



AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

Enhancing and sharing humanity's scientific understanding of the universe since 1899.

Reference Manual for AAS Agents

February 2014



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What Is the AAS?

The American Astronomical Society is a non-profit corporation registered in Washington, DC. Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Service code provides tax exemption for such corporations, which are expected to do a public good or serve a public need.

One useful way to think of the Society is as a business, with the Council equivalent to a board of directors. Our business is to further astronomy and closely related sciences. We are not driven to produce profit but must manage to a slight positive bottom line each year in order to maintain reserves and to grow these reserves to keep pace with inflation. The Council formulates the detailed goals of the Society and provides the resources to accomplish them through prudent financial policies and oversight.

The AAS is one of 11 member societies in the American Institute of Physics. This umbrella organization provides services and resources that its individual member societies would be unable to provide otherwise or that can be provided more cheaply with multiple participating societies; it also provides services to individual members of the societies. Services the AAS currently procures from AIP include human resources consultations, benefits provision and management, and some government and media relations support. More details on the services provided by AIP are available online at www.aip.org.

What Is the Mission and Vision of the AAS?

The mission of the American Astronomical Society is to enhance and share humanity's scientific understanding of the universe.

(1) *The Society, through its publications, disseminates and archives the results of astronomical research.* The Society also communicates and explains our understanding of the universe to the public.

(2) *The Society facilitates and strengthens the interactions among members through professional meetings and other means.* The Society supports member divisions representing specialized research and astronomical interests.

(3) *The Society represents the goals of its community of members to the nation and the world.* The Society also works with other scientific and educational societies to promote the advancement of science.

(4) *The Society, through its members, trains, mentors and supports the next generation of astronomers.* The Society supports and promotes increased participation of historically underrepresented groups in astronomy.

(5) *The Society assists its members to develop their skills in the fields of education and public outreach at all levels.* The Society promotes broad interest in astronomy, which enhances science literacy and leads many to careers in science and engineering.

Who Are the Members of the AAS?

AAS Membership by Category (as of 31 January 2014)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	International	Total
Associate	521	10	-	35	566
Emeritus	566	40	1	54	661
Full	3,663	86	12	383	4,144
Honorary	-	-	-	9	9
Junior	1,588	27	2	123	1,740
Life	3	-	-	1	4
Total AAS	6,341	163	15	605	7,124

Why Do They Belong to the AAS?

- To receive a guaranteed paper slot at each AAS meeting.
- To receive substantial discounts on meeting registrations.
- To receive a discount on publication charges in AAS journals.
- To receive a free subscription to *Physics Today*.
- To have the right to run for office and to chair committees in service of the discipline.
- To support the critically important public-policy work of the Society.
- To support education, public outreach, and workforce development in astronomy.
- To participate fully in the professional organization whose mission represents their work: to enhance and share humanity's scientific understanding of the universe.

What Is the Structure of the AAS Council?

The AAS Council is composed of Officers and Councilors. Each have terms and responsibilities (described below; see the AAS [bylaws](#) for further details).

The Council also has Committees. The Committees accomplish much of the work of the Council and serve both as advisory bodies and action-taking bodies.

There are three types of committee: standing committees (e.g., Nominating Committee, Publications Board), presidential appointment committees (e.g., Committee on Astronomy and Public Policy) and *ad hoc* committees (e.g., Committee on Professional Development); see the AAS website for a complete [list of committees](#).

Standing committees exist in perpetuity unless taken out of existence by the Council. Presidential appointment committees are standing committees (generally) whose members are appointed by the President, and *ad hoc* committees exist for only a limited period of time, usually one or two Council meetings. Members of committees can be elected or appointed.

The Council also has working groups, which can be established following rules laid down in the bylaws. Working groups are generally only formed to accomplish significant tasks, such as exploring the possibility of setting up a new Division of the Society; currently active working groups are listed with committees at the link above. Occasionally the Council establishes task forces or task groups to accomplish a very specific short-term project.

What Are the Duties of the Council?

The Council of the American Astronomical Society...

- is the Board of Directors of the corporation (as defined in the AAS constitution),
- sets the overall direction for the Society and allocates the resources necessary to attain its mission and goals,
- is the governing body of the AAS, controlling all affairs and property,
- has a *single* employee, the Executive Officer,
- controls the election of Society members through its membership committee,
- approves the dues and fees charged by the Society,
- establishes classes of membership for corporations,
- establishes standing committees,
- oversees the nomination and election process,
- amends the bylaws when necessary by 2/3 vote,
- approves annual budgets,
- approves author charges and subscription rates of AAS Journals,
- approves policy statements of the Society,
- is responsible for assuring that the AAS conforms to all DC and US laws, and
- is responsible for assuring that the AAS conforms to IRS guidelines.

What Are the Duties of the Officers?

- **President:** Presides over Council, handles other customary duties of the President, serves as spokesperson for the AAS, awards prizes at meetings, chairs the Council meetings, appoints members to specific committees, and establishes the agenda for the Council meetings.
- **Vice-Presidents:** Approve the scientific content of the major meetings of the AAS, oversee the scheduling of the meetings, and select invited speakers and proposed sessions for the meetings.
- **Secretary:** Keeps records and minutes of meetings, gives official notice in accord with bylaws or as required by law, manages the prize committees and other customary duties of Secretary.
- **Treasurer:** Responsible for financial affairs of the Society, oversees financial record keeping and the annual audit, reports on these matters to Council, oversees investment of AAS reserve funds.
- **Education Officer:** Oversight of educational activities of the AAS (is not a member of the Executive Committee, but is a member of Council).
- **Press Officer:** Oversees interactions with the media and presentation of the Society in the media (is not a member of the Executive Committee nor of Council).
- **Publications Board Chair:** Leads the AAS Publications Board in the performance of its duties (is not a member of the Executive Committee, but is a member of Council).
- **Executive Officer:** Manages, supervises, and controls the affairs of the Society in accordance with Council direction, fulfills other customary duties of the Chief Executive Officer of a corporation including signing contracts, works with Council to improve good governance and to ensure a clear and strong vision for the Society (is a voting member of the Council and the Executive Committee).

What Are the Divisions of the AAS?

The AAS has six subject-specific Divisions. From largest to smallest, they include the Division for Planetary Sciences (DPS), the High Energy Astrophysics Division (HEAD), the Solar Physics Division (SPD), the Division on Dynamical Astronomy (DDA), the Historical Astronomy Division (HAD), and the Laboratory Astrophysics Division (LAD).

Although each Division has a governing body and officers, none of the Divisions are individual corporations; they are simply organized sub-units of the AAS. This means that the Divisions have no independent legal status.

The duties and responsibilities of each Division's Officers or Committee members are outlined in their respective bylaws. The Division committees and elected officers serve a similar function to the AAS Council and, especially in the areas of due diligence and prudent management, have the same responsibilities as the Council for their own Division as the Council does for the Society as a whole.

The Divisions hold their own scientific meetings, the largest three at independent times and locations from the general Society meetings, and the latter three in conjunction with AAS general meetings. They also award prizes, organize sessions as part of the AAS general meetings, and work to promote the interests of their sub-disciplines both within the Society and in the larger public sphere.

How Does the AAS Operate Financially?

The AAS operates through the collection of dues and other revenues that cover its expenses. By Council mandate and tradition, proceeds from the journals are not used for program costs beyond the costs of administering the journals and occasional one-time allocations such as to bolster the General Fund reserve and for special projects. Administrative functions in the Executive Office such as oversight of journals budgets and support of editorial offices are paid for by the journals as appropriate, but other program expenses (e.g., education activities or meeting costs) are not supported from journal income.

The budget is organized into funds and reserves. Funds are used to accomplish things, whereas reserves are held back until needed. The reserves — for the *ApJ*, the *AJ*, and the General Operating Fund — are aggregated into a single investment account but are each tracked individually.

The investments of the Society are made following a Council-approved investment policy that is developed by the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee also monitors investment performance and management.

The AAS Executive Office

The AAS Executive Office is located in a third-floor suite of the American Geophysical Union building near DuPont Circle at 2000 Florida Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20009, (202-328-2010).

AAS Executive Office Organization Chart

Kevin B. Marvel, Ph.D.

Executive Officer & Certified Association Executive (CAE)

Directors, Managers, Staff

(**Directors** report to **Executive Officer**, **Managers** and Staff to appropriate **Director**)

Chris Biemesderfer – Director of Publishing, Greg Schwarz, Ph.D. – Journals Scientist

Kelly Clark, MFA – Chief Financial Officer, Asfaw Kifle – Staff Accountant, Tracy Rowe – Executive Assistant

Kim Earle, Certified Meeting Planner – Director of Meeting Services, **Lisa Idem** – Meetings Manager, Tracy Beale – Meeting Registrar, Debbie Kovalsky (under contract) – Exhibits & Sponsorship Coordinator, Kathy Cox – Abstracts Administrator

Rick Fienberg, Ph.D. – Director of Communications and Press Officer, **Crystal Tinch** – Marketing and Communications Manager

Scott Idem – Director of Information Technology, Jerry Lin – IT Support & Web Applications Developer, Justin Maciak – Systems & Network Administrator

Joel Parriott, Ph.D. – Director of Public Policy, Joshua Shiode, Ph.D. – John Bahcall Public Policy Fellow

Faye Peterson – Director of Membership, Sherrie Brown – Membership Services Administrator

Julie Steffen – Director of Special Projects

AAS Meetings

The AAS meets twice per year, once in January and once in June. AAS professional meeting staff organize these two meetings, as well as the AAS Topical Conference Series meetings and some of the meetings of each of its six Divisions. The Society's main meetings have a range of content that has evolved over time to meet the needs of the meeting attendees.

Contributed presentations may be either oral or poster (both types are referred to individually as "abstracts"). All members may contribute abstracts, which are sorted and grouped by a committee of volunteers shortly after the abstract deadline for each meeting. Late contributions are by default poster presentations, and are generally scheduled on the last day of the meeting.

Plenary sessions feature prize winners and invited speakers. Special sessions are scheduled in response to proposals from members, are 90 minutes long, and are scheduled simultaneously with other special and contributed sessions.

At the summer meeting of the AAS, members may host a Meeting-in-a-Meeting. These sessions can be considered as special symposia, may be in any format that can be accommodated at the meeting location, and are also appropriate for allowing other scientific societies to meet jointly with the AAS without financial risk.

Town Hall Meetings are intended for federal agencies and national observatories to present policy information and to solicit feedback from their user communities.

AAS Public Policy

Through its public policy program, the AAS keeps the membership informed of major developments in Washington, DC that impact the astronomical science community, especially at the key funding agencies: NASA, NSF, and the Department of Energy. AAS policy activities are coordinated with other scientific societies and stakeholder coalitions.

The Committee on Astronomy and Public Policy (CAPP) is charged with following developments in science and public policy that may affect astronomy and science in general. It formulates and carries out informational and advocacy initiatives and advises the AAS Council on policy issues.

The John Bahcall Public Policy Fellow assists the Director of Public Policy and the CAPP in monitoring policy developments and implementing AAS policy initiatives.

Congressional Visits Day occurs in the spring and is coordinated with the Science-Engineering-Technology working group — a coalition of thirty professional societies — to visit with legislators to discuss the importance of basic research.

Action Alerts are e-mails sent directly to the membership asking for some kind of action on their part and include a sample letter or communication, addresses of policy makers, and any additional necessary information.

AAS Media Relations

The Director of Communications, who is also Press Officer of the AAS, responds to media inquiries by providing referrals to suitable experts, suggesting story topics and illustration sources, and recommending scientists who are effective communicators on radio, TV, and other electronic media.

Astronomy-related press releases from authorized representatives of universities and other organizations are forwarded by e-mail to nearly 2,000 reporters, editors, broadcasters, and institutional press officers who cover astronomy and space science.

In preparation for AAS meetings, press, photo, and video releases are solicited: press conferences, photo opportunities, press tours, and seminars for science writers are arranged; and newswire advisories and a press kit are provided. Press conferences are webcast live for journalists unable to attend the meeting in person. Working with the American Association for the Advancement of Science's EurekaAlert service, complimentary access to AAS electronic journals is provided to accredited reporters who are not employed as astronomers.

AAS Journals

The AAS publishes *The Astrophysical Journal*, *The Astrophysical Journal Letters*, *The Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series*, and *The Astronomical Journal* through its publishing partner, the Institute of Physics Publishing. Altogether, these journals contain over 50,000 pages a year of peer-reviewed research in astronomy and astrophysics.

Each journal has an Editor-in-Chief, a Deputy or Associate Editor-in-Chief, and Scientific Editors who directly oversee peer review of the content. AAS journals accept many types of content, including figures, tables, animations, computer code, and data.

AAS journal policies are overseen by the AAS Publications Board, which is elected by the membership.

All AAS journals are delayed-open-access, with an initial 12-month proprietary period. They are financed through a combination of author charges and subscriptions, which are both kept as low as possible.

By AAS Council mandate and tradition, AAS journals proceeds are not used to fund ongoing AAS activities.

The *ApJ* family of publications and the *AJ* both have reserve funds to cushion them against financial exigencies (e.g., the need to change publishers in the last decade, which incurred substantial costs) and to ensure that the content of the journals will be preserved in perpetuity regardless of changes in publishing norms or technology. The bylaws of the Society require these reserves to be at least 50% of the annual operating budgets of the respective journals. Following recovery from the 2008-2009 market decline and the switch of publishers, these reserves have now returned to very healthy levels in excess of 100% of each journal's annual budget. This has allowed three reductions in publication charges over the past three years while maintaining very modest increases in library subscription charges.

AAS Education and Public Outreach

The AAS seeks to increase public support for scientific research, improve science education at all levels, attract young people to careers in science and technology, and make evident the connections between science, technology, and prosperity. A top priority is to train the next generation of astronomers to become successful scientific researchers and educators.

The Astronomy Education Board (AEB) provides advice on AAS education activities to the Council, the Executive Officer, and the Education Officer.

The Harlow Shapley Visiting Lectureship Program involves a program of two-day visits to two-year colleges and four-year undergraduate institutions by professional astronomers.

Oral and poster sessions on various aspects of astronomy education are regular features of AAS meetings, as well as the annual Workshop for New Faculty in Physics and Astronomy.

Coordinated jointly with the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, the Astronomy Ambassadors Program provides mentoring and training in education and public outreach workshops at AAS winter meetings.

AAS Employment and Professional Development

In consultation with the Council and Executive Office, the AAS Committee on Employment oversees activities and services designed to expand the employments prospects of members.

The AAS Job Register publishes more than 800 job announcements per year. The Career Center is available at winter AAS meetings for both job-seekers and employers.

AAS winter meetings also feature a number of professional development workshops that focus on interviewing, networking, and negotiation skills for professional astronomers or astronomers to be.

Satellite Offices of the AAS

The AAS has several satellite offices. They are:

- Secretary's Office – University of Texas at Austin: Fritz Benedict, AAS Secretary; Debbie Winegarten, Secretary's administrative assistant.
- AAS West – Tucson, AZ: Chris Biemesderfer, Director of Publishing; Julie Steffen, Director of Special Projects; Gina Brissenden, Education and Outreach Coordinator.
- *ApJ* Editorial Office – University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada: Ethan Vishniac, Editor-in-Chief; Janice Sexton, Managing Editor; and two assistants
- *ApJ Letters* Editorial Office – Northwestern University: Fred Rasio, Editor; Carolyn Chmiel, Managing Editor; Kavli Institute, Beijing: Richard de Grijs, Associate Editor.
- *AJ* Editorial Office – University of Wisconsin Madison: Jay Gallagher, Editor-in-Chief; Anita Makuluni, Managing Editor; Caryl Boyer, Associate Managing Editor
- AAS Journals Staff Scientist – West Chester University, PA: Greg Schwarz, Journals Staff Scientist
- Deputy Press Officers – Gettysburg College, PA: Larry Marschall; Loyola University Maryland: Inge Heyer

The AAS also has a number of contractual agreements with staff and consultants, including the Associate Editor-in-Chief for the *ApJ*, W. Butler Burton, *AJ* Associate Editor-in-Chief, Ata Saradajini, and *AJ* associate scientific editor, Melissa McGrath, as well as the 20 scientific editors for the *ApJ* and equivalent individuals for the *ApJL*.

AAS Awards & Prizes

Henry Norris Russell Lectureship (*senior astronomer, lifetime achievement*)

Chosen annually on the basis of a lifetime of eminence in astronomical research. The award includes a suitably engraved scroll, an invitation to deliver a lecture dealing with a broad astronomical field at a meeting designated by the Council, travel expenses to the meeting at which the lecture is given, and publication of the lecture, or research related to the subject of the prize (the former is strongly preferred), in a Society journal. \$4,000

Lancelot M. Berkeley–New York Community Trust Prize (*meritorious work in astronomy*)

New as of 2011, the Berkeley Prize is awarded annually for highly meritorious work in advancing the science of astronomy during the previous year. No restrictions are placed on a candidate's citizenship or country of residency. The prize may be shared by up to three individuals, and individuals are eligible to receive the prize more than once. The recognized work must have been published in a peer-reviewed journal in the calendar year prior to the prize nomination deadline. Prize lecture at AAS meeting and travel support. \$8,000 (split equally among the winners, if more than one)

Fred Kavli Plenary Lectureship (*keynote lecture to kick off each AAS meeting*)

The Fred Kavli Plenary Lecturer, named by the AAS vice-presidents, gives the kickoff invited talk about recent research of great importance at each AAS meeting. The Kavli Foundation's gracious and generous support covers the lecturer's travel expenses and promotion of this special talk. Travel expenses to AAS meeting

Newton Lacy Pierce Prize in Astronomy (*early career, observational*)

Awarded annually for outstanding achievement in observational astronomical research based on measurements of radiation from an astronomical object. It is given to an astronomer who has not attained 36 years of age in the year designated for the award. No individual candidate is eligible for both the Warner and Pierce Prizes. Prize lecture at AAS meeting. \$1,500

Helen B. Warner Prize for Astronomy (*early career, observational or theoretical*)

Awarded annually for a significant contribution to observational or theoretical astronomy during the five years preceding the award. It is given to an astronomer who has not attained 36 years of age in the year designated for the award or must be within eight years of receipt of their Ph.D. degree. No individual candidate is eligible for both the Warner and Pierce Prizes. Prize lecture at AAS meeting. \$1,500

Beatrice M. Tinsley Prize (*especially innovative research*)

Recognizes an outstanding research contribution to astronomy or astrophysics, of an exceptionally creative or innovative character. Normally awarded every two years. \$2,500

Joseph Weber Award for Astronomical Instrumentation (*instrumentation*)

Awarded to an individual of any nationality for the design, invention, or significant improvement of instrumentation (not software) leading to advances in astronomy. \$2,500

Dannie Heineman Prize for Astrophysics (*mid-career*)

Awarded jointly by the American Institute of Physics and the American Astronomical Society and funded by the Heineman Foundation. Recognizes outstanding work in the field of astrophysics. No restrictions are placed on a candidate's citizenship or country of residency. The official announcement of the Prize is made through AIP News & Media Services. Prize lecture invited (but not required) at AAS meeting, with travel support provided by AIP. \$10,000 (from the AIP, not the AAS)

George Van Biesbroeck Prize (*extraordinary service*)

Normally awarded every two years; honors a living individual for long-term extraordinary or unselfish service to astronomy, often beyond the requirements of his or her paid position. \$1,500

Education Prize (*contribution to education*)

Recognizes outstanding contributions to the education of the public, students, and/or the next generation of professional astronomers. \$1,500

Annie J. Cannon Award in Astronomy (*distinguished contribution by a woman*)

Given to a North American female astronomer within five years of receiving her Ph.D. in the year designated for the award. The Prize is for outstanding research and promise for future research by a postdoctoral woman researcher. The winner will give an invited talk at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society, and travel expenses will be paid. Self nominations will be allowed. Prize lecture at AAS meeting.

A complete nomination for the Cannon Award includes the same basic materials as for other AAS prizes. In addition, nominators should request that the nominee submit a research plan of no more than three pages describing her anticipated course of work for the next five years. The plan should be broadly accessible to astronomers with a range of scientific interests. \$1,500

Chambliss Astronomical Writing Award (*astronomy writing for an academic audience*)

For astronomy writing for an academic audience, specifically textbooks at either the upper-division undergraduate level or the graduate level. The motivation for this choice is the fact that introductory textbooks and popular astronomy books have large markets and a number of existing modes of recognition and reward. Books serving astronomy majors and graduate students, by contrast, have relatively small markets, and excellence in this area is rarely recognized. Nonetheless, such books serve a vital role in professional development.

Books suitable for this award must be currently available in North America. A single medal will be given; if the winning book has multiple authors, the monetary award will be divided and multiple certificates issued. \$1,000 & engraved gold medal

Chambliss Amateur Achievement Award (*exemplary research by a nonprofessional*)

For an achievement in astronomical research made by an amateur astronomer, that is, a person not employed in the field of astronomy in a professional capacity, and who is resident in North America. Key factor: the work contributes to the advancement of the science astronomy. Engraved silver medal

Chambliss Astronomy Achievement Student Awards (*exemplary research by a student*)

To recognize exemplary research by undergraduate and graduate students (typically a half dozen of each) who present at poster sessions at AAS meetings. *No travel support or complimentary meeting registration.* Engraved gold-plated bronze medals for winners, certificates for honorable mentions

Rodger Doxsey Travel Prize (*presentation of dissertation research*)

New as of 2011, this award provides graduate students or postdocs within 1 year of receiving or receipt of their Ph.D. a travel stipend to enable the oral presentation of their meritorious dissertation research at a winter AAS meeting. Includes complimentary meeting registration. Runners-up (honorable mentions) receive only complimentary meeting registration (i.e., no stipend). Award varies according to available funding

Division on Dynamical Astronomy (DDA)**Dirk Brouwer Award**

Recognizes outstanding contributions to the field of dynamical astronomy, including celestial mechanics, astrometry, geophysics, stellar systems, galactic and extragalactic dynamics. The main criteria, which are not necessarily weighted equally, are (a) excellence in scientific

research; (b) impact and influence on the field; (c) excellence in teaching and training of students; and (d) outstanding advancement and other support of the field through administration, public service, or engineering achievement. \$2,000

Historical Astronomy Division (HAD)

LeRoy E. Doggett Prize

Awarded to an individual whose long-term efforts and lifetime achievements have had significant impact on the field of the history of astronomy. Here, “history of astronomy” is taken in its broadest sense to include all historical studies of astronomical research, observations, practices, and beliefs of all cultures, past and present. “History of astronomy” also includes the discipline per se, and the institutions and practices that make it possible to do historical research involving astronomy. \$1,000, meeting expenses and certificate

Donald E. Osterbrock Book Prize

Awarded biennially to the author(s) of a book judged to advance the field of the history of astronomy or to bring history of astronomy to light. \$500, meeting expenses and certificate(s)

Solar Physics Division (SPD)

George Ellery Hale Prize

Awarded to a scientist for outstanding contributions over an extended period of time to the field of solar astronomy. \$1,000

Karen Harvey Prize

Awarded in recognition for a significant contribution to the study of the Sun early in a person’s professional career. \$1,000

Popular Writing Awards

Awarded to authors of popular or semi-popular articles on the Sun or its effects on the Earth’s environment, to encourage scientists, science writers, and journalists to write about the Sun and thereby educate and excite the public about solar research. Awards will be made in two categories, one for scientists (students, professionals, and retired) and another for science writers and journalists. \$500

High Energy Astrophysics Division (HEAD)

Bruno Rossi Prize

Awarded for a significant contribution to high-energy astrophysics, with particular emphasis on recent, original work. \$1,500 (divided among multiple awardees where applicable)

David N. Schramm Prize

Recognizes and stimulates distinguished writing on topics in high-energy astrophysics in order to improve the general public's understanding and appreciation of this exciting field of research. \$1,500

Dissertation Prize

Awarded to recognize an outstanding new Ph.D. dissertation in high-energy astrophysics. \$1,000

Division for Planetary Sciences (DPS)

Harold Masursky Meritorious Service Award

Recognizes and honors individuals who have rendered outstanding service to planetary science and exploration through engineering, managerial, programmatic, or public-service activities. \$1,000

Gerard P. Kuiper Prize

Honors outstanding contributions to the field of planetary science by scientists whose achievements have most advanced our understanding of the planetary system. \$1,000

Harold C. Urey Prize

Recognizes outstanding achievement in planetary research by a young scientist. \$1,000

Carl Sagan Medal

Recognizes and honors active planetary scientists whose outstanding communication efforts have significantly contributed to a public understanding of, and enthusiasm for, planetary science. \$1,000

Jonathan Eberhart Planetary Sciences Journalism Award

Recognizes and stimulates distinguished popular writing on planetary sciences. \$1,000



Additional Information

A roster of AAS Agents, a sign-up form for new AAS Agents, and additional information about, and of interest to, AAS Agents is available on the AAS website at <http://aas.org/agents>.