

Education Committee

The Education Committee's organizing principle is to increase the educational impact and presence of the Society in scientific community and general public. This will be accomplished with special attention to the following key goals and responsibilities.

1. As we transit further into the digital age, one key goal of all committees is to increase opportunities to participate in the Society using online, interactive resources.
 - a. Online Poster Session—This session will be held biennially in the “off years,” opposite the biennial society general meetings.
 - b. Interactive discussion boards—Design strategies to form interactive forums for scientific and general public discourse on photobiology. This would be open to the general public and might include sections ranging from methods in photobiology research to an ask the experts section of the website. Finalized plans will be discussed at the next council meeting and then be implemented in conjunction with the webmaster after approval by council.
2. Photobiology Education Initiatives
 - a. Develop short educational programs useful for primary school and/or collegiate level students to illustrate basic principles of photobiology with Photobiological Sciences Online (PSO). Plans can be web based, interactive or simple demonstration videos with a lesson plan.
 - b. Photobiological Sciences Online: ensure that PSO remains the educational cornerstone of ASP and develop a plan for modernizing the user interface to enhance the value and usability of PSO for readers.
3. Publicity and public affairs
 - a. This Committee shall have responsibility for bringing the activities of the Society and the members of the Society to the attention of the appropriate members of the online, radio, television and written press, particularly at the time of our annual meetings.
 - b. In the area of Public Affairs this Committee has the responsibility of identifying issues in which the discipline of photobiology is or may become a significant factor, with particular attention to issues where existing or potential risks to the public are involved. When the need is perceived, the Committee should request authorization from Council to conduct a preliminary investigation in order to evaluate the current status of an issue (e.g., the current and potential hazards or benefits to human health and/or the environment), the current role of private and government agencies or technical groups in dealing with the issue, and other relevant factors that may help to establish the scope and urgency of the problem. The results of such an investigation should be reported to the Council, or to the Executive Committee with recommendations for action.

