JOIDES Journal

VOL. X No. 2 June 1984

INITIAL ODP DRILLING SCHEDULE

Start date : 1 January 1985

Legs : 56 day cycle

Leg 101 - Bahamas
Leg 102 - ENA-3/417D, 418A, 395A
Leg 103 - Galicia
Leg 104 - Norwegian Sea
Leg 105 - Baffin Bay/Labrador Sea
Leg 106 - Mid Atlantic Ridge/Kane F.Z.
Leg 107 - Tyrrhenian Sea
Leg 108 - N.W. Africa (Cenozoic)
Leg 109 - Barbados North
Leg 110 - MARK-2
Leg 111 - ?
Leg 112 - ?
Leg 113 - ?
Leg 114 - Weddell Sea

(JOIDES Planning Committee May 1984)

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OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

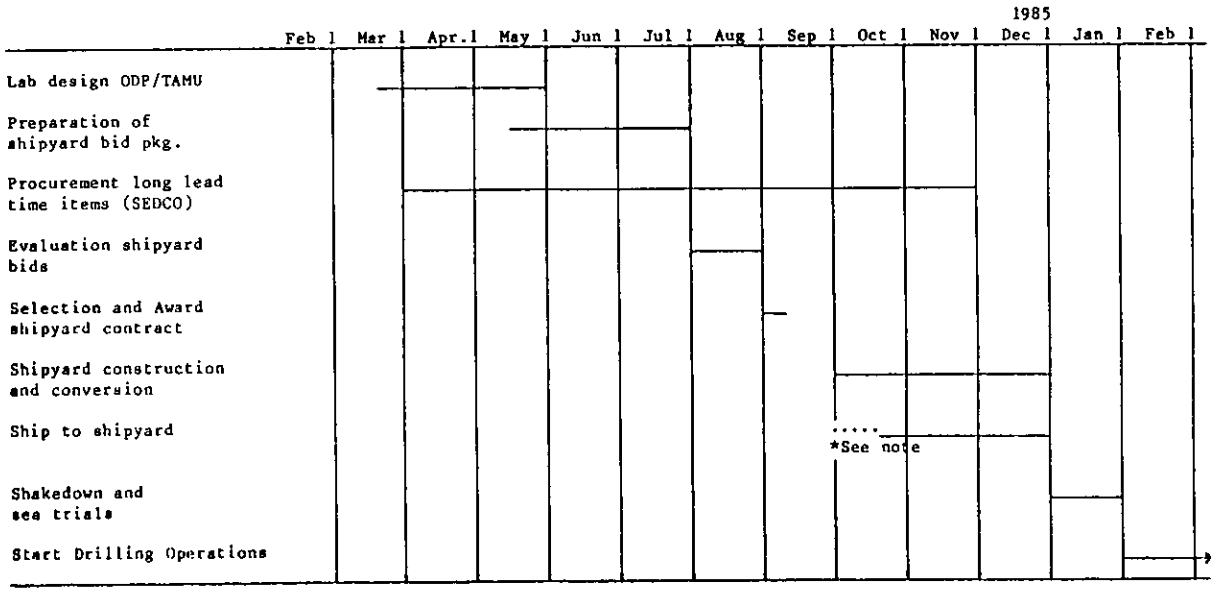
The complex job of converting an existing drilling ship to a floating scientific research center was started immediately after the contract award in March, 1984. The ship's conversion is to be completed by December 1, 1984 when a planned 30-day test and training cruise commences. The first scientific leg of the program starts the first week in January, 1985 (see Table 1 for conversion schedule).

In order to meet the tight schedule, a group referred to as the JOIDES Advisory Group on equipment and Laboratories (JAGEL) was formed to provide advice to ODP/TAMU. TAMU also contracted with an architectural firm with experience in laboratory design to assist in the development of laboratory plans. Frequent meetings were held between ODP/TAMU, SEDCO, and the architect. The scientific facility arrangement plans were finalized on April 20, 1984.

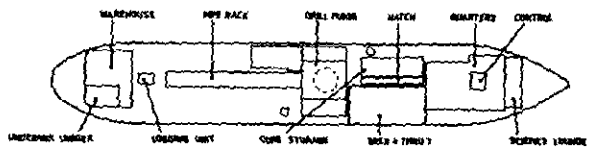
The main laboratory structure will be constructed on the starboard side of the vessel in the area between the rig floor and the bridge/accommodation house (Figure 1; Table 2). Three levels of the structure will be constructed in place below deck by taking over a part of the casing hold. A three-story laboratory structure will be prefabricated and installed on the main deck and will be connected to the below deck spaces by a stairway and by an elevator. A downhole measurements lab overlooking the rig floor will be installed on top of the lab house. A library and study area will be installed on the main deck forward of the Bridge House. An underway geophysics lab will be constructed on the fantail under the helicopter deck. Additional scientific office and storage space will be provided on other yet undetermined parts of the ship.

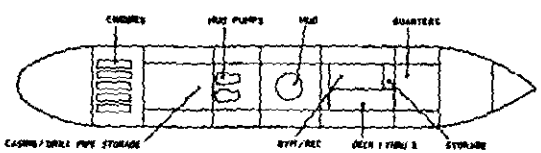
P. Rabinowitz, ODP

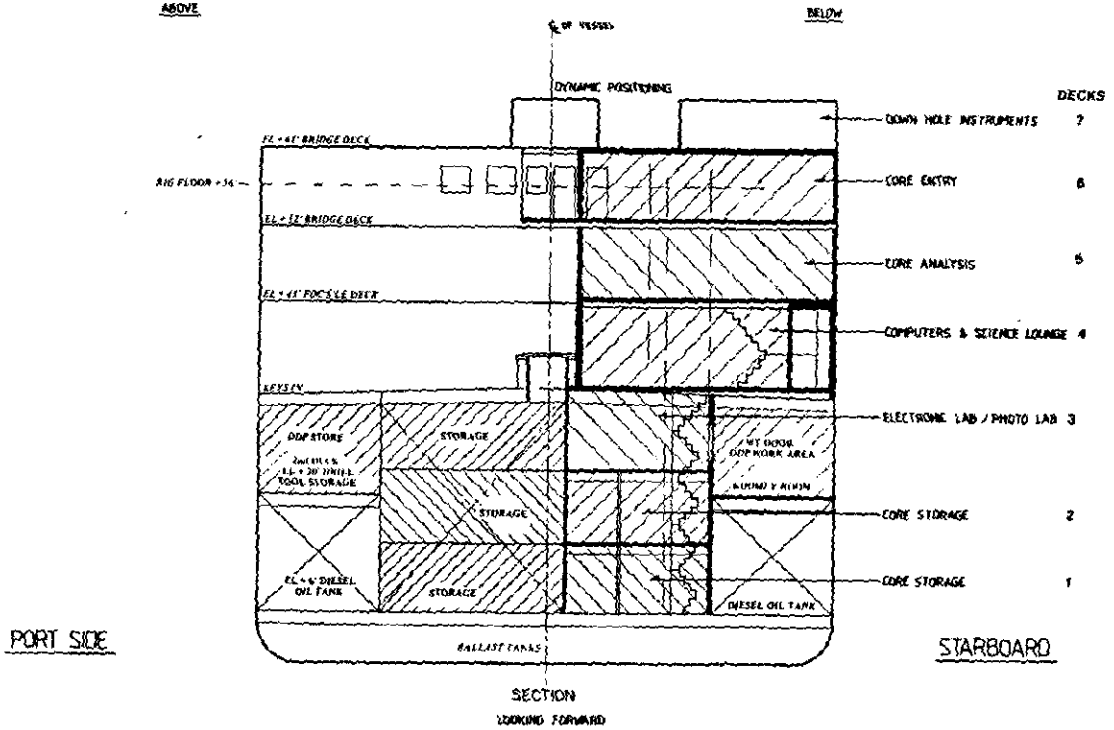
TABLE 1
CONVERSION SCHEDULE



*NOTE: If ship completes current drilling commitments prior to Oct. 1, it may be dry docked for bottom cleaning and other scheduled maintenance work. This may be done at shipyard other than yard doing conversion work.







SECTION
LOOKING FORWARD

TABLE 2
SCIENTIFIC WORK SPACES

Location	Function	Approx. Area Gross Sq. Ft.
Deck 1 Hold Deck	Refrigerated Core Storage, Staging Area, and Miscellaneous Storage	1790
Deck 2 Lower Tween Deck	Refrigerated Core Storage, Second Floor Lab, Staging Area and Misc. Storage	1790
Deck 3 Upper Tween Deck	Photographic Lab and Dark Room, Electronic Repair Shop, Staging Area and Misc. Storage	1890
Deck 4 Main Deck	Computer Facilities, Science Lounge, and Offices	1880
Deck 5 Forecastle Deck	Chemistry Lab, X-ray Labs, Petrology Lab, Paleo Labs, Thin Section Lab, Drafting	2045
Deck 6 Bridge Deck	Core Receiving, Magnetics Lab, Physical Properties Lab, Core Description and Sampling, Photo Lab, Core Splitting	2150
Deck 7 Lab House Top	Downhole Measurements Lab and Tool Repair Shop	390
Poop Deck - Fantail	Underway Geophysics Lab	340
Main Deck - Forward	Library, Study	600

ODP Computer Services and Data Group Update

As of this writing (May 1984), ODP Computer Services group has issued an RFP to computer vendors for procurement of the shipboard and shorebased computer systems. Choice of vendor is expected in mid-July, followed by delivery of the shorebased system in September. The installation of the shipboard system will be coordinated with the shipyard conversion work. First priority in implementing the various system tasks will be assigned to shipboard data collection and processing, which will require several months of effort to bring under control. Shorebased activities will be assigned a second priority. Specifically, ODP will not be prepared to respond to data requests until March, 1986, when the moratorium on Leg 101 will expire. Until then, all requests for data will continue to be filled by DSDP.

Curatorial Office Moves to ODP in October

Effective October 1, 1984, responsibility for managing the DSDP/ODP repositories and for processing and approving all sample requests will be transferred from DSDP to ODP. Requestors may obtain sample request forms from and submit requests to the following address:

ODP Curator
Ocean Drilling Program
Texas A & M University
Mail Stop 3469
College Station, Texas 77843-3469
U.S.A.

DSDP request forms will be acceptable during the transition period. All sample requests which are being processed by DSDP on 30 September 1984 will be transferred to ODP automatically. Please do not send duplicate requests. The JOIDES sample distribution policy remains unchanged, except that the NSF panel will no longer process requests.

The ODP Curator will be Dr. Russell Merrill, who can be reached with questions or suggestions at (409) 845-2673.

RECENT JOIDES PANEL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Mar 1984	1-2	Lithosphere Panel (Texas A & M University)
	4-7	Caribbean Working Group (Barbados)
	6-7	Executive Committee (Washington, D.C.)
	7-8	Norwegian Sea Working Group (Oslo, Norway)
	19-20	Sediments & Ocean History Panel (U. Rhode Island)
	19-20	Indian Ocean Panel (Washington, D.C.)
	21-23	Planning Committee Meeting (Washington, D.C.)
May 1984	7-9	Sediments and Ocean History Panel (DSDP, La Jolla, CA)
	9-11	Atlantic Regional Panel (University of Miami)
	10-11	Mediterranean Working Group (Villefranche/mer, France)
	10-12	Central & Eastern Pacific Regional Panel (Menlo Park, CA)
	17-19	Tectonics Panel (Cincinnati, Ohio)
	21-23	Planning Committee Meeting (France)
	28-29	Site Survey Panel (Zurich, Switzerland)

FUTURE JOIDES PANEL AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

June 1984	6-8	Information Handling Panel (Miami, Florida)
	11-12	Lithosphere Panel (Washington, D.C.)
	19-21	Executive Committee (Strasbourg, France)
Sep 1984	3-5	Sediments and Ocean History Panel (Bremerhaven, FRG)
	5-7	Indian Ocean Panel (Strasbourg, France)
	10-13	Tectonics Panel (London, U.K.)
	10-15	Atlantic Regional Panel (Grenoble, France)
	12-14	Central & Pacific Regional Panel (Oxford, U.K.)
	25-27	PCOM (Hawaii)
Oct 1984	2-5	Western Pacific Regional Panel (Lamont-Doherty)
	4-6	Caribbean Working Group (Durham, U.K.)
	16-18	EXCOM (University of Rhode Island)
Nov 1984	28-29	Site Survey Panel (Scripps Inst. of Oceanography)
Jan 1985	8-11	PCOM (University of Texas at Austin) EXCOM (Hawaii or near drillship) - Tentative

DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT

INFORMATION HANDLING GROUP

Background

The DSDP data bank is a dynamic library of information. As the Project has expanded so have the areas of responsibility of the DSDP Information Handling Group (IHG). Not only has the volume of data multiplied, but the kinds of data and information handled have also increased. The IHG manages all aspects of routine collection, storage, and retrieval of data, in addition to specialized areas of scientific interest which require computer-assisted technology. We have three primary goals in this work: (1) to preserve the data collected by DSDP operations for future use; (2) to make data readily available to qualified scientists upon request; and (3) to provide advice and assistance by means of computer reduction and display of data to contributors to the Initial Reports. Now that the project is in a close out stage, these goals take on a new perspective with emphasis on the completion for archives and future research. Our major effort today is to produce a clean package of DSDP prime and process data which eventually will be available to the scientific community through the National Geophysical and Solar Terrestrial Data Center (NGSDC) in Boulder, Colorado.

Data Availability

The DSDP Sample Distribution Policy restricts the release of scientific data gathered aboard GLOMAR CHALLENGER to those immediate members of the respective shipboard scientific party for a 12-month period following completion of the cruise. This policy excludes the Preliminary Report on underway data containing track charts and data indexes; these data have immediate unlimited distribution. DSDP may require reimbursement for expenses if a data request costs more than $50.

Table DSDP-1 summarizes and categorizes the data. With the exception of the seismic data, which are available only on microfilm or hardcopy, all data are stored and are available on magnetic tape and microfilm. Investigators can also obtain copies of the original data (shipboard forms) on microfilm, or they can view them at DSDP headquarters at Scripps Institution of Oceanography or at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory.

A major work effort towards updating the data bases for visual core descriptions, smear slide descriptions, and paleontology is in its final stage of completion.

The hard rock minor- and major-chemical analyses files continue to be modified and updated as more data is published and coded. The hard rock paleomagnetics data base is now available upon request for those legs specified in Table DSDP-2.

Logging data were collected on selected legs. These data are available on magnetictape or analog strip charts for Legs 60, 61, 63-65, 67, 68, 70-76 and 78; analog records are only available for Legs 66 and 69; magnetic tapes are available for selected sites from Legs 46, 48, 50 51, 52 and 57.

Data Handling and Retrieval Tools

The special reference files (Sitesummary, Guide, Ageprofile, and Coredepth, see Table DSDP-2) are used independently and in coordination with other files in (a) multi-step searches, and (b) generation of standard files with assigned ages (from Ageprofile) and/or sub-bottom depths (from Coredepth).

The Sitesummary file contains key data for each hole including drilling statistics, site location, age of sediments, presence of basement sediment and hard rock descriptions.

The Guide (to DSDP cores) also summarizes data published in the Initial Reports (Legs 1-34)[1], but in a different format than in the Sitesummary file. It comprises thirty categories of data which summarize the characteristics of each core. The Guides are available on microfiche and magnetic tape. All of these files can be accessed by DATAWINDOW - DSDP's principal program for the retrieval and display of data.

DATAWINDOW transfers data between tape and disk storage, updates tapes, corrects records, and monitors the tape status within a tape series (storage unit for our data base files). Access is accomplished through independent easily modifiable data dictionaries which the program references in both its interactive and batch modes of operation. Individual requests can easily be constructed

using DATAWINDOW's versatile search commands. Through DATAWINDOW, investigators can search the data bases by leg(s), site(s), ocean area(s), and age(s), in addition (or linked) to specific elements stored in each data base.

Areas of Support and Endeavor

The DSDP programming staff continues to provide the engineering group with mathematical and computer support for advanced engineering data collection (shipboard), reduction, and analysis.

Requesting Information or Data

We encourage researchers to use all these extensive data systems described above. Address your requests for information or data to:

Information Handling Group
Deep Sea Drilling Project, A-031
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla, CA 92093
(Tel: (619) 452-3526.

(Nancy Freelander, DSDP Information Handling Group).

[1]DSDP will soon resume encoding and completing the Guides.

CORE REPOSITORIES

Samples from DSDP Legs 1-92 are available to investigators for studies which will result in published papers. We encourage investigators who desire samples to obtain a statement of the NSF/DSDP sample distribution policy and a sample request form from the DSDP Curator before submitting requests. (A statement of the sample distribution policy also appears in the Initial Reports and in the Initial Core Descriptions.) We ask that requests for samples be as specific as possible. Requestors should specify the hole, core, section, interval in centimeters measured from the top of each section, and sample volume in cubic centimeters. Refer to the graphic core descriptions in the Initial Reports and/or the Initial Core Descriptions for core details.

Samples for research which will be reported in publications other than the Initial Reports cannot be distributed until one year after the completion of a cruise or two months after publication of the Initial Core Descriptions for the cruise, whichever occurs sooner.

The DSDP Curator can approve many standard requests in his own office, but requests for material of particularly high interest (e.g., certain hydraulic piston cores, key stratigraphic boundaries) or for large volumes of material must be forwarded by the Curator to the NSF Sample Distribution Panel for review and approval.

Cores from the Atlantic and Antarctic oceans and the Mediterranean and Black seas (Legs 1-4, 10-15, 28, 29, 35-53 71-82, and 93-96) are at the East Coast Repository at the Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory. Cores from the Pacific and Indian oceans and the Red Sea (Legs 5-9, 16-27, 30-34, 54-70, and 83-92) are at the West Coast Repository at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The thin sections and smear slides from a particular cruise are stored at the same repository as the cores from that cruise. Photographs of all cores and prime data and publications from all legs are kept at each repository. Frozen samples (collected specifically for organic geochemical analyses), interstitial water samples, and gas samples from all DSDP legs are kept at the West Coast Repository. Interested scientists may view the cores, core photographs, or other associated data at either repository by making arrangements in advance with the Curator. Investigators wishing to visit either are urged to request appointments well in advance

Table DSDP-1.

DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT - DATA BASE STATUS
Physical Properties, Quantitative and Analytical Core Data

DATA FILE	LEGS	COMMENTS
Carbon-carbonate (shore lab)	1-79	No data for Legs 46, 72
Carbonate-BOMB (ship)	68, 70-73, 78-80, 84, 85, 89, 90, 94	
Grain-size (sand-silt-clay) (shore lab)	1-76	No data for Leg 16. Legs 64 & 65 not yet available.
G.R.A.P.E. (gamma ray attenuation porosity evaluator) (shipboard measurements, processed and edited onshore)	1-87, 89-90, 94-96	No data collected on Leg 46. Legs 45, 88, 91-93 GRAPE to be completed.
Hard Rock Major-Element Chemical Analyses (prime and onshore labs)	13-19, 22-30, 32-39, 41, 42A, 43, 45-46, 49, 51-55, 58-65, 68-70.	No data for Legs: 1-12, 20-21, 31, 40, 42B, 44, 47-48, 50, 56-57. Includes igneous and metamorphic rock and sediment composed of volcanic material.
Hard Rock Minor-Element Chemical Analyses (prime and onshore labs)	13-19, 22-26, 28-34, 36-39, 41-42A, 43, 45-56, 49, 51-55, 58-65, 68-70	No data for Legs: 1-12, 20-21, 27, 35, 40, 42B, 44, 47-48, 50, 56. Same set of data source as major-element file.
Hard Rock Paleomagnetics	14-16, 19, 23, 25-29, 32-34, 37-38, 41-43, 45-46, 49, 51-55, 58-66, 70.	No data for Legs: 1-13, 17-18, 20-22, 24, 30-31, 35-36, 39, 40, 47-48, 50, 56-57.
Sonic Velocity (shipboard, Hamilton Frame)	3-95	Leg 71 not completed.
Water Content (shipboard lab)	1-88	No data for Leg 41
Long-core Spinner Magnetometer Sediment Paleo-magnetics	68, 70-72, 75	From hydraulic piston cores. This is a CLOSED data base due to rust contamination of cores and sediment disturbance.

Table DSDP-I (continued)

DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT - DATA BASE STATUS
Physical Properties, Qualitative and Analytical Core Data

DATA FILE	LEGS	COMMENTS
Discrete Sample Magnetics, sediment	71-73, 75	From hydraulic piston cores.
Alternating Field Demagnetization	72, 73, 79	From hydraulic piston cores.

Lithological and Stratigraphic Core Data

Paleontology (onshore labs)	1-71	From Initial Reports. Includes 10,000 species from 24 bug groups.
SCREEN	1-66	Output from JOIDESSCREEN. Computer-generated lithological classification includes basic composition data, average density, and age of layer.
Smear Slide Descriptions	1-95	Shipboard observations. (There are no smear slides for Legs 83 & 88)
Thin Sections	49 only	Legs 37, 45, 46, 51-55, 57-64 keypunched.
Visual Core Descriptions	1-80	Shipboard observations. Leg 74 to be completed.

Table DSDP-2

DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT - DATA BASE STATUS
Underway Data

DATA FILE	LEGS	COMMENTS
Bathymetry	7-9, 13-56, 61-96	
	7-9, 12-96	
	3-96	
	1-96	Seismic data available only in hardcopy or microfilm.
Merged format files (MDG77)	1-80	
SPECIAL REFERENCE FILES		
Sitesummary	1-96	Hole oriented.
DSDP/Guide	1-34	Core oriented. Microfiche or tape.
Ageprofile	1-96	Hole, core, section. From biostratigraphy.
Coredepth	1-96	Hole-core. Primary reference tool.
AIDS TO RESEARCH		
Datawindow		Search & retrieval program, data base maintenance.
Mudpak		Plotting program, handles multiple parameters.
Maps		Topographic maps with DSDP sites.
DASI/Inquiry		DSDP affiliated scientists & institutions searchable.
Keyword Index-Search		Constructed from bibliography & sample request files. Searchable keywords & site numbers.
Sample Records		Point data inventory.
Data Data		Series of informal specific memoranda containing detailed descriptions of procedures and capabilities of the IHG.

because each repository is currently booked with visitors three to four months ahead.

Many thin sections that were loaned to investigators are missing from the collection. Their absence diminishes the usefulness of the collection to the entire scientific community. We ask all investigators who have borrowed thin sections or smear slides to return them as soon as possible to the repository where the corresponding cores are stored.

Please address your questions or sample requests to:

The Curator
Deep Sea Drilling Project, A-031
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, CA 92093
Tel. (619) 452-3532

(Linda Garisal,DSDP Assistant Curator).

Paleontologic data from Initial Reports of Deep Sea Drilling Projects Volumes 1-71 are now available for computer searches. The system includes all fossil groups cited in these volumes. For information contact:

Lillian Musich
Information Handling Group
Deep Sea Drilling Project, A-031
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla, California 92093

DSDP Site Map Updated

Topography of the Oceans with Deep Sea Drilling Project sites now available through Leg 96. To request map contact:

Barbara J. Long
Information Handling Group
Deep Sea Drilling Project, A-031
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
La Jolla, California 93093

JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS INC.

REPORT FROM JOI INC.

A subcontract to conduct the Kane Fracture Zone Survey has been recommended for award to a team led by the University of Rhode Island with Dr. Robert S. Detrick, Jr. and Dr. Paul J. Fox as co-Principal Investigators. Team participants for this survey, as subcontractors to the University of Rhode Island, include Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Dalhousie University. The Sea Beam work aboard R/V CONRAD is scheduled to be done during September 1-24, 1984. The Sea MARC/CHIRP SONAR work aboard R/V C.S.S. HUDSON is to be accomplished during November 21-December 8, 1984.

Due to the ongoing conversion of the R/V MOANA WAVE, the start of the field work for the Peru-Chile Survey by the University of Hawaii, under the team leadership of Dr. Donald M. Hussong, Principal Investigator, has been delayed until December 1984. Team members include Oregon State University with Dr. LaVerne D. Kulm as Principal Investigator, and Texas A & M University with Dr. T.W.C. Hilde as Principal Investigator.

The field work for the Blake-Bahama Survey under the subcontract awarded to the team led by the University of Texas (UT) was completed on May 1, 1984. In accordance with contractual requirements, Dr. James Austin, Principal Investigator, made a presentation on May 21, 1984, to the USSAC Field Programs Panel (during its plenary meeting at La Jolla, California) on the survey data acquired and the strategy for the follow-through data processing that is now under way. Data were taken in three areas: 1) North of Little Bahama Bank, 2) Straits of Florida east of Miami, and 3) Southeastern part of EXUMA Sound.

IPOD SITE SURVEY DATA BANK

The IPOD Site Survey Data Bank at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory has recently (January-May 1984) received the following data:

-Magnetic tape of digital underway geophysics from GLOMAR CHALLENGER cruises 84-96, from DSDP.

-Three Kane Fracture Zone SEABEAM swathes, enlarged from CNEXO publication, from Dr. J. Karson, WHOI.

The IPOD Data Bank now has the following ODP drilling proposals on file:

-Labrador Sea (Gradstein, et. al.)

-Southern Ocean (Kennett)

-N.E. Gulf of Mexico (Kennett & Moore)

-Cont. Margin Sediment Instability (Weaver & Kidd)

-Makran Fore-Arc, Pakistan (Leggett)

-Northern Barbados Forearc (C. Moore, B. Biju-Duval, A. Mascle)

-South China Sea Basin (Schluter)

-Manila Trench Subduction Zone, S. China Sea (Lewis & Hayes)

-Nankai Trough (Kagami & Taira)

-Sea of Japan (Kagami, Tamaki & Kobayashi)

-Newfouundland Basin - Eastern Canadian Margin (D.G. Masson).

JOIDES COMMITTEE AND PANEL REPORTS

The minutes of the following meetings are summarized below in chronological order:

Executive Committee, 9-10 November 1983, Texas A & M university.

Planning Committee, 10-12 January 1984, Texas A & M University.

Executive Committee, 6-7 March 1984, Baltimore, Maryland.

Planning Committee, 21-22 March 1984, Washington, D.C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met 9-10 November 1983 at Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas.

DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT REPORT

M. Peterson reported for DSDP.

The drilling phase of the Deep Sea Drilling Project officially ended at 09:52 hours on 8 November 1983 with the completion of Leg 96 (Mississippi Fan). The final leg was a success with 11 sites drilled and logged; the HPC performed very well in sands, but stopped in cherty gravels (channel fill). A total of 624 sites were drilled during the project. The Glomar Challenger is now being demobilized in Mobile, Alabama. DSDP staff is in Mobile to assist in demobilization. Challenger will be returned to Global Marine on 20 November. The dynamic positioning system will be left intact.

The Project Plan and Budget for FY 1984 is still under review by NSF:

Proposed Budget:

$7.323M	New funding
.603M	Carry over from FY 1983
$7.926M	Total

The **Initial Core Descriptions** will be reinstated in the printed form.

A package has been assembled to show PCOM the resolution attainable by x-radiograpy of cores.

Initial Reports Schedule: A reasonable target for publication of the Initial Reports is 36 months. The Information Handling Panel agrees but suggests some flexibility in the schedule.

EXCOM Consensus:

The target for receipt of scientific contributions is 36 months after the cruise; some flexibility in the schedule is desirable.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION REPORT

S. Toye reported for the Foundation.

The NSF report for the past 3 months will be brief, reflecting the maturation of the Ocean Drilling Program.

Non-US Participation

The **United Kingdom** was the first country to sign a MOU; the signing took place at Swindon (NERC).

An agreement to join was recently signed by **Canada.** The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources will be the official JOIDES entity.

W. Hutchison (with M. Keen as alternate) will be the EXCOM representative; J. Malpas (R. Riddihough, alternate) will be the PCOM representative.

Brazil has formed a committee to examine ODP membership and has asked for official observer status at EXCOM/PCOM meetings.

The **European Science Foundation** group has recently met in Zurich and will meet this week in Strasbourg. Five countries (Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands and Italy) are interested and the outlook is positive..

Japan has sent a letter of intent to become a candidate member in the spring; funding arrangements are already in place.

Australia and **New Zealand** are unable to join ODP at this time, but their scientists hope to continue to participate in ocean drilling as individuals.

Canada

The National Science Foundation is pleased to announce that a Memorandum of Understanding for candidate membership in ODP was signed between NSF and the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The signing took place in Canada in October 1983.

Executive Committee members expressed their pleasure over Canada's participation in the Ocean Drilling Program and in JOIDES. J. Bowman (UK) spoke for the Executive Committee in welcoming Canada into the JOIDES community. Canadian membership in JOIDES was then enacted by the following motion.

MOTION: Move that Canada be accepted as a member of JOIDES.

NSF Reorganization and Budget

The planned reorganization of the Ocean Drilling Program became effective 1 October.

The FY 1985 budget is near completion and will be submitted in early January for Administration approval. The details cannot be discussed at this time.

JOI Proposal Review

The JOI proposal for management of ODP is in the final stages of review. IPOD participated in the review process on 21 September. The only significant question in the proposal is the role of JOIDES; some clarifications have been presented. It is hoped the management structure will be in place by January 1984.

Discussion:

M. Keen (Canada) - Canada has been contacted by B. Munsch (ESF) regarding possible formation of a consortium. Canada is considering the offer. A Canadian advisory structure is being set up. A cabinet response to a request for full membership in ODP is expected in September 1984.

H. Durbaum (FRG) - The JOI management proposal indicates that close cooperation between the science operator and industry will be established. Such cooperation is important to the non-US JOIDES members. Reactivation of the JOIDES Industrial Liaison Panel would ensure international participation in the science operator-industry relationship.

Scientists from non-US JOIDES member countries should be part of the science operator staff, reflecting the international make-up of the project. International participation in running the project would also be enhanced if the minutes of the science operator meetings with the Interface Working Group were distributed to the Executive Committee. Who will oversee the performance of JOI and TAMU? The EXCOM should have input in this matter.

Drilling proposals should be published along with the reasons for acceptance or rejection. Publication of proposals will help to eliminate the "closed shop" image of JOIDES.

The FRG is concerned about JOI-TAMU procurement policy for drilling technology.

B. Biju-Duval (France) - France is also concerned with the procurement of drilling technology. The role of the Technology and Engineering Development Committee is not clear. JOIDES Must ensure that U.S. industry does not have an unfair advantage in supplying drilling technology.

Consensus:

Non-US members should be appointed to the Technology and Engineering Development Committee. Nominations should be submitted to J. Honnorez.

J. Honnorez (PCOM Chairman) will inform PCOM to explore the possibility of publishing drilling proposals.

JOI REPORT

J. Baker (JOI President) and J. Clotworthy (JOI Vice President) reported.

J. Baker informed EXCOM that the JOI management proposal is under review by the National Science Board. J. Clotworthy is the principal JOI contact point for the drilling program and will be assisted by D. Hunt, former Deputy Assistant Director at NSF for AAEO.

J. Clotworthy reported that JOI, TAMU and LDGO have held numerous meetings concerning contractual relationships. All subcontracts have NSF approval. Assuming approval of the JOI management proposal, it is expected that the NSF-JOI contract will be in place by 1 January 1984. JOI is moving ahead with ocean drilling business in anticipation of the contract.

LDGO has requested funds from JOI to purchase long lead time items for logging.

JOI is investigating the clearance procedure for drilling vs. site surveys. Different lead times to secure clearances may be required. The responsibility for securing clearances rests with TAMU for drilling, and with the site survey contractor for site surveys.

Regarding issues raised by H. Durbaum: The Interface Working Group does not run the program. The IWG was established to compensate for the geographical separation of the JOIDES Office in Miami, the science operator in Texas, and the logging subcontractor in New York. The IWG Is a coordinating body and is not involved in policy decisions. The suggestion from H. Durbaum that minutes of the IWG meeting be circulated will be enacted.

JOI is working with TAMU and LDGO to ensure that procurement will be international in scope.

JOI recognizes the importance of international coordination in the ocean drilling program (e.g. site surveys) and is attempting to establish a JOI staff position to be filled by a non-US JOIDES scientist. The position is separate from the non-US JOIDES staff position with the science operator.

JOI recognizes that review of JOI and TAMU performance is important to the success of the ocean drilling program. Membership of a review committee has been discussed, but JOI feels that it is under constant review by JOIDES through its panels. The entire drilling program would benefit from a review by outsiders (non-JOIDES reviewers).

MEMBER COUNTRY REPORTS

France - B. Biju-Duval reported.

The French IPOD community has held several meetings concerned with the Ocean Drilling Program. Meetings held on 9 September and 25 October recommended that France join ODP. A French IPOD/Executive Committee meeting earlier this month also resulted in an endorsement of French participation in the ODP. A final decision was not taken because CNEXO needs to have final approval from its governmental authorities (a meeting is scheduled at the beginning of December). It is hoped that the MOU with NSF will be signed in the near future. A visit by S. Toye of NSF helped to solidify support for ODP within the French community.

French scientists have already started to assemble drilling proposals. One unresolved issue is the amount of funds available for support science (site surveys, pre-cruise studies, post-cruise meetings, etc.). France intends to participate with technical as well as scientific proposals.

United Kingdom - J. Bowman reported.

The UK IPOD committee has not met since the last EXCOM meeting at Swindon in August. Considerable behind-the-scenes activity, however, has occurred.

Dr. Keyworth (US Presidential science advisor) wrote to the chief scientist of the UK cabinet in support of the drilling program. As a result of that contact, the chief scientist has requested to be kept informed of UK efforts in ocean drilling.

The FY 1985 budget will not be known until February/March of next year.

Federal Republic of Germany - H. Durbaum reported.

Germany is in the final stages of signing the MOU for candidate membership with NSF. The funds will be derived form two sources: the Ministry of Energy and Technology and the FRG National Science Foundation.

In January/February 1986 the German polar research vessel Polar Stern will be available for work in the Weddell Sea. It is important for Germany to know as soon as possible if the ship is required for site surveys in the area. If not, then the vessel will be released to do other studies.

Canada - M. Keen reported.

Canada signed the MOU with the US National Science Foundation as a candidate member 18 October in Ottowa. An organizational structure is being established, which is designed first for the planning phase: an interim Canadian EXCOM and an interim Canadian PCOM. One or the other is in essence charged with: making the case for full membership; acquiring the funds; setting up an organizational structure for the operational phase, etc. The present adhering body, during planning, is the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The adhering institution during the operational phase may be another institution (e.g. a university). Canada will talk with the European Science Foundation about a consortium.

A proposal for Labrador Sea drilling has been formulated. We envisage site surveys in 1984 (to back up existing data) and have asked a number of people for comment on specifications. Much work was done off the Canadian west coast in 1983 (i.e., a superb SEAMARC II survey in cooperation with Hawaii) and will be done in 84 and 85, which will eventually lead to proposals for drilling later in the ODP.

SCIENCE OPERATOR REPORT-TAMU

P. Rabinowitz (ODP Director) reported on the following items.

TAMU ODP activities.
TAMU role as science operator.
Drillship award time schedule.
Proposal evaluation team.
ODP facility summary.
Project Organization and personnel.
Tentative Drilling Schedule, 1984-87.
Summary of project activites.

W. Merrell reported that six responses to the drillship RFP were received from US and non-US offshore drilling equipment suppliers.

A staff position is being created for an "International Project Specialist". The person will be from an IPOD country, will work with the headquarters group and will have a visiting professor appointment in the UT system. The position will be for 2 or more years. P. Rabinowitz or W. Merrell should be contacted by interested persons.

PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT TO EXCOM

J. Honnorez (PCOM Chairman) reported.

ODP Advisory Structure

The ODP science advisory structure was established at the last PCOM meeting 13-15 September 1983 at Seattle, WA. The intent is for panels to retain 50% old membership for continuity. PCOM tried to maintain a balance among US JOIDES/non-US JOIDES/outside membership.

The Planning Committee requests a directive from EXCOM concerning the fate of the DSDP/IPOD advisory structure.

MOTION: The DSDP/IPOD advisory structure will be terminated 1 January 1984 and will be replaced by the ODP advisory structure.

EXCOM Consensus on the new advisory structure:

An ODP project panel (not a JOIDES panel) informally known as an Industry Review Group will provide TAMU with technological advice on an ad hoc basis. EXCOM members will submit the names of industrial contacts to TAMU.

J. Honnorez requested that EXCOM members also submit to the PCOM the names of candidates for the JOIDES Technology and Engineering Development Committee.

A JOIDES Task Group should be formed to assist L. Garrison (TAMU) in securing drilling clearances. Formal (political) contacts should be paralleled by contacts at the scientific level.

PCOM Membership Rotation

B. Biju-Duval (France) reported that the Planning Committee had adopted the Executive Committee's recommendation regarding PCOM terms of office (Minutes 30 Aug.-1 Sept. EXCOM meeting, p. 10) which included the statement that "Commencing 1 January 1984, one quarter of the PCOM members shall rotate off the Committee annually, so that its membership is replaced very four years." The Executive Committee, therefore, should initiate the rotation.

J. Honnorez provided the EXCOM with the data (length of service on the PCOM and area of expertise) for each PCOM member.

The EXCOM established the following schedule of rotation (terms to end 1 January):

1984 J. Creager (UW)

1985 *J. Aubouin (France)
*H. Beiersdorf (FRG)
W. Bryant (TAMU)
E. Winterer (SIO)

1986 *J. Cann (UK)
R. Moberly (HIG)
D. Hayes (LDGO)

1987 R. von Herzen (WHOI)
H. Schrader (Oregon S.U.)
J. Honnorez (U.Miami)
R. Buffler (UT)

1988 *J. Malpas (Canada)
To be announced (URI)
To be announced (UW)
*To be announced (Japan)

*Non-US members serve at the pleasure of their governments and rotation dates for them are only suggestions.

(J. Honnorez continued with the Planning Committee report.)

PCOM Conflict of Interest

The Planning Committee requests guidance on the issue of PCOM members as drilling proposal proponents.

MOTION: If a Planning Committee member is a proponent of drilling sites, the proposal must be reviewed independently by thematic or regional panels and the PCOM member is not to be involved in any substantive advisory role or in any final voting on the proposal at PCOM meetings.

Name of the New Drilling Project

J. Honnorez reported on the PCOM resolution (PCOM minutes, 13-15 Sep. 83, p. 33): "The Executive Committee is requested to restore an international character to the name of the new drilling program/project."

EXCOM Consensus:

Any change of the project name would result in confusion; the name "Ocean Drilling Program" will be retained.

DSDP/IPOD PANEL ARCHIVES

(During the last meeting, 30 Aug.-1 Sept. 1983, the Executive Committee instructed a subcommittee consisting of J. Clotworthy, M. Peterson and J. Honnorez to determine a policy for archiving panel records.)

J. Clotworthy read a report of the subcommittee. The subcommittee feels that the records should be sent to the JOIDES office at Miami. D. Marszalek, with the assistance of a graduate student, will eliminate extraneous materials and inventory the documents. The assembled materials will then be offered to SIO for archiving along with DSDP files, or will be temporarily stored at the JOI offices in Washington, DC until such time as a permanent repository can be found.

EXCOM Consensus:

The above plan for archiving should be initiated. Funds for historical analysis of the files may be avilable within NSF Directorates for such studies; interested historians may submit unsolicited proposals to NSF.

ANNEX B - EXCOM TERMS OF REFERENCE

J. Clotworthy (JOI) distributed copies of Annex B which replaces Annex A as the Executive Committee Terms of Reference.

Discussion resulted in the following changes:

Item 5. "The Executive Committee shall reach all its decisions by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all members." Change to read: "The Executive Committee shall reach all decisions by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all members including members from at least two countries."

MOTION: Annex B is adopted as amended.

OTHER BUSINESS

Post-graduate Students on Drillship

J. Bowman (UK) noting that the new drillship will have more berths than Challenger, suggested that post-graduate students should be part of the scientific crew when space is available.

W. Merrell (ODP Project Director) replied that the inclusion of students is already part of the plan for staffing, but that whether or not students are to be included will be known only after a drillship has been selected and the available space is known.

Developing Countries as JOIDES Members

M. Keen (Canada) informed EXCOM that the Canadian AID (foreign assistance) program may be able to pay the JOIDES Membership fee for certain developing countries as part of a consortium with Canada. The question is, would such membership be approved by the Executive Committee?

EXCOM Consensus:

EXCOM generally supports the inclusion of developing states in the drilling program.

R. Heath Speech at EXCOM Dinner

At a dinner hosted by TAMU on the evening of 9 November, R. Heath commended the Deep Sea Drilling Project. A synopsis of his speech follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

At 9:52 a.m. on the 8th of November 1983, yesterday, the earth sciences, and particularly the marine earth sciences, saw a historic era come to an end. The D/V GLOMAR CHALLENGER was tied up after 15 years of work. The field part of the Deep Sea Drilling Project and International Phase of Ocean Drilling had come to a end. The results of the project are well known, but I think that both the statistical and, perhaps more importantly, the scientific accomplishments, of CHALLENGER and of the DSDP are worth repeating. At the end of Leg 96, 624 sites had been drilled over a period of 15 years. This is a remarkable accomplishment, particularly in light of the rather modest plans of the first year or two. To complete this program, CHALLENGER steamed close to three quarters of a million kilometers, roughly equivalent to circumnavigating the globe 15 times. Some of the statistics through the end of Leg 95, the latest I have, show that the ship drilled about 315 kilometers or roughly 196 miles, it cored about 167 kilometers, or almost 60 miles. The deepest penetration exceeded 1700 meters and the deepest penetration into basement exceeded a kilometer. I suspect that all of these accomplisments would have amazed even the optimists in the group who, in the mid-60's, planned the first phase of the drilling program.

As far as scientific accomplishments are concerned, we tend to focus on the most recent happenings. At a moment like this, though, it is worth standing back and remembering what marine geology and geophysics were like in the late 1960's. We had a great deal of single channel seismic reflection data, but the arguments as to the nature of the multitude of sub-bottom reflectors were still heated. Today, in contrast, our understanding of the morphology of the sea floor and the layers beneath has rendered obsolete the debate as to whether Horizon A is chert or volcanic ash or an uncomformity. We accept, almost as a matter of course, the calibration of our seismic records by DSDP sections. At the start of Leg 1, the age of the oceanic crust was still a subject of considerable controversy. When the drill ship proved that the crust of today's ocean basins is less than a couple of hundred million years old, the reality of sea floor spreading and plate tectonics became evident. A concept that had been viewed by many geologists (perhaps the most conservative of all scientists!) as a pretty far-out hypothesis, soon was accepted as solid theory that has underpinned most of the geology of the last 15 years. The continued vitality of the theor demonstrated by the recent work on exo terrains. We should remember that its wide accepted validity depends to a considera extent on DSDP's dating of magnet anomalies.

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Today, we accept the utility of the ocean sedimentary record in unraveling the effect of changing carbon dioxide in the atmosphere or the history of ice ages. Yet the field o paleooceanography as we know it did not exis prior to the Deep Sea Drilling Project; a few people trying to extract results from patchy outcrops of ancient oceanic sediments have given way to sophisticated and, in many cases, quantitative studies of paleo-climates, studies which can be tested against the cores that have been recovered by the CHALLENGER. The temporal evolution of the ocean circulation, and of the major oceanic water masses has been documented by the drilling program. The effects of plate tectonics on oceanic sediments; the subsidence of the sea floor away from mid-ocean ridges and its drift across climatic zones have been recognized and used to "backtrack" the geologic records only because we have had the sedimentary cores to work with. Similarly, the demonstrated occurrence of deep-sea petroleum deposits and the acceptance that the conditions required for the maturation and migration of hydrocarbons occur in the deep sea, are products of the drilling project.

Each of us can look at his or her science, be it sedimentary petrology, paleontology, biostratigraphy, igneous petrology, or structural geology, and find key ideas or results that draw very heavily on the results of the Deep Sea Drilling Project. Likewise, in a purely technical sense, we have tools and skills that are now taken so much for granted that we forget the contribution of the Project in developing them. Dynamic positioning and the ability to re-enter holes in very deep water are now routine. No one is amazed that the CHALLENGER can stay on site for weeks at a time and repeatedly re-enter holes. Yet this technology was very largely developed for and first used by CHALLENGER.

It is clear that we owe an enormous debt to many people--to the many, many scientists who have helped plan the drilling project and have taken part in the 96 legs, to the staff of the Deep Sea Drilling Project, both present and past, who have run this marvelous operation for a decade and a half, and to the people from Global Marine who have operated the ship so effectively and professionally many years.

Today, though, it is fitting that we honor an amazing piece of machinery that was the first of its kind, but that has proven adaptable enough and sophisticated enough to accept the improvements in equipment and techniques of the last 15 years. Please join in a toast to that remarkable vessel--to the GLOMAR CHALLENGER."

MOTION: Move that R. Heath remarks be part of the EXCOM meeting minutes.

Bird Mortality

M. Peterson informed EXCOM that a large number (tens of thousands) of several species of land birds had landed on the Challenger during bad weather encountered on Leg 96 (Mississipp Fan) in the Gulf of Mexico. The ship was several hundred miles offshore. Most of the birds died, presumably from exhaustion. As the incident may be of scientific value to ornithologists, a contact is requested.

J. Knauss - The Audubon Society should be informed; it maintains a network of ornithologists worldwide.

PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Planning Committee met 10-12 January 1984 at Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas

DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT REPORT

M. Salibury and R. Merrill reported for DSDP.

Glomar Challenger Operations, Leg 96 (Gulf of Mexico)

Eleven holes were drilled, 9 on the lower and mid Mississippi Fan, 1 in the Orca Basin, and 1 in the Pygmy Basin. Clathrates were encountered in the Orca Basin cores. A Pleistocene section for stratigraphic studies was recovered from the Pygmy Basin.

W. Bryant (TAMU), participant on Leg 96, summarized the scientific results of Leg 96 with extensive visual aids (seismic data, straigraphic sections, drill site maps, etc.).

J. Honnorez informed PCOM that dissatisfaction with some aspects of Leg 96 was expressed in letters from the co-chief scientists, A. Bouma and J. Coleman. The co-chiefs requested more influence for the cruise operations manager so that safety panel recommendations could be reassessed during drilling; in a separate letter they criticized the selection of a graduate student as micropaleontologist for that leg. PCOM reviewed the letters.

Planning Committee members commented that:

- the cruise operations manager already has authority to make decisions during the cruise.

- staffing is under the control of the science operator and not the co-chief scientists; graduate students typically performed as well as professional scientists.

- safety panel recommendations should be followed.

R. von Herzen questioned why scheduled heat flow measurements were not made during Leg 96. M. Salisbury (DSDP) later reported that excessive vertical movement of the wire prevented accurate measurements.

M. Salisbury continued with the DSDP report:

The technical task of the engineering group at DSDP is the compilation of a series of final reports on major engineering developments during the life of the project. Report topics include:

T.R. 14. "Drill string failure analyses."
T.R. 15. "Test and evaluation of aluminum drill pipe for deep water coring."
T.R. 16. "Design and operation of the pressure core barrell."
T.R. 17. "Design and operation of mechanical and hydraulic bit releases."

Engineering personnel will phase down to 0 persons at the end of March 1984. Some have taken positions with the ODP Science Operator (TAMU).

Data bank and core repository: Data entry is proceeding at a faster rate and the data backlog is being eliminated. The maintenance effort has also increased; some personnel have been shifted to the maintenance program.

Publications: Scientific staff at DSDP is primarily involved in completing the Initial Reports series; 18-20 volumes are outstanding. Plan is to complete the 18 volumes by September 1986. A DSDP staff person has been added and the project and is making use of free-lance editors and artists. Vols. 72-73-74 are at the printers, and Vols. 75-81 will be shipped in 1984. The Inital Core Descriptions have been published in hard copy since December 1983; ICDs for the 76-85 are available only on microfiche.

Personnel: Y. Lancelot (DSDP Chief Scientist) is now in France but will continue with DSDP at 30% time for a period of one year. J. Natland, K.Becker and M. Salisbury are the scientific staff.

Core repositories: The core maintenance program, including the cataloging of residual collections is progressing. Five new West Coast positions and three new East Coast positions have been added to increase the maintenance effort. A four month backlog of sample requests (about 45 requests) exists.

CONTINENTAL DRILLING PROGRAM REPORT

R. Andrews (CSDC/NAS) reported.

The Continental Drilling Program is in the early stages of achieving its goals, similar to JOIDES some 15 years ago. The purpose of the program is to drill scientific holes in the continents. The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) supports the Continental Drilling Program and has asked the relevant Federal agencies to support the project. An effort is now underway to finalize scientific priorities and to develop a drilling program made up of several holes. The first priority is to drill a 20,000-25,000 ft. hole in the thin Appalachian thrust sheets. Other priorities include drilling into hydrothermal and magma systems, active fault zones, and areas with fossil hydrothermal systems and associated mineral resources.

A JOI-type organization for continental drilling was proposed by B. Raleigh (LDGO) at the San Francisco AGU meeting. Future meetings of importance to scientific continental drilling are the Lithosphere meeting sponsored by LDGO, the Continental Drilling Committee (May 1984), and the special section meeting on continental drilling at the Moscow meeting of the International Geological Congress (August 1984).

OCEAN DRILLING PROJECT

L. Garrison (ODP/TAMU) reported.

Project staff and organization is shown in Fig. 1. Staffing is on schedule and will be completed (except for publications personnel) by August/September.

Drillship:

The selection process is on schedule. Five bids for 6 ships were received on 2 November 1983. After technical and other evaluation, the number of bids has been reduced to 3; the ships under consideration are:

NEDRILL II (Nedrill) - 540' l. x 90' b.; disp. = 24,000T; built 1973; conv. 1977.

DISCOVERER 534 (Sonat Marine) 543' l. x 80' b.; disp. = 21,000T; built 1976; ice class 1A.

SEDCO 471 and 472 (Sedco) 470' l. x 70' b.; disp. = 16,600T, built 1977; 471 = ice class 1B; 472 = no ice rating.

Separate negotiations will be held with each bidder this month. Then each will submit a "best and final" offer by 1 February 1984. The final selection should be made in early February. After selection, TAMU and the winning bidder will design the ship to conform to specifications (60 days required). The ship will then go to a yard for conversion. The actual start date for drilling should be known by late spring or early summer.

Physical Facilities:

Plans for a new building to house ODP personnel are on schedule. Architects have produced a preliminary plan. Construction is scheduled to begin in December 1984; the building will be ready for occupancy in August 1986.

Usable space	35,750 sq.ft.
Communications	15,000 sq.ft.
Covered storage	8,000 sq.ft.
Approx. Total Space	60,000 sq.ft.

ODP personnel are temporarily housed in various locations: administration is now in a structure on the site for the new building; engineering, logistics and technical staff are located in a former military building about 15 min. from the administration quarters; staff scientists are in the TAMU geology building on campus.

PCOM Consensus:

Shipboard facilities layout and instrument selection should begin as soon as possible.

J. Honnorez will reactivate part of the Explorer Steering Committee to assist TAMU. The following PCOM members will be part of the Steering Committee:

H. Schrader
H. Beiersdorf/Y.Lancelot(alt.)
R. von Herzen

LOGGING SUBCONTRACTOR REPORT (LDGO)

R. Anderson reported.

The subcontract to LDGO is in place; logging funds are now separate from the ship operations budget and therefore somewhat protected.

A visit was made to Schlumberger in Houston and New Orleans to discuss the following:

a. mechanical heave compensator
b. shipboard logging van.

Downhole tools were also discussed including a 12 channel sonic tool which is to be centralized (positioned in the center of the borehole), and a wireline packer to give real-time chemical analyses. Advice on the chemical analyses is needed (DMP has requested a solution geochemist for its panel who will provide the needed advice).

A logging engineer now at Schlumberger may be willing to join the LDGO logging staff.

Each tool will be tested on land before being used at sea. A truck dedicated to logging has been acquired as a gift to LDGO and will be used in the land based tests. A deep hole is being sought for test purposes, with a variety of strata, well logged, but not producing oil or gas.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION REPORT

H. Zimmerman reported.

The JOI-ODP management contract was signed on 9 January 1984. The cost for a 5 year program (in 1984 dollars) is $141M, not including stei surveys. Funds will be made available on a yearly basis. Approximately $20M is allocated for 1984 and $30M for each of the following 4 years.

Negotiations for the new drillship are in progress and the October 1984 start date is still roughly on schedule.

The FY 1985 budget is now being readied for submission; no changes since the last report to PCOM.

The European Science Foundation (ESF) respresenting Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands has submitted a letter of intent to join JOIDES. The MOU between NSF and ESF is expected to be signed at the 6-7 March EXCOM meeting in Washington, DC (Baltimore, MD); we expect that 3 or 4 MOUs will be signed at that time.

The US ocean drilling science program will fall into two categories:

1) JOI (contractual), shipboard science, site surveys, etc.

2) NSF (peer review), long-term regional surveys, instrumentation, problem definition (workshops), etc.

Post-cruise science may fall into either category: i.e., if part of a specific leg, then it would be covered by JOI; whereas if longterm studies, then covered by NSF.

Discussion:

J. Aubouin (France) - The new drilling program will involve more drilling, more logging and more technology. It is of extreme importance to France and the other non-US

members that the purchase of technology not be limited to US sources. J. Honnorez - This point was made at the last EXCOM meeting by the German representative. EXCOM affirmed that the puchase of technology will be from worldwide sources. The JOIDES member countries are asked to submit nominations for liaison to the Engineering Technology Development Committee, which will influence such purchases.

J. Cann (U.K.) - Unrestricted procurement was an important item in the original DSDP MOUs. The problem is the conflict between the use of comingled funds and the "buy American" policy of the US government. J. Clotworthy (JOI) - The "buy American" situation has been investigated by NSF and found not to apply to the ODP because the drillship operates outside of US territorial waters.

JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS INC.

J. Clotworthy reported for JOI.

Site survey RFPs for the Mid Atlantic Ridge and the Chile Triple Junction area are out for bids.

Responses to the Bahamas site survey RFP were evaluated; the LDGO/UT team was selected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT TO PCOM

J. Honnorez (PCOM chairman and EXCOM liaison) reported on the November 1983 EXCOM meeting.

EXCOM by motion has formally accepted Canada as a JOIDES member. Also by motion, the DSDP JOIDES Science Advisory Structure was disbanded and replaced by the new ODP structure, effective 1 January 1984.

The Executive Committee has reviewed the term of office of each Planning Committee member and has recommended a schedule of rotation for the US PCOM members.

The PCOM request to change the name of the ODP to reflect its international character was denied. EXCOM felt that a name change would result in confusion.

The problem of PCOM conflict of interest was also discussed and resulted in the following EXCOM motion:

"MOTION 268B: If a Planning Committee member is a proponent of drilling sites, the proposal must be reviewed independently by thematic or regional panels and the PCOM member is not to be involved in any substantive advisory role or in any final voting on the proposal at PCOM meetings."

PCOM Consensus:

The PCOM member "is not to be involved in any substantive advisory role" is understood by the Planning Committee to mean that a PCOM member who is also a proponent of specific drilling sites shall not utilize his PCOM position to preferentially promote the proposed drill sties. He may, however, relay information and enter into pertinent discussions to the same extent expected of any other (non-PCOM) proponent. He may not be involved in any final voting on the proposal at PCOM meetings. PCOM members are not to be excluded from the pool of scientists from which co-chief scientists for ODP cruises are selected.

(J. Honnorez continued the EXCOM report.)

EXCOM is concerned that all drilling proposals receive fair treatment. To this end, the suggestion was made that the list of drill sites proposed and reasons for acceptance or rejection should be published. EXCOM wishes to be informed of PCOM actions leading to fair treatment of proposals.

PCOM Consensus:

Fairness will be ensured if all drilling proposals are reviewed by one or more advisory panels. The panels' prioritization of proposals and the reasons for the prioritization should satisfy the "reason for acceptance or rejection" issue. Furthermore, the PCOM chairman will explain the reason for rejection in a letter to the proponent. Fairness in the treatment of all proposals will also be promoted by tighter control of each proposal through the JOIDES system. The JOIDES office will track the status of each proposal.

Drilling Clearances:

J. Honnorez reported on the concern of the Executive Committee that clearances for drilling in territorial waters be acquired in time for planned drilling. EXCOM suggested that a new panel be formed to assist TAMU in matters of drilling clearances. J. Honnorez then suggested that W. Erb (State Department) make a brief presentation to the Planning

Committee (W. Erb was invited to attend the PCOM meeting for that purpose).

W. Erb reported.

In March 1983, President Reagan established a US "exclusive economic zone" (EEZ) thus enabling the US to recognize similar szones established by other countries.

The Law of the Sea Treaty is used as a guide for international ocean law, but each country has its own set of laws, which are usually simpler than those contained in the Treaty. To date, national laws do not exactly reflect the Law of the Sea Treaty. Under the Treaty, scientific ocean drilling is subject to "discretionary consent", which in effect means that permission to drill may be denied without justification.

The State Department plan is to treat ocean drilling as any other type of marine research when requesting clearances. the Treaty specifies 6 months lead time, but most countries to not have a specific lead time requirement. The State Department suggests that ODP use a 7 month lead time for clearances (one month for processing in the State Department and 6 months in-country lead time).

The State Department should be contacted if plans call for drilling in the following zones: 1) the 200 mi. EEZ; and 2) a "grey" zone of jurisdiction with a maximum seaward extent of 350 mi. from shore or to the 2500 m isobath. In general, if drilling is to be within 350 mi. of a coast, then a State Department opinion should be requested.

In many cases, the level of difficulty in securing clearances depends on the political relations between the US and the other country.

The Law of the Sea Treaty requires a 6 months lead time, the use of official channels (which usually means diplomatic channels), and the sharing of all data with the coastal state. It is strongly advised that sharing of data be clearly stated early in the request, and followed through post-cruise by the timely submission of data and cruise reports.

ODP should be aware that some states may require berths for "official observers".

Public relations also helps in securing clearances. When in port, co-chiefs should attempt to visit the US embassy and brief host country officials and US staff of their activities.

Any newsworthy items should first be cleared with local authorities before a press conference is held.

INFORMATION HANDLING PANEL REPORT

R. Merrill (IHP member) reported for D. Appleman (IHP chairman).

The IHP met 13-15 October 1983 at TAMU. IHP requests that, to facilitate data handling, ODP leg designations do not start with number "one", thus duplicating the DSDP leg designations.

M. Latremouille (Canada), who was invited as a guest to the meeting should be made a member of IHP. (Request was later approved by PCOM.)

DSDP Phasedown

The primary data bases are being completed. The archive halves of cores from Legs 1-64 are being rephotographed to cover previous gaps in the photo record, and to make the photos of all legs (1-96) of uniform format. The thin section collection is being upgraded.

Publications

IHP has endorsed recommendations for a cumulative index of DSDP literature, and has endorsed the 36 month Initial Reports publication schedule recommended by EXCOM.

Micropaleontology Reference Centers

J. Saunders (Switzerland) has suggested that TAMU be the 8th reference center. This recommendation is supported by W. Riedel (DSDP Core Curator).

ODP Publications Format

The ODP format was discussed by IHP but no consensus was reached. A list of desirable attributes of an ODP publication program, however, was compiled.

Archiving of DSDP Materials

NSF is urged to provide modest funding to organize DSDP materials as a preliminary step to permanent archiving.

PCOM Consensus:

The Planning Committee actions on the various IHP items follow:

ODP Leg Number

Although the Planning Committee agreed that the first ODP leg should not be "Leg 1", no consensus was reached on using a consecutive numbering system (Leg 97) or an arbitrary numbering system (e.g. Leg 101).

J. Honnorez will present this item to the Executive Committe for a decision.

M. Latremouille as an IHP member:

Although I. Gibson is the Canadian representative on IHP, the Planning Committee felt that M. Latremouille (also Canadian) should be appointed as a member at large.

MOTION 454B: Move that M. Latremouille be a member at large of the Information Handling Panel.

Thin Section Upgrading

The planning Committee considered various options for upgrading the thin section collection: charge a thin section fee to persons requesting samples; require that each person requesting samples provide thin sections of the material; and send samples to a commercial thin section service.

PCOM Consensus:

J. Honnorez will request that funds for upgrading the thin section collection be added to the next curating budget from NSF.

Location of Micropaleontology Reference Center

MOTION 454C: Move that the eighth micropaleontological reference center be located at Texas A & M University.

MOTION 454D: Move that a micropaleontology reference collection not be maintained on the drillship, and that the location of that collection be held in abeyance until further membership of ODP is known.

Sample Requests

H. Zimmerman (NSF) noted that the Foundation would prefer not to be directly involved in decisions regarding sample requests.

PCOM Consensus:

The Curator shall have access to panel chairpersons for advice on matters of sam requests. J. Honnorez will notify panel cha persons of their responsibility. on on

Publications Format ng ed

PCOM Consensus

J. Honnorez will ask the Information Handling Panel to find a mechanical solution to the Planning Committee wishes regarding the format for ODP publications, as detailed in the minutes of past PCOM meetings.

DOWNHOLE MEASUREMENTS PANEL REPORT

M. Salisbury, DMP Chairman, reported on the 5-6 January 1984 meeting at SIO.

DMP reviewed and endorsed the next year's fiscal plan for ODP logging presented by R. Anderson (LDGO).

DSMP recommends that in principle all sites be logged, and all holes deeper than 400 m be logged. Approximately 1 to 1.5 days at each site will be required for logging.

Other DMP recommendations:

a) A more agressive pore water program.

b) Develop wire line reentry; a savings in ship time would result, and larger diameter tools could be used.

c) Cheaper reentry cones should be developed. The current cost ($75,000/cone) is too expensive.

d) The heat-flow tool should be upgraded to perform at higher temperatures.

e) A cold-room should be considered for handling cores containing clathrates, to reduce the likelihood of explosion.

f) an inorganic geochemist be added to DMP to provide advice on pore water measurements.

The DMP has listed several desirable experiments, to encourage development of such experiments by the private sector.

The DMP is concerned that the panel's mandate does not encourage the panel to propose sites, mini-legs, etc. in conjunction with legs having geophysical objectives.

PCOM Consensus:

MOTION 455A: The Planning Committee endorses the DMP logging recommendations.

The PCOM also agreed that industry representatives should help determine logging requirements for each leg (on a leg by leg basis).

DMP is encouraged to submit drilling proposals.

TECTONICS PANEL REPORT

J. Leggett, Tectonics Panel Chairman, reported on the 5-7 January 1984 meeting in Washington, DC.

JOIDES SITE SURVEY PANEL REPORT

J. Honnorez reported for SSP.

J. Honnorez noted that SSP representatives of Japan, France and Germany were unable to attend the meeting which had two main agenda items:

1) to produce an international site survey plan for the first 28 months of ODP;

2) to examine post-January 1978 site survey requirements of ODP.

PCOM Consensus:

The Planning Committee should produce a drilling plan for the Indian Ocean at the next PCOM meeting. The Indian Ocean Working Group will be instructed to meet soon.

ODP is reminded of the importance of bare rock drilling in the new program. Development of bare rock drilling is a high priority task.

SSP suggestions for the panel's mandate should be reviewed by a PCOM subcommittee for presentation at the next PCOM meeting. The subcommittee shall be:

H. Beiersdorf
D. Hayes
J. Honnorez

ODP PLANNING

Gulf of Mexico

National jurisdiction in areas I-VII (see Fig. 2 and R. Buffler/W. Bryant Gulf of Mexico - drilling suggestions).

I - Mexico
II - Mexico
III - Cuba, Mexico, U.S.(?)
IV - Cuba
V - Mexico (5 of 7 sites)
VI - U.S.
VII - Mexico
(VIII - DeSoto Canyon, U.S.)

Drilling Priority: Area V is 1st priority (Yucatan Basin); areas VI (Mississippi Fan) and VIII (DeSoto Canyon) are backup sites for Leg 101.

Priority 1. Yucatan Basin: Drill near CAR-7 over basement high as a single bit hole, continuous coring, then log. Then select a site with older sediments above basement, reentry test, log. (Opportunity to compare logs.) Remaining time for DeSoto Canyon. Yucatan Basin proponent - Rosencrantz.

Priority 2. Desoto Canyon: 2 holes. L. Garrison (ODP) suggests logistics simpler if DeSoto Canyon drilled first, then the Yucatan Basin. A plan for Leg 101 (Yucatan Basin/DeSoto Canyon) and an alternate (Mississippi Fan) will be submitted to PCOM at the 21-23 March 1984 meeting (Washington, DC). Proponents = J. Kennett/T. Moore.

Priority 3. Mississippi Fan (backup). Proponents = J. Kennett/A. Bouma.

Notify Carribean W.G. (CWG) to examine CAR sites for PCOM, and to identify co-chief scientists for Leg 101. Cuban sites are to be considered by the CWG; they may be drilled later in the program.

Bahamas

An RFP for site surveys is out, but a contract has not yet been signed. Respondents to RFP included Ladd, Austin, Mullins, Schlager, Ewing and Sheridan. Four areas are to be surveyed, representing 9 of the 32 proposed drill sites. PCOM is to decide on the scientific objectives which include:

a) carbonate bank development (topography) from Cretaceous to Recent.
b) young sediment objectives (downslope transport, early diagenesis, etc.).
c) Sheridan et al. vs. Dillon et al. controversy on origin of escarpments.

PCOM Consensus:

Sediments and Ocean History Panel (SOHP) and the Altantic Regional Panel (ARP) should consider and prioritize the Bahama sites and

report to PCOM at the March meeting. No additional (new) sites should be proposed by the panels.

W. Schlager is a proponent; other proponents are to be identified.

TAMU will begin now to seek Bahamas clearances for drilling. TAMU will contact W. Schlager for detailed site information.

It is understood that some sites were not inlcuded in the areas for site surveys, as adequate surveys exist for some areas.

Barbados

(J. Leggett, Tectonics Panel, reported.)

Three proposals were considered:

a) Biju-Duval and Moore - Leg 78.
b) Westbrook - Tiburon Rise and other.
c) Mascle/Biju-Duval - amplification of a).

The Mascle/Biju-Duval proposal is similar to the Westbrook proposal. Broad anticlines are to be drilled. The number of sites proposed are too numerous for one leg. Plan is to HPC to a few hundred meters depth, then core through the slump sheets on the Tiburon Rise.

Discussion lead to the following **PCOM consensus:**

Priority 1. Deepen Hole 541 to basement and do downhole experiments (Downhole Measurements Panel will suggest experiments), then proceed to priority 2.

Priority 2. Hole 543, washdown, log (original logs are inadequate), do downhole experiments.

Backup plan: To be determined by Caribbean W.G. and Tectonics Panel.

R. Speed (CWG Chairman) will act as the Barbados proponent at the March PCOM meeting.

TAMU will be present at the CWG meeting to ensure that technical aspects of Barbados drilling are fully considered.

TAMU will also organize a special meeting to be held at TAMU with representatives of the CWG, the Technology and Engineering Development Committee (T. Francis and others?), TAMU engineering staff and M. Salisbury (DMP) to discuss the technical aspects of Barbados drilling. DMP will determine experiments for Hole 541.

Mid Atlantic Ridge (MAR)

R. Moberly summarized Ocean Crust Panel (OCP) priorities made last August:

1) Famous area if bare rock drilling and reentry are available.
2) 23°N or Kane FZ if bare rock and single bit hole only.
3) Kane FZ (with or without bare rock drilling)

PCOM decided at their previous meeting that the MAR in the vicinity of 23°N latitude and the Kane FZ is to be the location of an axial leg at the test of bare rock drilling.

PCOM Consensus:

Bare rock drilling is the prime objective for the MAR leg. TAMU must move quickly on development of the required technology. The RFP for site survey should identify bare rock drilling on the MAR at about 22-1/2°N as the objective; bottom photography is required.

(J. Clotworthy of JOI informed PCOM that the MAR site survey RFP was not out yet, that it does identify bare rock drilling on the MAR between 22°-24°N as the prime objective, and the respondents are likely to include photography as part of the survey.)

About 30 days will be utilized in attempting bare rock drilling. Then proceed to other objectives, e.g. Kane FZ. The DMP is encouraged to formulate a proposal.

Bermuda Rise (Hole 417A) will be considered by PCOM as part of N. Atlantic planning.

Labrador Sea

J. Cann (UK) presented data provided by J. Malpas (Canada).

A proposal assembled by Jansa, Gradstein and others. Two sets of objectives are presented:

a) early opening and spreading.
b) paleooceanographic problems.

Drilling is proposed for the Greenland margin, the Labrador margin and on the plateau. More northern locations would be better, but were avoided because of logistic and other problems.

PCOM Consensus:

Gradstein is identified as the proponent for the Labrador Sea leg.

Norwegian Sea

PCOM did not consider this leg in detail because the Norwegian Sea Working Group (NSWG) will soon meet (7-8 March).

PCOM Consensus:

TAMU should determine the weather window for the Norwegian Sea. NSWG should be advised that the Voring Plateau (including the Lofoten area) is the site to be considered. The Jan Mayan Ridge or other areas are not part of the Norwegian Sea leg. If the ship does not drill the Voring Plateau, then an alternate leg (Galicia) will be scheduled.

Galicia

J. Leggett (Tectonics Panel) made a brief presentation on Galicia using illustrations of seismic data.

Galicia will be considered by the ARP and the SOHP. After panel recommendations are made, PCOM will plan the leg.

E. Winterer noted that Galicia sites have been approved by the Safety Panel. PCOM identified Boillot and Mauffert (Villefranche) as proponents.

Mediterranean Sea

J. Honnorez summarized the objectives recommended by the DSDP Passive Margin Panel.

1) Tyrrhenian Sea transect, back arc basin.
2) Hellenic Arc uplift.
3) Ionian Basin.
4) Rhone Fan.

The Mediterranean Working Group (MWG) has been instructed to determine priorities and drill time required to achieve the objectives. Detailed planning will be done after the MWG report to PCOM.

PCOM Consensus:

Drilling time in the Mediterranean is limited to 2 legs. The MWG may wish to consider the area south of Cyprus as a drill site. "Land" geologists should be involved in planning the Mediterranean Sea legs.

General Planning

Only the first four legs (Gulf of Mexico, Bahamas, Barbados and the Mid Atlantic Ridge) are considered by PCOM to be firm, assuming a 1 October 1984 start. All subsequent legs are in competition for drilling time. If the drilling program is delayed beyond October 1984, all legs will be reconsidered.

OTHER BUSINESS

Proposal Submission Procedures

At the previous PCOM meeting (13-15 September 1983 at Seattle, WA) the committee decided that drilling proposals would not be considered unless accompanied by appropriate background information and pertinent regional and site survey data. A proposal cover page has been used in the past to provide the required information.

PCOM reviewed the existing cover page and made the following recommendations:

1) The existing proposal cover page is inadequate. More information should be made available to proposers.

2) A "guide" for the submission of drilling ideas and proposals should be compiled and publicized.

3) The guide should consist of two parts: a) a guide for the submission of ideas (not a formal proposal); and b) a guide for the submission of drilling proposals. It should be made clear that part b) must be completed before a proposal is considered by PCOM, and that complete proposals will receive earlier attention by PCOM.

(The Guide appears in this issue of the Journal.)

Sample Policy

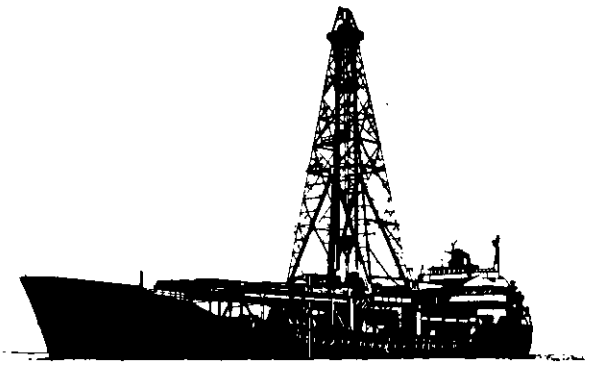
E. Winterer, in response to a request from IHP to establish a policy for the sampling of archive cores, presented the following recommendations:

1. Archive halves should be adequately photographed before sampling.

2. Before sampling, an attempt should be made to negotiate with the requestor for smaller sample sizes.

3. Samples for isotopic measurements should be provided from the working half of cores, not from the archive half.

4. Archive samples provided for paleomagnetic studies should be returned to the archives.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. Berman, Chairman

The JOIDES Executive Committee met in joint session with the International Council for the Ocean Drilling Program 6 March 1984 in Baltimore, Maryland.

The European Science Foundation (ESF) consortium of Italy, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland was welcomed to the JOIDES community. ESF membership was endorsed by the following motion:

MOTION: Move that the JOI Board of Governors accept the European Science Foundation as a member of JOIDES.

VOTE: Approved by unanimous vote.

A. Bridgewater (NSF, Acting Director, Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth and Ocean Sciences) welcomed the International Council and made a brief presentation concerning the Ocean Drilling Program. He commented on the following:

NSF is extremely pleased that the four IPOD member countries (Germany, France, Japan and the United Kingdom) will continue with the Ocean Drilling Program, and that Canada and the ESF have recently joined.

NSF is totally committed to ODP. Former NSF Director J. Slaughter personally made the decision to seek a new drill ship to replace the Glomar Challenger. NSF will cover all FY 1984 costs for ship charter, conversion, testing, and other costs (about $26.3M). It is expected that international partners will contribute about $10M in FY 1985.

NSF is at a critical stage in the long term planning for the ODP, and must know the intentions of present and potential member countries in relation to participation.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION REPORT

G. Gross (NSF, Ocean Sciences) reported, and summarized recent events related to realization of the Ocean Drilling Program.

Management:

Feb. 1983 - ad hoc advisory group recommended to NSF that scientific ocean drilling is essential and should be continued.

March/April 1983- NSF and JOI discuss program management.

April 1983 - TAMU is selected as the ODP science operator; LDGO as the wireline service contractor.

May/June 1983 - JOI assembled an ODP management proposal.

15 July 1983 - JOI management proposal submitted to NSF.

Jan 1984 - NSF signs contract with JOI for program mangagement.

Drillship:

Aug 1983 - drill ship RFP is assembled.

Sept 1983 - RFP issued

6 Nov 1983 - Bidders respond to RFP

4 Dec 1983 - Four bidders selected for further negotiations from six responses.

Jan 1984 - First offers from bidders received and evaluated.

Feb 1984 - SEDCO/BP 471 selected as ODP drill ship.

Final contract negotiations with SEDCO are under way and expect to be completed within a few days.

International participation:

United Kingdom signed as a candidate member in August 1983.

Canada as a candidate member in October 1983.

Federal Republic of Germany as a full member at ceremony yesterday.

European Science Foundation as a candidate member yesterday.

Japan is expected to sign the MOU in the near future.

The start of drilling will be delayed from October 1984 to January 1985. The late start will affect member contributions; instead of $2.5M, first year membership will be reduced to $1.875M.

International participation has been an important component of DSDP and is expected to be important in ODP. International partners have participated in the selection of the drillship, in the review of the JOI management proposal, etc., and in shipboard science. DSDP legs 1 - 96 had about 34 % non-US participants and 62 % US.

NSF operates the Ocean Drilling Program through JOI, the prime contractor. JOI contracts with TAMU for ship operations and science services, and with LDGO for wireline services. All scientific guidance comes from JOIDES.

(J. Baker, JOI President elaborated on the management plan)

The role of JOI is to see that the scientific needs of JOIDES are realized through effective program management. In this role, JOI is similar to other consortia of universities set up by NSF as entities to manage large and complex scientific projects (e.g. high energy physics, observatories, space telescopes, etc.). JOI was set up in 1976 in response to a need for the management of JOIDES; JOI provided the financial link between NSF and JOIDES. JOI presently manages the ODP, the U.S. site survey program, publication of Ocean Margin Drilling atlas series, and represents U.S. institutions in the NASA program to measure oceanographic parameters from space.

Scientific direction of ODP is from the JOIDES science advisory structure, in particular from the JOIDES Planning Committee.

Scientific ocean drilling has been one of the most successful geoscience programs to date, not only because of the importance of the scientific results, but also because of the broad community participation.

Finally, the new Ocean Drilling Program owes its existence in part to the effort of A. Shinn of NSF, who played a central role in the development of the new program.

SCIENCE OPERATOR (ODP/TAMU) REPORT

P. Rabinowitz (Project Director and Principal Scientist, ODP) reported.

The SEDCO/BP 471 promises to be a superior drilling vessel. It is fully expected that the Ocean Drilling Project will be at least as successful as the DSDP. (Activities at TAMU in relation to ODP were summarized.)

1. Procurement
2. JOI/TAMU contract
3. Internal organizational structure

4. Drilling center and core repository physical facilities ($5M paid by TAMU; facilities for 130 persons with about 36000 ft^2 usuable space)
5. FY 1984-1985 program plan
6. Shipboard labratory design, conversion and equipment
7. International clearances.

(A. McLerran, Manager of Drilling Operations continued the report)

The drilling and engineering group supports JOIDES and JOI in accomplishing the goals of ODP. We will ensure that the ship is operational in January 1985, that schedules are met, and that the required maintenence is carried out. Another function is to see that the scientific plans from JOIDES are translated into operational plans. This section is staffing rapidly; several key personnel have come from DSDP. In the early stages of the program the engineering group will rely on work started by DSDP.

The ship is scheduled to go to the yard 1 November and finish work in 30 days. The drilling and engineering group will also be heavily involved in the conversion process.

A "Planning Guide" for use by proponents and chief scientists is being assembled at this time. The guide will contain useful information such as the time required to do various operations, weather requirements, etc.

An "operations analysis" of each leg will be performed so that the scientists will be aware of operations limitations during the leg.

The JOIDES Technology and Engineering Development Committee will help TAMU develop engineering development priorities. The main engineering priorities at this time are :

1) bare rock spud-in
2) drilling in the Barbados subduction zone
3) deeper penetration using additional casing
4) increase the penetration rate in crustal drilling (e.g. 504B)

WIRELINE SERVICES CONTRACTOR (L-DGO) REPORT

R. Anderson (project head) reported.

The technical possibilities of a state-of-the-art logging program for ODP are very exciting. Schlumberger will provide the standard tools and standard logging services. Schlumberger has immense resources, with a net income larger than that of most oil companies. About $250M/year is spent on research alone.

The standard tools will provide new data which will then be processed to provide answers to scientific (as opposed to industrial) questions.

The Schlumberger standard tools provide:
- sonic velocity measurement
- gamma ray density and neutron porosity
- resistivity logs

A speciality tool to be used in the program provides an ultrasound image of the borehole (also gives dipmeter information).

A future speciality tool may be a borehole imaging device using fiber optics which could give a real time video image aboard the ship. Also being considered is a 12 channel sonic tool for use in seismic refraction experiments.

A shipboard computer dedicated to logging will allow real time processing of the log data.

The Log Analysis Center at LDGO will process the data for interested scientists. It will be a computer interactive center capable of communicating with other centers in Japan and Europe.

We are now fully staffed, a log specialist from SOHIO has been hired. Tools and computer have already been purchased or ordered. A field test of log equipment is scheduled for the fall in Texas and Oklahoma. Software is being converted to provide scientific answers from the new log data.

Speciality tools will be purchased (not built) and modified. All tool manufacturers worldwide are being considered. The FRG, for example, builds a digital televiewer.

Discussion:

K. Kobayashi (Japan) - What is the process leading to selection of a tool, e.g. a magnetic susceptibility tool? R. Anderson - The JOIDES Downhole Measurement Panel reviews needs and recommends tools. At the last meeting a magnetic susceptibility tool was recommended. We are now looking at all manufacturers of that tool. In general DMP is responsible for recommending non-routine tools, LDGO recommends standard tools. J. Honnerez - Suggestions for non-routine tools should be made to the JOIDES DM-SP.

MEMBER COUNTRY REPORTS

Canada

W. Hutchison reported for Canada.

The earth scientists in Canada are responsible for the interests which led to membership in ODP. Until recently, political entities in Canada did not express much interest in scentific ocean drilling. This situation has since changed, in part because of the actual and potential offshore oil and gas production in Canadian waters. Future oil and gas sources for Canada are likely to be offshore.

Canada hopes to become a full member of JOIDES. If this is not possible, then a consortium will be sought with another country, e.g. Australia. A third option would be to enter into a consortium with the European Science Foundation.

A Canadian internal EXCOM and PCOM have been organized. J. Malpas is the chairman of the Canadian PCOM and will represent Canada on the JOIDES PCOM.

A proposal for drilling in the Labrador Sea is complete and will be submitted to JOIDES within a few days.

European Science Foundation

B. Munsch reported for ESF

European scientific interest in scientific ocean drilling has always been very high, and many European scientists participated in the Deep Sea Drilling Project. Politically, Europe is made up of 3 or 4 larger countries and several smaller countries. It is a problem for the smaller countries to become members of JOIDES because of limited scientific manpower and financial resources. ESF interest in ODP was inspired by a visit and presentation by Al Shinn (NSF) at Strasbourg.

At a November 1983 meeting in Zurich, a mandate to join JOIDES was given, provided that funds could be located. In December 1983, ESF met again to determine the availability of scientists and funds. At that meeting it became apparent that ESF would join ODP. Representatives to the various JOIDES advisory panels were determined at the January 1984 meeting. In the 1984 term, K. Hsu will represent ESF on the PCOM (K. Bostrom, alt.); J. Stel will represent ESF on the EXCOM (P. Fricker, alt.). Other countries may join the ESF consortium so representatives may change after 1984. A scientific planning meeting will take place in May.

Discussion:

S. Toye (NSF) remarked that B. Munsch (ESF, France) played a central role in organizing European participation in the ODP.

Federal Republic of Germany

H. Durbaum reported for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The German marine science community is very enthusiastic about the new drilling program. Among the scientific problems of high interest to the German scientific community are:

- dipping reflectors along various continents.
- nature and origin of magnetic quiet zones.
- hydrothermal processes at ocean ridges.
- ocean crust alteration.
- Antarctic margin history.
- N. Atlantic paleoenvironment.
- development of downhole instrumentation.

It is important to Germany that international rules of procurement be followed in the purchase of instrumentation for ODP.

Cruises will soon take place in the South China Sea - Zulu Sea area, and off the Australian coast (a joint effort with Indonesia and Australia).

Important research over the past year included:

- Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary studies
- seaward dipping reflectors off Norway and Greenland
- Atlantic black shale
- N. Atlantic paleoenvironmental studies

H. Beiersdorf (PCOM) and H. Durbaum (EXCOM) will continue to represent the FRG on these panels.

The OPD annoucement received from the JOIDES Office will be published in German scientific journals.

France

B. Biju-Duval reported for France.

The agencies representing France in the OPD are Centre National pour L'Exploitation des Oceans and Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

No site specific surveys were carried out this year. Syntheses of existing data are underway, and areas for future site surveys are being evaluated. The R/V J. Charcot began its circumnavigation cruise late November. The Charcot will provide significant survey data for the ODP, but more input from JOIDES on future drilling sites is needed.

A set of drilling proposals representing the interests of the French scientific community has been assembled and submitted to JOIDES.

Recommendations for future scientific drilling were made last December at a "French IPOD" meeting in Brest.

Membership in the ODP was recommended by the French IPOD group last September/October 1983. On 22 October, CNEXO also recommended membership in ODP. Meetings of the French IDOP "Board of Governors" on 6 January and 2 March 1984 did not result in a decision to join as a full member, but the issue will soon be resolved.

The ODP announcement has been sent to French science journals.

Japan

K. Kobayashi reported for Japan.

Candidate membership in ODP has been approved by the Cabinet but a delay in the budget approval process by the Congress has preventd Japan from signing the MOU. Approval of the budget is expected by mid April and Japan will sign at that time. Participation as a full member in ODP may be delayed until October 1985.

Several research cruises are planned to the Western Pacific including the Japan Sea, Nankai Trough and Marianas Trench areas. Significant data are already available for the northwest Pacific and drilling proposals for this area are being assembled.

A cooperative research effort between France and Japan is underway in the Nankai Trough region.

United Kingdom

J. Bowman reported for the United Kingdom.

Since the April 1983 EXCOM meeting at Easton, MD., much activity concerning scientific ocean drilling has occured in the United Kingdom.

A new UK ODP committee has been appointed to replace the UK IPOD commitee. One person will be designated to coordinate ODP proposals within the UK.

The MOU between the UK and NSF was signed last August in Swindon. Funds are being provided from government sources but support from industry is being sought. Sir Peter Kent made a presentation to industry representatives of the value of the DSDP/IPOD to UK research, and Joe Cann made a related presentation of the value of future ODP drilling.

UK representatives to the JOIDES advisory panels have been nominated.

The scientific community is pleased with the efforts of TAMU as ODP science operator, and is pleased that the SEDCO/BP 471 was selected as the drilling platform.

The final North Atlantic and Mississippi Fan Challenger legs are of high interest to the UK. The North Atlantic drift and Azores abyssal plain studies are related to NERC research interests.

NERC has entered into an agreement with the USGS to perform GLORIA surveys along the N. American coast from Mexico to Canada. We are also negotiating with France for a cooperative submersible program.

The UK coordinating committee for ocean drilling has expressed its desire that activities relating to the last few years of Challenger drilling be sustained so that maximum data are realized. The committee also felt that the cores at SIO should continue to be well maintained and integrated with the new ODP cores. The committee was not in favor of moving the cores to another location.

Some concern was expressed regarding the priority rights to some cores from Legs 93 and 95; part of Leg 93 objectives were drilled on Leg 95 and vice versa.

OBSERVER COUNTRY REPORTS

Spain

J. L. Almazan Garate thanked NSF for keeping Spain informed of ODP activities.

Brazil

J.Onofre de Morais reported that Brazil has a high level of interest in marine

geoscience with scientists located in academic institutions, industry, and government agencies including the Navy which owns the research vessels. A cruise is mapping and coring the Brazilian continental margin at this time.

A meeting in Fortaleza on 9-12 July will have representatives of all the marine geoscience entities in Brazil; NSF is invited to present the ODP at the meeting.

(Note: Joint meeting of EXCOM and the International Council for the ODP ended here. The Executive Committee then met in regular session.)

DRILLING OPERATIONS/COMMAND

M. Peterson (SIO, DSDP) noted that TAMU job titles for shipboard positions could result in some confusion regarding shipboard responsibilities. In particular, the responsibility of the "drilling superintendent" should be defined.

Under the DSDP system, the Chief Scientists were responsible for the utilization of the ship time and overall scientific success, the Operations Manager was the DSDP contractual representative on board and responsible for interfacing operations and the scientific program, and the ship's Captain retained full-time command responsibility and all statutory authority for the safety of the ship and personnel.

Is the DSDP Operation Manager equivalent to the ODP drilling superintendent?

EXCOM Consensus:

A. Berman (EXCOM Chairman, RSMAS) instructed P. Rabinowitz to meet with SEDCO and define in exact terms the chain of command and report on this matter to EXCOM at the next meeting in June.

AVAILABILITY OF DSDP INITIAL REPORTS

In response to requests from ESF consortium member countries for sets of the Initial Reports, M. Peterson (DSDP) informed EXCOM that 20 to 30 incomplete sets are available; volumes are not available for early legs, especially Legs 1-8. These volumes, however, are available on microfiche.

EXCOM Consensus:

Requests for the DSDP Initial Reports should be sent to DSDP. M. Peterson will then determine if reprinting certain volumes (the original plates are at DSDP) should be given serious consideration.

SITE SURVEY COORDINATION

J. Bowman (UK) expressed the concern that a lack of coordination of site surveys exists among the JOIDES member countries. ODP would benefit from several available ships if coordination were improved.

EXCOM Consensus:

EXCOM discussion led to the concensus that two types of site survey data were required: a) for safety purposes; and b) for problem definition, target siting, etc. Not all proponents would be in a position to supply all the required data.

EXCOM MOTION:

1. EXCOM recognizes that it should be the responsibility of those scientists making specific drilling proposals to obtain adequate site survey information.

2. EXCOM asks PCOM to examine the role of the Site Survey Panel.

3. EXCOM suggests that PCOM should consider the desirability that the JOIDES office act as a coordinating office to link scientists having specific drilling proposals needing additional site survey information to a representative of each member who will be in a position to disseminate the need to relevant scientists and institutions in their constituency.

CORE CURATION

M. Peterson (DSDP,SIO) proposed a management scheme for core curation, as stated in a letter to the EXCOM.

EXCOM Consensus:

The EXCOM felt that the issue required more time for consideration than would be available at the present meeting and tabled the discussion until the next EXCOM meeting (June 1984).

DSDP TECHNICAL REPORTS

M. Peterson (DSDP,SIO) reported that a series of 14 Technical Reports (engineering) have been published, and are available for distribution. DSDP plans to reprint some reports after the demand is determined.

EXCOM Consensus:

JOIDES member institutions and countries should inform DSDP of their requirements.

NON-U.S. JOI STAFF POSITION

J. Clotworthy (JOI) reported that JOI has considered ways of increasing international participation in the management of the ODP. After discussions with JOIDES, TAMU and NSF, a decision was made to invite a non-U.S. JOIDES scientist to work with JOI for a two year term.

An agreement has been reached with NERC (UK). T. Mayer, a senior NERC person will assume the position of Executive Assistant to the PCOM chairman beginning October 1984. Possible duties will include the coordination of site surveys and other tasks.

An invitation and job description to other JOIDES member countries will be sent in the near future; it is hoped that the same position will be filled by another non-U.S. JOIDES scientist in October 1986.

Discussion:

B. Raleigh (LDGO) -- Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory would welcome a visiting non-U.S. JOIDES scientist to work with the ODP logging group.

W. Merrell (TAMU) -- Texas A & M University extends a similar invitation for a position with the ODP.

ODP EQUIPMENT PROCUREMENT

H. Durbaum (FRG) requested that TAMU clarify the procedure to be used in purchasing technology and equipment for the ODP. Germany and other JOIDES member countries insist that bids not be limited to US vendors.

W. Merrell (TAMU-ODP) -- The ODP science operator contract allows for the world wide procurement of equipment and technology. Two long lead-time items are now being ordered: SEDCO has contacted all manufacturers world-wide dealing wiith heave compensators; modification of the dynamic positioning system will most likely be done by the original manufacturer. As a general rule, any source from any country can bid on ODP items.

S. Toye (NSF) -- It is true that world wide procurement is the general rule. In certain instances, however, legal restrictions or sole-source requirements may apply to ODP purchases. NSF, TAMU and JOI should develop a procurement protocol, and may request bidder lists from each non-U.S. member.

EXCOM Consensus:

TAMU, NSF and JOI will formulate the protocol for procurement. TAMU will telex (not mail) copies of the RFP for major equipment items to each non-U.S. EXCOM member.

DSDP/G. CHALLENGER COMMEMORATION

A letter from J. Heirtzler (WHOI) to A. Berman (EXCOM chairman) requests that the DSDP and Challenger be commemorated in some (unspecified) way.

EXCOM Consensus:

JOI will consider the request and make recommendations at the next EXCOM meeting.

UNESCO-ODP

J. Honnorez (PCOM) reported on action taken in response to EXCOM's request that UNESCO be contacted to provide scientists representing lesser developed countries for participation in ODP cruises.

UNESCO responded favorably but would not provide funds for cruise or post-cruise research. No firm commitment was made by UNESCO.

EXCOM Consensus:

Each JOIDES member nation will use bilateral agreements to aid participation in ODP by scientists from third-world countries. The EXCOM reaffirms its approval of such participation.

LEG NUMBER SYSTEM FOR ODP

J. Honnorez reported that the Planning Committee was unable to decide on a number system for ODP legs. R. Merrill (ODP) has requested that ODP legs not use the same number system (1-96) as exists for DSDP legs to prevent confusion.

(EXCOM discussed the merits of beginning the ODP series with Leg 1, Leg 97, or Leg 101).

MOTION:

The Ocean Drilling Program legs shall be numbered consecutively beginning with Leg 101 and Site 625.

Amend to the following two motions:

MOTION: The ODP shall begin with Site 625.

MOTION: The ODP shall begin with Leg 101.

ODP DRILLING PLATFORM NAME CHANGE

In response to a question from J. Knauss (URI), W. Merrell (TAMU) replied that a name change for the SEDCO/BP 471 is under consideration.

ESF-JOIDES MEMBERSHIP EXPANSION

S. Toye (NSF) informed the EXCOM that the MOU with the ESF allows for other countries or civilian organizations to join the ESF consortium.

PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Planning Committee met 21-23 March in Washington, D.C. On 21 March the Planning Committee received the reports of its advisory panel chairmen; on 22 March the PCOM met jointly with the panel chairmen to plan the early legs of the ODP; and on 23 March PCOM met in regular session to discuss long range planning and other PCOM items.

SHORT RANGE ODP PLANNING

J. Honnorez - At the last EXCOM meeting, E. Knapp (NSF Director) announced that ODP drilling will be delayed three months and that drilling will begin in January 1985. The reason for the delay is financial, caused by a higher than anticipated cost of conversion.

The three month delay can be accommodated in two basic ways:

1. Add nine months of drilling to the existing schedule, drill more legs, and reach the Weddell Sea one year later than planned.

2. Subtract three months of drilling from the existing program, eliminate some legs, and maintain the Weddell Sea target date of Dec/Jan 1987.

Discussion:

The PCOM considered both options and clearly favored removing three months drilling from the existing plan and maintaining the Weddell Sea target date of Jan. 1987. The consensus was based on the following considerations:

- the new program is based on new science objectives, e.g. bare rock drilling, Indian Ocean drilling, Weddell Sea, etc.

- the overall plan is to circumnavigate the earth twice over 8 or 10 years. If the general schedule is to be maintained, the Weddell Sea drilling should not be delayed beyond 1987.

- development of bare rock drilling and other required new technology can be accommodated in the compressed schedule.

Tentative drilling schedule for January 1985 start:

The PCOM considered modifying the drilling schedule to accommodate the three month delay, within the following constraints.

- 1 Jan 1985 start date
- maintain highest priority "new type" drilling (high latitude paleoenvironments, bare rock Mid Atlantic Ridge, Barbados fore arc)
- reach the Southern Ocean in the austral summer of 1986/87

The Committee then considered removing legs from the schedule, recognizing that high priority drilling with important scientific objectives would have to be delayed.

The Gulf of Mexico (Yucatan Basin) leg was then discussed. J. Cann (UK) and R. Buffler (UT) presented arguments for drilling in the Yucatan Basin and Gulf of Mexico.

- longstanding (10 yrs) regional high priority leg.
- regional Carribbean geology.
- Atlantic/Pacific communication.
- overall problem of origin and evolution of small ocean basins.
- Yucatan Basin leg also includes drilling the west Florida shelf and Mississippi Fan sites.

Arguments against Yucatan Basin leg.

- 2000 m (+) hole.
- uncertain value of turbidite sequences.

Arguments were then presented for the Bahamas leg.

-."new" type drilling of a carbonate platform.
- slope sediments and carbonate diagenisis objectives.
- problem of escarpment retreat.
- high visiblity leg (much interest to carbonate geologists).

Agruments against Bahamas leg:

-needs more planning to ensure objectives are compatible with drilling.

NW Africa

H. Beiersdorf (FRG) noted that the NW Africa drilling objectives are not limited to problems associated with aerial transport of dust, but also include paleooceanographic, paleoclimatiological, and passive margin geological objectives. Several long standing proposals can be combined into an effective drilling plan without safety or technological problems.

PCOM Consensus:

Delay Gulf of Mexico/Yucatan Basin drilling. The Bahamas leg is the preferred first leg of ODP. If possible, some Gulf of Mexico objectives may be accommodated during the shakedown cruise. (TAMU will decide).

After several iterations, the tentative ODP schedule (Table X) was approved by motion.

MOTION: Assuming a 1 January 1985 start date, the Planning Committee adopts the schedule shown in Table X. The first 5 legs are considered firm, except for the Norwegian Sea which requires further consideration. The last 3 or 4 legs are firm, subject to site surveys, safety reviews, etc. The in between legs are not firm and require consideration at the next PCOM meeting.

Discussion:

The effect of the schedule (Table X) on the development of bare rock drilling was discussed. L. Garrison (TAMU) stated that bare rock drilling was feasible by April/May 1985, provided that sufficient funds were available to continue development work begun at DSDP. He also noted that the schedule had no impact on the availability of riser drilling, as riser drilling was already a reality.

H. Zimmerman (NSF) - Budget uncertainties which may impact development of bare rock drilling technology are directly related to the uncertainty of non-US membership in ODP. At present only one full member (Germany) exists.

PCOM Consensus:

A. McLerran or S. Sirocki of TAMU/ODP will present the status of bare rock drilling technology to PCOM at the 21-23 May meeting. If necessary, PCOM will adjust the schedule at that time. (Note: At the 21-23 May meeting, the Planning Committee revised the drilling schedule - see Table X-1.)

Proponents/Co-Chiefs:

The PCOM identified proponents and suggested co-chief scientists for the ODP legs:

Proponents:

Bahamas: W. Schlager, H. Mullins (alt.)
Barbados-1: J. Westbrook, A. Mascle (alt.)
Barbados-2: A. Mascle, Casey Moore (alt.)
MARK: M. Purdy, J. Karson (alt.)
Norwegian Sea: O. Eldholm, J. Mutter(alt.)

TABLE X-1

INITIAL ODP DRILLING SCHEDULE (MAY 1984)

Start date : 1 January 1985

Legs : 56 day cycle

Leg 101 - Bahamas
Leg 102 - ENA-3/417D, 418A, 395A
Leg 103 - Galicia
Leg 104 - Norwegian Sea
Leg 105 - Baffin Bay/Labrador Sea
Leg 106 - MARK-1
Leg 107 - Tyrrhenian Sea
Leg 108 - N.W. Africa (Cenozoic)
Leg 109 - Barbados North
Leg 110 - MARK-2
Leg 111 - ?
Leg 112 - ?
Leg 113 - ?
Leg 114 - Weddell Sea

Note: Legs 108, 109 and 110 may be delayed 1 leg if N.W. Africa (Mesozoic) is selected for drilling; it would then be Leg 108.

Potential sites under consideration for Legs 111-113::

Ionian Sea
N.W. Africa (Mesozoic)
Barbados South
Yucatan Basin
Venezuela Basin
Hole 504-B
Costa Rica
EPR-1 (15^{o}N)
Peru Trench
Chile Triple Junction

Note: Table X-1 represents the drilling schedule established by the Planning Committee at the 21-23 May 1984 meeting in Paris, France. The primary reason for the change in the drilling schedule (from Table X to Table X-1) is a delay of bare rock drilling capability. A complete summary of the minutes of the May meeting will be included in the October 1984 issue of the JOIDES Journal.

Laborador Sea: F. Gradstein, S. Shrivastava (alt.)

Co-Chief Scientists (order of listing does not indicate priority):

Bahamas: W. Schalger, J. Austin
Barbados-1: J. Westbrook, R. Speed
Barbados-2: J. Casey Moore, A. Mascle
MARK: M. Purdy, M. Salisbury, J. Cann, T. Francis, W. Bryan, T. Juteau, P. Robinson
Norwegian Sea: J. Mutter, J. Thiede, O. Eldholm, K. Hinz
Laborador Sea: S. Shrivastava, K. Miller, C. Keen, M. Arthur

LONG RANGE ODP PLANNING

The Planning Committee considered drilling after the Weddell Sea leg (1987). The drillship would be in a position to drill in the East Pacific, West Pacific, Indian Ocean or South Atlantic. All options were considered and a consensus was reached early in the discussion, as expressed in the following motion.

MOTION: Move that for the purpose of long range planning the Planning Committee adopt the following general track of the drilling vessel after the Weddell Sea drilling of early 1987: Into the Indian Ocean, to the Kerguelen region in early 1988, thence to the northwest Pacific Ocean in mid-1989 and the northeast Pacific Ocean in mid-1990, arriving in the vicinity of Panama on about 1 January 1991.

The PCOM then agreed that the East Pacific Ridge, an example of a fast spreading ridge, should be drilled in 1986 en route to the Weddell Sea.

Discussion:

L. Garrison (TAMU/OPD) noted that riser drilling was not identified in the long range plan.

The PCOM requested that riser drilling, in addition to bare rock drilling be presented by TAMU/ODP at the May PCOM meeting. The Planning Committee would then be in a better position to consider riser drilling in the long range plan.

R. Moberly reminded the PCOM that SEDCO would like to be represented at PCOM meetings, to keep informed of drilling plans and ship requirements.

PCOM Consensus:

SEDCO will be invited on an ad hoc basis to attend the Planning Committee meetings.

JOIDES PANEL NOMINATIONS

Nominations from the JOIDES advisory panels were considered.

M. Arthur (SOHP) requested that a micropaleontologist be added to the panel. PCOM noted that three members were micropaleontologists (W. Hay, W. Ruddiman and Y. Takayanagi) and that additional expertise was not needed. W. Hay and Y. Takayanagi were absent from the SOHP meeting, so the lack of expertise was temporary.

PCOM Consensus:

Ask W. Hay if he intends to serve on the SOHP: if he declines, then ask B. Al Haq to serve.

(Note: W. Hay has since affirmed his willingness to serve.)

R. Buffler (UT) on behalf of A. Maxwell (UT) made the following nominations:

Tectonics Panel: P. Stoffa
Sediments and Ocean History Panel: C. Scotese
Downhole Measurements Panel: Y. Nakamura
Indian Ocean Regional Panel: Tom Davies
Southern Oceans Regional Panel: L. Lawver

L. Montadert (Atlantic Regional Panel chairman) requested that a Brazilian be appointed to the ARP to provide information on the Brazilian margins.

PCOM Consensus:

The ARP can invite guests to its meeting if it demonstrates that such guests will provide scientific information required for planning. A Brazilian or any other scientist may attend JOIDES panel meetings as an observer, at his/her own expense.

PCOM approved the following nominations after considering the requests of each advisory panel:

Nominee to panel:	Also currently serves on panel:
Atlantic Regional Panel	
A. Bally (Rice U.)	Tectonics
P. Robinson (Canada)	Lithosphere
R. Sarg (Exxon, Houston)	Sediments & Ocean History
Central & Eastern Pacific Regional Panel	
D. Cowan (U. Washington)	Tectonics
Y. Lancelot (SIO)	Sediments & Ocean History
J. Sinton (U. Hawaii)	Lithosphere
Indian Ocean Regional Panel	
J. Leggett (UK)	Tectonics
J. Sclater (UT, Austin)	Lithosphere
L. Tauxe (SIO)	Sediments & Ocean History
D. Falvey (Australia)	(New)
Southern Oceans Regional Panel	
J. Weissel (LDGO)	Tectonics
K. Kaminuma (Japan)	(New)
Western Pacific Regional Regional Panel	
J. Ingle (Stanford)	(New)
M. Leinen (URI)	Lithosphere
K. Nakamura (Japan)	Tectonics
J. Recy (France)	(New)

ADVISORY PANEL REPORTS - MINUTES

The PCOM agreed with R. Moberly's (HIG) request that the JOIDES advisory panels meet not later than three weeks before the Planning Committee meeting, so that written minutes accompanied by a summary page be available to the PCOM before the meeting.

J. Honnorez added that in the future the JOIDES Office would not approve advisory panel meetings which do not meet the (three weeks in advance of PCOM meeting) requirement. The recent closely spaced series of panel meetings resulted from the need to plan the start up of the new program.

He added that D. Rucker and P. Henry of JOI are to be commended for organizing so many meetings on extremely short notice.

OCEAN DRILLING PROGRAM

GUIDELINES FOR THE SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS/IDEAS

A. General Information

JOIDES accepts input by individuals or groups into the Ocean Drilling Program as:

1. **Preliminary Proposals** (ideas/suggestions) for scientific ocean drilling. Examples are objectives (a specific process), drilling targets, downhole and other experiments, etc. Such input generally lacks either geographic specificity, site survey data, or both.

2. **Mature Drilling proposals** (minimum requirements are detailed in section C.)

Preliminary and mature proposals will be reviewed and prioritized by one or more JOIDES advisory panels. **Only mature proposals are ultimately considered and prioritized by the Planning Committee,** which plans the actual drilling. Thus ideas which become part of the drilling program do so either by evolving into a mature proposal, or by incorporation into an existing proposal with multiple objectives. **Proposals are considered mature when accompanied by a specific set of minimum data listed in section C** and provided by the proponents or JOIDES (certain technical data may not be readily available to proponents). It follows that the time required for an idea or proposal to be processed by the JOIDES science advisory structure and become part of the drilling plan will depend in large part on the completeness of the required data at the time of submission. Proponents are therefore urged to submit as complete a package as possible. Lead time requirements are given in section D. **Preliminary proposals** should be sent in triplicate to the JOIDES Office. Five copies of **mature proposals** should be submitted to the JOIDES Office.

B. Review Process

Ideas/suggestions or proposals are submitted to the JOIDES Office which forwards the material to the appropriate advisory panel(s) for review. The JOIDES panels review and prioritize the ideas/proposals and advise the Planning Committee of their recommendations. The panels may request additional information from the proponents and may suggest that the idea/proposal be modified to enhance its scientific merit. Some ideas/proposals of limited scope may be incorporated by the advisory panels into a proposal of broader scope.

Thematic Panels are primarily concerned with the process aspects of the science. Regional Panels and Working Groups review the proposal within the context of a particular geographic region (e.g. additional "sites of opportunity" may be recommended for drilling, to maximize the scientific payoff of drilling in that particular region). As the proposal matures and proceeds through the advisory system, service panels make recommendations regarding technical aspects of the proposed drilling (e.g. site survey review, safety review, engineering and technology review, downhole measurements review, etc.).

The Planning Committee monitors and directs the proposal review process, reviews the recommendations of the advisory panels, decides the fate of proposals, and ultimately integrates the approved proposals into a detailed drilling plan and ship track.

C. Minimum Requirements

1. Minimum Requirements for Mature Proposals (5 copies):

The following items should be discussed in the proposal; submit a Site Proposal Summary Form for each proposed site.

a) Specific scientific objectives with priorities.

b) Proposed site locations and alternative sites.

c) Background information, inluding regional and local geological setting and identification of existing geophysical/geological data base.

d) Drilling requirements for each objective (e.g. estimated drilling time, steaming time, water depth, drill string length, reentry, etc.)

e) Logging, downhole experiments and other supplementary programs (estimated time, specialized tools and requirements, etc.)

f) Known deficiencies in data required for:

1) location of drill sites

2) interpretation and extrapolation of drilling results.

g) Statement of potential safety problems in implementing proposed drilling.

h) Other potential problems (weather window, territorial jurisdiction, etc.).

i) The name of an individual assigned as a proponent for each site who will serve as a contact for JOIDES when additional information is required.

2. Submission of Preliminary Proposals (Ideas-/Suggestions) - 3 copies.

Preliminary proposals (ideas and suggestions) for ocean drilling may be submitted to the JOIDES Office in triplicate letter form, preferably with as much background information as possible.

3. Letters of intent to submit may be sent to the JOIDES Office.

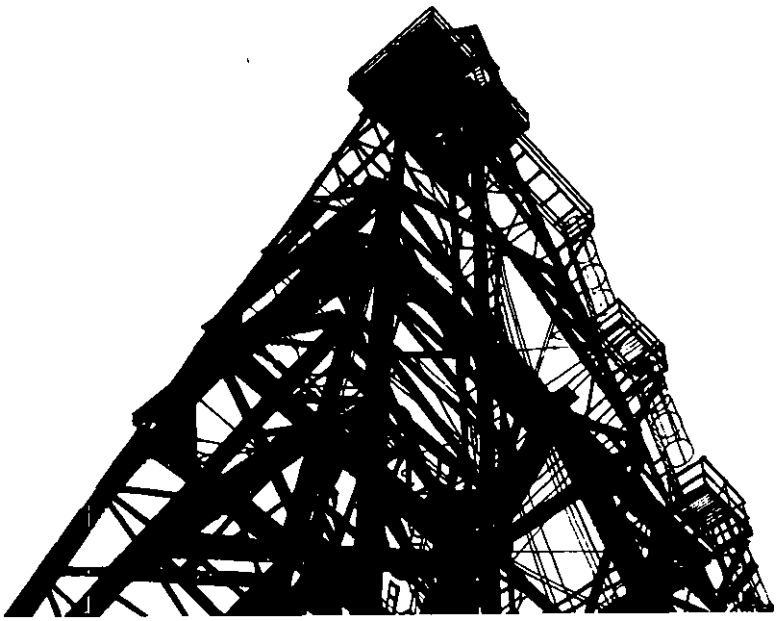
D. Lead Time

As a general rule a minimum 18-24 months lead time is required from the time of proposal submission to actual drilling. Less lead time may be acceptable in cases where site surveys are not required.

E. All submissions should be sent (with the appropriate number of copies) to the JOIDES Office.

JOIDES Office, University of Miami, RSMAS,
4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149
Telephone: Area Code 305, 361-4168

(The JOIDES Office will move to the University of Rhode Island on 1 October 1984 at which time all submissions should be sent to:
JOIDES Office
Graduate School of Oceanography
Narragansett Bay Campus
University of Rhode Island
Narragansett, RI 02882-1197.)



ODP SITE PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM
(Submit 5 copies of mature proposals, 3 copies of preliminary proposals)

Proposed Site: **General Objective:**

General Area:
Position: **Thematic Panel interest:**
Alternate Site: **Regional Panel interest:**

Specific Objectives:

Background Information:
Regional Data:
Seismic profiles:

Other data:

Site Survey Data - Conducted by:
Date:
Main results:

Operational Considerations

Water Depth: (m) Sed. Thickness: (m) Total penetration: (m)

HPC _____ Double HPC _____ Rotary Drill _____ Single Bit _____ Reentry _____

Nature of sediments/rock anticipated:

Weather conditions/window:

Territorial jurisdiction:

Other:

Special requirements (Staffing, instrumentation, etc.)

Proponent: **Date submitted to JOIDES Office:**

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