MEETING OF THE *JOIDES* EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT BIOSPHERE 2 ARIZONA, U.S.A

JANUARY 19 -20, 1998

D R A F T M I N U T E S

Meeting Participants

Executive Committee - EXCOM

Helmut Beiersdorf	Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, Hannover, Germany
Wolf Berger	Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California
James Briden	Environmental Change Unit, Oxford University, United Kingdom
Chris Harrison	Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, University of Miami
Brent Dalrymple	College of Oceanic & Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University
Robert Detrick (Chair)	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
David Prior	College of Geosciences & Maritime Studies, Texas A&M University
Olav Eldholm	University of Oslo, European Science Foundation (Consortium for Ocean Drilling)
David Feary	Australian Geological Survey Organisation, Australia - Canada-Chinese Taipei - Korea Consortium
Margaret Leinen	Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island
Catherine Mével	Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris
John Mutter	Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Columbia University
Arthur Nowell	School of Oceanography, University of Washington
Paul Stoffa	Institute for Geophysics, University of Texas at Austin
Kensaku Tamaki	Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, Japan
Brian Taylor	School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology, University of Hawaii

EXCOM Liaisons

Nick Pisias	Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.
Jeff Fox	Science Operator (ODP-TAMU)
David Goldberg	Wireline Logging Services (ODP-LDEO)
Donald Heinrichs	National Science Foundation (United States)
Susan Humphris	SCICOM Chair, JOIDES Office, WHOI
James Watkins	Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.

Guests and Observers

Takeo Agata	Monbusho (Japan)
Pamela Baker-Masson	Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.
John Farrell	Joint Oceanographic Institutions, Inc.
Hajimu Kinoshita	JAMSTEC (Japan)
Kazuhiro Kitazawa	JAMSTEC (Japan)
Hans Christian Larsen	Danish Lithosphere Centre, Copenhagen,Denmark
Dietrich Maronde	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Bonn, Germany
Tsuyoshi Maruyama	STA (Japan)
Michael Purdy	US National Science Foundation
Shinichi Takagawa	JAMSTEC (Japan)
Aaron Woods	Science Operator (ODP-TAMU)

JOIDES Office

Kathy Ellins	Science Coordinator
Christina Chrondrogianni	International Liaison

***JOIDES* EXCOM Minutes**
January 19-20, 1998

MONDAY **January 19** **8:30 AM**

1. Welcome & Introductions
1.1 Introduction of EXCOM Members, Liaisons, Guests

Detrick introduced the ODP Acting Director, Nick Pisias, and expressed the gratitude of the ODP community for his willingness to serve as Acting Director while the search for a permanent replacement goes forward. David Prior, the new EXCOM representative from TAMU, Kensaku Tamaki, attending as the EXCOM representative from Japan, Wolf Berger, representing Scripps, and Christina Chrondogiannni, the new International Liaison in the JOIDES Office, were also introduced. John Farrell is the new Associate ODP Program Director at JOI.

1.2 Meeting Logistics

The meeting logistics were summarized by Ellins and Mutter. Mutter expanded on the goal of Columbia University to create a research and educational facility at Biosphere 2. Biosphere 2, which includes 250 acres of land and access to an additional 100 acres, is still owned by Ed Bass, but has been managed by Columbia University for the past two years. The scheduled field trip will provide a look at this facility.

1.3 Approval of Agenda

EXCOM Motion 98-1-1

EXCOM approves the Agenda for the January, 1998 EXCOM Meeting with the addition of the following two items: (1) PEC V under the JOI Management Report, item 8.1.7; (2) an update from Hans Christian Larsen on an alternative platform of opportunity, item 8.4.

Proposed by Stoffa; seconded by Leinen. Unanimous acceptance.

2. Minutes and Matters Arising
2.1 Approval of June 1997 EXCOM Minutes

EXCOM Motion 98-1-2

EXCOM approves the June 1997 EXCOM Meeting Minutes as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Proposed by Beiersdorf; seconded by Harrison. Unanimous acceptance.

3. NSF/ODP Council Report TAB 2
3.1 NSF Management Report
3.2 Membership and Phase III Renewal

Heinrichs welcomed Nick Pisias as the Acting ODP Program Director on behalf of NSF.

The FY 1998 ODP Program Plan, which includes $3 million for JR refit, was evaluated by the National Science Board. The presentation (by Bruce Malfait) was very well received and the Program received formal financial approval for the period 1999 - 2002 (basically through 2003). The reason for approval only through 2002 is the recognition that 2003 will be different, marking the transition into IODP, or winding down the Program.

New items not in the written report include:

- The appointment of Geosciences Director, Bob Corell, has been extended to December 31,1999. There will be a recruitment process for a replacement for Corell.
- Commitments in writing for membership in the ODP (quasi-ODP Council matter) have been received from the UK, Germany, the PAC RIM Consortium, Japan, and ESF. PAC RIM is still working on a full membership. Although ESF has renewed, membership within the consortium is still incomplete.
- NSF has received a message from Francois Madelain, the ODP Council representative, indicating that France will reduce its contribution to the Program to two thirds of a full membership. At present, France is approaching countries outside of France (i.e. Brazil and South Africa) in an attempt to form a consortium. Discussions between NSF and France are imperative. Heinrichs, Purdy and Mével will meet in discussions at the EXCOM meeting.
- Candidate membership for China is in the process of being finalized. Alice Hogan, Heinrichs, and Malfait (all of NSF) visited China in December. The team returned with a draft MOU for China to participate in the ODP at a 1/6 level for three years. Negotiations with China were arranged primarily by Professor Wang. According to the MOU, the tentative staring date for China as an associate member was February 2, 1998. This date has slipped but NSF anticipates that China will formally join in the next three months.

The target NSF budget for FY 1999 is $48.5 million, which is 2.3 % above the FY 98 level.

4. Country Reports TAB 3
4.1 PAC RIM Consortium.
The written report, which was not received by the JOIDES Office, will be sent to Ellins to be circulated to EXCOM members and liaisons. Feary reported that Korea has received approval for a membership increase from a 1/12 to 1/6 level. Current economic and financial problems will not permit this until matters are sorted out. KIGAM will continue to host the secretariat. The Australian secretariat will move from Townsville to Sydney under the direction of Jock Keene. Canada has indicated their support for the new JOIDES advisory panel structure.

Feary reported that the ground swell of support that previously existed in Australia for ODP has faded, rendering Australia's ODP membership tenuous. Thus, upcoming port calls will be an important component of retaining Australia's participation. Feary also outlined some concerns that Australian scientists have regarding the new proposal process, including external evaluation, and the JOIDES panel structure. Humphris indicated her desire to allay the concerns noted, and agreed to meet with Feary to discuss these matters further. Feary reported that PAC RIM is having difficulty incorporating new members into the consortium. At issue is the participation of scientists from new member countries into Program activities and panels. This integration will be a continuing challenge to the PAC RIM consortium and the JOIDES Office.

4.2 ECOD.
Regarding Phase III, Eldholm reported that he knows no more than he did at the Brest EXCOM meeting. There are problems with Turkey, which ECOD can live with since they contribute only 2%, and Portugal is now in the consortium. Problems with Italy continue,

however, and there is no information on when a budget in Italy will be approved. The Nordic countries are considering a merger with other European countries into a single consortium - a notion that is supported by EMAPS.

ECOD, through the IWG, has expressed interest in participating in an IODP. A decision on participation will not be considered, however, until there is a framework IODP document in place.

4.3 FRANCE

Mével expanded on the situation in France. It is potentially worse than conveyed by Heinrichs in the NSF report because the French Ministry has said that 2/3 of a full membership is the MAXIMUM level at which France can continue to participate in ODP - it could be less! France is seeking partners to form a consortium and contact has already been made with South Africa; France is also considering approaching Brazil. Although it would be more natural to have a consortium with other European countries, France recognizes that this will not happen at present. There will be a French ODP scientific meeting at the end of January. Participants from the oil industry, which has expressed a lot of recent interest in ODP, are expected to attend. A French site survey cruise to the Kerguelen Plateau will occur in February.

EXCOM Motion 98-1-3

Recognizing France's leadership in the international geoscience community and its many contributions to scientific ocean drilling, EXCOM deeply regrets the intent of France to reduce its contribution to (at most) $2 M/yr. and notes that, according to current EXCOM and ODP Council Policy, this will result in a reduction in French representation on JOIDES panels and participation on ODP legs, and could, under present policy, result in exclusion from the Program. EXCOM urges France to work within its national community to retain its full membership in ODP, rather than forming a consortium by including countries already directly approached by JOI as potential, additional ODP members.

Proposed by Stoffa; seconded by Briden. 14 in favor; two abstentions - Feary and Mével

4.4 GERMANY

Beiersdorf reported that Germany's continuation as a full member in ODP is clear and ODP Germany is in good shape. Germany looks forward to receiving the contract for the next JOIDES Office from NSF. The Chair of SCICOM and head of the German JOIDES Office will be Bill Hay, who is an American. Heinrichs noted that NSF has approved the contract.

4.5 JAPAN.

Tamaki reported that CONCORD was very successful and that 150 scientists participated. In Japan, the evaluation committee approved participation in Phase III and a final decision from the government congress regarding the budget is expected. Currently, Asahiko Taira is Co-Chief on a Japanese site survey cruise to the Ontong Java Plateau which, if successful, will increase the chances for this LIP being drilled in 2000. JAMSTEC, Monbusho and STA are now in full agreement to support IODP. In October 1998, ORI will enter into a logging subcontractual agreement with LDEO.

4.6 UK

Briden reported that there is enthusiasm in Britain for ODP, following the thorough review that the Program received in Britain. This restores the long tradition of support for the ODP in the UK. John Krebs (NERC - ODP Council) is now in favor of ODP and the UK is looking in the more general direction of European collaboration in the long run. The positive position in the UK is 180 º out of phase with France.

The UK has established a new single committee, which will be chaired by Steve Sparks, to oversee the UK's national obligations to ODP as a member of JOIDES. The European UK Science Forum, which is being organized by Alistair Robertson, will take place September 21 - 22, 1998, in Edinburgh with a field trip to the Ballantrae ophiolite on Saturday, September 19. Members from beyond Europe will be welcome.

United States
NSF approved the ODP Program Plan including $3 million for the refit of the JR. There is not yet a division budget at NSF. This is a US government issue. NSF is still waiting for the FY 1998 budget, although FY 1998 commenced last October. Thus, there are some uncertainties that will exist until the budget is finalized.

NSF ODP Grants activity will support 7 field programs, many of which are in collaboration with other countries. The ODP Greatest Hits Volume (funded by USSAC) was successful and a second print run of 10,000 copies has been arranged. Farrell noted that there are over 100 of these hits on the JOI web site. Mével suggested that it would have been better to have approached this as an international effort.

5.0 FY 1999 **TAB 4**
5.1 Science Plan for Legs 184 to 188

Detrick provided background on the procedures for the approval of the annual ODP Program Plan. Approval for the FY Science Plan and the preliminary budget is sought at the January/February EXCOM Meeting. This allows JOI to work with the subcontractors to further develop and refine the budget before approval is sought for the final budget and ODP Program Plan at the June EXCOM Meeting.

Humphris explained the development of the FY 1999 Science Plan and the scheduling of legs into FY 2000. She presented the legs in the context of the primary themes and objectives of the ODP Long Range Plan.

Legs 182, 184, and 188 fall within the Earth's Environment theme. Leg 182 will investigate the sea level record of a cool water carbonate shelf in the Great Australian Bight. ODP has already examined sea level in warm water carbonates (Bahamas Transect). Leg 184, which complements Leg 117, tests the relationship between evolution of the Asian Monsoon and the hypothesized stages in the uplift of the Himalayas based on Chinese land records. Leg 188 is aimed at studying the history of the Ice Sheet of Antarctica by drilling in Prydz Bay, a key area which drains 22% of the East Antarctic Sheet. There are two contingencies associated with this leg, which is only penciled into the schedule: (1) SCICOM wants to evaluate the results of Leg 178 to ensure that the strategy of using progradational wedges and sediment drifts to address the scientific problem that have been posed will work; and (2) the cost of the ice boat for ODP needs to minimized - proponents of Leg 188 are working with ANTOSTRAT to address this budgetary issue.

Legs 183, 185, 186, and 187 fall within the Earth's Interior theme. Exploring the transfer of heat and materials from Earth's interior to exterior will be addressed by Leg 183. A suite of holes of approximately 200 m basement penetration will be drilled along a transect to investigate the origin, growth, compositional variation, and subsidence history of the Large Igneous Province (LIP) formed by the Kerguelen Plateau and Broken Ridge in the southeastern Indian Ocean. An offset drilling program carried out in the vicinity of major fault scarps will provide access deeper, older rocks.

Leg 185 will investigate the solid Earth geochemical cycle by determining the net fluxes of material at the Mariana-Izu subduction zone by mass balance of the inputs (sediment and basaltic portions of the incoming plate) and outputs (sediment and fluid fluxes to the fore-arc crust and mantle, and crustal components recycled to the volcanic arc and back-arc).

Leg 187 will investigate relationships among ocean crustal composition, mantle composition, spreading and magma supply rates at the Australian Antarctic Discordance (AAD), a major geochemical anomaly indicative of unusual mantle dynamics and profound differences in magma supply. A series of holes two hundred meters into basement will be drilled to sample "hot" mantle to define the boundary between Indian and Pacific mantle provinces, permitting current models of mantle convection to be tested.

Leg 186 will drill two boreholes at Sites JT-1A and JT-2A located in the accretionary wedge near the Japan trench, to serve as long-term geophysical observatories. The borehole observatories will be instrumented with broadband seismographs and strainmeters. The data acquired will provide information about subduction zone earthquakes, particularly, tsumanigenic and slow earthquakes, as well as the seismicity of the Japan forearc and wave propagation effects in the subducting slab.

Discussion
Beiersdorf asked how the increased interaction between ODP and other **global geoscience initiatives** called for in the 1996 LRP is reflected in this Science Plan. Humphris responded that while these legs were not developed in conjunction with other global geoscience

initiatives, the objectives are relevant to many global initiatives. For example, Leg 185 is relevant to the US Margins Program, and the SEIZE initiative; Legs 184 and 188 are relevant to IMAGES; Leg 188 to ANTOSTRAT, and Leg 183 to LIPS. Leg 187 (AAD) is in the Indian Ocean, which has been targeted by InterRidge. In response to whether ODP needed to improve anything further regarding interaction between ODP and other initiatives, Humphris expanded on the relationship between PPGs and global geoscience initiatives, and the liaison relationships between SCICOM and larger geoscience programs, such as NAD and the ICDP.

Eldholm asked how disputed territories in the South China Sea would affect the science of **Leg 184**. If clearance cannot be obtained for the southern sites from the claimant nations, they will not be drilled. SCICOM believes that drilling the northern sites alone is high priority science, and that the major objectives of the Leg will not be compromised by the elimination of the southern sites. The site survey issues are not completely resolved, but progress has been made. PPSP pre-reviewed the leg in December 1997 because of a concern that the northern sites are in an oil producing area. A lot of seismic data were presented and PPSP has requested that some of the data be better processed. A group in China is currently reprocessing some of the lines, and these will be reviewed by PPSP in May. Humphris' sense is that some of the sites might be moved, but that the leg is possible.

Admiral Watkins said that, from the perspective of one involved in public policy, Humphris' presentation underscores the importance of ODP to the entire scientific community dealing with global climate change. With the "Year of the Ocean" coming up, the **unique contributions of ODP** regarding themes in the LRP (natural climate variability, climate change, causes and effects of sea level change) to the knowledge base is not addressed at conferences like the Kyoto Conference on Global Climate Change. He argued that ODP provides very specific, unique pieces of information of great value, but these contributions have not been used advantageously in the public arena to garner more support for the Ocean Drilling Program. The Admiral suggested that Leg 184 can serve to underpin a very exciting public affairs event that could bring great support and visibility to this Program, but the ground work for this needs to be laid now.

Dalrymple noted that a real problem with the US **climate change** program is the refusal to recognize information pertaining to time periods older than 2000 years as being significant. The focus is on recent climate change and the present; geologic history is of less interest. He said that he did not disagree with the Admiral, but that what was envisioned presented a challenge, and could be a tough nut to crack. Leinen noted that progress has been made and called attention to the Pathways document, the latest document of the US Global Change Research Program, which is one third on paleoclimate. This community has done a lot over the past five years to turn things around. Its focus has been on high resolution records and essentially resolving the question: Are the changes in temperature that we see part of centennial to millennial warming that is natural, or are they anthropogenically induced? A lot of headway has occurred on this front, but not regarding the problem of thresholds and step function changes - the kinds of climate change problems that ODP is uniquely capable of looking at. Many people involved in writing sections of the document are scientists who have served on ODP Thematic Panels.

Briden asked about instrumentation of the **OSN-1** hole. Detrick explained that the reason that Orcutt (EXCOM member from Scripps) was not attending the meeting was because the downhole instrumentation and the broadband seismometer were currently being deployed in OSN-1. In addition, one instrument was being buried in the sediments at the site and another broadband sismometer located on the seafloor. The instruments will be recovered in June; and results are expected later this year.

Mével asked for a review of how the JOIDES structure functioned in the **determination of the Science Plan**. SCICOM was involved in the selection of programs sent forward to OPCOM for scheduling. OPCOM scheduled 6 legs from the 11 proposals selected by SCICOM. Proposals not scheduled will be reconsidered at the August SCICOM meeting. These proposals will not be subjected to external review again. Proponents will be given the opportunity to submit an

update letter. Feary said that this seemed to be essentially the same as the old structure with six out of twelve proposals going forward and the other six being returned to the pool. Humphris said that, in the past, the six that did not get scheduled went all the way back to the Thematic Panels to be re-ranked. Now they stay up at the SCICOM level. It actually takes a step out as there are no longer two rankings of every proposal.

Briden noted that this was the second year that the science plan was actually out of phase with the fiscal years. He inquired if having the planning year, the US fiscal year, and the operational year out of sync created tensions. Humphris stressed the importance of forward planning with the ship in the Southern Ocean, largely because the weather and logistical problems need to be addressed far in advance. Briden said that the question really is whether the financial process is up to the job to enable effective science planning. Pisias, Humphris and Detrick all agreed that no real problems have been encountered in working the budget out.

Detrick asked what would happen with **Leg 188** (Prydz Bay) if the conditions set by SCICOM were not met. Humphris responded that if the problem was the acquisition of an ice boat, then the leg would be removed, and scheduled later. If the problem involved the scientific approach, however, then the leg would be removed entirely from the schedule.

EXCOM Motion 98-1-4

EXCOM approves the Science Plan for FY 1999 (Legs 182 - 186) and the scheduling of Legs 184 to 188 determined by SCICOM/OPCOM at their August 1997 meetings.

Proposed by Leinen; seconded by Mével. 15 in favor; one abstention (Feary - Co-Chief of Leg 182)

5.2 FY 1999 Preliminary Budget TAB 5

Pisias showed an overhead of the cover of a book on Lewis and Clark and noted that good communications were critical to the success of their expedition.

Pisias presented the preliminary FY 99 budget which was predicated on the FY 1999 Science Plan (Appendix 1). This budget was refined during two retreats: (1) JOI staff, and (2) the JOI managers. Subsequent to the second retreat, JOI received a revised budget from ODP/TAMU. Thus, the budget is basically correct although some of the numbers in the budget presented to EXCOM do not add up. The target budget from NSF is for $48.5 million and the preliminary FY 99 budget is at $49.4 million, resulting in a deficit of $900 K. The issue at hand is how to correct this deficit. In considering this, Pisias examined the X-Based budget given to SCICOM in August, and their prioritization of items. The X-Base amounts to $3.261 million. Most of the items on SCICOM's prioritized list have been crossed off.

Ways to address the deficit include the utilization of savings from FY 98, if there is any uncommitted carry forward, additional cost savings in fixed budgets, which will be difficult, and obtaining more than $48.5 million dollars (this figure is based on assumptions, detailed previously by Heinrichs, which may or may not be borne out).

Pisias outlined a process and timetable to address the $900 K FY 99 budget deficit. At a meeting at the JOI Office on the February 11, JOI, the subcontractors and the SCICOM Chair will try to arrive at a solution with a series of options. If necessary, these options will be referred to SCIMP, and then SCICOM for prioritization. The subcontractors, and the SCICOM Chair will again meet with Pisias in Boulder on March 21 to try to finalize the budget. If the budget is not resolved at that time, then BCOM will meet (March 31). The hope is that it will not be necessary for BCOM to meet. A final budget will be presented to EXCOM for approval in June.

Discussion

Detrick said that he liked the **timetable** because it gives the JOIDES Structure and the managers adequate opportunity to set the priorities and make decisions. Briden noted the percentage changes between FY 98 and FY 99 in Pisias' overhead (Appendix I). The biggest change is the $1.3 million increase in the fixed budget due to the new day rate. Pisias reminded EXCOM that NSF initially told JOI that they could count on a 1.5 % increase in the growth of the Program, and this is what the Five Year Plan is based on.

Fox explained that the required re-negotiation of the **day rate** was market driven. Current day rates for platforms like the JR range from $80,000 to $200,000. Because of the type of contract that ODP has with ODL, the day rate for the JR is now about $55,000 - $60,000. Initially, Schlumberger wanted an annual increase of $6 million. In the end, it was increased by $1.5 million. Fox said that TAMU recognized the market forces and the realities under which ODP currently operates. The day rate agreement has a number of components (see details in the Agenda Book). It will rise through time linked to an inflationary index, the consumer price index, instead of the producer price index, as was formerly the case. The producer price index has not increased in the past year and a half, which was a great benefit to the Program. As a consequence, some cost savings have been realized. In addition, the cost of fuel is going down.

Heinrichs requested clarification regarding the change in cost of **the hard rock coring system** from $ 400K to over $1 million in the revised X-base budget. Fox explained that this is the result of a number of things, including the proposed purchase of percussion hammer drills to have ready to respond to expected proposal pressure. ODP-TAMU expects that such pressure will arise as the ship enters the east Pacific (i.e. drilling on the East Pacific Rise). TAMU has included these items in their FY 99 budget, but it is not essential to purchase these items in FY 99.

Taylor noted two items that add up to $800 K - $200 K in www expenses and $600 K in hard rock coring. These are significant in that the next item**, the expansion of the Downhole lab**, is crossed off the list. He expressed surprise that the budgeting and purchase of items like hammers can replace such a long term planning effort as the Downhole Measurements lab. Fox responded that the lab will cost more than $ 1 million and that the estimate of $ 400 K listed on the overhead is wrong. The expansion of the Downhole Measurement lab could be done on a step-by-step approach. Taylor further noted his concern that a large part of a NEW Program would be cut out by this situation. Following the discussion of the FY 99 budget, Taylor said that he was happy with the cutoff line withdrawn below CLIP II, but wanted to see the issue of the Downhole Lab remain an important priority for ODP.

Briden commented that it is not only innovative items, such as the Biosphere initiative, which slip off and just miss out that are of concern. He added that we are way off target in maintaining the **innovation** and cutting edge technology with the current program. Briden suggested that if ODP is to operate as it should in Phase III, the option of hunting for funds to support these efforts should included. Pisias said that the FY 99 problem of the $ 900 K deficit must first be solved, and then the longer term situation to which Briden was referring could be tackled.

Detrick said that he was comfortable with the approach, which involved managers and the JOIDES Structure, and the timetable presented for finalizing the FY 99 budget, and the strategy (incremental approach) being considered for the expansion of the Downhole Measurements lab.

Harrison asked if saving in **publications** had been achieved because of the decision made in June by EXCOM. Pisias responded that projected savings integrated over five years amount to $ 1.9 million.

Beiersdorf noted that the Program is suffering because the partners are not able to increase or meet their levels of contribution. This must be conveyed to the decision makers. A very detailed analysis of what the Program will **not** achieve will be presented to the ODP Council in June 1998.

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-5

By **consensus**, EXCOM accepts the preliminary FY 1999 budget, and requests JOI to proceed with further development and refinement of the budget, in conjunction with the JOIDES Advisory Panels and subcontractors, according to the timetable outlined by ODP Acting Director, Nick Pisias.

6. Addressing Phase III Funding Shortfalls

6. 1 Phase III Budget Projections. How Big is the Problem? TAB 6

Detrick noted that the recommended budget growth rate of 2% in the ODP LRP is not being realized. NSF has indicated a rate of increase of 1.5%, but this number is based on contributions from new members. EXCOM is already aware of the problems facing the ODP with respect to membership. The impact of the increase of the day rate includes a day rate "bonus" of $ 1 million dollars, to be paid annually starting in FY 1999.

The FY 1999 predicted budget deficit was to be $ 770 K; in actuality, it is $ 900 K. This situation can be fixed internally in FY 1999, but the situation worsens in the out years. Over five years (1998 - 2003), the impact of day rate and inflation results in a total deficit of $ 5.86 million in FY 2003. Pisias said that he saw no way to address this without losing services.

6. 2. Strategies/Options

6. 2.1 Recruiting New Members TAB 7

One way of obtaining new sources of money is by looking for **new members**. To this end, ODP is currently working with a group from South Africa, and Jamie Austin will travel to Brazil this summer to continue efforts to interest that country in joining ODP.

Discussion

Detrick noted that **recruiting a new member** each year over the next five years is unlikely to happen, although there is the potential to recruit one or two new members over time. New Zealand, Brazil, India, Mexico are possible targets. Eldholm urged that Russia be followed up on, possibly by Germany. Briden recognized the achievement that the previous ODP Director, Dave Falvey, made with respect to internationalization, saying that Falvey has been instrumental in all that has been achieved recently. Regarding potential targets, Dalrymple pointed out that Dave Falvey was already engaged in conversations with South Africa and Brazil. He added that, at this EXCOM meeting, it was learned that France has approached these two countries. He asked, " Why are we doing this?" Detrick replied that ODP is seeking new partners to increase the budget. Dalrymple then questioned the propriety of other member countries (i.e. France) which approach the same countries that ODP has already engaged in partnership discussions. Stoffa said that he was astounded that France would even consider approaching other countries already contacted by ODP as a means of filling in their lack of internal support, instead of trying to gather that support internally to change the situation. Mével agreed that France's activities on this front should probably be done through ODP and stressed that France's intention was to try to find a way not to leave the Program.

Leinen suggested that the benefits of **associate membership** be re-examined in order to ensure that it is not advantageous for a potential to become a 1/3 partner with an existing partner. ODP may be doing itself some harm, if ODP is making it advantageous for another country to join with an existing one over becoming an associate member. She requested that JOI consider the policy to recruit new members to determine if there are issues that need to be

clarified. Detrick concurred, stating that this needs to be done anyway due to changes linked to the new JOIDES Advisory Structure. Feary said that in the negotiations Australia and Canada had with potential partners, it was made clear that it was better to be a part of a consortium. Leinen added that there needs to be a clear attraction for new partners to participate as associate members. Dalrymple said he disagreed, adding that perhaps it would be a good thing if new consortiums were formed. The problem currently before EXCOM is France. In theory, the current ODP policy will not permit France to form a consortium, but policies can change.

Heinrichs said that there must be both structure and strategy in place recruiting new members, with appropriate follow-up - a process that implements the strategy. Heinrichs added that the former director used a random process and there was no follow up. Admiral Watkins forcefully interjected that Heinrichs' statement was unfair. He continued that unless Dalrymple's question, "Why are we doing this?", was answered, the incentive was undermined. Watkins said that poor NSF follow up has delayed China's participation in ODP. He added that there is lot of blame to go around and stated that JOI is doing its best. Heinrich said that partners must be recruited for intellectual input and benefit, to which there is a financial aspect.

Berger said that he discovered at the port call in South Africa that there are ways other than just through academia to gain **access to the decision-makers** in government. Contacts in business, industry, and the military should also be considered. Feary said that the only way is through industry - government listens to industry. Eldholm suggested that ODP should discuss potential partnerships at Ambassadorial levels. Such an approach would provide an incentive for scientists in potential partner countries to work more enthusiastically towards ODP membership. Beiersdorf recommended consideration of the highly successful IPOD membership strategy of the late 70s in which higher ranking people were contacted first. Heinrichs advocated a two pronged process - a first level of development involving the science community of the country, followed by the approach of higher level figures. Stoffa questioned why the ODP Council was not charged with soliciting new partners and why it always fell to JOI. He queried why the other countries do not participate in this effort since ODP is a partnership. Feary pointed out that while JOI had taken the lead in approaching Chinese Taipei and Korea, Australia and Canada were very involved in the recruitment effort.

Taylor suggested that taking **China** to full membership should be pursued, and cited as a reason the large scientific population. The draft MOU is set on 1/6 membership for the next three years. There had been a section stating that "the partner would try to go to full membership as soon as possible", which was struck out at the request of the Chinese negotiators. ODP cannot renege on this point. Taylor urged contact with China on the matter at a higher level. Heinrichs said that the effort to recruit China was hamstrung internally by circumstances within the US State and Defense Departments. NSF was forbidden to directly communicate with China. Instead, communication was channeled through the NSF International Division, in accordance with the S & T agreement. Leinen said that Taylor was really asking about China's capability and potential to participate as a full member. Although China has an enormous geology potential, not every department has marine geologists - only three universities have Marine Geology in their mission. Pinxian Wang is the Le Pichon of China and his guidance was very important in garnering support from all the geological institutions for China's membership in ODP. Taylor said that some of the approaches at the ambassadorial level could be coming through the member countries, so that our European, Japanese, Australian colleagues, in addition to the US State Department, can be talking at that higher level with China. ODP has not been using its intentional presence effectively in recruiting new members.

In light of discussion, Detrick suggested that JOI reexamine the present **membership recruitment strategy** to see how it could be improved and changed. In thinking of a future program, Stoffa recommended that a more efficient recruitment mechanism be established, with shares in memberships and a certain return based on levels of participation. He said he wanted to see this included in this kind of revisiting of the strategy. Admiral Watkins said that

more than just the revision of associate membership level definition is required; the issue is how the process will work - from the top down, as well with scientists from the bottom up. He added that when countries are currently approached, the effort is not orchestrated well at the highest level. The State Department is a disaster now. The science and technology advisor in each of the US embassies is relegated to the third string and not a part of the decision making process in events like the recent Global Climate Change Conference. Moreover, when a team like NSF goes to China, the ambassador is not tasked by message from the State Department to give support. These are the things that really will make a difference. ODP must face the larger issue. Utilization of the **ODP Council** is a mechanism that should be worked into the solution in JOI's revision of the recruitment process. Watkins added that while he did not object to JOI being tasked with the strategy, the approach is bigger than JOI and requires top level people in these agencies to work with JOI.

Detrick suggested reinstating the former Internationalization Policy Advisory Committee **(IPAC)** which was advisory to the JOI Director. Three people (Stoffa, Eldholm, Feary) were identified to serve in this capacity for the sake of continuity as there will be a change in leadership at JOI.

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-6

By **consensus,** EXCOM establishes an advisory committee composed of Feary, Stoffa, and Eldholm to work with the acting and future ODP Director in recruiting new members to the Program.

6. 2.2 JOI Strategy for Implementing Partnerships with Industry and Other Types of Partnerships **TAB 8**

- **Moore Initiative** **TAB 10**

Partnerships were discussed previously as a strategy for getting external funding for technology development. One strategy involves establishing an industrial associate "fund" in order to promote partnerships between TAMU and industry, specifically with respect to hammer drilling. Interested companies paid a subscription fee to the "fund", and in return would have access to ODP reports that are not public domain, and participate in the testing. JOI has received a request from the Science Operator to establish this activity. A second approach involves a cooperative agreement with JAMSTEC as set out in an MOU. Third is the Special Technology Development Fund in which ODP partners contribute money to the Program for specific engineering development. Finally, Ted Moore has presented JOI with a strategy for initiating ODP/ industry partnerships through scientists at industry research labs. Moore's initiative is focused on the USA, but could be expanded to be international.

Discussion

There may be **other US agencies** beyond NSF, like NOAA or FEMA, which may have an interest in ODP. Humphris noted the congressional hearing related to the Methane Hydrate Research and Development Act of 1997, which will be attended by people from ODP (*Goldberg). Admiral Watkins mentioned NOPP, the National Oceanographic Partnership Program, and his vision of how ODP could fit into the framework as an "ocean observatory". Agencies such as NOAA, ONR, EPA and others have had $10 million dollars tagged on to their budgets to fund NOPP. There is an international components - Japan has expressed interest.

European/Industry partnerships. Beiersdorf noted that there are initiatives in Europe involving industry and science. One example is the Hydrate Autoclave Coring Initiative (MAST 3 Initiative). This group desires greater collaboration with the Science Operator and asked that the issue be raised at EXCOM. Fox responded that representative of this initiative have already made two or three visits, and ODP/TAMU has loaned them the Pressure Core Sampler, which they are improving. TAMU has expressed a willingness to collaborate with the Hydrate Autoclave Coring Initiative, falling short of supplying a dedicated engineer. If EXCOM agrees that this could be an important tool, then TAMU could provide more

support, but it would have to be prioritized against other items in the budget. Detrick said that EXCOM could encourage a dialogue between this group and TEDCOM. Pisias said that he was having a difficulty understanding what level of cooperation was being requested. Beiersdorf will tell the Hydrate Autoclave Coring Group to work with TEDCOM, which can submit a recommendation on action to the SCICOM Chair.

Mével mentioned discussions between **France and oil companies**, who have indicated interest in, and the willingness to contribute resources to, specific projects. Issues of confidentiality and intellectual property will need to be addressed. It was noted that the ICDP has Schlumberger as an industrial partner. Thus, France has an entity that already has a major role in ocean drilling in it own country that could be approached.

Other industry partnerships. Mutter said that in the past a relationship between the oil industry and academia existed because they supported graduate students. The nature of the relationship must be different now because industry is focused on specific projects, with a product at the end. He expressed skepticism regarding the proposed Moore initiative. Pisias said it was necessary to establish the relationship first, before asking for money, and a need to define what ODP can do for potential industry partners, and a need to plan quickly to be executed within a year. ODP/TAMU has and will continue to participate/exhibit at AAPG and the Offshore Technology Conference.

Project-specific collaboration has not been done by ODP. It was agreed that this should be pursued. Stoffa recommended contacting Gordon Greve (Chair of 1996 ODP the International Review Committee). Beiersdorf pointed out that there are industry representatives to certain ODP panels who can be called upon to assist. Mutter advocated a focused strategic effort, not phone calls to someone every other week. He said there was a need for an individual whose full time job would be to search out industry projects and establish collaborations. Universities that have done well in this area have a dedicated person in the job of seeking industry/academic partnerships. Pisias will approach Moore to request that he follow up on the groundwork he has laid, and to determine the appropriate way to approach those in the upper echelon in industry. Briden noted the danger of confusing what should be done through JOI versus the role of national committees in approaching industry in their own countries.

Briden said that the EXCOM consensus seemed to be that a high and low track are important in recruiting partners, and involving industry. The OECD (Organization for Economic and Commercial Development) represents another high track.

EXCOM Motion 98-1-7

In light of a desire to increase the overall funding of ODP by addition of new members, EXCOM requests that JOI update its strategy for international participation. In particular attention should be paid to (1) identifying the benefits of Associate Membership so that there are adequate incentives for increasing contributions toward Full Membership, (2) suggesting the role that the ODP Council should play in assisting JOI, (3) identifying the elements of a multi-faceted recruiting strategy including appeals to industrial, political, and mission agency constituencies, as well as academic communities and international organizations (like the OECD).

Proposed by Leinen; seconded by Nowell.
14 in favor; two abstentions - Mével and Taylor

6.2.3 Cutting Costs within the Program

- **Possible Options**

The **restructuring of Information Services** at ODP/TAMU has been identified as a possible source of cost savings. $100 K has already been identified and there are potential savings associated with the evolution of JANUS. ODP/TAMU has not been able to develop their computer systems in a logical way because of ongoing problems with on and off again funding for computer technology. A professional from Oregon State University will assist ODP/TAMU in identifying strategies for cost savings; however, savings will not be large.

The **outsourcing of ODP Publications** will save money only if ODP outsources to a firm that will subsidize the Program. Otherwise, the Program can save only a little bit - not millions of dollars, but more on the order of $ 100 K.

JOI requested that EXCOM charge JOIDES to examine the LRP in light of the long term budget projections and begin serious discussions about what major programmatic changes can be made.

6.3 Discussion of Action Items Addressing Phase III Funding Shortfalls

EXCOM Motion 98-1-8

Presently determined budgetary constraints through 2003 will negatively impact the delivery of the Long Range Plan. EXCOM asks SCICOM to prioritize future science objectives to maximize the objectives of the Long Range Plan, clearly indicating those which cannot be achieved under existing budget projections. SCICOM should also identify and prioritize changes in program activities, services, equipment needs and technological development. SCICOM is asked to forward its report to EXCOM by September 1998.

Proposed by Leinen; seconded by Prior
Unanimous acceptance

Discussion:
Stoffa suggested that it should be explicitly stated that there are certain types of programs that ODP will not do because of budgetary constraints.

Humphris said that a document (report requested in EXCOM Motion 98-1-8**)** could be available for EXCOM to comment on in September, following SCICOM and JOIDES examination and input. Prior wondered why the reporting back is so far into the future. Humphris explained that the timing of SCICOM meetings with respect to EXCOM dictated this. Briden said this is a complicated, urgent process between money and operations and suggested that EXCOM could meet earlier in the Fall. Detrick said that if necessary, EXCOM could meet. Detrick noted that the short term issue of the $900 K deficit in FY 99 will be addressed by Pisias' timetable for action.

7. SCICOM Report TAB 11
7.1 Implementation of the New Structure - Update on PPGs TAB 12

Humphris reviewed the implementation of the New JOIDES Advisory Structure. An update on meetings that have happened, including OPCOM, since EXCOM met in June 1997 was provided. Humphris reviewed establishment of PPGs, the status of membership on them, and the selection of Co-Chairs. The Long term Observatory PPG will publish a handbook in 1998. At AGU there was an InterRidge Meeting that was dominated by a discussion of ODP proposals potentially linked to the Architecture of Oceanic Lithosphere PPG. Since EXCOM met in Brest, SCICOM has established a PPG on gas hydrates.

Discussion

Pisias asked why two diverse groups with different shallow water strategies were merged into the Scientific Drilling of Shallow Water Systems PPG. Humphris replied that the Environmental SSEP had recommended a single, more general PPG as both groups are faced with similar technological issues. This PPG does not have a direct liaison relationship with ICDP, but rather an indirect link through SCICOM. Taylor noted the ICDP is investigating drilling from barges. For this reason, Leon Holloway (ODP/TAMU) will attend an ICDP meeting. Pisias indicated that USSAC funds to support PPG participation are very limited.

7.2 SCICOM Voting Procedures TAB 13

Due to changes in the Advisory Structure, the original PCOM motion regarding voting procedures leading to the determination of a drilling schedule is outdated. In August 1997, SCICOM revised the wording of the motion to be in line with new Advisory Structure.

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-9

By **consensus,** EXCOM approves SCICOM voting procedures leading to the determination of a drilling schedule (SCICOM Motion 97-2-4).

7.3 Dry-Dock Recommendations TAB 14

SCIMP was asked by SCICOM in April of 1997 to prioritize items for the FY 99 mid-life refit of the *JOIDES Resolution* (dry-dock) with respect to the then-projected budget. In August, SCICOM looked at this prioritization and recommended that the expansion of the Downhole Measurements Lab be carried out during the mid-life refit of the ship, if sufficient funds were available. The Microbiology Lab required an investment of about $0.5 M. SCICOM noted the NSF/NSB ODP review comment that the Deep Biosphere Pilot Project should be approached in a more measured manner. SCICOM suggested that a better approach was to deploy a special container to serve as a lab for legs that required it and to treat the cost as a leg-related item. Therefore, SCICOM recommended that the definition, and preservation, of space for a containerized Microbiology laboratory on board the *JOIDES Resolution* be carried out during the dry-dock. SCIMP was asked to investigate the availability and cost of outfitting a container which would serve this purpose. The Microbiology Lab is at the bottom of the SCICOM budget prioritization list only because a different strategy will be employed for its acquisition. It does not signify it is the lowest priority.

7.4 Selected ODP Achievements for Legs 173 to 176.

Humphris reviewed selected ODP achievements since last EXCOM. Leg 175, which investigated global carbon budgets, paleocirculation and climate, was successful on a number of different fronts - 8000 meters of core were recovered from sites along the west coast of Africa in spite of site survey issues, restrictions from PPSP, and political issues. As a consequence ODP has a super record from late Neogene on the strength of the Benguela current. Berger (Co-Chief) congratulated the German scientists saying that their preparation and survey work allowed the best sites to be drilled, and this was the reason for good recovery.

Leg 176 extended work done on Leg 118 by drilling on a transverse ridge of the Atlantis Fracture Zone. ODP now has a 1500 meter section of gabbros showing the definition of individual magma bodies, and individual feeder dykes. Sections recovered are zoned differently than models based on ophiolites. Hole 735B is the second deepest hole that ODP has drilled.

Leg 174A drilled in unconsolidated sands and recovery was poor. However, some of major sequence boundaries of sea level decreases and onlaps were defined using LWD, allowing cross correlation between holes.

Leg 174B CORKed Hole 395A. A new logging tool was tried on the leg which permitted the detection of zones of high permeability. Identification of the zones where water is being sucked in reveal important formation about the hydrogeology of the oceanic crust.

8. Management and Operations Reports
8.1 JOI
8.1.1 The 1999-2000 JOIDES Office TAB 15

Proposals received for the 1998-2000 non-US JOIDES Office were evaluated by a technical evaluation committee and for cost. EXCOM approval of JOI's selection of Geomar, Germany, was solicited by email. EXCOM approved this in November 1997 and NSF has now formally authorized the selection.

8.1.2 Status of the Search for the New Director of ODP and the New Assistant Director. TAB16

Adds for these positions have appeared at AGU, in EOS, and Science. At the time of the EXCOM meeting, 18 candidates had applied for the new Assistant Director position. JOI anticipates interviewing in early March. Letters will be sent out in February.

Nowell is the Chair of the Search Committee for the new permanent Director. Nine applicants (5 from US and 4 non-US) are under consideration. JOI hopes to interview in February and make decisions soon thereafter. It is not as easy as last time because the Program is slated to terminate in four and a half years. For this reason, it may be difficult to appoint a high quality person.

8.1.3 Update on the Implementation of Electronic Publications (EXCOM Motion 97-2-6) TAB 17

Pisias outlined the implementation of the electronic publications policy as directed by EXCOM. The IR publication will consist of a booklet summarizing the initial results bundled with a companion CD which will contain the detailed results and data. The SR volume will be on CD, consistent with the directive of EXCOM. JOI is looking into an outsource so that *print on demand* may be available for those who request this. The CD will be easily readable on a computer screen, but the book will be more a manuscript type that the SR volume was in past.

8.1.4 Outsourcing of ODP Publications (EXCOM Motion 97-2-7) TAB 18

Elsevier is the only publishing group that JOI has engaged in discussions on outsourcing. In informal discussions between JOI (Pisias) and Elsevier, JOI has learned that Elsevier is interested in only post-publication activity. Since Elsevier does not want to do production, ODP would retain production to the point of electronic publication. When Elsevier was informed that the ODP costs of producing CD ROMs has dropped, they were less interested in taking on ODP publications. Berger noted that there is also experience with AGU and GSA. Previous experience with AGU (Mo Raymo - Leg 162) indicated that AGU will do it, but at a cost. If ODP has to pay such publication costs, then all potential savings will be exhausted. Pisias said he was still trying to sort things out. Detrick referred to the motion passed in Brest saying that it voiced the intent of the EXCOM directive on the outsourcing of ODP publications. Feary commented that the EXCOM intent was for JOI to provide advice on whether to go forward or forget it. Pisias noted that anything that ODP produces is not copyrighted, so anyone can use it to produce a value added product. Harrison said that AGU would be interested in such a prospect. A problem would arise if they demanded copyright, which they cannot have as the MOUs require availability to all member countries. Dalrymple said that there were two separate issues (1) outsourcing - what we know now is that having publications is where it is now (ODP-TAMU) is best; and (2) the enhanced post production possibilities are still wide open. Pisias said that anyone who takes it on so far has said they do not want to take on an uncopyrighted product. Dalrymple noted that the goal is to save

money, and if there is not big money saved, then there is no need to go forward. Detrick requested JOI to go forward, as directed in EXCOM motion 97-2-7, and report back in June.

EXCOM Motion 97-2-7
EXCOM asks JOI to provide advice on outsourcing all or part of ODP Publications. This advice should include electronic publications options and consider legal and financial issues. JOI should report their findings at the January 1998 EXCOM Meeting.

8.1.5 JANUS Status Report TAB 19

Two things post-date the JANUS report in the Agenda Book. Following a two day visit to ODP/TAMU reviewing the databases, information handling and programming development. Pisias changed a directive in the JANUS program with respect to development platforms. He observed that TAMU has been trying to develop all input data on all platforms that are available on the ship. As this will cost money in development and is not very cost effective, he has told them to focus on appropriate platforms. Given the budget situation, and the fact that the data migration priorities have always been low, Pisias has also recommended that the data migration contract not be let, and an evaluation of how else migration could be achieved in a cost effective way be carried out.

8.1.6 Public Affairs Subcommittee Update - Recommended Strategy for PR and Port Call Activities TAB 20

Baker-Masson distributed a six month report to EXCOM (Appendix 4). The success of the New York Port Call was noted. Port call PR activities reached huge audiences - via television (35 million), radio (8 million), newspapers (4.5 million) and the wire services (2 million). A Scientific American reporter sailed on Leg 174A and the corresponding web page that was set up received 100,000 hits per day.

The great recovery of the K/T boundary on Leg 172 has continued to spur efforts to reach the five audience groups targeted in the ODP Public Affairs strategy. A Poster of the Leg 172 K/T core was produced late fall and distributed to all member countries. A replica core is on display at the Smithsonian. John Orcutt (absent), Chair of the EXCOM Public Affairs Subcommittee, has expressed interest in another replica core for public display at Scripps.

As a result of the recent managers meeting, there has been a refocusing of ODP Public Affairs priorities, which were discussed and approved by Subcommittee. These priorities are:

1. Maintain ODP visibility in all partner nations. In particular, retain interest and visibility in ODP in member countries when the ship is out of their part of the world.

2. Plans for FY 98 include highlighting the 30 th anniversary of Ocean Drilling with a series of events, including participation at conferences. There are four targeted in 1998 - AAPG, OTC, AGU, IPC (Lisbon in August). ODP has been invited back to OTC, but not to exhibit in a booth.

3. Port Calls - there will be a port call in South Africa in April 98 with events to support John Compton (South African contact) in ODP's effort to recruit South Africa. In Australia, an effort is underway to change the port call from Townsville or Wellington to Sydney, where ODP can obtain higher visibility. JOI and TAMU are already considering port call activities in FY 99 - Hong Kong and Japan.

4. Information/Resource materials. New artwork and graphics are under development and three new brochures are slated for production. In addition, there will be the preparation of a general annual report which will include operations, as well as scientific accomplishments. The aim of the annual report is to produce a brochure that is topical, dynamic and interesting - like the "Greatest Hits" brochure - which could serve as a potential sales piece for new members.

5. Briefing Papers. There is a plan to develop a series of briefing papers concerning topical and relevant ODP issues that may be used to promote the Program through US Congressional Relations. New opportunities of US funding for ODP are available. Public Affairs will organize US congressional Briefings. The Gas Hydrates briefing scheduled for early February is an example. All information will be shared with member countries.

6. Media efforts will be maintained and initiatives in member countries expanded.

Discussion
Harrison asked if ODP had organized exhibits at meetings like EUG. Baker-Masson responded that they had been asked to do this by the French SCICOM representative, Ludden, but that JOI did not have enough materials to send. This is why they intend to develop some. Harrison also encouraged an ODP exhibit at the Western Pacific AGU Meeting in the summer of 1998 in Chinese Taipei. Mével said that France had requested ODP cores to display and were asked to pay for someone from TAMU to escort the cores. Baker-Masson noted that displaying cores is costly because they are delicate. ODP has realized the value of displaying cores and that the production of replica cores, which do not require a human escort, is a good investment. Eldholm said that he was impressed with the ODP exhibit booths at AGU in San Francisco. He requested that EXCOM be put on the distribution list for any new ODP brochures so that members can use them when they approach their respective funding agencies. Mutter said that a different approach was required when targeting industry. It was recommended that ODP (JOI/TAMU/WLS) consult with a knowledgeable person before establishing an exhibition booth. Baker-Masson will request assistance in identifying people (panel industry members, etc.) to attend and assist JOI with these efforts.

8.1.7 PEC V

The next Co-Chief review, now under the supervision of JOI, will occur at the end of this year, and will serve as the start of the process leading into PEC V. The next task for JOI is to set up the committee. The PEC reports to JOI, and JOI reports the findings of the committee along with their response, to NSF. It is a part of the contract between JOI and NSF. The role of the PEC is to look at the management and operations of the Program. The PEC V report to EXCOM will be a part of the process. Pisias reported that JOI would like PEC V to focus on programmatic aspects/elements of the Program and to provide input on issues such as how to handle the budgetary situation.

Discussion.
Mutter asked why NSF wanted this report and inquired about NSF's response if PEC V reports something problematic. Heinrichs explained that the primary reason is to see that operations and management are carried out in an effective way. JOI develops the PEC mandate in consultation with NSF. In the past, the PECs have had a broad mandate. The PECs were not restricted and had more expansive charges than required by NSF's contract with JOI. Pisias said that with respect to PEC V, JOI wishes a very focused PEC review, not another management review as these have occurred recently within the Program. Taylor noted that JOI wants a programmatic review, which doesn't sound like management and operations. He acknowledged that there is a mismatch here, but expressed confidence that NSF and JOI would work it out.

8.2 ODP/TAMU Management Report TAB 21

8.2.1 Update on the Day Rate of the JR

Fox reviewed the history of negotiations surrounding the day rate. An MOA between ODP/TAMU and ODL was finalized in December and forwarded to NSF. The outcome has financial consequences and includes several adjustments. Among these is the adoption of the Consumer Price Index (widely used, but more volatile than the Producer Price Index), as the inflationary index. In FY 99 the new day rate results in an increase to the Program of $745 to $786 K. In order to get ODL to agree to an inflationary index that was less volatile than

others, ODP/TAMU agreed to pay $1 million in compensation to ODL on October 1 every year. The $1 million compensation is embedded in the core costs on the TAMU budget. This represents a modest increase in the day rate relative to the market forces. Although it will be a struggle to live with, the new day rate represents some generosity on the part of the ship owners, who are grateful and pleased to be involved in this unique operation. Detrick commended Fox and his negotiating team for their efforts.

8.2.2 Major Technology Development in ODP Phase III

Status of the Active Heave Compensation System

The active heave compensator is a project to take the passive heave system to an active system. Currently, active systems are routinely installed on platforms being built. The JR's passive system is the largest on a drilling platform. The project was presented to TEDCOM in fall of 1995, and was approved contingent on simulation studies. SCICOM reviewed the project in April 1997 and identified it as a high priority. JOI and NSF authorized the project and ODP/TAMU prepared a statement of work.. Six companies were approached, and after bids were evaluated, RETSCO was identified as the successful bidder. Contract negotiations were started, but subsequently unraveled, the project is on hold. The individual who developed the software that essentially drives the active system left the company. A licensing agreement for that software between this individual and RETSCO came apart and the analyst has challenged RETSCO, and all potential purchasers, with a lawsuit. In addition, he informed ODP/TAMU that there were problems with elements of the design that RETSCO proposed to modify the passive system to an active system. ODP/TAMU and ODL are evaluating the legal and technical allegations, and will review the project as soon as possible. There are currently $1.2 million dollars committed to the Active Heave Compensation project which could be diverted to some other aspect of the Program

Discussion

Heinrichs asked what the time frame would be if the deal fell apart. ODP/TAMU will go out for bids again. This will not slow up the process too much because the companies are already familiar with ODP's requirements. The cleanest solution, however, is to buy a brand new active heave compensation system off the shelf; this would cost $4 to 5M. This hiatus in the project development will affect all legs. The active heave system would be particularly advantageous for Leg 180 and 183, and would have permitted better recovery by reducing heave on Leg 177. In addition, it is necessary for the diamond coring technology.

Status of Hammer Drilling System

The hammer drilling test, conducted in early fall 1997, addressed questions regarding the longevity of the pneumatic hammer and bit degradation. The results indicate that the system can function for 32 hours without degradation, which is very good as TEDCOM had recommended a threshold of 12 hours. The hammer closing forces to initiate the hydraulic hammer were reduced by a factor of 3 to 4 to a level that would accommodate (in fact are well below) the strength of the drill collars. In the tests, penetration rates in hard, hostile rock environment 4 to 5 times that of the rotary bit were demonstrated. ODP is on track with this engineering project.

Discussion

Mével asked if there was adequate site survey information for the test site. Fox responded that the test is of the equipment. ODP/TAMU, however, has worked closely with Henry Dick and Jim Natland and have sufficient site survey data for testing at this site. The first test will drill on the wave-cut platform, and then subsequently on the slope and valley. The equipment will permit spudding in at an angle at 45º. Drilling will not be done on the floor of the rift valley in deep water.

8.2.3 Update on Joint Ventures

ODP/TAMU is moving on two fronts with respect to JIPs (Appendix 5). The most mature is the hammer drill and casing system. Prior to the Brest EXCOM meeting, a presentation was made to the Drilling Engineering Association (DEA) in Houston to define the project. There was considerable interest and ODP/TAMU was invited to put their developmental initiative on the DEA web site, and invited to the third quarter meeting to provide a detailed briefing. At this meeting, 15 industrial representatives requested that ODP/TAMU keep them updated on progress. At the fourth quarter meeting, ODP/TAMU provided input from the fall tests. Based on these conversations, a number of companies have expressed interest in collaborating with ODP/TAMU as industrial associates. TAMU has referred this to JOI and are considering an appropriate subscription fee ($25,000). ODP/TAMU engineers will submit a paper on the hammer dill system at the Technology Conference in February.

ODP/TAMU is a partner in the Conoco-Hydril JIP. This group has inquired about buying some engineers' time from ODP/TAMU in the next one or two years (half-time FTE).

Discussion

Briden stated that dropping the data migration project is another failure to outsource and a failure to compete part of the Science Operator's activities. The matter goes back to the solicitation of expressions of interest in 1995 for 1998 to 2003. Expressions of interest were received for all Information Services, and the proposal to compete that part of the Science Operator's activities was controversially rejected by EXCOM. The understanding from ODP/TAMU, which they honored, was that they would outsource what they could - data migration. Briden wanted it noted that efforts to open up ODP and compete services are not progressing.

Pisias responded that he had looked at Information Services at TAMU and considered what could be outsourced. Termination of the data migration project contract will not stop the process, but define it in a slightly different way in order to know what ODP is saving.

8.3 Wireline Logging Service Report (Goldberg) TAB 22

Leg 175 incurred a tool loss (sonic/induction toolstring). Reimbursement to LDEO/WLS for the amount of $50,000 deductible from insurance was requested from JOI. Current engineering developments include the Wireline Heave Compensator, the Temperature and Acceleration Pressure Tool, and Active Heave Compensation. There have been some changes in the FY 99 Logging Program, including the removal of the APS and HNGS tools from the suite of logging tools. This increases operational risk and makes it more difficult to trouble shoot tool problems before logging operations.

JOI and LDEO are negotiating the renewal contract for ODP logging services for the period FY 99 through FY03. This is a result of a bid successfully submitted in 1997, and includes a continuation of a strategy to expand internationalization of ODP Logging operations. Two new groups at ORI (Japan) and the University of Aachen (Germany) will participate in ODP Logging operations as subcontractors to LDEO during this renewal period. The renewal cost so f the Logging contract, increased international subcontract support, longer distances to port calls, and increases in the Sclumberger day rate result in higher base operating costs in FY99. The Schlumberger day rate increase depends on the tools deployed (and replacements) and, over almost twenty years, this increase has averaged 3 to 3.5 % annually. The fixed costs associated with Schlumberger tools and insurance have increased by approximately $190 K in the FY99 budget.

9. Planning for IODP TAB 23
9.1 International Working Group - Concept and Relationship to ODP/IODP
9.1.1 Background on IWG TAB 24
Terms Of Reference
Membership/Attendees
9.1.2 Summary of IWG Discussions
9.1.3 IWG Letter to EXCOM TAB 25

The International Working Group for an Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IWG/IODP) was established in April 1997 to explore fully the concept of a comprehensive scientific ocean drilling program for the year 2003 and beyond. Purdy provided background about the IWG and its goal to acquire funding for an IODP. This program must be new and exciting, it cannot be more of the same. The US (Purdy) and Japanese (Maruyama) representatives Co-chair the IWG.

Membership in the IWG is open only to potential sponsor organizations that have submitted "letters of interest", but attendance is open to a much broader community. Members currently include Germany, Sweden, UK, EU, ESF (EMaPS and ECOD consortium) Australia, Canada in addition to Japan and the US. To stimulate science planning and address technical, management, organizational and financial arrangements, the IWG will draw on the expertise of the existing JOIDES planning and advisory structures. In a letter to the EXCOM Chair, the IWG asked for assistance in science, technical and budgetary planning. In addition, the IWG has requested that JOIDES develop more comprehensive definitions of the tasks outlined in their letter, and suggest mechanisms by which these tasks may be completed. The IWG will continue efforts to refine costs estimates. Purdy said that this was the beginning of a long, complex, but hopefully constructive, dialogue. At this EXCOM meeting, he wanted to start the process to build a strong program that will continue beyond 2003.

9.2 Status of Planning for IODP Riser Drillship

9.2.1 Report and Recommendations of the CONCORD Meeting TAB 26

H.C. Larsen reported on CONCORD, which was held in Tokyo in July in 1997, and organized with only about 8 months of lead time. Despite this, there were more than 150 international and Japanese attendees. Of the total participation, 60 % was international with a strong US showing. Two thirds of the participants represented the established earth science ODP community, but the remainder represented a new group of more continental-based geologists. There were 6 different working groups (see Tab 26 and the CONCORD Report), each run by international and Japanese Co-Chairs. This approach established a new level of effective collaboration.

A number of recommendations and a prioritization of the science to be carried out with a riser vessel emerged from CONCORD (See Agenda Book., Tab 26, and Appendix 8). Understanding Subduction Zone Earthquakes (Working Group 4 - Subduction and Earthquake Processes) was identified as the first scientific priority. One important recommendation was the identification of the critical need to develop a riser system able to drill in water depths of 4000 meters as soon as possible. To this end, it was recommended that JAMSTEC should cooperate with ODP. Larsen revealed that he had only recently learned of the construction for CONOCO in Korea of a drill ship, bigger than the proposed OD-21 ship, which is 7 months away from completion (Appendix 9). The ship's design includes a 25 inch riser (or 21 inch) with a 2500 m depth capability. The cost of the ship is $500 million.

Larsen summarized critical factors needed to sustain the progress in scientific planning made at CONCORD.

(1) Maintain and further develop scientific momentum of CONCORD. The solicitation and encouragement of preliminary proposals for riser science, and support of associated site investigations, for example, are needed to sustain the momentum.

(2) Improve Technology management first and foremost through a new order and level of industry involvement with scientific ocean drilling. Larsen said that more than just JAMSTEC - ODP/TAMU collaboration is required, and that the time is right to pursue industry collaboration as oil exploration moves into deeper water.

(3). Maintain a truly international transition to an IODP/OD-21 program, ensuring the inclusion of all current European ODP members.

(4). Japan needs to demonstrate a firm commitment to build the riser ship in 1998.

Discussion:
Beiersdorf suggested that ODP/TAMU carry out a survey of drill ships with risers. ODP engineer, Mike Storms, presented a document to USSAC in 1995 which contained such a survey. Leinen noted that scientific objectives dear to the heart of industry are missing from the CONCORD prioritization. Larsen explained that that industry representation was weak; consequently, although some of these objectives were considered, they did not rise to the top.

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-10

By **consensus,** EXCOM thanks Hans Christian Larsen and Ikuo Kushiro for an outstanding job in organizing CONCORD, and also JAMSTEC, ORI, Monbusho and STA for their combined effort in mounting this conference.

9.2.2 Status of OD-21 Vessel - Funding and Timetable

Maruyama reported that the OD-21 budget has been increased from $2 to 5 million for FY 98. In addition, $20 million has been allocated for a three years period for the development of a sub-sea floor system prototype. Development of the prototype, which includes a core sampling system and a long term monitoring system for legacy holes, is to be coordinated with JOIDES and ODP/TAMU. He reviewed the new budget for technological development (Appendix 10). With respect to the riser drillship, STA/JAMSTEC will need to request funds for design and construction of the ship in August, 1998. JAMSTEC expects an answer from the financial authority in late December, after which the budget will be submitted to the Japanese Diet for approval January 9, 1999. There are two issues at hand, design and construction of the ship, and coordination with JOIDES /ODP for its use in future drilling.

Tamaki reported that Monbusho, ORI, STA and JAMSTEC have set up a Japanese Advisory Committee for Ocean Drilling (JACOD). The purpose of the committee is to facilitate interaction among all Japanese scientists and engineers interested in ocean drilling and to furnish scientific, technological advice to STA, MONBUSHO, JAMSTEC, and ORI. The Chair will be Professor Kushiro. JACOD will send Japanese scientists and engineers to relevant international meetings. (Appendix 11).

Discussion
Eldholm inquired when the riser vessel would be available for international drilling. The estimate is the year 2005. It was noted that the CONCORD Report recommended that international drilling should commence from the outset, and that there should be cooperation between ODP and OD-21 regarding technology of use to both programs (ODP and OD-21) (See Tab 26, and the CONCORD Report). Watkins said that it is necessary to convince other scientists and the public that the riser vessel and IODP is a worthwhile investment for the future. ODP needs to reach a broader scientific community and demonstrate that the OD-21 drillship is a very useful tool .

9.2.3 JAMSTEC Technology Development Project TAB 9

Kinoshita reported on the JAMSTEC Technology Development Project. The budget of this project is not directly connected to the construction and design of the proposed riser ship. The aim of the project is to focus on technology that will be needed by OD-21, and possibly be of use to ODP.

There are a number of mechanisms by which JAMSTEC can collaborate with ODP and the international community on this project. One way would involve opening up the bidding on the design and development of tools and parts to the international community. An ROV is planned to be a part of the Long-term Monitoring System. Japan has asked ODP for permission to be able to use legacy holes in some parts of world to deploy and test

instruments, and inquired about the possibility of dedicating one or two engineering legs to the effort of these technologies.

Takagawa outlined the design details of the Sub-Seafloor Prototype system (Tab 9, Appendix 12). The goal of the special core sampling system is to get better cores with better recovery, to penetrate difficult formations, and drill as deeply as possible. The long term monitoring system for legacy holes is intended to provide ease of access to legacy holes. The active launcher would be an ROV.

Discussion

Detrick noted that the plan presented by Kinoshita was different from the one in the meeting book. Beiersdorf noted that, if JAMSTEC wanted to use existing legacy holes, problems could arise because of the re-entry cones.

Fox commented on how the JAMSTEC technology development projects would be compatible with ODP future needs and directions, as governed by goals of the LRP. The core sampling system is of interest because, as part of the active heave compensation system, TAMU is placing monitoring systems at the bottom of the drilling assembly to measure weight-on-bit variations and the change in torque. This mandatory first step will lead to the development of bumper and thruster subs which will finally remove the residual heave, permitting effective use of high speed diamond bits. In that sense both ODP/TAMU and JAMSTEC are focused on improving core recovery. ODP/ TAMU and JAMSTEC engineers need to design a collaborative effort that will benefit both OD-21 and ODP. The second initiative is of less interest to ODP because a fly-in reentry system already exists that could serve the needs of ODP.

Stoffa asked whether the engineering legs mentioned would represent additional funds for the Program. Detrick responded that if the development effort was useful to ODP goals and compatible with the LRP, then it would be part of the goals of the Program. If the JAMSTEC technology development was not of high priority to ODP, but to the goals of OD-21, then this is something that might be considered.

Watkins inquired whether there was related technology development of interest to the oil and gas industry that could piggy back on the proposed JAMSTEC engineering effort. Fox replied that the oil industry has shown interest in the hammer drill casing because it is relevant to establishing the well head in unstable terrain. Since the oil industry does not recover core, they are not overly interested in most aspects of the core sampling system. Watkins suggested that ODP make an effort to determine which specific elements of technology development interested industry.

Pisias concluded that the first step is to set down the expectations of both ODP/TAMU and JAMSTEC then determine how to pursue a mutually beneficial program.

EXCOM Motion 98-1-11

EXCOM recognizes the importance of the technological developments proposed by Japan (JAMSTEC/ORI) for the future of ODP and IODP, including construction of both enhanced drilling and coring systems, and long-term borehole monitoring systems.

EXCOM strongly encourages the formation of a mutually beneficial partnership between JAMSTEC and JOI, on behalf of ODP, for the development of drilling and coring systems.

EXCOM also encourages the development of similar mutually beneficial engineering development partnerships between ODP and other international programs, and industry.

Proposed by Tamaki; seconded by Mével
Unanimous acceptance

9.3 EXCOM Response to IWG Letter

9.3.1 Timeline for IODP Scientific Planning (Pisias) TAB 27

- **Conference to Define Science for Non-Riser Drilling**
- **COSOD III**

Pisias summarized the steps he has proposed for a conference on non-riser drilling in planning for post-2003 ocean drilling (Agenda Book, Tab 27). The solicitation of white papers is intended to encourage an open meeting and the identification of leaders in the field. The call for papers could be advertised at different meetings, including the ICP in Portugal. According to the proposed time table, in January 2000 EXCOM would call for a conference (ICOSOD -Integrating Conference on Scientific Ocean Drilling) to integrate the scientific goals of the riser (CONCORD) and non-riser meetings in order to formulate a Long Range Science Plan for Phase I of IODP.

Discussion
Prior said that although references had been made to building strong **industry partnership** into the Program during this EXCOM meeting, partnerships with industry and other agencies that may want to support ocean drilling are not included as part of the initial thinking as plans are laid for the future. Pisias asked how this could be done. Prior responded that the oil and gas industry have a need for applied science, and that industry should be approached and asked what they need. If you take a plan to industry, you are less likely to be rebuffed. ODP needs to find ways to ensure the participation of industry scientists at these science proposed planning conferences.

Conference. Berger queried why the proposed conference was focused on non-riser drilling. Pisias replied that CONCORD approached riser drilling and there is a need to have a science plan for the second platform of an IODP. Berger worried that ODP would be sending a subliminal message that the riser technology is not all that it is cracked up to be with a non-riser drilling. He also expressed the concern that if the two types of drilling are separated, one becomes expendable. Larsen shared Berger's concern. The reason for CONCORD was because riser drilling was new and it satisfied Japan's requirement to garner support for the proposed riser vessel. Detrick said that the rationale for Pisias' plan is that CONCORD provided the basis for post-2003 riser drilling. The dividing line is fuzzy, however, since non-riser drilling can be a prerequisite for riser drilling. The dividing line between the technology may also be fuzzy. If the OD-21 ship is not built, riser capability may be desirable with a new ship. Berger also worried that that if riser and non-riser science are separated, CONCORD may be seen as a Japanese effort and the other as a non-Japanese effort. Berger suggested that the emphasis should be on non-riser science, but open to all so that the effect would be integrative. Briden asked what the inputs to the conference proposed by Pisias would be. Pisias responded that the inputs would be the Concord report and the white papers on scientific themes so that they are technology driven.

Eldholm worried that the **white paper** approach was asking too much from a community that had reached its limit. ODP already has an LRP. Eldholm asked what outcome was expected that was not in LRP. Pisias said that it was necessary to define what can be gained from post-2003 drilling. Heinrichs noted that the LRP is a document that gets soft for Phase IV. CONCORD has assisted with the riser component, but a conference in the spring of 1999 is needed to look at elements beyond post-2003. The LRP has a vision, but not a plan. The intention is not to duplicate the LRP, but to extend it.

Second Platform/Ship. Some EXCOM members were concerned that there was not enough time in this scenario to issue an RFP in time to acquire the resources for a second platform. Pisias said that although the Program is on a short fuse, it can done if planning starts now. It may not be a seamless transition, however. In the transition from DSDP to ODP there was a period when drilling ceased. Capital moneys to own a ship will not be requested. The Program may acquire (lease ?) one that is commercially available. Heinrichs noted that IODP would be an agency level program, not a space station. Heinrichs added that IODP planning in the US thus far is on target for post -2003.

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-12

By **consensus,** EXCOM (1) approves the timeline proposed by Nick Pisias, Acting Director of ODP, for an IODP scientific conference in spring 1999 and tasks SCICOM with organizing this conference; and (2) approves the timetable for the design and issuance of an RFP for a second ship/platform for IODP.

9.3.3 Mechanisms for Providing Shorter-Term Scientific/Technical Advice, and Financial Planning for IODP TAB 29

Another aspect of the response to the IWG's letter involves the provision of scientific, technical and financial planning advice for IODP Planning. Humphris referred EXCOM to the diagram in the Agenda Book (Tab 29) outlining how JOIDES Structure can provide this type of input.

Discussion

Noting a new **Technical and Operational Planning Committee**, Mével asked about the role of TEDCOM. Humphris replied that TEDCOM is currently working with Science Operator in looking at ODP Phase III developments. She suggested that TEDCOM may not be the right group to tackle IODP technical and operational planning because it lacks enough individuals with the appropriate experience. She suggested that it may be better to set up a new body to address the very focused questions posed by the IWG; this would also provide a mechanism to get industry involved at the beginning of the process. Taylor proposed putting out a call to European and Japanese colleagues in industry to participate in a CONCORD style conference. Beiersdorf recommended that the CONCORD Technical Committee could reconvene and be tasked with answering the questions posed by the IWG Beiersdorf noted that this group had already identified the problems and challenges of riser drilling. Humphris responded that the mandate is broader than just riser drilling. The committee will need to address the science that can be accomplished within the proposed two ship program. Pisias stated that if the proposed Technical and Operational Planning Committee was a JOIDES Committee, it would have cost implications. Stoffa said that it was important was get people together to establish the process; EXCOM doesn't need to accept the committee as it is shown on the wiring diagram.

Taylor said that the IWG has pointed at JOIDES to do everything, yet what is envisioned for post-2003 is bigger than ODP. While JOIDES does a good job in science planning, a JOIDES technical and operational planning committee cannot handle this task. He said the Technical and Operational Committee appeared to have the **mandate** of an entire JOIDES or an entire CONOCO development team. Taylor said he was fundamentally bothered by the whole approach. Heinrichs said the intent of the IWG is not that the committee does everything. The goal is to have a structure that identifies what needs to be done, ensures that these things are being done, and oversees the follow up. Leinen commented that JOIDES has the committee to go about identifying the process, not to do the activities, and EXCOM should trust that they know the limits of their knowledge. Purdy said that the IWG discussed at length how much to direct JOIDES. Instead, the IWG tried to define the key issues to be addressed in their letter and to depend on the greater expertise of EXCOM and JOIDES in determining how to go about it. The program envisioned beyond 2003 is a big $120 million program, and the proposed planning represents the first small step forward. The IWG wanted to come to JOIDES and say, "Can you start this for us?" The issues raised by Taylor are fundamental and Purdy hopes they will be incorporated by JOIDES in this planning effort. Detrick said that EXCOM could recommend a different approach to the IWG, and advocate the use of consultants. Purdy suggested that if EXCOM feels that JOIDES is not up to the task, then this should be submitted as advice so that that IWG can move forward.

Beiersdorf raised the issue of the money required to cover the **meeting costs** of people involved in the proposed planning activities. For this reason, it is necessary to take advantage of the present JOIDES structure. Detrick agreed to raise the issue of the additional financial burden in his response to the IWG.

Beiersdorf noted that JOIDES will also need to design **a new structure** which can be in place two years ahead of drilling to facilitate proper planning. Purdy commented that if debate is healthy, then the structure will metamorphose over the next few years into a suitable framework for IODP. The whole of the structure of IODP will not be the same as ODP.

Detrick noted that he had attended the last IWG meeting and recommended that **formal liaisons** be established. The EXCOM Chair would serve as the liaison to IWG, and the IWG could select a liaison to EXCOM.

Briden suggested that the IWG should look to JOI to provide the **budgetary advice** and costing requested. Detrick noted that this was an iterative process involving definition of the science requirements, followed by the costing.

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-13

By **consensus,** EXCOM (1) approves the proposed general structure presented by the SCICOM Chair for providing short-term scientific and technical advice for IODP planning; (2) recommends the utilization of JOI and appropriate members of the JOIDES advisory structure to assist IWG in determining IODP budgetary and management requirements; and (3) agrees to the establishment of formal liaison relationships between EXCOM and IWG.

10. Future Meetings and Other Business

10.1 Germany (June 24 - 25, 1998)

The next EXCOM meeting will be hosted by DFG in Bonn, Germany. There will be an excursion the day before (Monday 22) possibly along the Rhine Valley or into the countryside surrounding Bonn, depending on the interest of participants. JOI BoG will meet either the afternoon of June 24 th, or the morning of Thursday, June 25 th. ODP Council will meet on Thursday in the morning of June 25. The IWG meeting will follow in the afternoon of the 25 th. Bonn can be reached via airplane to Cologne/Bonn or by train from Frankfurt Airport.

10.2 US

The next US EXCOM meeting will be hosted by the University of Miami. January 25 and 26 were initially suggested, but Nowell pointed out the conflict with the Super Bowl! The meeting dates were subsequently changed to January 13 and 14 in Miami (with JOI BoG meeting either the late afternoon/evening of the 14th or on Friday morning the 15th).

10.3 Other Business

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-14

By **consensus,** EXCOM recognizes that two dedicated contributors to ODP at TAMU are leaving the Program for other career opportunities after excellent service to ODP.

Dr. Tim Francis, Deputy Director of Operations, returned to a research and teaching position the Department of Oceanography at Texas A & M after 8 years of distinguished leadership and service. Dr. Russ Merrill, Manager of Information Services, is leaving ODP to join Queens College in New York City as Assistant Vice President of Technology after serving the Program for 16 years.

EXCOM wishes to record its appreciation to these colleagues for their sustained contributions to ODP, and its good wishes for success in the future.

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-15

By **consensus**, EXCOM thanks Dave Falvey for his hard work and determined leadership as the Director of ODP which helped ensure the renewal of ODP in Phase 3. EXCOM also recognizes and appreciates his specific contributions in many areas including internationalization, long range budgeting and planning, and public relations. We wish him every success as the Director of the British Geological Survey. We will miss him at EXCOM.

EXCOM Consensus 98-1-16

By **consensus,** EXCOM wishes to record its sincere thanks and appreciation to Ellen Kappel for her dedication, energy and considerable effort in support of the Ocean Drilling Program. The preparation of the "Greatest Hits" compilation for the 1997 New York Port Call was only one of her many contributions made over many years. Recognizing that Ellen herself has been a "great hit" within the global ODP community, we extend our best wishes for her future career.

EXCOM Motion 98-1-17

By **consensus,** EXCOM thanks John Mutter for graciously hosting the January 1998 EXCOM Meeting at Biosphere 2.

Meeting Adjourned