Carl Pomerance of Dartmouth College who spoke on the dichotomy of the ease of testing numbers for primality and the difficulty in factoring composite numbers. This dichotomy is what underlies public key crypto. A new development that was reported on was the deterministic, polynomial time primality test of Agrawal, Kayal, and Saxena. Earlier work of Euclid, Fermat, and Gauss was presented.

The third speaker was Soundararajan of Stanford University who spoke mainly on the recent proof of Goldston, Pintz, and Yildirim that infinitely often there are gaps between consecutive primes that are much smaller than the average gap. Photocopies of some historical notes of Gauss were presented; he apparently was very interested in the fine distribution of prime numbers. There was also a relationship of the Goldston, Pintz, & Yildirim result to the new work of Green and Tao on arithmetic progressions of primes; this too was reported.

The fourth speaker was Brian Conrey, the director of the American Institute of Mathematics. He spoke on the Riemann Hypothesis and its relationship to the distribution of primes. He had much historical and modern information, all packaged in a very entertaining and understandable form.

This was a popular symposium. As many as seventy people were in the room at any one time, in a space that would be comfortably full with fifty.

2. The Science and Modeling of Hurricanes
Organized by Clint Dawson, University of Texas at Houston.
Report by Warren Page

- An Overview of Hurricane Science and Modeling--Joannes Westerink, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN, USA.
- Frontier Research Problems in Hurricane Science: Vortical Hot Towers, Superintensity, and Concentric Eyewalls in the 21st Century--Michael Montgomery, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, USA.
- Modeling Current and Future Hurricanes--Greg Holland, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO, USA.

The speakers used models of hurricanes, Katrina and Rita and other storms that impacted the Gulf Coast, to describe some of the complex atmospheric-oceanic interactions associated with hurricanes.

Joannes Westerink, University of Notre Dame, IN opened the session by giving an overview of hurricane science and modeling. His models of such physical systems use high resolution grids to define and capture local topography and bathmetry. Various kinematic models and near shore wave modeling were also used to consider air-sea interactions and bottom surface resistance. Although the system's associated differential equations are not numerically dissipative, they are phase accurate and robust for high velocity flows (which can occur for high velocity storms).

The next presentation was Frontier Research Problems in Hurricane Science: Vortical Hot Towers, Superintensity, and Concentric Eyewalls by Michael Montgomery, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA. In 2003, Montgomery

was aboard aircraft that flew through the eye of Hurricane Isabel to observe the swirls and whirls of air clouds and monitor the storm's electromagnetic signals. He described why most tropical disturbances fail to become storms, how tropical storms get started, what controls a hurricane's maximum intensity, and how the secondary eyewall (a harbinger of what is to follow) gets started via latent heat released from the inner region.

Greg Holland, National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, CO was scheduled to speak on modeling current and future hurricanes but he was unable to attend the meeting.

Holland's allocated time was absorbed by extending Westerink's and Montgomery's presentations, and an especially active audience participation by approximately 35 people in attendance throughout the session.

3. Are We A Democracy? Vote Counting in the United States
Organized by Stephanie Singer
Report by Edward Aboufadel

- Moderator--Stephanie Frank Singer, Campaign Scientific LLC, Philadelphia, PA, USA.
- Mass Scale Election Fraud in Recent U.S. Federal Elections--Steven Freeman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA.
- Forensic Statistical Mechanics Applied to Public Documents Prove Poll-Worker Fraud--David L. Griscom, Naval Research Laboratory (retired), Washington, DC, USA.
- Risks and Benefits of Different Voting Technologies--Barbara Simons, IBM Research (retired), San Jose, CA, USA.
- Discussant--Josh Mitteldorf, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, USA.

This 90-minute symposium was a provocative review of the integrity of polling machines and polling procedures during the 2004 election, along with an overview of computer science issues related to polling machines.

The first speaker, Steven Freeman of the University of Pennsylvania, described a number of statistical analyses that have been done on the data from the 2004 Presidential election, including the disparity between exit polls and the reported vote totals. He reported that it was most likely that the results from electronic polling machines were not accurate. He expressed frustration that slot machine companies are more open about their machines than electronic voting machine companies.

The second speaker, David Griscom of the Naval Research Laboratory, presented mathematical evidence that poll workers at a precinct in Tucson, AZ, committed fraud. In particular, it appears that poll workers may have changed 113 votes.

The third speaker, Barbara Simons, a computer scientist from IBM research, presented a scientific overview of computer science issues with electronic voting machines. She observed that after the 2000 election, there was a "free-for-all" in the purchase of new voting machines, in a process that involved "lots of money, short deadlines, and no standards." Computer scientists understand that standards needed to be set first. She also made the point that the purpose of paper audit trails is to convince the losers that they have, in fact, lost.

Josh Mitteldorf of Temple University was the discussant. He asked if it is worth our while, as scientists, to investigate this situation, as he has come to understand that exit poll evidence, such as that presented by Freeman, is not sufficient to begin a formal government investigation.

Attendance at the symposium was as high as 90 and averaged around 70.

4. New Vistas in the Mathematics of Ecology and Evolution
Organized by Simon Levin, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ
Report by Barbara Keyfitz, Fields Institute

- Ecological and Socioeconomic Systems as Complex Adaptive Systems--Simon Levin (Princeton)
- Disease and Immunity in Space and Time--Bryan Grenfell (Penn State)
- Climate-Driven Infectious Disease Dynamics: Understanding the Past, Forecasting the Future--Mercedes Pascual (Michigan)
- Epistasis and Shapes of Fitness Landscapes--Bernd Sturmfels (Berkeley)
- Collective Motion and Decision-Making in Animal Groups--Iain Couzin (Oxford)

The theme of this symposium was the central role of mathematics in studying areas that are the focus of conservation attention. Much of the concern involves the progression from individual species to ecosystem services: the problem of scaling. Striking regularities are seen in macroscopic pattern. Si Levin began the symposium with an overview of the topics to be presented, and an index of the themes, including scaling, pattern formation and complex adaptive behavior. As an example, he recalled the despite Volterra's theory, used to model ecosystems, fisheries management has been a disaster: the theory has not grown to keep pace with issues of current concern, and new tools are needed in statistics, game theory, combinatorics, algebraic geometry, dynamical systems, and optimal control.

Bryan Grenfell, focused on infectious disease dynamics and host demography. He first showed how measles, a relatively simple disease, is modeled, and related the periodicity of measles epidemics to birth rates. In modeling more complicated diseases like influenza where the changeable nature of the virus means that immunity of recovered individuals is eventually lost, he was able to show again the importance of modeling in predicting the dynamics of the disease.

Mercedes Pascual gave further examples of the power of modeling with her presentation on cholera and diarrhoeal diseases and their relation to climate events like El Nino. After asking whether mathematical models can work, she concluded that one prediction of a new model for cholera is that "classical interventions can be disastrous". It appears that different intervention strategies might be effective.

Bernt Sturmfels presented something completely different: a mathematical model for epistasis (the property that genotype fitness may not be a linear function of allele type in a multi-allele organism). One can view the fitness as a function over the *population simplex G* (the 2^a-dimensional figure made by *a* loci). Furthermore, since what is interesting is the nonlinear behavior, one can quotient out the linear functions on *G* to obtain the *interaction space*. It is noteworthy that the collection of observed genotypes is much smaller than 2^a. Based on this descriptive framework, the next step is to introduce dynamics on the interaction space, with the objective of being able to predict evolution of fitter genotypes.

In the final talk, Iain Couzin returned to the theme of scaling, this time trying to understand how individual interactions lead to collective properties, for example, in schools of fish, flocks of birds or herds of sheep. The talk was illustrated with beautiful movies of this behavior, and with startlingly realistic simulations based on very simple rules modeling local interactions. (This talk was not for the faint of heart or weak of stomach, though: there were also some close-up movies of locusts and crickets displaying the effects of crowding as leading to cannibalism.) These very simple models lead to what now seem to be aspects of universal behavior: rapid transmission of information when a parameter (for example density) reaches a critical value. This phenomenon, of directed percolation, has been discovered also by Jack Cowan and John Cardy.

The symposium was well-attended and the crowd stayed behind at the end to ask many questions. Overall, the talks created a powerful impression of the ability of mathematical models to throw light on complex behavior, and of the need for more work, both in developing models and in pure mathematical analysis, to reach a point of reliable prediction.

Over fifty people were in attendance.

5. Controversies in Forest Fire Suppression and Management
Organized by Willard John Braun (University of Western Ontario)
Report by Barbara Keyfitz, Fields Institute

- Costs of Fire Suppression Versus Costs of Fire Damage--David Brillinger (Berkeley)
- Assessing the Impact of Fire Suppression on Burned Area in the Boreal Forest Region of Canada--David L. Martell (Toronto)
- Effects of Climate on Fire--Haiganoush Krikorian Preisler (USDA Forest Service)

This 90-minute symposium illustrated vividly the use of statistical methods and data analysis in developing understanding of a phenomenon that has ecological, economic and social consequences: forest fires. David Brillinger, a statistician at Berkeley, spoke first on a study done with Matias Cattaneo and Benjamin Scott (also at Berkeley) on the disastrous Cedar Fire in San Diego County. Matias and Ben also described the data collection and presented a model for the economic impact, risk analysis and cost benefit analysis of alternative policies. This sort of analysis could be a basis for developing social policy on settling of semi-rural areas in arid environments. The dramatic introduction was followed by David Martell's talk. Martell is a Professor of Forestry, and he began with the provocative question: "Does fighting fires decrease fire damage?" He analyzed data from a large number of fires of varying sizes in central and northern Ontario. Again, a statistical model was used to answer the question – apparently in the affirmative, but the evidence was not as clear-cut as naïve observers might have guessed. Finally, Haiganoush Preisler, a statistician who works for the US Forest Service, used data from wildfires in mountainous areas of the American West to deduce what will be the probable effect of climate change – warmer temperatures and decreased rainfall – on the incidence and severity of fires. Her models provide a method to assess yet another consequence of global warming.

Overall, the symposium made a convincing case for the power of statistical analysis. David Martell, in questions at the end of the talks, commented that following his first exposure to statistical methods at a recent workshop, he had hired two statistical researchers in his lab, and finds that the whole direction of his research has changed.

Over twenty people were in attendance.

6. How Should Elementary Mathematics Be Taught?
Organized by Cathy Kessel (Consultant, Berkeley)
Report by Barbara Keyfitz, Fields Institute

- Introduction: Differences in Formulating and Thinking About Mathematics and Elementary Mathematics in China and the United States – Cathy Kessel

- Variations on a mathematical Theme in Japanese and U. S. Textbooks – Tad Watanabe (Kennesaw State)
- Connections Between Arithmetic and Algebra – William McCallum (Arizona)
- Moderator: Mary Ito (CBC Radio)

This symposium discussed differences in the teaching of elementary mathematics in three different societies: North America (US and Canada), China and Japan. Taking as a thesis the notion that differences in learning between the American and Asian systems are due to differences in the curriculum itself rather than to teachers' preparation, the speakers, in well-coordinated presentations, gave dramatic evidence of their claim. They began with the sheer weight and volume of textbooks a student will use in elementary school in the two systems: much greater in the US. Elementary mathematics is, well, elementary to most professional mathematicians, but the speakers pointed out relations between the way the elements of arithmetic are taught and the advanced mathematical concepts that define a mathematician's way of thinking. Kessel took as her motif the two standard ways of presenting addition: the so-called "shopkeepers' notation" in which the summands are written in a column, and the on-line method ("9+2=11"). She pointed out that although the first has operational advantages, (in adding several multi-digit numbers for instance), the second is conceptually superior in that it makes clear the binary nature of addition, the fact that "+" represents an operator, and it also makes it easy to define, in a parallel way, subtraction as the inverse of addition. This, and similar examples presented by Watanabe from the Japanese curriculum, demonstrated how different approaches to teaching elementary concepts can bring students closer to mastering the concepts they will learn in middle school and later. McCallum made similar points in examining manipulation of fractions, noting that the topic is not new: he quoted from an 1890's teachers manual, as well as more modern material. By working through examples such as converting from units of meters per second to kilometers per hour, or deriving the formula for resistors in parallel, he showed how one could use the lesson to gain symbolic fluency, even when working with numbers – or one could miss the point altogether.

The conclusions of the panel, that a well-thought-out curriculum can enable a teacher who is only moderately well-prepared to impart mathematical concepts correctly, are important for professional scientists and community leaders to absorb.

Over thirty people were in attendance.

7. New Mathematical Methods in the Visual Arts
Organized by Daniel Rockmore (Dartmouth)
Report by Jack Cowen, University of Chicago.

- Digital Stylometry--Daniel Rockmore, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, USA.
- Digital Forensics--Hany Farid, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH, USA.

- Inpainting: A Synthesis of Mathematics, Art, and Biology--Guillermo Sapiro, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA.
- Digital Analysis Versus Eye of the Beholder: Rivalry or Partnership?--Ellen Handy, City College of New York, New York, NY, USA.

This symposium was very well attended; 63 people were in attendance. The first lecture (by the symposium organizer, Dan Rockmore, Dartmouth) dealt with the topic of how mathematics is used to test the authenticity of paintings and photographs, using fractal geometry and wavelet analysis. It focused on Jackson Pollock's work, in which there has been some recent controversy regarding the authenticity of some recently discovered paintings. This was followed by another talk by Hany Farid (Dartmouth) that followed up on this topic. There was then an interesting talk on Inpainting, the technique of interpolating missing parts of an image, by Guillermo Sapiro (Minnesota). Inpainting has many interesting connections with mathematical analysis. Finally a talk by an art historian Ellen Handy (CCNY) contrasted the above approaches with traditional methods. All in all I found the symposium quite interesting. There are obviously many new applications of the mathematics of image processing and analysis which we can look forward to in the near future.

8. Blockbuster Science: Math and Science Behind Movies and Entertainment
Organized by Tony Chan (UCLA and NSF)

- Moderator--Tony Chan, University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA.
- How We Do It at Pixar--Tony DeRose, Pixar, Emeryville, CA, USA.
- Computational Fluids and Solids for Feature Films--Ron Fedkiw, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA. (Note: this talk was cancelled.)
- Varied Math Techniques for Varied Graphics Problems--Doug Roble, Digital Domain, Venice, CA, USA.

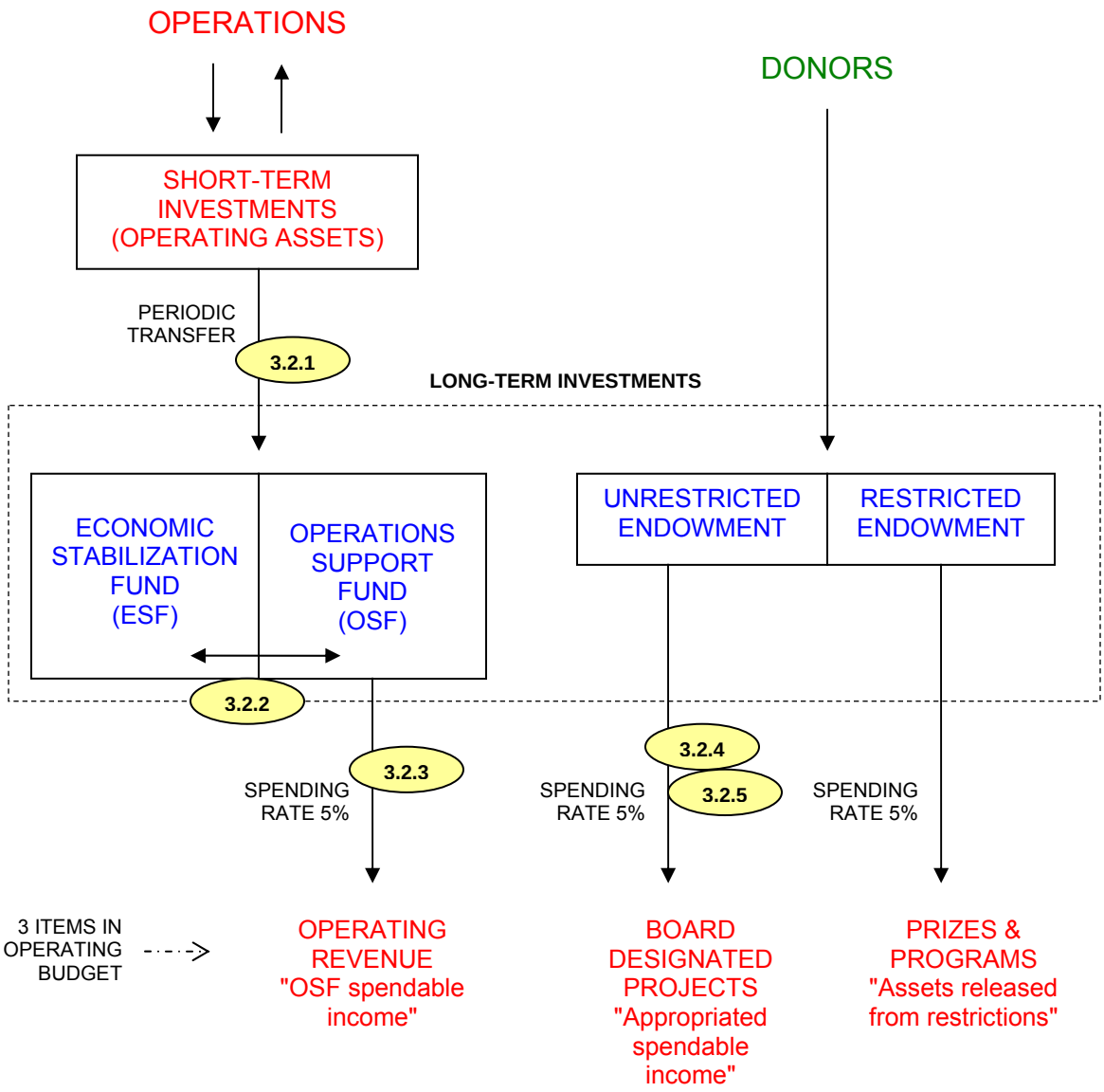
Abstract: Have you seen the movies Toy Story, Titanic, The Perfect Storm, Terminator III, or The Incredibles? Scientists may be surprised by how much state-of-the-art math and science are behind these and other successful animated and live-action movies. Indeed, physics-based simulation is widely accepted in the entertainment industry. Techniques such as radiosity, models for light, color, textures and reflectance, collision mechanics, level set implicit surfaces, computational fluid dynamics, high-performance computing are used widely. In Hollywood, employees with higher degrees in math and science work side by side with artists and storytellers to spin their magic in making the stories come alive visually on the screen. At top research universities, academics are also engaged in developing the latest science and technology, as well as training the next generation of people for this industry. Since U.S. films are dominant in the world market, this is one of the areas of math and science where the United States is still clearly the leader. This symposium brings together leaders in this emerging field,

from both top industry studios and academia, to give the audience a behind-the-scenes look at what kind of science is used, how they work with the artists and storytellers, what kind of challenges they face, and what opportunities lie ahead for the science community.

(I apologize for no first-hand report of this symposium – EA)

AMS Long-term Investments
Cliffs Notes

(*For details, see section D of Fiscal Reports*)



ESF = 75% annual operating expenses + unfunded medical liability
OSF = remainder of quasi-endowment (spending on 3-yr rolling average)
Rebalanced annually, December 31

Values 12/31/2006

ESF =	$21.3 M
OSF =	$35.6 M
Unrestricted =	$6.6 M
Restricted =	$3.5 M

Calculation of Current Ratio - December 31, 2006			
Total assets per financial statements	95,231,253	Total liabilities per financial statements	21,291,049
Less:		Less:	
Land, buildings and equipment	3,734,674	Severance and study leave	1,100,000
Long-term investments	68,461,186	Post-retirement health benefit obligation	4,706,688
Current assets	23,035,393	Current liabilities	15,484,361
Standard current ratio	**1.49**	**Target is at least 1:1**	
Less deferred revenue	12,907,692	Less deferred revenue	12,907,692
Adjusted current assets	10,127,701	Adjusted current liabilities	2,576,669
Adjusted current ratio	**3.93**	**Target is at least 1.5:1; preferably 2:1**	

Current Ratio After Adjustments for Proposed Transfer of $2,000,000 to Operations Support Fund			
Current assets	21,035,393	Current liabilities	15,484,361
Standard current ratio	**1.36**	**Target is at least 1:1**	
Adjusted current assets	8,127,701	Adjusted current liabilities	2,576,669
Adjusted current ratio	**3.15**	**Target is at least 1.5:1; preferably 2:1**	

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

To: Board of Trustees **Date**: April 24, 2007
From: Connie Pass
Subject: Operating Fund Portfolio Management Report

SUMMARY RETURNS

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize the Society's cash management policies and report on the operating portfolio's investment income performance during 2006. There are no proposals for changes in authorized investment limits or additional investment vehicles presented.

Investment earnings results by type and in total and other pertinent portfolio information for 2006 and the preceding six years are as follows:

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Money Market Funds	4.8%	2.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.7%	4.2%	5.2%
Vanguard Fixed Income Mutual Funds;							
Short Term Corporate Bond Fund	5.1%	2.3%	2.2%	4.3%	6.0%	8.2%	8.2%
GNMA Fund	4.4%	3.4%	4.1%	2.6%	9.7%	8.0%	11.2%
Long Term US Treasury Fund	1.9%	6.8%	7.3%	2.8%	15.6%	4.4%	19.7%
Fidelity Floating Rate Bond Fund (12/04)	6.4%	4.2%	0.5%				
High Yield Bond Funds	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(13.7%)	(0.7%)	(6.9%)
Vanguard Convertible Securities	13.0%	6.6%	7.2%	31.6%	(9.4%)	(3.1%)	4.2%
TIPs (April 2005)	0.9%	0.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Certificates of Deposit	4.7%	3.1%	2.1%	2.1%	3.0%	6.0%	6.4%
Common Stock	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	(14.4%)	(25.47%)	0.0%
Annual total portfolio return	5.2%	3.3%	2.4%	3.7%	2.4%	4.4%	6.4%
AMS benchmark - Avg 6 month CD rate per Federal Reserve Bank	5.2%	3.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.8%	3.7%	6.6%
AMS returns versus benchmark	0.0%	(0.4%)	0.7%	2.5%	0.6%	0.7%	(0.2%)
Wkly Average Operating Portfolio (in 000's)	14,578	15,223	13,570	12,357	11,967	$11,510	$9,525
Annual Investment Income (in 000's)	$757	$503	$332	$453	$262	$509	$611

At 12/31/06 operating fund investments equaled approximately $17,096,000, a, increase of $950,000 over the previous year. Operations provided almost $3,600,000 in cash in 2006, of which approximately $950,000 was invested in the operating portfolio, $333,000 was invested in fixed assets, and $1,652,000 was reinvested in the long-term investment portfolio.

The return for 2006 equals the benchmark, the average annual 6-month CD rate per the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In 2002 we changed the benchmark from the 3-month CD rate, as this is a better length of maturity for comparison purposes with our portfolio and the information is now easily retrievable. The 2006 return is at the benchmark because we decided to avoid the administrative burden of shortening CD maturities to three or six months and therefore could not take full advantage of the rising interest rate environment at the end of 2005 and into 2006. Also,

we tend to keep a large money market balance during most of the year (20-35% of the portfolio) for liquidity purposes, and this return is generally below the benchmark, but experiences the rise in interest rates faster than term deposits. Investments totaling approximately 13% of the portfolio achieved returns greater than the benchmark, which was not sufficient to pull the total return over the benchmark.

DISCUSSION

Recent History of Authorized Investment Vehicles and Limits. At the May 1996 ECBT meeting it was agreed that the Society should have as a goal an accumulation of current assets such that they exceed current liabilities. To help achieve this objective, at the May 1997 ECBT meeting a plan for the creation of an intermediate term investment portfolio was adopted. Increased limits of $1,000,000 (to $4,000,000) in our money market funds, $1,000,000 (to $2,000,000) in our Vanguard fixed income funds, and $500,000 (to $1,500,000) in Treasury Notes were approved. In addition, a $1,500,000 combined limit for other mutual funds, consisting of high yield and convertible bond funds, was established at this time. In May 2000, the limits for money market funds, fixed income funds and the high yield/convertible funds were each increased by $500,000. At the May 2002 ECBT meeting, the limit on the money market fund was increased to $5,500,000, primarily to accommodate the larger investment balance carried in the operating portfolio. In May 2004, The Board of Trustees added floating rate bond funds to the authorized investments, with an investment limit of $2,000,000. In May 2005, the Board changed the limit on money market investments to be 50% of the operating portfolio balance at any point in time.

The strategy of using an intermediate portfolio has occasionally resulted in greater volatility, but overall has generated an increase in the earnings of our operating fund investments. By shifting a portion of operating fund investments into slightly riskier investment vehicles we have, on average, increased the earnings compared to those that would have been achieved in low risk, short term investments.

Recent Portfolio Adjustments. In 2002 we reduced the amount in the intermediate portfolio due principally to poor performance in the high yield bond investment. We also rebalanced the remaining bond fund investments to prepare for a probable decline in the value of long-term treasuries in the coming months. In 2003 and 2004, no such rebalancing was performed. A $1,000,000 initial investment in a floating rate bond fund was added in late 2004 and $500,000 in TIPS (inflation protected Treasury bonds) were added in April 2005. In late 2004 and into 2005, maturities of certificates of deposits were shortened to take advantage of the rising interest rate environment. In the latter half of 2006 and into 2007 the maturities were lengthened, as continued increases by the Fed appeared unlikely based on economic data.

Changes in the Cash Management Environment. The equity markets continued to perform well in 2006 and short-term interest rates continued to increase in response to actions of the Federal Reserve. However, long-term interest rates continued to be volatile. The markets have absorbed the Federal Reserve's stated policy of slowly raising short-term interest rates and those rates are still quite low, barely keeping pace with inflation. Consumer spending remained strong, although it may have weakened a bit in 2007, and this drives about two thirds of the economy. However, this is not a healthy position for the long-term, particularly in light of the aging population and mounting trade deficits and government debt. In this environment the operating portfolio fared well, with an overall return of approximately 5.2%. The intermediate portion of the portfolio provided more than its relative share of this return.

Cash Management at the AMS. The following rules govern AMS's management of cash:

1. ***Availability and Liquidity***. The placement of investments in the operating portfolio is coordinated with the Society's immediate and estimated future cash requirements, which are based on actual and projected revenue and disbursement streams. Cash needs to be available at the appropriate times to cover the operating expenses of the Society as they are incurred - payroll, payroll taxes and other withholdings, and vendor liabilities comprise the bulk of our cash needs. Adequate portfolio liquidity is the ability to turn investments readily into cash without suffering undo loss of principal.

2. ***Income***. Cash in excess of immediate operating needs should be invested so as to optimize returns. The Society has intentionally accreted such excess cash, so that the ratio of current assets to current liabilities remains at least 1.5 to 1 (after removing the deferred revenue from both the numerator and denominator, and preferably 2:1) or at least 1:1 without the deferred revenue adjustment. These ratios were 3.93 and 1.49, respectively, at December 31, 2006.

3. ***Preservation of principal***. Safety is of prime concern in investments of operating capital. Diversifying investment vehicles and monitoring investment maturity dates and market value fluctuations greatly reduces an investment portfolio's exposure to risk. Maximum allowable positions should be established for different types of investments.

Authorized Investments. The investment vehicles authorized by the Board of Trustees for the operating portfolio are as follows:

- ***Certificates of Deposit.*** As in prior years, a large percentage of the Society's operating investment portfolio has been invested in certificates of deposit, with a weekly balance totaling between 40%-45% of the total portfolio during 2006.

  We generally purchase "jumbo" CD's of federally insured savings institutions and commercial banks that are assigned an acceptable safety rating by a weekly bank rating newsletter. Current investment policies limit the amount of each CD to $100,000 (exclusive of accrued interest) per S&L and $400,000 per large commercial bank. In practice, the Society has only invested amounts up to $100,000 in any one financial institution and its affiliates. There is no limit to the total amount of CDs that can be held by the operating investment portfolio.

Issuer	Banks & Savings and Loans
Risk of default	None - federally insured
Risk of market decline	None
Maximum Amount	$100,000 per bank or S&L, $400,000 in large cap banks, unlimited in total

  We intentionally accumulate a large CD balance (generally for one-year terms, shorter terms are used to take advantage of rising interest rates) in order to increase the yield, even if slightly. With rising interest rates in 2006, money was shifted to the money market funds when the desired rates for the length of maturity was not available from source banks. Money market fund interest rates rise with the market, so the slight loss in overall interest rate compared to CD's was made up for by getting the increase more quickly than a CD (fixed until maturity).

  In practice, the Society can accumulate a portfolio between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000 with a rate differential compared to money market funds of at least 50 basis points. After that, the difference in rates from available issuing banks (we invest only in banks with a minimum 3.5

star rating out of 5 per Bauer Financial) over money markets drops significantly, which usually does not warrant the additional administrative burden to the Society.

- ***Treasury Bills.*** T-Bills are convenient to use when we have a large planned expenditure for a predetermined future date, such as contributions to the Economic Stabilization Fund; however, better rates are available on alternative forms of short-term operating investments. Treasury Bills have no market risk associated with them because they are backed by the full faith and credit of the US government, are issued for short durations and are highly liquid. Accordingly, there is no limit to the total amount of T-Bills we may hold in our portfolio.

Issuer	U.S. Government
Risk of default	None
Risk of market decline	None if held to maturity
Maximum Amount	Unlimited

- ***Cash and repos (repurchase agreements).*** The AMS uses a concentration account at Citizens Bank - Massachusetts into which all receipts are automatically deposited and from which all disbursements are made. Under a repurchase agreement, cash above an established minimum balance is "swept" on a daily basis and invested overnight in repurchase agreements. Under a repurchase agreement, the customer (AMS) purchases government securities and the bank agrees to "repurchase" them the following day. The rate earned on these depends on the dollar amount of the repo; it is generally very low in comparison to rates available on other investment vehicles. Interest rates on repurchase agreements have been extremely low for a number of years. Unless one is sweeping large amounts of cash throughout the year, the interest earned does not justify the fees charged to maintain the agreement in place. The AMS has not used this investment vehicle since 1999 and it is not expected to be used in the near future.

Issuer	Citizens Bank - Massachusetts
Risk of default	Minimal
Risk of market decline	None
Maximum Amount	$1,000,000
Comments	Collateralized by US Gov't securities

- ***Money market funds.*** The Board of Trustees has authorized a maximum investment of 50% of the balance in the operating portfolio at any point in time. At the end of 2006 the balance in money markets approximated $6,343,000, principally in Vanguard's Money Market Prime portfolio.

  Yields on the funds averaged about 4.8% for the year and are currently at about 5.0%. There is very little risk to principal because the valuation of the initial investment is generally not subject to change. Balances in these funds are usually maintained only at levels needed for short-term operating needs in excess of short-term maturities, or for planned investments to be made in the near future (which avoids the administrative costs of 3 month CD's or T-bills), or to take advantage of rising interest rates, since they generally under-perform alternative authorized investment vehicles.

Issuer	Vanguard and Fidelity
Risk of default	Minimal
Risk of market decline	Very Low
Maximum Amount	50% of operating portfolio balance

- ***US Treasury Notes.*** The Board of Trustees has authorized a maximum investment of $1,500,000 in US Treasury Notes. A loss of market value may be incurred on these investments in a rising interest rate environment if funds are needed before maturity and have to be sold; however this risk is slight as the Society's liquidity is deemed extremely adequate. Treasury Notes can be an attractive investment when interest rates are expected to decline and the yield curve is fairly steep. This has not been the case in recent history.

Issuer	U.S. Government
Risk of default	None
Risk of market decline	None if held to maturity, otherwise value moves inversely to interest rate changes
Maximum Amount	$1,500,000
Comments	Best used just before interest rates decline

In April 2005, $500,000 of inflation-protected Treasury notes (TIPS), which pay a stated rate of interest, plus inflation over the period outstanding (by adjusting the principal), were purchased. These investments have no risk of default and no risk of market decline if held to maturity, which is the intent when purchased in April, 2005.

- ***Fixed Income (Bond) Mutual funds.*** The Board of Trustees has authorized a maximum investment of $2,500,000 in fixed income mutual funds (initial investment, exclusive of reinvested income and share price increases, with appropriate disclosure to Treasurers and Board), and at the end of 2006 we had $2,862,000 invested. The initial investment amount is well below the limit. All of these investments are with the Vanguard Group of Valley Forge, PA. A combination of three funds is used: the High Grade Short-Term Corporate Bond portfolio, the GNMA portfolio, and the Long-Term US Treasury portfolio.

Issuer (currently used)	The Vanguard Group
Risk of default	Minimal
Risk of market decline	The longer the maturities of underlying investments, the higher the risk.
Maximum Amount	$2,500,000
Comments	Market value will decline as interest rates rise and increase as rates fall.

Historically, most of the volatility in the Society's short-term portfolio has been the result of market valuation adjustments on these investments (they are marked to market monthly); however, gains or losses technically are not realized on these funds until they are redeemed. In 2002, the relative mix of these investments was changed to be more heavily weighted to the Short-Term Corporate Bond portfolio and less weighted in the Long-Term US Treasury portfolio, due to expected volatility in longer term maturities. The GNMA fund is less affected by interest rate volatility than the Long-Term US Treasury, despite similarity in term length of the underlying securities, as these debt instruments support the housing industry.

Since these funds are different in nature, it is helpful to look at their characteristics separately, keeping in mind that the limit applies to the combined total.

Vanguard High Grade Short-Term Corporate Bond Fund:

Issuer (currently used)	The Vanguard Group
Risk of default	Low, due to quality of underlying debt instruments and borrowers
Risk of market decline	Low, due to short duration of underlying investments
Comments	Share price is relatively stable; return is determined by recent interest rates, as underlying debt is short duration
2006 return	5.1% with average monthly yield of 5.0%

Vanguard GNMA Fund:

Issuer (currently used)	The Vanguard Group
Risk of default	Low – while not backed by the full faith and credit of the US government, It isn't likely that the US government would allow GNMA to default on its obligations
Risk of market decline	Medium, as duration is longer
Comments	Since the GNMA obligations are linked to collateralized mortgage obligations, and mortgage rates tend to change more slowly than other long term rates, this fund is a bit less volatile when interest rates change.
2006 return	4.4%, with average monthly yield of 5.1%

Vanguard Long-Term US Treasury Fund:

Issuer (currently used)	The Vanguard Group
Risk of default	Low, as most underlying securities are US government direct issues
Risk of market decline	Highly sensitive to interest rate changes, as duration of underlying securities is long-term
Comments	This fund has caused most of the volatility in the Intermediate portfolio; staff mitigates some risk by adjusting investment amount
2006 return	1.9%, with average monthly yield of 4.9%

- ***High Yield and Convertible Bond Mutual funds.*** The Board of Trustees has authorized a maximum investment of $2,000,000 in any combination of high yield bond and convertible securities accounts. At December 31, 2006 we had $1,175,000 invested in these vehicles, in one convertible securities mutual fund managed by the Vanguard Group. Gains or losses technically are not realized on these funds until they are redeemed, although, for financial statement purposes, the Society records these investments at market. It is not anticipated that further investments in this group of investment vehicles will be made in the near future.

Issuer (currently used)	The Vanguard Group
Risk of default	Medium to High
Risk of market decline	Sensitive to movements in the equity markets
Maximum Amount	$2,000,000
Comments	Total returns often parallel those of equity markets
2006 Return	13.0%

- ***Floating Rate Income funds.*** The Board of Trustees has authorized a maximum investment of $2,000,000 in Floating Rate funds. $1,000,000 was invested in the Fidelity Floating Rate High Income Fund in December 2004. The return for 2006 was 6.4% with minimal change in NAV. Gains or losses technically are not realized on these funds until they are redeemed, although, for financial statement purposes, the Society records these investments at market.

Issuer	Fidelity
Risk of default	Low
Risk of market decline significantly	Low, possibly medium if economy falters
Maximum Amount	$2,000,000
Comments	The fund is expected to have a relatively stable NAV with yield providing most of the return
2006 Return	6.4% with average monthly yield of 6.0%

Summary of Operating Portfolio Investments, December 31, 2006.

Description	Value at 12/31/06	Current Board Limit	Excess over Limit
Money Market Funds	$6,342,623	50% of total portfolio	NA
Certificates of Deposit	5,087,000	$100,000 per inst.	NA
Treasury Notes		1,500,000	NA
Vanguard Bond Funds:			
GNMA Portfolio	1,180,737		
Short-Term Corp Bond Portfolio	1,174,707		
LT US Treasury Portfolio	506,831		
Subtotal	2,862,275	2,500,000 (1)	NA
High Yield and Convertible Funds:			
Vanguard Convertible	1,174,613		
Subtotal	1,174,613	2,000,000	NA
Floating Rate Funds:			
Fidelity Floating Rate High Inc	1,113,348		
Subtotal	1,113,348	2,000,000	NA
$500,000 Face TIPs	504,795		NA
Common Stock	10,926	Source is Unrestricted gifts	NA
Total	$17,095,580		

(1) Limit is exclusive of reinvested dividends and share price increases. See discussion above.

Threshold for Capital Assets

Current practices: Over the years a number of informal surveys have taken place via the CESSE listserve regarding the threshold for capital assets. Many of our peers have adopted higher limits of $3,000 or $5,000, with more doing so each time the survey has been conducted. The smaller organizations continue to maintain the threshold at $500 or $1,000. The Society is in the middle of this range insofar as total assets and revenues and expenses are concerned. Its multiple activities and complexity of operations is more similar to the larger of its peers.

Effect of a $3,000 Threshold. If a $3,000 threshold had been in effect for 2006, most of the purchases that would move from capital to expendable are for the desktop computing environment in the various offices. A total of approximately $103,000 in such purchases would no longer be capital assets in 2006, reducing the reported capital amount by approximately 30%. Expenses for 2006 would increase by the difference between the $103,000 and the depreciation taken in the year purchased, or about $90,000, with the opposite occurring over the succeeding years as the assets are depreciated under the lower threshold. This is an increase in expenses of about 0.4% for 2006. When looked at from the point of view of the balance sheet, the amount expensed under the higher threshold in 2006 is a bit less that 1% of the costs of all the capital assets currently being used by the Society. If we assume a 5-year replacement plan for the desktop computing environment, the Society will record assets of about 5% less over this period with a threshold of $3,000 than under the current threshold amount. The actual net effect is somewhat less, due to accumulated depreciation. Further, had the $3,000 threshold been in effect at all times, approximately $898,000 of the fixed assets would not have been recorded as such, or only about 8% (of which most are fully depreciated as of the end of 2006). This amount as a percentage of total assets is considerably less (due to the larger denominator and the accumulated depreciation), at about 0.3%.

Based on the above, a threshold of $3,000 for the capitalization of long-lived assets will not materially affect the financial statements of the Society. Having a higher threshold will reduce the paperwork and review processes required for about 30% of the current annual capital purchases, and perhaps speed up the procurement process. Additionally, numerous small dollar value assets will no longer have to be tracked and depreciated in the Society's records, which will streamline the accounting for these assets. Raising the threshold will not affect the physical control over these assets, as most are located in computer operations (Providence and Ann Arbor) and in offices and cubicles. The PC's, Mac's and laptops are assigned IP addresses and these are specifically assigned to staff, so we will continue to maintain the records of what we own and where it is.

Connie Pass
Chief Financial Officer
April 23, 2007

Information Systems Plan Status Report

Overview

The Information Systems Planning (ISP) effort has continued, focusing on creating a request for proposal (RFP) for financial software and a request for information (RFI) for association management systems. The ISP is a long-range computing plan for the Society that we expect will cover the next seven to ten years. The first two years are expected to be planned in more detail than the remainder of the years. As each year passes, more detail will be added to the plans for ensuing years. An important part of the ISP will be the elimination of the VMS operating system at Society.

The RFP for existing financial software packages is critical because the vendor for our current packages no longer supports the product and the packages can run only on an out-dated and unsupported version of VMS. The RFI for association management systems (membership maintenance and renewal, subscription fulfillment, order processing, inventory, customer file maintenance, etc.) is important because the current, in-house developed systems support most of our business data processing and represent approximately 75 percent of the programs running under VMS. Before creating a long-range plan, it will be important to determine if these systems will be replaced with software purchased from a vendor and, if necessary, modified to meet our needs, or if the existing systems will be migrated from VMS to another operating system and enhanced.

Status Report

Request for Proposal for Financial Systems

A project team has been assembled consisting of staff members from the Fiscal Department, Management Information Systems and user departments. The team created a project schedule and a decision was made to have the Staff Executive Committee serve as the Steering Committee for the selection process. Significant dates from the project schedule include:

Date	Milestone
8/15/2007	Distribution of RFP to vendors
10/1/2007	Vendor responses submitted
12/31/2007	Recommendation submitted to SEC

The RFP will detail requirements for software to support the general ledger, accounts payable, accounts receivable, cost accounting, purchasing, budgeting, and financial reporting. Functional requirements will be defined and prioritized by Fiscal staff. In addition to managing the project, Management Information Systems staff will compile the remainder of the RFP, including a description of the Society, our technical environment (both current and future), and sections requesting vendor company information, implementation and training schedules, customer references and instructions to the vendors. The project team will also define the evaluation criteria, so that a pre-determined method will be used to evaluate vendor responses.

Request for Information for Association Management Systems

While the RFP project for financial systems is a selection process that will result in the purchase of a software package, the RFI project for association management systems is an educational process that will result in the gathering of information. At the end of the RFI process we will be able to answer a number of questions, including:

- Will existing commercial software for associations be able to meet the Society's needs?
- What are the approximate costs for the software?
- How long will an RFP project for association management systems take to complete?
- What vendors should be included in the RFP process?

A project team for the RFI project has been assembled, including members of Member and Customer Services, Distribution, Fiscal, and Management Information Systems. Staff from other departments are being consulted for specific functions on which they can provide valuable insight. The Staff Executive Committee will serve as the Steering Committee for the RFI project.

The RFI will contain:

- a description of the Society
- a description of our current technical environment
- a description of our desired technical environment
- a list of vendor questions, including information about their company and their software package
- functional requirement outlines, up to three levels deep, for the following Society functions:
  - Membership management
  - Customer maintenance
  - Order processing
  - Subscription Fulfillment
  - Item maintenance
  - Inventory management
  - Committee management
  - Customer call center
  - Member rewards

Significant dates from the project schedule include:

Date	Milestone
7/15/2007	Distribution of RFI to vendors
8/15 - 10/1/2007	Vendor responses and presentations
10/31/2007	Recommendation submitted to SEC

Prepared by Tom Blythe
April 20, 2007

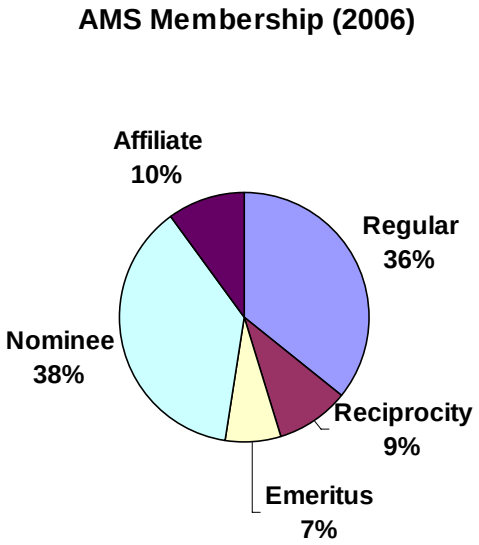
State of the AMS 2007

The AMS is a publisher. Often when people point this out, they mean it as an accusation—the AMS is a publisher and nothing more. That's not true. Looking back at past reports to the Council, I see that I often spend much of my time describing the *non*-publishing activities of the Society in order to make this point: The AMS is much more than a publisher. This year, however, I want to highlight our publishing program, not because it is more important than the rest (it's not), but because it is a part of the Society that we often take for granted.

I will begin by reminding you of all the *other* things the Society does.

Everything Else

The AMS is a moderately large society with an amazing diversity. It has more than 30,000 members, more than a third from outside North America. About a third of its members are students (mainly nominee members). Nearly 3,000 members are in developing countries (affiliate members). A similar and ever-increasing number are life, retired, or emeritus. AMS members come from every part of mathematics—pure and



applied, academic and nonacademic, doctoral programs and four-year colleges.

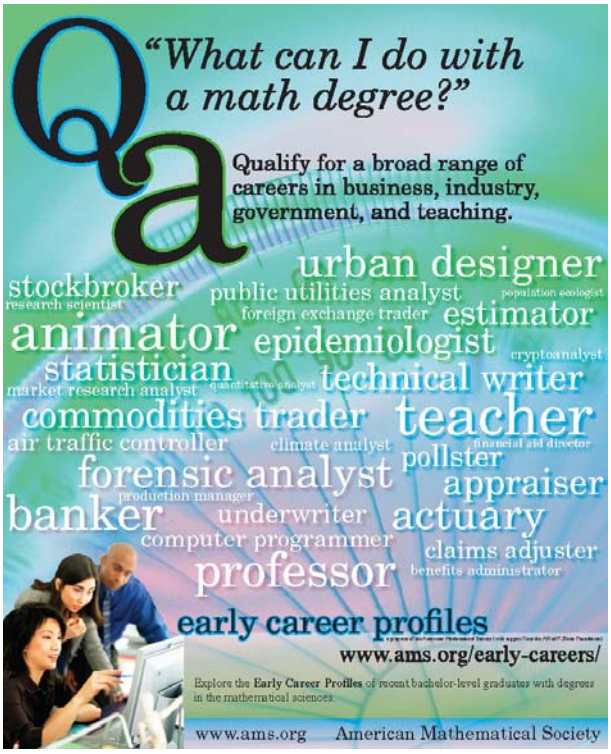
As for almost all societies, meetings play a key role in the AMS. Our annual meeting, joint with the Mathematical Association of America (and others), has grown over time, and the recent meeting in New Orleans broke all records for attendance. The eight regional meetings each year attract many mathematicians, especially young ones, from across the country. And our joint international meetings—one or more each year—have become a regular occurrence and an effective way to reach out to the rest of the world

mathematical community. For many years, the summer research conferences have been valuable to thousands of mathematicians, young and old, who attended them. They produced dozens of first-rate books as well, spreading the benefit even more widely. While those conferences will cease after the current round in 2007, the Society and its partners take pride in the quarter-century legacy we leave behind. Meetings and conferences are fundamental to the AMS.

What else does the AMS do in support of mathematics? There is a long list of things, both large and small. Here is a sample, organized into categories.

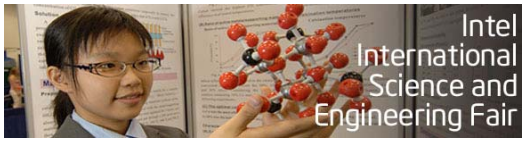
The Society does many things related to employment, especially for young mathematicians.

- The annual survey covers over 1,500 mathematical sciences departments, and provides detailed information about employment and salary.
- The Conference Board on the Mathematical Sciences oversees a survey of educational issues in mathematics every 5 years, but the survey work itself is done by the AMS. Data extends back to 1965—a phenomenal collection.
- *Employment Information in the Mathematical Sciences* has been a standard location for advertising job postings for many years.
- The *Employment Center* takes place at each Joint Meeting, and contains not only the standard "registry" for scheduled appointments, but an increasingly popular self-scheduled section. This is jointly sponsored with the Mathematical Association of America.
- *MathJobs* is a new service provided by the AMS in cooperation with the mathematics department at Duke University. It allows departm ents, applicants, and reference writers to exchange information electronically in a secure environment.
- *Early Career Profiles* provide a central way to link to pro files of recent mathematics majors in a large g roup of departments, showing prospective majors what kinds of careers they m ight expect.



The Society awards prizes, grants, and fellowships of various kinds each year.

- The Society gives away prizes—lots of them, including the three Steele prizes, the two Cole prizes, the Birkhoff, Bôcher, Conant, Doob, Eisenbud, Moore, Satter, Robbins, Veblen, and Whiteman prizes.
- The AMS awards *Centennial Fellowships* each year to one or two young mathematicians, giving them a full year to work on research without interruptions.
- The *Ky Fan Fund* makes awards each year to facilitate the exchange of mathematicians between North America and China, providing travel for brief visits.
- The *Trjitzinsky scholarships* are awarded to mathematics majors in departments of institutional members, rotating among them (there are nearly 500). About eight scholarships of $3000 each are awarded each year.
- The *Menger prizes* help to fund prizes and judging at the International Science and Engineering Fair each year, where the most talented high school students compete. Mathematics student are often among the most highly ranked.



- The Society provides monetary support for the annual meeting of the *Society for the Advancement of Native American and Chicano Students (SACNAS)*. This meeting hosts both undergraduate and graduate students.

- The *AMS Young Scholars program* provides approximately $80,000 in grants to summer programs for talented high school students throughout North America. (The Epsilon fund is being created to endow and expand this program in the future.)
- Recently, the AMS has added two new awards to recognize programs. One is the *Award for an Exemplary Program*, given to an outstanding mathematics department each year. The other is an award given by the Committee on the Profession to *Programs that Make a Difference*, which highlights the exceptional minority-serving programs, especially those that can be replicated.

The AMS has more than a third of its members outside North America, and many activities involve international outreach.

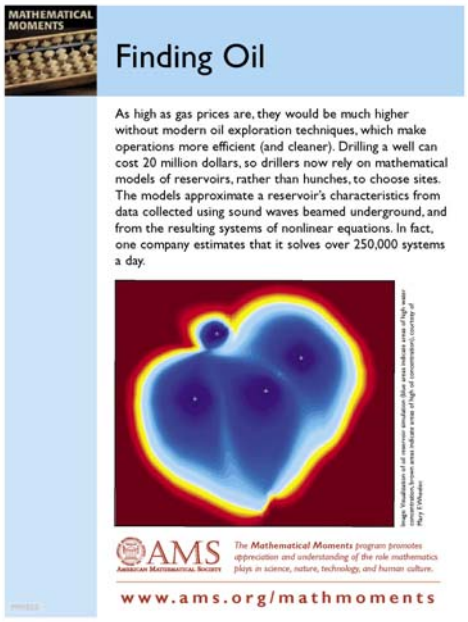
- The *AMS book and journal donation program* matches donors with recipient institutions, especially those in the developing world, and pays for the freight to send donations. This is funded by donations from the Stroock Family Foundation.
- For many years, the Society has collected donations from its members to the *Special Development Fund* of the International Mathematical Union. This money pays for young mathematicians in developing countries to attend the quadrennial

International Congress of Mathematicians. Donations from the AMS constitute a major portion of the funding.

- Our affiliate memberships allow mathematicians in developing countries to join the Society for $16 annual dues, which are often paid from the points earned by writing two reviews for *Mathematical Reviews*. This allows approximately 3000 such mathematicians to receive the benefits of membership at nominal cost (to them).

In recent years, the AMS has devoted considerable effort and resources to public awareness. A small sample of activities includes:

- *Mathematical Moment*s are one-page promotional pieces that have a common theme—mathematical research affects our everyday lives. There are more than 50 of these now, and some have been translated into multiple languages.



- The *Math in the Media* and *Feature Column* areas of our public awareness pages are spectacular examples of high-quality mathematical exposition, which reaches a broad spectrum of interested readers.
- The game show *Who Wants to be a Mathematician* travels to approximately eight venues around the country each year. High school students compete for a $2000 grand prize—and often win.
- The *Arnold Ross Lecture*s bring a prominent mathematician to a science museum each year, to talk to groups of high school students and to inspire their interest in mathematics. The lecture is now coupled with a presentation of the game show, Who Wants to be a Mathematician. These are supported through an endowment created by Paul Sally.
- *Headlines and Deadlines* is a monthly electronic newsletter that updates mathematicians about news and upcoming events. A new version was recently created for students.

The Society engages in advocacy for mathematics (and science more generally) in various ways.

- The Committee on Science Policy holds a *science policy forum* each year to exchange views between mathematicians and representatives of various other groups. The meeting attracts department chairs as well as members of the committee.
- A similar forum is held by the Committee on Education each fall, and again attracts many department chairs.

- Recently, the Committee on Science Policy has devoted part of its annual meeting to visiting congressional offices in order to promote mathematical research and the support of science.
- The Washington office of the AMS hosts a *congressional luncheon* each year in which a mathematician address a specific issue for twenty minutes, talking to an audience of congressional staff and, occasionally, members of Congress.
- The AMS now supports a *congressional fellow* each year. This person works full time in a congressional office, and while he or she doesn't work for the Society, they help to represent the mathematical scientific viewpoint.
- The Society has sponsored one or two *AAAS Mass Media Fellows* each summer for a number of years. These are usually mathematics graduate students who spend a summer working for a newspaper, magazine, or other media outlet.
- The Washington Office has played a key role in the *Coalition for National Science Funding* (Sam Rankin serves as chair), which brings together more than 100 organizations to support the National Science Foundation.

The Society provides services to other organizations, especially the agencies, in dealing with funding for mathematicians.

- For many years, the AMS has managed the panel that selects recipients of the National Science Foundation postdoctoral fellowships, a process that selects and brings together 15 panelists to consider more than 150 applications and award about 30 fellowships each year.
- The Society manages a similar process for the National Security Agency, which selects a panel that considers over 200 applications for NSA awards.
- Every four years, the AMS administers the NSF-funded travel grants to the International Congress of Mathematicians. For the 2006 congress, this involved almost 250 applications and approximately 120 awards totaling about $250,000. Not only does the Society expend some of its own money in administering this program, but it also makes the program more effective by implicitly underwriting travel support in case more people than expected accept awards.

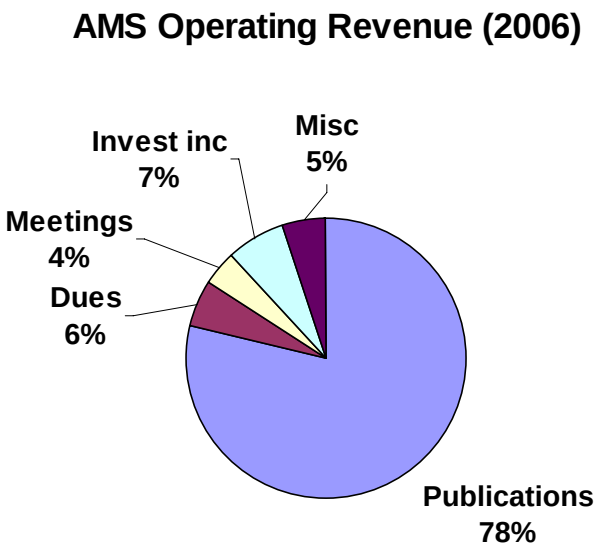
This is a sampling of "other" activities done by the AMS—that is, the things that have little to do with our publishing program.

Publishing at the AMS

Given this long list of activities, it may seem surprising that *most* of the "resources" of the Society are devoted to publishing. Most of the staff (about 160 of the 210 employees) work directly on publishing activities, and many of the rest work indirectly to support publishing. The AMS maintains its own printing plant and warehouse, with several

presses, a bindery, a print-on-demand facility, and almost a million volumes on the warehouse shelves. We have our own graphic arts group, our own promotions and marketing departments, our own customer services operation, and multiple distribution channels throughout the world. Indeed, 56% of our publications sales are international (only 26% of our dues revenue is international). Among all other countries, Japan is number one in publication sales (although all of Europe has the largest sales); India and China are in seventh and eighth place.

The AMS is a professional publishing company, not on a scale of the giant commercial publishers, but with many of their abilities. We compete with those commercial publishers in many areas, and indeed that competition is *part* of the reason for the AMS publishing program to exist—to put pressure on all publishers to serve the interests of mathematics, moderating prices, treating authors fairly, and implementing policies that serve the interests of the scientific community. The per page price of AMS journals is a fifth that of many commercial journals (which have moderated their price increases in recent years); the AMS forever-in-print policy for monographs attracts many authors, and has forced other publishers to be more careful about letting books go out of print too soon; the Society's "liberal" copyright policy, established in the early 1990s, gives authors and users great latitude in how they use published material, and has influenced the policies of many other publishers. Of course, the competition between *Mathematical Reviews* and *Zentralblatt* has benefited the entire mathematics community, as both products strive each year to improve their products and better serve their users. Having a large publishing program makes it possible to influence the rest of mathematical publishing.



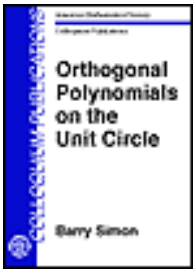
But the second reason for having a large publishing program is to generate revenue. The AMS would be able to carry out only a small fraction of the activities listed in the preceding section if it did not have a large and profitable publishing program. In 2006,

publishing accounted for 78% of the Society's revenue! We structure our meetings program so that it "breaks even" (roughly); individual dues don't come close to covering member benefits, and in any case amount to only 6% of our revenue; almost *every* grant costs the Society money in the sense that the activity it sponsors costs more than the grant itself. Publishing and (more recently) investment income are the primary sources of revenue to fund the Society's programs.

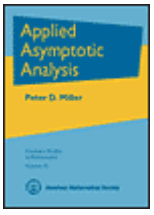
Our publishing program is divided into three parts—books, journals, and the *Mathematical Reviews* database.

Books

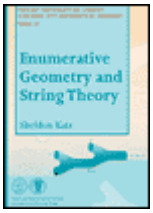
The AMS book program is the newest part of our publishing. While the Society's *Colloquium* series has its roots in the famous 1893 lectures of Felix Klein, the AMS book program remained relatively small and narrowly defined throughout most of the twentieth century. Just twenty years ago, sales of indices (mainly for Math Reviews) were comparable to the sales of all books in series.



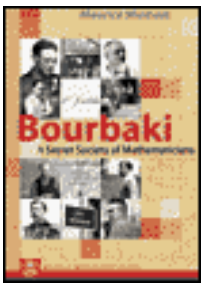
Early in the 1990s, the Society made a carefully reasoned decision to expand its book program. New series were created, including *Graduate Studies in Mathematics* and *The Student Mathematics Library*. The AMS collaborated with outside organizations to copublish more series; the emphasis shifted from proceedings to monographs; more acquisitions editors (always mathematicians) were added to aggressively pursue manuscripts from a variety of new sources. As a consequence, the book program has greatly expanded in recent years so that we are now publishing more than 100 new titles each year.



More importantly, the mixture of books has changed during this time. The emphasis is now on authored books rather than proceedings. The proceedings we *do* publish are high quality, in part because they are selected competitively. There are more books at a lower level, including some textbooks for undergraduates. The AMS has also published more books that address professional issues, and even books that are aimed at the general (scientifically minded) public.



Publishing slightly more than 100 books a year may not sound like a lot, but it is. Acquiring books is painstaking work—building relationships, reviewing manuscripts, negotiating contracts, nudging authors, and moving the submission through the production process (which, alas, is unique to each book). These are the parts of book publishing most mathematicians think about. But publishing books is far more complicated still. Few books are sold by standing order these days, and book sales have become ever more complicated. Books need to be promoted. Marketing arrangements with distributors and agents have to be managed. And every order has to be fulfilled, often one book at a time, and shipped out as quickly as possible. Book sales are among the most complicated sales arrangements, and creating a first-rate marketing system is a major factor in the success of any



book program. The AMS has paid particularly close attention to this part of our program, and we continue to improve it year by year.

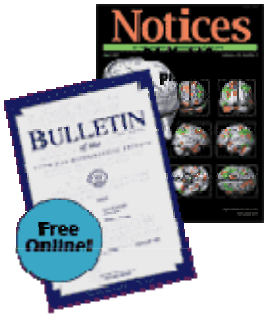
Perhaps the greatest strength of our book publishing program is its breadth. The Society has more than 3000 titles in print (and, by the way, all 3000 are searchable online through the Google book program, and soon will be through the comparable Microsoft book program as well). The AMS has this staggering number of titles because it pledges to keep every authored monograph in print—forever. We do not let authored books go out of print (but, of course, we *do* let proceedings go out of print). This is a policy that serves both our authors *and* the community well. Until recently, it was a difficult policy to administer because it meant printing small quantities of books that only sold a few copies each year. We now have a full-featured print-on-demand program, however, that allows us to produce *one* copy of a book, at moderate price and high quality. We will expand this program in the coming years.

Journals

While books are the newest part of our publication program, journals are the oldest. The *Bulletin* goes back to the very earliest days of the Society, and the *Transactions* was founded in 1900. Over the years, the journal program has grown, and the Society now has 12 journals that annually publish more than 20,000 pages combined. Those journals are distributed around the world, and indeed nearly 60% of the subscriptions are outside the United States.

The 12 AMS journals fall into four categories:

- Member journals: The *Bulletin* and the *Notices* have been rejuvenated over the past ten years. They are the most widely distributed (and read) high-level mathematics journals in the world. Each has its own special character, which evolves over time. In fact, that evolution is an important part of the "rejuvenation", which places a strong chief-editor in charge of each publication and encourages that individual to try out new things. These two journals are unusual in another respect as well: they are both *open access*—freely available online to everyone. This is unusual for member journals, and has been controversial because these journals are often considered our premier member benefit. On the other hand, precisely because they are open access, these journals have become the standard way to disseminate the most important mathematical news and information, and hence they provide a crucial service to all mathematicians—a service provided not only *to* but *by* our members.



- Primary Research Journals: The four primary research journals are (in order of their founding) the *Transactions of the AMS*, the *Proceedings of*

the AMS, *Mathematics of Computation*, and the *Journal of the AMS*. The *Transactions* has a companion publication series, the *Memoirs*, which publishes 24 or more separate issues each year—lengthy articles in book form that serve an almost unique purpose in mathematics. Together, these journals published about 15,000 pages and nearly 1000 articles in 2006. While this is only a fraction of the total mathematical research, the primary AMS journals set standards for other journals. The *Journal of the AMS* is consistently among the highest ranked mathematics journals. All four are high-quality journals with moderate prices, and help to moderate prices of other journals as well. In order to maintain that effect, the number of pages for the first three of these journals are being increased by 20% over the next two years, without passing along the increased costs to subscribers.

- Translation journals: Many people are unaware of the Society's four translation journals, *St. Petersburg Mathematical Journal, Sugaku Expositions, Theory of Probability and Mathematical Statistics,* and *Transactions of the Moscow Mathematical Society* (published jointly with the London Mathematical Society). *Sugaku* contains selected articles translated from the Japanese journal of the same name; the other three are all translated from Russian. The Society has a long tradition of publishing translation journals, and until 12 years ago published many other Russian translation journals as well. While many mathematicians in the rest of the world are writing papers in English, there is still an important need for translation journals.

- Electronic-only journals: The Society also publishes two e-only journals, *Conformal Geometry and Dynamics* and *Representation Theory*. These were originally thought of as the initial phase in a large program of electronic specialty journals, all published only in electronic format. While these journals have been a scientific success, they were less of a commercial success, even though they had a very small price. Access to these journals is now given to any subscriber of the primary AMS journals, and hence they have wide circulation.

All but one of these journals is online. (*Sugaku* publishes a single issue each year and remains in printed form only.) The primary journals went online in 1996, twelve years ago, and they were among the first mathematics journals online. Making older journals material available online has been a high priority for the AMS from the beginning. In order to make material available quickly, the Society joined the JSTOR project at its inception. JSTOR now makes hundreds of thousand of pages of AMS material available

to a large number of institutions (well more than 2000) around the world. We are currently digitizing the entire history of the *Bulletin* in a cooperative project with the Mathematical Sciences Research Institute, and the full *Bulletin* will be available online and searchable (for free) later in 2007.

The Society also was an early participant in *Portico*, a cousin of the JSTOR project, aimed at archiving electronic journals and making them available to libraries in case this becomes necessary.

Over the years, the AMS has led the community in formulating sensible policies that benefit both the Society as publisher and the mathematical community, which is meant to be the ultimate beneficiary of journals. Even before the web existed, the Society adopted a forward-looking copyright policy that allows authors to post articles wherever they please. The AMS also adopted a policy of making its own journal material freely available after 5 years. And the AMS makes not only abstracts and bibliographic material freely available, but also the complete list of references. This means that mathematicians can frequently determine whether an article is useful (and perhaps write to the author), even without a subscription.

Mathematical Reviews

Mathematical Reviews is a phenomenal product—a huge database of more than 2.2 million items (more than 80,000 new items each year), combined with a sophisticated piece of software, *MathSciNet*, that puts this information at one's finger tips. In fact, the *MR* database is not one database but several. In addition to the collection of publications, *MR* maintains a database of authors, and another of journals, and more recently yet another of citations.

Here are some facts about these databases.

- There are more than 470,000 authors indexed, and almost all are uniquely identified by a team of specialists (a process that began in 1940).
- *MR* currently covers about 1,800 journals, sometimes choosing all articles from a journal, but often selecting only articles that are of interest to mathematicians. *MR* has constructed more than 800,000 links to original articles in those journals.
- *MR* also includes items about more than 85,000 monographs and 300,000 conference proceedings.
- The new citation database now contains more than 2.6 million items from reference lists, each matched to an item in the *MR* database. These refer to more than 142,000 authors, who were uniquely identified as described above, and to about 2,400 distinct journals.

The operation that assembles these databases is phenomenal as well. Creating the databases and updating the application each year requires more than 70 staff in the Ann

Arbor office of the AMS. They sift through those 1,800 journals and many more books, considering well more than 110,000 items in order to find the approximately 85,000 items to include each year. Each selected item is classified, primary and secondary; each author is identified, often requiring detective work; each item is entered into the database in a standardized form, with painstaking checking; and each item is linked, whenever links can be made. All this takes place before the reviewing process has begun.

Reviews are carried out by the more than 12,000 *MR* reviewers, and their contribution is a key part of the *MR* operation. Reviewers have to be selected, however, and then occasionally nagged, and their reviews frequently have to be edited, adding references and checking them. Finally, for many journals, lists of references are entered in a standard format and then matched to *MR* items so that they are uniquely identified.

THE MR PIPELINE

Each item passes repeatedly through five departments in a 16-step process, in addition to being sent out for review.

B = Bibliographic Services
E = Editors
P = Production
C= Copy Editors
R = Reviewer Services

PUBL→B→E→B→E→B→P→C→

R→E→R→P→C→E→E→C→P→MSN

Of course, putting together the databases is only part of the job in making *Mathematical Reviews* available to the mathematics community. The big orange volumes continue to be printed, and a modest number of institutions still subscribe to the paper version of *MR*. The disc version is still used by a number of institutions as well. But the most popular way to search the database is through *MathSciNet*, the online version. Each year, the software underlying *MathSciNet* is updated and improved. The latest version was a major overhaul, designed to highlight the multiple databases of *MR*. Other improvements are made behind the scenes each year in order to make the application run better or smarter, with work beginning many months in advance of the annual release.

In addition, the AMS markets *Mathematical Reviews* products in innovative ways, providing inexpensive access for smaller institutions (through consortia) as well as for institutions in developing countries (through the National Data Access Fee program). Even the normal pricing scheme is innovative, making one charge for the cost of assembling the database and another for each individual product. While these marketing efforts require a substantial amount of staff time in our Providence offices, they have profoundly expanded the reach of *Mathematical Reviews*: In the past ten years, the number of institutions with access to *Math Reviews* has more than doubled.

Mathematical Reviews continues to grow and improve each year and promises to provide even more service in the future. The citation database already is a worthy competitor in mathematics to the Science Citation Index. The addition of many contributed items from digitization projects has helped to make *MathSciNet* into a gateway to much of the past

literature, even that older than 1940. And *MR* has added substantially more of the literature in heavily applied areas in recent years in order to broaden its coverage.

The Society has invested heavily in *MR* over the past ten years. People sometimes ask whether *Mathematical Reviews* has a future—whether free services such as Google Scholar or the ability of mathematicians to find large amounts of information online will make *MR* obsolete. But that question answers itself: The ever-increasing quantity of information online promises to grow at a quickening pace in the next few years. As it grows, high-quality and carefully maintained databases such as *Mathematical Reviews* will provide a more and more valuable service, provided their services are tailored to the needs of the community. This means investing in *Mathematical Reviews* as the world changes, as we have in past, and as we will continue to do in the future.

Welcome to Live Search Books
Find a book, or search within a book.
Enter keywords to begin.

Results **1** - **10** of about **690,000** for **string theory**.

Conclusion

Is the AMS a publisher disguised as a scientific society? Surely not. The AMS does many different things for many different groups—service, awards, awareness, policy, and advocacy. The list is long and varied. There is no need for a disguise.

But the Society is indeed a publisher, and it takes pride in that fact. As a publisher, it makes money, which it uses to fund its society-like activities. It also views publishing as part of its service to the mathematical community—for its authors, editors, and readers. And finally, it uses publishing to persuade other publishers to deal fairly with the mathematical community, by competing with them on price, policy, and service.

The fact that the AMS works hard at its publishing program, making it both profitable and first-rate, means that it is a successful program—one in which members of the AMS can take pride ... for the program belongs to them.

John Ewing

Minutes

Board of Trustees
American Mathematical Society
April 5, 2007

Members present: John B. Conway, John M. Franks, Eric M. Friedlander, James G. Glimm, Linda Keen (Chair), Donald E. McClure, Jean E. Taylor, and Carol S. Wood.

John Ewing sent information to the Board on Friday, March 30, about the contractor bids for the conference room proposed for the Mathematical Reviews building in Ann Arbor. That information is included as Attachment 1. There was a broad consensus among the Board members that we should consider the proposed capital expenditure now, rather than waiting for the regular meeting in May. Pursuant to the approved procedures for a meeting by technical means, John Franks and Donald McClure initiated the call for such a meeting on Monday, April 2. The call for the meeting was sent by email to the email alias bt-plusatams.org and the meeting was conducted by email. There is one item on the agenda.

Capital Expenditures – Approval of Specific Purchases.

Based on discussion with John Ewing and John Franks, Donald McClure made the following motion.

> The Board of Trustees approves spending up to $230,000 for the construction of the proposed Ann Arbor conference room. This amount is not intended to cover the cost of furniture, but should cover the contractor, reserve for contingencies, cabinets for the work area, and fees of the architect.

The motion was seconded by John Franks.

Discussion and voting were scheduled to end on Thursday, April 5 at 8:00pm EDT in order to provide the required 3-day advance notice for actions by a meeting by technical means. All members had sent email votes by that time. The motion is passed unanimously.

Minutes prepared by Donald E. McClure

Secretary, Board of Trustee

Ann Arbor Conference Room

March 30, 2007

Dear All:

SUMMARY
The bids for the Ann Arbor conference room arrived last week from three contractors. Staff has discussed them with the architect, and we feel that the lowest bid is the best. That bid is $191,300, but with the additional expenses and contingency funds the total cost of the project could amount to $226,300. In addition, we expect to pay from $13,000-19,000 to the architect by the end of the project. I am writing now to ask whether the Board wants to approve this expenditure in a "meeting by technical means", that is, outside its regular meeting. The rationale for doing so is described below.

DETAIL
As you know, we have planned for more than a year to create a new conference room in our Ann Arbor offices. The old conference room (small and interior) was converted to office space more than a year ago. The goal is not only to create a conference room (holding up to about 25 people), but also to create a work area for all the copiers and printers that now sit in the first-floor hallway, as well as a mail room. The conference room, work area, and mailroom will all be located in the old library (affectionately called "the cemetery"), which is no longer being used.

In 2006, we hired an architect, Lincoln Poley, who came highly recommended, and he has worked with us for over a year. We brought a description of this project to the May 2006 ECBT meeting, and because that meeting took place in Ann Arbor, we held the Friday evening dinner in the space that will be converted, to show members of the ECBT how it would be laid out. We also displayed Linc's preliminary drawings for the three areas.

During 2006, we worked with Linc to refine those plans, eliminating some of the fancier features when it became apparent that the overall cost would be high. Kevin Clancey, Darla Kremer (managing editor at MR), Pam Ball (office manager at MR), Gary Brownell, and I met on several occasions with Linc, and in the end we produced a design for the space that seemed to balance our need to control costs with our desire to have an elegant and high-class conference room. Again, we reported on this process at the November 2006 ECBT meeting. At that time, I mentioned to the Board that we might be coming to you for approval of bids before the next meeting in May.

A final set of plans was approved by the AMS staff in January of this year. The project was put out to bid after that, and went to three contractors, all recommended by Linc Poley, who had experience with each. We received bids last week for the work, and we have now discussed the bids among ourselves and with Linc.

Contractors were asked to bid on the entire project, but were also asked to indicate deductions for three "alternates" -- eliminating cabinets in the work area, reducing work done in the attached hallway, and eliminating cabinets in the conference room itself. (Sorry... I know the correct word is "alternative", but alternate seems to be the contractor lingo.) The alternates represented aspects of the renovation that might be done by our own staff in Ann Arbor (Randy King, who has done similar work for us before).

The three bids were as follows:

Contractor	Base Bid	Alternate #1	Alternate #2	Alternate #3
A.Z. Shmina	$224,700	-$6,000	-$5,800	-$7,000
O'Neal Constr.	$215,000	-$8,500	-$5,200	-$17,500
Phoenix Contr.	$199,500	-$8,200	-$5,300	-$11,600

All companies are reputable with good reputations. The architect believes all will use subcontractors who have equally good reputations. All are likely to work on similar schedules, although, as most of you know, the schedule is the most uncertain part. (Some of you may know this more intimately than the rest.)

Choosing whether or not to opt for the alternates was discussed at some length. The first alternate (doing the work area cabinets ourselves) has some advantage in addition to the cost savings: We will be able to install exactly the cabinets, shelves, and work surfaces more flexibly to suit our exact needs. We estimate the cost of the materials to be less than $5,000. The labor will be part of normal staff hours. The other alternates, however, are not as attractive. The extra work in the adjoining hallway would be difficult for us to do, and the cabinets in the conference room are high-end cabinets that would hard to install ourselves, and might delay actual use of the room well beyond the initial construction. Choosing only the first deduction seems sensible.

If we accepted the first bid, with the first deduction, total costs of the project would then be:

Base bid (Phoenix)	$191,300
Cabinets (work area)	$5,000
Contingency	$10,000 (in case of necessary changes during construction)
Furniture (allowance)	$20,000
Total	$226,300

In addition, the cost for the architect for the project is estimate to be $13,500-19,000. (A substantial portion of this cost has already been incurred.)

This is slightly higher than I had hoped for, but not far above the amount we expected (after I got over my initial naive optimism). Remember also that this cost will be amortized over a number of years, so while the cash outlay is immediate, the effect on operating costs is relatively slight.

***

Why approve this outside the normal Board meeting? The bids are valid for 60 days from issue, which means they would expire just before the May Board meeting. But the architect believes that we could easily reach an agreement to extend that time, and so we could wait until the May meeting if the Board believes that is best.

Because the Board has discussed this project at two previous meetings, however, it may feel that it is sufficiently aware of the project and its nature to approve the capital expenditure outside the normal meeting. The building permit has been obtained from the city of Ann Arbor in anticipation of successful bids, and work could begin soon after acceptance. The architect estimates that work will take from 3-4 months, and may be slightly longer. After a long process of planning, the staff in Ann Arbor is naturally anxious to get the project underway, and to complete it by the end of the summer. Approval outside of the normal meeting is therefore a matter of morale more than necessity.

My hope is that the Board can discuss this matter by e-mail using the bt-plusatams.org alias, focusing on the two questions -- whether this capital expenditure should be approved, and whether it should be approved outside the normal Board meeting. If you decide it is necessary, we can try to arrange a conference call. We can arrange to have an e-mail ballot that goes directly to the Secretary of the Board, or if it takes place, conduct a ballot during the conference call. Approval requires a positive vote by at least 6 members of the Board.

Finally, if you want to see some of the plans that went out for bid, they can be found at the following addresses.

Conf-room-A2.pdf
Conf-room-A3.pdf
Conf-room-A4.pdf
Conf-room-A5.pdf

These are LARGE pdf files, some on the order of a megabyte. They do not include all the demolition, mechanical, and electrical drawings, which comprise a much larger set of drawings and specifications. (I can share the larger set with anyone who is interested.)

John

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

AIA Document A101

Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor

where the basis of payment is a
STIPULATED SUM

1987 EDITION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS IMPORTANT LEGAL CONSEQUENCES; CONSULTATION WITH AN ATTORNEY IS ENCOURAGED WITH RESPECT TO ITS COMPLETION OR MODIFICATION.
The 1997 *Edition of AIA Document A201, General Conditions of the Contract for Construction, is adopted in this document by reference. Do not use with other general conditions unless this document is modified.*
This document has been approved and endorsed by The Associated General Contractors of America.

AGREEMENT

made as of the **TWENTY-FOURTH** day of **APRIL** in the year of Two Thousand and **SEVEN (2007)**

BETWEEN the Owner: **MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS**
416 FOURTH STREET
ANN ARBOR, MI 48103

and the Contractor: **PHOENIX CONTRACTORS, INC.**
2111 GOLFSIDE DRIVE
YPSILANTI, MI 48197

The Project is: **"NEW CONFERENCE ROOM"**
MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS
416 FOURTH STREET
ANN ARBOR, MI 48103

The Architect is: **LINCOLN A. POLEY, ARCHITECT, AIA**
234 NICKELS ARCADE
ANN ARBOR, MI 48104

The Owner and Contractor agree as set forth below.

ARTICLE 1
THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

The Contract Documents consist of this Agreement, Conditions of the Contract (General, Supplementary and other Conditions), Drawings, Specifications, Addenda issued prior to execution of this Agreement, other documents listed in this Agreement and Modifications issued after execution of this Agreement; these form the Contract, and are as fully a part of the Contract as if attached to this Agreement or repeated herein. The Contract represents the entire and integrated agreement between the parties hereto and supersedes prior negotiations, representations or agreements, either written or oral. An enumeration of the Contract Documents, other than Modifications, appears in Article 9.

ARTICLE 2
THE WORK OF THIS CONTRACT

The Contractor shall execute the entire Work described in the Contract Documents, except to the extent specifically indicated in the Contract Documents to be the responsibility of others, or as follows:

ARTICLE 3
DATE OF COMMENCEMENT AND SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION

3.1 The date of commencement is the date from which the Contract Time of Paragraph 3.2 is measured, and shall be the date of this Agreement, as first written above, unless a different date is stated below or provision is made for the date to be fixed in a notice to proceed issued by the Owner.

(Insert the date of commencement, if it differs from the date of this Agreement or, if applicable, state that the date will be fixed in a notice to proceed.)

THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT SHALL BE: **APRIL 24, 2007**

Unless the date of commencement is established by a notice to proceed issued by the Owner, the Contractor shall notify the Owner in writing not less than five days before commencing the Work to permit the timely filing of mortgages, mechanic's liens and other security interests.

3.2 The Contractor shall achieve Substantial Completion of the entire Work not later than

(Insert the calendar date or" number of calendar days after the date of commencement. Also insert any requirements for earlier Substantial Completion of certain portions of the Work, if not stated elsewhere in the Contract Documents.)

NINETY CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR DAYS

, subject to adjustments of this Contract Time as provided in the Contract Documents.

(Insert provisions, if any, for liquidated damages relating to failure to complete on time.)

It is the intent of this Agreement that the project shall be Substantially Complete at the end of the 90 Consecutive Calendar days. While there is no monetary liquidated damages clause, it is agreed that the NEW CONFERENCE ROOM shall be completed and ready for use by the Owner at the end of the 90 day period.

ARTICLE 4
CONTRACT SUM

4.1 The Owner shall pay the Contractor in current funds for the Contractor's performance of the Contract the Contract Sum of

ONE HUNDRED NINETY-ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS
($ 191,300.00), subject to additions and deductions as provided in the Contract Documents.

4.2 The Contract Sum is based upon the following alternates, if any, which are described in the Contract Documents and are hereby accepted by the Owner:

(State the numbers or other identification of accepted alternates. If decisions on other alternates are to be made by the Owner subsequent to the execution of this Agreement, attach a schedule of such other alternates showing the amount for each and the date until which that amount is valid.)

BASE BID & SELECTED ALTERNATE

BASE BID..... **$ 199,500.**

1. ALTERNATE NUMBER ONE:
   a. Delete all work as described in the Specifications and as shown on the Drawings that is Associated with the installation of Cabinetry and Countertops in the Printers + Copiers Room, No 105, along the east wall, Alternate No 1..... ($ 8,200.)

SUBTOTAL (of selected alternate, No. 1, shown above)..... **($ 8,200.)**

SUBTOTAL (Base Bid, including selected alternate)..... **$ 191,300.**

TOTAL CONTRACT AMOUNT..... **$ 191,300.**

4.2 Unit prices, if any, are as follows:

ARTICLE 5
PROGRESS PAYMENTS

5.1 Based upon Applications for Payment submitted to the Architect by the Contractor and Certificates for Payment issued by the Architect, the Owner shall make progress payments on account of the Contract Sum to the Contractor as provided below and elsewhere in the Contract Documents.

5.2 The period covered by each Application for Payment shall be one calendar month ending on the last day of the month, or as follows:

5.3 Provided an Application for Payment is received by the Architect not later than the **THIRTIETH (30th)** day of a month, the Owner shall make payment to the Contractor not later than the **THIRTIETH (30th)** day of the **FOLLOWING** month. If an Application for Payment is received by the Architect after the application date fixed above, payment shall be made by the Owner not later than **THIRTY (30)** days after the Architect receives the Application for Payment.

5.4 Each Application for Payment shall be based upon the Schedule of Values submitted by the Contractor in accordance with the Contract Documents. The Schedule of Values shall allocate the entire Contract Sum among the various portions of the Work and be prepared in such form and supported by such data to substantiate its accuracy as the Architect may require. This Schedule, unless objected to by the Architect, shall be used as a basis for reviewing the Contractor's Applications for Payment.

5.5 Applications for Payment shall indicate the percentage of completion of each portion of the Work as of the end of the period covered by the Application for Payment.

5.6 Subject to the provisions of the Contract Documents, the amount of each progress payment shall be computed as follows:

5.6.1 Take that portion of the Contract Sum properly allocable to completed Work as determined by multiplying the percentage completion of each portion of the Work by the share of the total Contract Sum allocated to that portion of the Work in the Schedule of Values, less retainage of **TEN percent** (**10** %). Pending final determination of cost to the Owner of changes in the Work, amounts not in dispute may be included as provided in Subparagraph 7.3.7 of the General Conditions even though the Contract Sum has not yet been adjusted by Change Order;

5.6.2 Add that portion of the Contract Sum properly allocable to materials and equipment delivered and suitably stored at the site for subsequent incorporation in the completed construction (or, if approved in advance by the Owner, suitably stored off the site at a location agreed upon in writing), less retainage of **TEN** percent (**10** %);

5.6.3 Subtract the aggregate of previous payments made by the Owner; and

5.6.4 Subtract amounts, if any, for which the Architect has withheld or nullified a Certificate for Payment as provided in Paragraph 9.5 of the General Conditions.

5.7 The progress payment amount determined in accordance with Paragraph 5.6 shall be further modified under the following circumstances:

5.7.1 Add, upon Substantial Completion of the Work, a sum sufficient to increase the total payments to **ONE HUNDRED** percent (100 %) of the Contract Sum, less such amounts as the Architect shall determine for incomplete Work and unsettled claims; and

5.7.2 Add, if final completion of the Work is thereafter materially delayed through no fault of the Contractor, any additional amounts payable in accordance with Subparagraph 9.10.3 of the General Conditions.

5.8 Reduction or limitation of retainage, if any, shall be as follows:
(If it is intended, prior to Substantial Completion of the entire Work, to reduce or limit the retainage resulting from the percentages inserted in Subparagraphs 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 above, and this is not explained elsewhere in the Contract Documents, insert here provisions for such reduction or limitation.)

Reduction in retainage shall be commenced at **50% completion of the Project**. The retainage shall be reduced to **5%** of the Contract Sum (in lieu of 10%) when completion of the work reaches 50%. See paragraphs 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 above for retainage calculations.

ARTICLE 6
FINAL PAYMENT

Final payment, constituting the entire unpaid balance of the Contract Sum, shall be made by the Owner to the Contractor when (1) the Contract has been fully performed by the Contractor except for the Contractor's responsibility to correct nonconforming Work as provided in Subparagraph 12.2.2 of the General Conditions and to satisfy other requirements, if any, which necessarily survive final payment; and (2) a final Certificate for Payment has been issued by the Architect; such final payment shall be made by the Owner not more than 30 days after the issuance of the Architect's final Certificate for Payment, or as follows:

ARTICLE 7
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

7.1 Where reference is made in this Agreement to a provision of the General Conditions or another Contract Document, the reference refers to that provision as amended or supplemented by other provisions of the Contract Documents.

7.2 Payments due and unpaid under the Contract shall bear interest from the date payment is due at the rate stated below, or in the absence thereof, at the legal rate prevailing from time to time at the place where the Project is located.
(Insert rate of interest agreed upon, if any.)

(Usury laws and requirements under the Federal Truth in Lending Act, similar state and local consumer credit laws and other regulations at the Owner's and Contractor's principal places of business, the location of the Project and elsewhere may affect the validity of this provision. Legal advice should be obtained with respect to deletions or modifications, and also regarding requirements such as written disclosures or waivers.)

7.3 Other provisions:

A minimum Contractor's one year warranty shall apply to the entire completed project. If longer warranties are required in the contract documents for various items or services, those longer warranties shall be honored by the Contractor. Warranties shall start on the date as indicated on the "Certificate of Substantial Completion", as issued by the Architect.

ARTICLE 8
TERMINATION OR SUSPENSION

8.1 The Contract may be terminated by the Owner or the Contractor as provided in Article 14 of the General Conditions.

8.2 The Work may be suspended by the Owner as provided in Article 14 of the General Conditions.

ARTICLE 9
ENUMERATION OF CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

9.1 The Contract Documents, except for Modifications issued after execution of this Agreement, are enumerated as follows:

9.1.1 The Agreement is this executed Standard Form of Agreement Between Owner and Contractor, AIA Document A101, 1987 Edition.

9.1.2 The General Conditions are the General Conditions of the Contract for Construction, AIA Document A201, 1997 Edition.

9.1.3 The Supplementary and other Conditions of the Contract are those contained in the Project Manual dated

FEBRUARY 28, 2007, and are as follows:

SEE ATTACHMENT #1, DATED: April 24, 2007, TITLED "SPECIFICATION SECTIONS AND LIST OF DRAWINGS", FOR THIS INFORMATION.

9.1.4 The Specifications are those contained in the Project Manual dated as in Subparagraph 9.1.3, and are as follows:
(Either list the Specifications here or refer to an exhibit attached to this Agreement.)

SEE ATTACHMENT #1, DATED: APRIL 24, 2007, TITLED "SPECIFICATION SECTIONS AND LIST OF DRAWINGS", FOR THIS INFORMATION.

9.1.5 The Drawings are as follows, and are dated **FEBRUARY 28, 2007 (For Bidding/Permit)** unless a different date is shown below:
(Either list the Drawings here or refer to an exhibit attached to this Agreement.)

SEE ATTACHMENT #1, DATED: APRIL 24, 2007, TITLED "SPECIFICATION SECTIONS AND LIST OF DRAWINGS", FOR THIS INFORMATION.

9.1.6 The Addenda, if any, are as follows:

Number	Date	Pages
1. ADDENDUM No. 01	**03.19.07**	**In stapled form: 2 pages total (Cover + 1 page) Addendum #1.**

Portions of Addenda relating to bidding requirements are not part of the Contract Documents unless the bidding requirements are also enumerated in this Article 9.

9.1.7 Other documents, if any, forming part of the Contract Documents are as follows:

(List here any additional documents which are intended to *form part of the Contract Documents. The General Conditions provide that bidding requirements such as advertisement or invitation to bid, Instructions* to *Bidders, sample forms and the Contractor's bid are not part of the Contract Documents unless enumerated in this Agreement. They should be listed here only if intended* to *be part of the Contract Documents.)*

9.1.7.1

The 1997 Edition of AIA Document A201, General Conditions of the Contract for Construction, is adopted in this document by reference.

9.1.7.2

ATTACHMENT #1, DATED: APRIL 24, 2007, "SPECIFICATION SECTIONS AND LIST OF DRAWINGS", and THE FOLLOWING ADDENDUM:

1. ADDENDUM #1 DATED, MARCH 19, 2007

This Agreement is entered into as of the day and year first written above and is executed in at least three original copies of which one is to be delivered to the Contractor, one to the Architect for use in the administration of the Contract, and the remainder to the Owner.

OWNER	**CONTRACTOR**
(Signature) *(Date)*	*(Signature)* *(Date)*
John H. Ewing	**William D. Kinley**
Mathematical Reviews	**President, Phoenix Contractors, Inc.**

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February 28, 2007

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LIST OF DRAWINGS
FEBRUARY 28, 2007

T1.00	TITLE SHEET, INDEX TO DRAWINGS, GENERAL NOTES

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

EX1.0	EXSTING FLOOR PLANS: LEVEL “0” + LEVEL “1”
EX1.1	EXSTING FLOOR PLAN/ REFECTED CEILING PLAN WITH DEMOLITION
EX2.0	EXISTING INTERIOR ELEVATIONS + BUILDING SECTION
A1.00	EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS: EXISTING + PROPOSED
A2.00	PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN + PROPOSED REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
A3.00	PROPOSED INTERIOR ELEVATIONS
A4.00	PROPOSED INTERIOR BUILDING SECTIONS, ELEVATIONS + DETAILS
A4.01	WALL SECTION + DETAILS
A5.00	FIRST FLOOR POWER PLAN + LIGHTING PLAN
A6.00	SCHEDULES: ROOM FINISH, DOOR + WINDOW

MECHANICAL DRAWINGS

M1.00	EXISTING PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLANS – PLUMBING + H.V.A.C.
M2.00	PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLANS – PLUMBING + H.V.A.C.
M3.00	MECHANICAL SCHEDULES, LEGEND + MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS

E1.00	EXISTING PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLANS – POWER + LIGHTING
E2.00	PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLANS – POWER + LIGHTING
E3.00	SYMBOL LIST, DIAGRAMS, AND DETAILS
E4.00	ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS
E5.00	LIGHT FIXTURE SCHEDULE

MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS

ADDENDUM NO. 1 FOR PROPOSAL NO. 1

NEW CONFERENCE ROOM
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

ADDENDUM # 01

DATE: 03.19.07

ADDENDUM # 01 :
To the bidding documents for the work on ***MATHEMATICAL REVIEWS, NEW CONFERENCE ROOM***, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

The attached information modifies, changes, deletes from or adds to the Contract Documents. Where any portion of the Contract Documents is modified or deleted by this information, the unaltered provisions of that portion of the Contract Documents shall remain in effect.

ARCHITECT:

Lincoln A. Poley, AIA
234 Nickels Arcade
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Phone: 734.665.0211 fax: 734.665.5722

SECTION 00901 – ADDENDUM #01

The following information modifies, changes, deletes from or adds to the Contract Documents. Where any portion of the Contract Documents is modified or deleted by this information, the unaltered provisions of that portion of the Contract Documents shall remain in effect.

PART 1 - THE DRAWINGS

A. SHEET NUMBER E2.00: PARTIAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN - POWER:

1. **CLARIFY: In Room 101, Proposed Printers + Copiers:** Provide and install the new duplex convenience electrical outlets (total of four) and data/telephone outlets (total of four) on the "west wall" via a dual, surface mounted raceway system. The raceways shall originate from the new "north wall to be constructed for this space. Raceways shall run low (at approximately 18" above finished floor), and shall terminate at the south most printer. Verify exact location for termination with architect, during construction.

PART 2 - THE PROJECT MANUAL:

A. SECTION 01100 – SCHEDULE OF ALTERNATES:

1. **CLAIFICATION / MODIFICATION: Please note the changes to "Alternate Number Two", as follows:**

ALTERNATE NUMBER TWO:

A. **DELETE** the following work as described in t he Specifications and as shown on the Drawings that is associated with **EXISTING HALLWAY, No. 106**.
   1. Delete the demolition of the existing lay-in ceiling and existing lighting in this area. Please note the boundries for Alternate Two on the attached drawing, Attachment #1, to this addendum.
   2. Delete the installation of the new ceiling, gypsum board soffits and light fixtures in this area. Existing ceiling and light fixtures to remain in this area. Please note the boundries for Alternate Two on the attached drawing, Attachment #1, to this addendum.
   3. The painting associated with the existing and new walls in this area shall remain a part of this contract.

B. Maintain in the bid all other work in Ex isting Hallway, No. 106, that is not called out as "DELETED" in paragraph "A" above.

C. See Attachment No. 1 to this addendum for a clarification as to the boundries for Alternate Two work.

D. State the amount to be " **DELETED FROM"** the base bid in the blank, on the Bid Form, associated with **ALTERNATE NUMBER TWO**.

END OF SECTION 00901- ADDENDUM #**01**
(ALSO, SEE ATTACHMENT NO.1 TO THIS ADDENDUM).

AMS AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

Please see

http://www.ams.org/secretary/ecbt-minutes/ecbt-0507-att-28.pdf

AMS Committee on Meetings and Conferences (COMC)
2007 Annual Report
Highlights of 2007 meeting (May 5, 2007)

Report of the Secretariat

The AMS Secretariat gave a report on the May 4, 2007 Secretariat meeting.

- The Secretariat reviewed International Meetings through 2009 with Shanghai at the end of 2008 as the 2009 meeting. Other meetings reviewed were Mexico and New Zealand for 2007 and Brazil for 2008.
- The 2008 Erdős Lecture will be held at Courant Institute in New York University in the spring of 2008.
- The 2007 Einstein Public Lecture will be held at Rutgers University. Roger Penrose will speak.
- The 2008 Einstein Public Lecture will be held at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. Freeman Dyson will be the speaker.
- The Secretariat discussed those special sessions held at the JMM that are repeated each year, sometimes called "endowed sessions". The Secretary was asked to look at this topic for the 2007 CoMC meeting including checking to see how many have repeat speakers. The Secretary did report on this and found that these Special Sessions were valuable and definitely should continue and that the concern of repeat speakers was not a legitimate concern.
- The Special Session for the Nemmers Prize speaker has not happened for the past few years. The Secretary decided to no longer hold a room for this Special Session.

Report on the Subcommittee to Review the International Meetings. This subcommittee was composed of **Jon McCammond (Chair**), **Carol Wood, Leslie Sibner** and **John Meakin**. The subcommittee reported that in their assessment, the International Meetings are a valuable experience, with excellent organization by the AMS and high scientific merit and overall work very well and the AMS should continue with this type of quality meeting. The subcommittee also felt that the International Meetings clearly showed the AMS as a leader in the international community.

- The *Notices* continues to be the primary source of information about International Meetings. The subcommittee recommended that some further efforts to advertise the existence of the International Meetings be made. The Secretariat recommended that the Meetings Department advertise the International Meetings in the *Notices* with large advertisements. The International Meetings for the year will also be listed under the calendar of the main AMS web page and on the main Meetings web page.
- The subcommittee discussed that there seemed to be confusion over the role of the AMS and the role of the host society and asked that this be made more

explicit. On the International Meetings page the Secretariat recommended that the Meetings Department add a sentence clarifying the role of the AMS.

- The subcommittee wished to make explicit the principle that the AMS continue its policy of only entering into arrangements with a host society where the professional practices of the host society are sufficiently similar to those of the AMS.
- The subcommittee recommends that a strong statement be made to the special session organizers and the committees in charge of the main speaker selection encouraging them to consider issue of representation when making selections and be reminded of the AMS policies along these lines.
- **CoMC recommended that the AMS look into the question of what travel funding is available from other organizations, such as the AWM, and look into cooperating with these organizations in advertising the International Meetings. For example, it was suggested that an advertisement of international meetings in the AWM newsletter might be appropriate in conjunction with an announcement of AWM travel grants.**

Report on the New Orleans Focus Group. Judy Kennedy moderated the CoMC Focus Group discussion in New Orleans. Joel Hass gave the report to the committee. The comments and suggestions from the Focus Group were discussed during Hass's report. Some suggestions were to increase the Society awareness of the fact that AMS holds Joint International Meetings. Three special sessions were looked at as examples of consistently repeating sessions at the Joint Meetings. These sessions, MER, Undergraduate Research and History of Mathematics were all were considered important; Undergraduate Research was considered a special session that should be consistently supported. The Meetings web page continues to need clarification in some areas. The Focus Group and CoMC has suggested that a self-scheduler be made available or that how to use Google should be made clear on the web. It was also suggested that directions on how to cut and paste a text file into a scheduler be provided on the JMM web site. The Focus Group also recommended that the JMM should go to facilities where growth of special sessions was possible. Another topic discussed was that Sectional meetings should have input from the local organizers or school for speakers.

New Orleans Questionnaire. The responses from the New Orleans questionnaire were reviewed. CoMC recommended that where possible there be additional message boards that can be used to put up names of participants involved in interdisciplinary research and how to reach them at the meeting.

AMS Conference Report on Y Research. Ellen Maycock reported on the status of this conference. The new name will be AMS Communities. It was suggested that sometime in the future this conference include individuals who have had interrupted careers and wish to return to mathematics research.

Review of Selected Activities. The committee decided to change the order of the reviews. The review for 2008 will be on Sectional meetings. The subcommittee will be

chaired by John Meakin. Other members will be announced at a later time. A subcommittee will also look at the full cycle of topics for review, and will make recommendations for possible topics and their orderat the next CoMC meeting. That subcommittee will be made up of David Meredith (Chair) along with Carol Wood and Diane Saxe.

Policy on Diversity for Organizers of AMS Meetings & Conferences. A subcommittee consisting of Joel Hass, Catherine Roberts and John Ewing was appointed to write an AMS Meetings policy on diversity to include young mathematicians and underrepresented groups. This policy will be posted on the meetings web pages and on all Call for Papers. The following was approved by CoMC and recommended to go to the Council for approval:

> **"The American Mathematical Society encourages organizers of meetings and conferences to seek participants and speakers from groups underrepresented in mathematics, and to include programs in which students and recent doctorates can participate."**

Speaker Selection at Sectional Meetings. The Focus Group discussed having the local institution be involved in choosing speakers. The Secretariat explained how each Secretary handled this question of asking the local participants for input into the Invited Speaker program. CoMC suggested that the Associate Secretaries consult with the host institution and consider speakers in the areas of speciality of the local mathematical community, as well as consulting the local host about names of potential speakers.

Graduate Students and Undergraduate Students at the Joint Meeting. CoMC was asked for any suggestions they have for ideas for programs for the growing population of undergrad and graduate students. It was felt that present programs were succeeding based on increasing student attendance. No recommendations were made.

Other Informational items. CoMC will host a Focus Group on Monday January 7, 2008 in San Diego. Catherine Roberts will chair the focus group.

Diane Saxe, Director, Meetings & Conferences Department
Ellen Maycock, Associate Executive Director
May 14, 2007