

JOIDES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
29-30 January 2001
Kamakura Prince Hotel, Kamakura, Japan
PARTICIPANTS

Executive Committee – EXCOM

Chris Harrison (Chair)	Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, USA
Helmut Beiersdorf	Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, Germany
Maria C. Comas	Instituto Andaluz de Ciencias de la Tierra, Universidad de Granada, Spain (ECOD)
Robert S. Detrick	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, USA
David Falvey	British Geological Survey, United Kingdom
Richard Hiscott	Earth Sciences Dept., Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada (PacRim)
Dennis V. Kent	Department of Geological Sciences, Rutgers University, USA
Roger L. Larson	Graduate School of Oceanography, University of Rhode Island, USA
John Mutter	Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO), Columbia University, USA
Neil Opdyke	Department of Geological Sciences, University of Florida, USA
John Orcutt	Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego, USA
David Prior	College of Geosciences, Texas A&M University, USA
Eli Silver	Earth Sciences Department, University of California, USA
Paul Stoffa	Institute for Geophysics, University of Texas at Austin, USA
Asahiko Taira	Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, Japan

Associate Member Observers

Mathilde Cannat	Laboratoire de Géosciences Marines, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France
Zhixiong Wang	Marine High-Technology Bureau, Beijing, China

Guests from JOI BOG

G. Brent Dalrymple	College of Oceanic & Atmospheric Science, Oregon State University, USA
J. Frederic Grassle	Inst. for Marine & Coastal Studies, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick
Arthur Nowell	School of Oceanography, University of Washington, USA
Robert M. Owen	Dept of Geological Sciences, University of Michigan, USA
Barry C. Raleigh	SOEST, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, USA

Liaisons

Keir Becker	RSMAS, University of Miami, USA
Stephen Bohlen	Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI) Inc., USA
J. Paul Dauphin	National Science Foundation (NSF), USA
John Farrell	Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI) Inc., USA
Jeff Fox	Ocean Drilling Program (ODP), Texas A&M University, USA
Dave Goldberg	Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory (LDEO), Columbia University, USA
Bruce Malfait	National Science Foundation (NSF), USA

Guests

John Fogarty	Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI) Inc., USA
William Hay	GEOMAR Research Center, University of Kiel, Germany
Yoshiro Miki	Japan Marine and Technology Center (JAMSTEC), Japan
Ted Moore	Dept of Geological Sciences, University of Michigan, USA

JOIDES Office

Aleksandra Janik	Science Coordinator, RSMAS, University of Miami, USA
Elspeth Urquhart	International Liaison, RSMAS, University of Miami, USA

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29-30 January 2001
Kamakura Prince Hotel, Kamakura, Japan
SUMMARY OF DRAFT MOTIONS

EXCOM Motion 01-1-1: EXCOM approves the agenda of this meeting

Orcutt moved, Prior seconded; 14 in favor, 1 absent (Kent).

EXCOM Motion 01-1-2: EXCOM approves the minutes of its June 2000 meeting

Hiscott moved, Beiersdorf seconded; 14 in favor, 1 absent (Kent).

EXCOM Motion 01-1-3: EXCOM acknowledges the initial planning done by JOI and its subcontractors to prepare for the winding down of ODP from FY03 through FY07.

EXCOM recognizes that detailed project planning is now needed to ensure that no gaps or overlaps occur during the lead-up to and phase out. EXCOM requests JOI to continue to develop the phase-out project plan, including contingencies and options for most cost-effective implementation, and report again in June 2001.

Falvey moved, Mutter seconded; 14 in favor, 1 absent (Kent).

EXCOM Motion 01-1-4: EXCOM acknowledges preliminary plans made by JOI and its subcontractors for the maintenance of ODP and JANUS databases, core repositories and other ODP legacies after ODP ends. EXCOM recognizes that detailed planning will be a continuing activity as new types of observations and measurements are made, and encourages JOI to develop up-to-date plans for this activity and to make regular reports to EXCOM.

Beiersdorf moved, Detrick seconded; 14 in favor, 1 absent (Kent).

EXCOM Motion 01-1-5: In response to the request from IWG for nominations to iPC and iSAS panels, EXCOM proposes that the distribution of nominations to each panel be as follows:

- (1) U.S.A. - 6 nominations, to be determined by USSAC
- (2) Japan - 6 nominations, to be determined by OD21 Science Advisory Committee
- (3) One nominee each from U.K., France, Germany, Canada, Australia and ECOD, to be determined by appropriate national committees or organizations.

Where possible, EXCOM encourages that individuals be selected who are members of parallel JOIDES panels. Nominations should be provided to the EXCOM chair and the OD21 Science Advisory Committee Chair by March 1, 2001.

Hiscott moved, Falvey seconded; 15 in favor.

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-6: EXCOM recognizes the exciting science, technological achievements and important interactions with other earth science programs by Legs190-192.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-7: EXCOM concurs with the SCICOM motion 00-2-15 concerning the terms of office of the current JOIDES advisory panels.

Larson moved, Stoffa seconded; 15 in favor.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-8: EXCOM: EXCOM requests that JOI provides necessary support to develop a "Greatest Hits" document during the current calendar year. The JOIDES Office will work with the ODP members in the selection of these topics and oversight will be provided by the JOIDES Public Affairs Committee. The SCICOM Achievements and Opportunities document will be a valuable resource for their effort. The target audience includes the public, Congressmen and Ministers.

Orcutt moved, Prior seconded; 15 in favor.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-9: EXCOM approves the FY02 Science Plan.

Beiersdorf moved, Taira seconded, Orcutt and Silver were excused for conflict of interest; 12 in favor, one abstain (Larson).

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-10: EXCOM accepts Eli Silver's gracious invitation to meet in Santa Cruz early 2001.

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-11: EXCOM thanks Asahiko Taira at his last meeting as EXCOM member for his diligent service. His input has always been very useful, and has been an important link to IODP. We wish him well in his future. We will miss him very much.

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-12: EXCOM thanks Asahiko Taira, Satsuko Tanaka, Naoko Shiba, Hiroko Imoto and Masanori Ienaga for helping to organize and run a very successful EXCOM meeting.

JOIDES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
29-30 January 2001
Kamakura Prince Hotel, Kamakura, Japan
DRAFT MINUTES

MONDAY

29 JANUARY

9.00 AM

1. Welcome and Introduction

1.1 Opening Remarks and Introduction of Participants

Christopher Harrison called the meeting to order promptly at 9.00 am and participants introduced themselves.

1.2 Meeting Logistics

Taira briefly explained the meeting logistics.

2. Approval of Agenda

Harrison noted that there would be some slight changes to the agenda. In item 8 Harrison will report about IWG, and Miyazaki report about MEXT. In item 11.2 there will be a report from John Fogarty instead of John Farrell. The committee approved agenda by consensus.

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-1: EXCOM approves the agenda of this meeting
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3. Minutes and Matters Arising

3.1 Approve June 2000 EXCOM Minutes

Harrison asked for approval of the minutes of the June 2000 EXCOM meeting. He noted that several things happened, which EXCOM is following up on during this meeting, specifically item 6.1.1, 6.1.2 and 11.1. Committee approved the minutes.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-2: EXCOM approves the minutes of its June 2000 meeting.
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Hiscott moved, Beiersdorf seconded; 14 in favor, 1 absent (Kent).

4. NSF/ODP Council Reports

Malfait started with a correction to the NSF report. It should state, "NSF will purchase fuel directly in Guam" instead of "NSF has purchased". He reported that FY2001 budget was essentially approved at NSF with total dollar level of \$46,122,845. UK, Germany and Japan are contributing at full membership level of \$2,950,000; PACRIM is remaining at previous level of \$2,458,000; and ESF is a bit closer to full membership level with \$2,935,000. He said that the most significant items that had impact on 2001 budget were: low estimate for fuel costs, reduction of dollar levels for equipment maintenance, and reduction of dollar levels for drilling supplies. Malfait explained the details of the fuel cost increase problem. By early fall it became apparent that fuel prices, which were discussed at the last summer EXCOM meeting, were not going to fall. The current TAMU projection of an increase in the day rate, based on an

anticipated rise in the CPI-U, may result in a short fall of approximately \$288,000 for the fiscal year. In September it turned out that in refueling JOIDES Resolution in Guam ODP would be taxed about \$50,000 per refuel. At that point JOI and TEXAS A&M approached NSF about direct NSF fuel purchase, because the fuel tax is not charged on US government vessels. NSF contracting office agreed, so the fuel was purchased in this way in Guam in September and November. A similar practice is planned again in March. NSF generously agreed not to count that against NSF contribution to the program plan budget. As a result the new program plan budget has increased to \$46.5M. Malfait noted that there is an agreement now in terms of how to handle the fuel situation in 2002. NSF will not accept a budget in terms of traditional, historical fuel costs, but in case there is a drastic fuel cost increase in 2002 NSF will be willing to provide some relief of that high cost.

4.1 NSF Management

Malfait reported that Mike Purdy has left NSF to become Director of LDEO, Donald Heinrichs has returned from retirement to serve as interim director of the Division of Ocean Science. Since the last EXCOM meeting the Division of Ocean Sciences was reorganized from two sections into three sections, and Heinrichs is presently also serving as Acting Head of Marine Geosciences Section. NSF will be recruiting for section head to replace Heinrichs at that position. Malfait noted that a decision about section head position would not be made until the division director is chosen, so he/she can have some involvement in the selection process. Within the ODP program there was a second IPA position added. It is expected that this person will be involved in writing the RFP and in the selection process of the non-riser vessel for IODP.

Harrison asked what is the current fuel price and what was the price the budget was based on. Malfait answered that in FY01 it was \$203/ton. Fox said that in Townsville the price was \$335/ton, less than a month ago. It has come down in certain parts of the world, but not in the Western Pacific. Presently the price of oil is about \$30/barrel, so no significant relief should be expected in Guam or Yokohama. The total budget deficit projected over the year is about 1.3 million dollars, but thanks to the NSF this shortage will be covered.

Beiersdorf thanked NSF on behalf of the German Ocean Drilling Community for covering this fuel price difference

4.2 ODP Council

Malfait informed that ODP Council will meet in UK after EXCOM meeting, and the major item for discussion will be ODP phase-out.

5. Country and Consortium Reports (Read Only)

5.1 ECOD

Comas reported that there would be an EMCO and ESCO meeting in Venice in April 2001. ECOD members participated in the past meeting in Brussels and the ECOD countries totally support the progress of ESCOD towards a full European consortium as a part of IODP.

5.2 France

Canat apologized for not submitting the France country report on time. There was a parliamentary audit of all large research infrastructures in France including ODP. Vidal, Ludden and Pezard met with two parliamentary representatives and a very positive report came out of that conversation, which is a good prognosis for the future of IODP in France. She mentioned a site survey cruise in collaboration with the Japanese to the Nankai Trough to collect 2-D seismic data in preparation for riser drilling. It is to be followed by 3-D multichannel seismic data cruise next summer.

5.3 Germany

Beiersdorf reported no addition to the country report.

Canat proposed including the country reports in the minutes. Harrison suggested putting the abstract of the country report in the appendix to the minutes.

5.4 Japan

Taira reported no addition to the country report.

5.5 Pacific Rim Consortium

Hiscott announced that copies of the latest Canadian ODP Newsletter are available for attendees. There will be Pacific Rim Consortium Board meeting on the 4th of May in Taipei during the port call.

5.6 The People's Republic of China

Wang reported no addition to the country report.

5.7 United Kingdom

Falvey reported no addition to the country report.

5.8 U.S.A

Malfait said that at NSF Jamie Allen would be replaced by Brad Clement, who was a staff scientist at TAMU, and is currently a faculty member at Florida International University.

6. Management and Operation Reports

6.1 JOI

Bohlen reported that on 1 October JOI and CORE (Consortium on Ocean Research and Education) formally separated their shared presidency and administrative support function. Admiral Watkins resigned his post as president of JOI. In the interim John Orcutt served as president until Bohlen came on board on the 27th of November. Bohlen briefly introduced himself and then summarized the JOI developments since June EXCOM. BoG Chair has rotated. Paul Stoffa (UT Austin) is new chairman of the board and Neil Opdyke became the vice chair. EXCOM Committee Chair and JOIDES Office have shifted to the University of Miami. There has been a large change in the staffing at JOI partly relating to separation of JOI and CORE. As a result 10 of 17 staff members have worked less than 1 year. Bohlen noted that the fact that there are so many new people at JOI has some negatives but also lot of positive aspects, there is a lot

of energy in the office and a lot of interest in looking forward preparing for IODP. Most significantly JOI is beginning an international search for an ODP Director and potentially, depending on the outcome of an ODP Director search, the associate director, who also doubles as a director of USSSP (US Science Support Program).

6.1.1 Draft Phase-Out Plan for ODP Management and Operations

Farrell reported that the FY01 ODP program plan was approved in September including Legs 191–199. A lot of attention since last meeting was placed on legacy and phase-out plans. Arctic drilling planning intensified and an Arctic DPG has been formed. Farrell said that in April 2000 in Washington, JOI would host the next co-chief review for Legs 181-192.

Farrell then addressed motion 00-2-2 from the last EXCOM meeting concerning phase-out activities. He reiterated the instructions that JOI has received from NSF regarding phase-out and some of the assumptions that JOI and the subcontractors have made in writing their draft reports today. Those were:

- 1) 1st draft of closeout report is due at NSF in March 2002. That will be a part of a multi-year program plan that would be submitted to NSF for their approval by September 2003. That multiyear plan will include one full year of operations FY03 and several years of a phase-out. Based on current estimates phase-out will be completed in FY07.
- 2) JOI has been instructed by NSF to close all major subcontracts by the end of September 2003 (9/30/03), so as JOI begins 2004 there are no major drilling related subcontracts such as the lease of JR or the Schlumberger subcontract.
- 3) NSF extends prime contract (JOI) and subcontracts (LDEO, TAMU) beyond 9/30/03.
- 4) JR operations will end in a US port in the Gulf of Mexico before 9/8/03. It gives a maximum of 20 days to demobilize the ship.
- 5) Phase-out will be completed within FY07. The long tail on phase-out is related to post-cruise research and publication of that research.
- 6) The DSDP/ODP cores carried forward together.

Farrell discussed each component of phase-out plan including the drillship, equipment, databases, core repositories, intellectual property rights, advisory structure and achievements (legacy). Drillship contract will end in 9/03 and scientific, drilling, logging equipment will be offloaded at Gulf of Mexico port, assessed and inventory will be prepared. Following that, equipment will be packaged and warehouse at TAMU until the end of FY04, when it will be transferred to an IODP entity that will be responsible for providing science operations for the new program.

Farrell continued with the phase-out plan for ODP databases. Data will continue to be migrated into JANUS (primary relational ODP database) in FY04. The static archive will be created at NGDC (NGDC does not consider relational databases to be a proper archive, so there needs to be a discussion of what kind of minimally acceptable archive will be left at NGDC). JAMSTEC, TAMU and JOI have a series of implementation agreements to develop a JANUS simulation system during this year. NSF provided additional funds in FY01 program plan for an employee in TAMU to assist with this effort and archiving the database. JANUS will be transfer to an IODP entity in '04. A logging database static archive will be created at NGDC, and the dynamic archive will be maintained for data distribution at LDEO until the end of '07 before it is then transferred to an IODP entity.

Farrell moved on to the phase-out related to core repositories and publications. Responsibility for core repositories will be transferred to an IODP entity in '04. TAMU has already estimated the cost of maintenance in '05-'07 should that be the IODP choice. An option to consolidate all U.S. repositories is under consideration. Publications will remain at TAMU and will conclude in '07 because there is about a 3 years lag between a cruise and the publication of results. Information Services and Publications will combine in '05, as they decline in size. LDEO will continue to publish ODP IR data on CD.

As far as the advisory structure evolution in phase-out plan is concerned, Farrell briefly mentioned that JOIDES would continue till 10/01/03/ followed by formation of IODP SAS. ISAS will bridge the gap between JOIDES (ODP) and SAS (IODP). ODP Panels will continue to exist and the degree to which they meet will be driven by need, with communication mainly be email. Becker mentioned that there was a motion at the August SCICOM meeting that SCICOM thinks that the ODP Panels should continue to exist through 10/03; they might not need to meet on the same schedule but could function by email. Becker added that this is a motion for EXCOM approval (*see below*).

For the achievements component in the phase-out plan Farrell reported that JOI would prepare the description of the final report for the meeting in Oxford.

Next, Farrell reported that the estimated cost of the 4-year phase-out plan is about \$17,547,000. There will be a 77% decrease of total program costs in FY04. As of October 1, 2003 only NSF will fund ODP. Malfait commented that it is one model of funding but other ideas will be discussed at the Council meeting in Oxford.

Orcutt commented that the draft is consistent with original phase-out plan and he complimented JOI for doing a great job of putting all the pieces together.

Raleigh asked about access to cores. Malfait said that after FY03 they would be available in the same was as they are now.

Falvey made a comment that this plan is an outline only, but it is a very good start.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-3: EXCOM acknowledges the initial planning done by JOI and its subcontractors to prepare for the winding down of ODP from FY03 through FY07. EXCOM recognizes that detailed project planning is now needed to ensure that no gaps or overlaps occur during the lead-up to, and phase-out. EXCOM requests JOI to continue to develop the phase-out project plan, including contingencies and options for most cost-effective implementation, and report again in June 2001.

Falvey moved, Mutter seconded; 14 in favor, 1 absent (Kent).

6.1.2 PEC-V Report

Farrell asked for questions regarding JOI reply to the responses from UK and French representatives regarding the PEC-V report. Falvey responded that, according to UK ocean drilling community PEC-V report was poorly conducted and did not go as deep into details as the previous PEC-IV. It did not consider the complexities that were actually needed to deal with a program of this size. He said that one of the recommendations of PEC-IV was that JOI deal with some of the leftover issues of PEC-III and that has not been address in PEC-V. UK's feeling was that PEC-V did not deal enough with ODP-IODP transition issues. He said that he was

disappointed in the JOI response, which he thinks was on the defensive side when actually UK criticism was only meant to give JOI some help in terms of providing solid management capability for dealing with the transition issues. In Farrell's report (*see above*), Falvey noticed that thinking about transition is moving forward. He said he was pleased that many of the issues that were raised are now being addressed through normal management chain. Still there are some issues about the internationalization of the program that have not been considered. Falvey continued by saying that PEC report is a performance review and that performance review is something that all the funding entities that support ODP need to see.

Following some discussion Malfait said that UK might be asking for PEC to do things that are different from the original goals and objectives of this particular activity under the contract. Some of the UK comments would imply much broader view of the ocean drilling performance evaluation than is required under the contract. That is where the mismatch comes in on what has been done and what UK would have liked to have seen.

Detrick commented that there was some discussion at the January 1998 EXCOM meeting regarding the scope of the mandate for PEC, and EXCOM approved the more narrow focus of the mandate.

Harrison asked if there is going to be another PEC report. Malfait answered that it has not been decided.

Canat expressed some concerns about the internationalization of the program. She hopes that in the structure of future IODP program things will be clarified as to whom the reports should be made. She agreed that the reports should be made primarily to NSF as the main contractor, but there should be an awareness that all the funding agencies need to know what is going on.

Harrison asked for a motion regarding PEC-V issues but nobody moved.

6.2 JOI/JOIDES. Options for Maintenance of ODP Database, JANUS Database, Core Repositories and Other ODP Legacies

Farrell addressed the motions 00-2-3 from last EXCOM meeting concerning long-term maintenance of the ODP database, JANUS, core repositories, and other legacies. Since the last meeting, NSF and JAMSTEC provided additional funds for an Information Systems position at TAMU, whose duties include working half time on archive issues and half time on JANUS simulation. There was a data discovery and archive meeting at NGDC on 2 November 2000. Among attendees were Rack, Becker, Malfait, representatives of TAMU and Lamont. During the meeting there was discussion regarding the best way to archive ODP data. On the 27 November 2000 there was a follow up meeting at TAMU. In December 2000 advice from NGDC representative was provided to the SCIMP meeting in California.

Becker stressed that data archiving is a very complicated issue that will continue maybe beyond the end of drilling as new data and new types of data are generated.

Farrell then presented details of preparation for other legacies. One is to construct a comprehensive bibliographic database on all ODP and DSDP related publications. A preliminary database has been created, based on a 20 keywords search through GEOREF by AGI. This database is online at http://janusxp.tamu.edu/predef_queries/general/citation.shtml for the review for scientists to check what citations and publications are missing. Farrell noted that so far 1000 additional citations were received. They will be forwarded to AGI this month for

verification and incorporation into the database. Another legacy is the Technical Legacy Document, which is primarily being proposed by TAMU in conjunction and with guidance of TEDCOM. Its purpose is to catalog tool systems, technical innovations, review scientific benefits, explain tool operations and functions, provide the history of technical development, explain operational parameters performance and limitation, etc. Finally Farrell mentioned the “Achievements and Opportunities of Scientific Ocean Drilling”, a SCICOM initiated effort with Becker and Hay as managing editors. It will focus on the Dynamics of the Earth’s Interior and Environment, and is scheduled for publication this summer as a special edition of the JOIDES Journal.

Mutter expressed uncertainty about the ability to carry out the phase-out plan with exponentially decreasing amount of employees and money. Farrell said that there is not enough information yet to fully plan this effort. Mutter concluded that this underscores the preliminary nature of the phase-out plan.

Hiscott raised the issue of site survey data archives. He was surprised ODP considers the archiving of the site survey data since they presumably reside in their home institutions. Malfait explained that the holes have been drilled based on a certain site survey data, so there is a desire to maintain at least some level of these data, as a part of ODP legacy.

Falvey asked if, in the light of staff reduction, it was worthwhile to subcontract some of the phase-out tasks. Farrell said that staff scientists would be hired as contractors rather than being employees of TAMU. Fox said that a subcontracting model would be a disaster because of the detailed and intricate aspects of the program. He could not imagine how to subcontract these tasks. He suggested that it would be much better to find incentives to keep the necessary staff to complete this phase-out project.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-4: EXCOM acknowledges preliminary plans made by JOI and its subcontractors for the maintenance of ODP and JANUS databases, core repositories and other ODP legacies after ODP ends. EXCOM recognizes that detailed planning will be a continuing activity as new types of observations and measurements are made, and encourages JOI to develop up-to-date plans for this activity and to make regular reports to EXCOM.

Beiersdorf moved, Detrick seconded; 14 in favor, 1 absent (Kent).

6.3 Operations Reports

Fox presented the funding history of ODP since FY86. FY 94 was when Council decided that resources to the program would be restricted with a phase of flat funding. Since 1998 there was continuous growth of the resources going to subcontractors resulting in the decrease of the core budget at ODP/TAMU. Fox noted that throughout this period, Operations have been able to not only to maintain delivery, but have also made some innovations. If the program had not had the assistance of NSF this FY with the 1.3M fuel deficit it would have faced serious difficulties. Fox reported some recent engineering improvements. The first was the successful use of a hard rock reentry system (HRRS). The hammer drilling casing system was designed to establish a hole in unstable terrain. HRRS was partially tested on Leg 191 but unfortunately because of medical emergency evacuation the full task could not be achieved. The equipment was kept on board and proved to be very useful during Leg 193 in Manus Basin with successful deployment at Hole 1189F. The drilling of that hole started with a standard reentry cone and RCB system, but the

hole was sufficiently unstable to not permit reaching the basement objectives. To solve that problem modified hard rock reentry cone was nested in the existing standard reentry cone followed by setting a casing with the hammer drill system, thereby stabilizing the upper part of the section. It was possible then to run a standard casing system down through the throat of the hard rock reentry system, cement that in and drill below and finish the hole with the new Advanced Diamond Core Barrel (ADCB). ADCB is a modification of a standard mining industry core barrel, with a larger diameter and small kerf cutting system that is designed to recover the core in fractured and hard rock environments. ADCB was used at the bottom of Hole 1189F increasing the recovery to twice what would be recovered with RCB. At present ADCB is being used during Leg 194 on the Marion Plateau in difficult carbonate terrain. At Site 1193B the recovery was 10.4% versus 3.3% with XCB. There are already improvements planned for ADCB to enhance the effectiveness of the core catcher and increase the rates of penetration in difficult terrain. Finally, Fox presented the co-chief listing for the upcoming Legs except Leg 201, 203 and 205, for which co-chiefs remain to be determined.

Larson asked about the type of formation that is drilled in Marion Plateau with diamond drill (ADCB) and in what way it helps. Fox explained that it is shallow water limestone, with carbonate debris and partially consolidated material. It did not drill well either with XCD or RCB, but ADCB was successful.

Canat asked about the tool that measures the weight on the drill. Fox replied that there is an ongoing engineering plan to do that, but it is not clear whether it will be achieved during this program.

Mutter raised the issue of strongly fluctuating oil prices. NSF helped the program out this time, but he wondered if there are mechanisms within the funding agencies to buffer the current program and the future program against what is likely to be a continuation of highly fluctuating oil prices. Malfait answered that traditionally NSF tried to adjust and accommodate short-term fluctuations, in the longer term membership was raised to account for the increases in costs, but he is not sure how to deal with the real short-term fluctuation problem. Somebody has to declare that they will have some responsibility for that and it can always be built into the management plan. Fox sadly noted that over past six years decreasing financial resources stripped any flexibility of the program to adjust and respond to these fuel prices fluctuations. Beiersdorf commented that so far the membership contributions were decided every five years and maybe the program should consider shorter periods of contribution re-adjustment.

6.4 LDEO Borehole Research Group

Goldberg highlighted a few recent operational activities. The new gamma ray tool had increased the resolution by a factor of three or four greater than what is commercially available. He noted that it was one of the recommendations of PEC report. This tool is currently being used on Leg 194. Another highlight was new developments in the field of downhole temperature measurements. During Leg 193 in Manus Basin in a very high temperature environment 5 different high temperature tools were used with varying success, but that would be expected where the temperatures are so great (312° C). The temperature recorded was about 40° higher than any earlier ODP downhole measurement. The other technology used on Leg 193 was the logging while drilling tool. This new tool is called RAB (Resistivity at Bit). It measures the resistivity and gamma rays. It proved to be very useful on Leg 193 by providing continuous information about the formation, because core recovery was very spotty and wireline logging

was limited. The resistivity image collected while drilling (similar to FMS) showed many details related to conductive fluid filled fractures and altered material. In addition, a new sonic logging-while-drilling (Schlumberger-Anadrill) will be added to Leg 196 operations with supplemental financial support from JAMSTEC & ORI. Another novelty is seismic data integration project that was developed as a response to another PEC recommendation to improve the correlation between seismic and core data. The idea was to take some seismic data at sea in digital format and integrate them with core and log data. During current Leg 194 the equipment was successfully brought out to sea and the plan is to test it during that leg.

Harrison complimented LDEO and TAMU for innovations achieved with limited resources. He also recognized JAMSTEC and ORI contributions.

6.5 JOIDES Executive Committee

6.5.1 Revisions of Terms of Reference

Harrison reminded that the Terms of References need to be updated. Many comments were received, but the document is not ready yet to be presented. He asked Beiersdorf and Stoffa to form a subcommittee to make revisions to the current Terms of Reference and bring it to EXCOM for the consideration during June meeting in Oxford.

Harrison proposed distribution of the agenda as electronic version in pdf format with hard copies available upon request. Further discussion about possible operational difficulties followed concluding with Beiersdorf's suggestion that a deadline should be set, 14 days before the meeting, for all the contributions to arrive at JOIDES. Everybody seemed to accept that and Harrison said that JOIDES Office would attempt to prepare electronic agenda for EXCOM meeting in Oxford.

7. Relationships with Other Organizations

7.1 International Continental Drilling Program (ICDP)

John Mutter reported as a Liaison to the International Continental Drilling Program. He said that the reason to form the ODP-ICDP liaison was recognition of the fact that both programs occupy similar intellectual space, have similar scientific objectives (maybe except paleoceanography) and main contributors to both program come from the same agencies (NSF, JAMSTEC etc). The question was how these two similar programs move forward with a more cooperative stand into the future. Mutter reported that he heard from German representative at last Assembly of Governors meeting that ODP and ICDP in Germany have been essentially joined. Beiersdorf said that it is not quite true and the programs have not merged but both programs will cooperate and share resources.

Raleigh explained the US position. When CDP was started in USA, joining was considered but it turned out that because ODP operates more continuously there seemed to be no need for an integrated program.

Becker mentioned that a representative from Chinese ICDP program would report in Shanghai during SCICOM.

Opdyke briefly reported about lake drilling capabilities in ICDP, what could be viewed similarly to paleoceanography in ODP. Two lakes were successfully drilled this summer and some of the

engineering from College Station was used to develop the tools for this lake drilling project. ICDP future objective is to drill large lakes like Malawi and Titicaca.

Goldberg announced that there would be a special session at Spring 2001 AGU Meeting on “Advances in Subsurface Sampling and Borehole Measurement” that crosses the lines between ocean and lake drilling.

Taira reported that the Japanese ODP and ICDP are both in JAMSTEC, but the programs as a whole are not united.

Beiersdorf added that in DFG there has been a working group established for scientific drilling which advises for all methods of scientific drilling. This group was formed by people from both ICDP and ODP and this is the only thing that there is in Germany, in which both programs seem united. Mutter noticed that maybe that is what German representative meant as “joined programs” at the last ICDP AOG meeting. Beiersdorf also mentioned that ICDP and ODP websites in Germany contain many links between the two sites.

Larson concluded that cooperation on an intellectual and technical level is important, but saw no need for a combined program.

7.2 Industry

Beiersdorf said that his report refers mainly to IODP planning, so he would present it during IODP discussion

7.3 Other Scientific Initiatives

Becker mentioned that InterMargin and InterRidge reports are scheduled at March SCICOM meeting in Shanghai.

Cannat attended the ION meeting and she wondered if perhaps EXCOM should invite 1 representative from each country to its meetings.

7.4 Distance Learning

Prior reported about the project to introduce ODP to the middle schools in Texas through live broadcasts from the drillship and web based teaching modules. He reported the progress that has been made since the last EXCOM meeting. 17 schools in the Texas and 1 in Florida have been provided with the appropriate hardware and software. There was a 5-day intensive workshop organized by University of Texas, ODP, College of Geosciences and College of Education held at Texas A&M for schoolteachers. This intensive course included outlining of the ODP technology and important Earth science topics that would become part of the web teaching modules. That was followed by the development of 8 web based teaching modules. Presently one of the teachers is onboard JOIDES Resolution on Leg 194, and she has already completed two of seven broadcasts including presentation of some scientific material and interviews with scientists. The teacher’s presentation is sent live via satellite to TAMU, graphic is added and the program is circulated by web. While distribution of live broadcast is currently limited, the archived broadcast is available to all interested within 24 hours at oceandrilling.coe.tamu.edu. The cost of the program in addition to what ODP provides is about \$450-500K and this has been provided by the state of Texas by a special grant.

Prior concluded that first recommended step in future should be broadening of the bandwidth. Of course continuing efforts will be made to seek additional funding.

Harrison thanked Prior for the presentation and said that EXCOM urges continuation of the project and formation of plans to expand.

8. IODP Planning

8.1 IWG

As EXCOM chair Harrison was invited as a liaison to IWG Meeting in Southampton, UK 16-17 January 2001. He had four items to report (*see full report in Appendix I*):

- (1) There was a great deal of discussion about how various countries and consortia are getting on in applying for membership to the IOD. He mentioned two pleasant surprises. One was that the Canadian member said that Canada was seriously thinking in applying for full IODP membership. The second surprise was that the Nordic countries were seriously considering applying for full IODP membership. He also said that European countries in general are putting a tremendous effort in forming a joint group to become member of IODP.
- (2) There was some discussion at IWG meeting about Interim Advisory Structure for IODP (ISAS). ISAS is closely modeled on JOIDES structure, but it does not have executive committee and it does have an Interim Planning Committee. The suggested membership in the iSAS committees would be balanced towards the contributions the countries are going to make and would be roughly 1/3 Japanese. 1/3US and 1/3 other countries. ISAS emphasizes a great degree of collaboration with JOIDES.
- (3) There was some discussion about the review of the IODP Initial Science Plan. The review was highly laudatory. Harrison mentioned that Dr. Frank Rhodes was a chair of this review committee. The review committee did make some comments about the initial science plan mainly concerning mission specific platforms.
- (4) There was also considerable discussion about the IODP Principles documents. All except the Management Structure Principles are the final version of these documents. Some highlights of the documents are that the membership is set at \$5M; program costs are divided into platform operation costs and science operations costs. If a country or consortium supplies a platform it will have to cover the operation costs of the platform in addition to membership, whereas the science operation costs will come from commingled funds.

Miyazaki reported on the reorganization of the Japanese government. Before the reorganization STA (Science and Technology Agency) Ocean and Earth Division was in charge of IODP and oversaw JAMSTEC. MONBUSHO (Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture) was in charge of ODP and oversaw ORI (Ocean Research Institute). After this reorganization STA and MONBUSHO were combined into MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology). The Ocean and Earth Division of MEXT will be in charge of ODP and IODP. Miyazaki said that it would promote scientific ocean drilling in a more integrated and efficient way.

Larson asked about role of ORI in IODP. Taira answered that ORI will still represent the university system in IODP in the sense that researchers from universities will be involved in IODP mainly through the channel of ORI.

8.2 OD 21

Fujita reported the status of current activities of the OD21 in JAMSTEC. He presented the OD21 related budget for FY2001 (Japanese fiscal year starts in April). The total budget requested is \$81.8M (versus 62M of this year's initial budget). Fujita mentioned that this is draft budget, which was approved by cabinet, and cabinet will present it to Japanese parliament for discussion in February/March. OD21 total draft budget is divided into several parts:

- 1) Ship Construction \$56.5M
- 2) Operation Preparation \$6.5M
- 3) Program Planning \$2.2M
- 4) Solid Earth Research Program \$9.5M
- 5) Extremophiles Research Program (biological research) \$6.9M

Fujita also mentioned that a supplementary fund of \$95M was approved this fiscal year (December, 2000) to accelerate ship construction. He presented a draft schedule of ship construction. Currently detailed designs are being done. The ship should be ready for scientific drilling in 2006. The OD21 science advisory structure for IODP is being reorganized and the first meeting will be in February. Finally Fujita reported that IWG approved the iSAS office in Japan and JAMSTEC is now preparing for establishment of the office in April or May.

Nowell asked if iSAS reports to JOIDES. Harrison and Malfait clarified that iSAS reports to IWG.

8.3 IPSC

Taira presented the concept of IFREE (Institute for Frontier Research on Earth Evolution). IFREE will eventually have 150 scientists. There will be 4 main research themes: mantle-core dynamics, geochemical evolution, plate dynamics and paleoenvironment. Taira explained the cooperative/collaborative nature of relation between IFREE and other research centers in Japan and overseas. Domestic and overseas research institutions can apply through proposals to work within IFREE frameworks on a specific project as so called satellite labs. IFREE would send postdocs and some resources to these collaborative research institutions. Taira emphasized that IFREE is not a funding agency but a project oriented research institute. He added that IFREE expects to hire about 30-40% non-Japanese scientists.

Larson asked whether IFREE is a physical or virtual institution. Taira explained that IFREE is a physical entity; its budget comes from MEXT through the JAMSTEC and it will be located in Yokosuka.

Taira moved on to the proposed Interim Science Advisory Structure and presented the details of draft of 2001 timetable for iSAS implementation. IPC would be responsible for categorizing mature drilling proposals and advising how the proposals might be most effectively mapped into a drilling plan based on the IODP multiple platform concept. IPC will also advise IWG about the IODP science advisory structure. All the decisions concerning substantive issues will be made through consensus among IPC members, and the IPC will be co-chaired by the chair of IPSC (Ted Moore) and the designated IPC representative from the OD21 Science Advisory Committee (Jimmy Kinoshita). iSAS follows the JOIDES advisory structure but the decision making process is different.

Taira then discussed the iSAS proposal process. The proponents of the existing undrilled ODP proposals will be contacted by iSAS to see if they want their proposals to be evaluated by iSAS. The external review process is essentially the same as in ODP. For each reviewed proposal, a package will be assembled for the IPC that contains the ISSEP(s) reviews of the proposal, comments from external reviewers, the proponents' response to external comments, and an assessment by the ISSEP as to the priority of the drilling program in the context of overall IODP Initial Science Plan. This package will be passed to IPC for the categorization. The number of categories will be determined by IPC. The iSAS support office will be formed in JAMSTEC in summer 2001 for the purpose of supporting all iSAS panel activities, keeping track of the IODP proposal review process, developing and publishing newsletter, and maintaining close communication with JOI, JOIDES, IWG and OD21 office.

Harrison asked how the IPC is going to end. Taira said it will end in September 2003, and it will suggest to IWG the new form of IODP science advisory structure. Beiersdorf asked about the future of IPSC. Becker said that since IPC forms this summer, IPSC has to dissolve before that and he wondered who has the authority to dissolve IPSC. Taira said that JOIDES has that authority and very probably IPSC will ask EXCOM during Oxford meeting to dissolve it. Beiersdorf concluded that there will be a SCICOM meeting between now and summer EXCOM and maybe SCICOM will come up with some recommendations regarding dissolution of IPSC.

8.4 NSF

Malfait reported that NSF has received IODP country planning reports from several countries except Germany, ECOD and Australia. Significant numbers of comments were received on the IODP principles documents. They were revised and presented to IWG in Southampton. First four of the principles documents were finalized, and the fifth principle on the potential management structure of the program is still open for comment and will be discussed during next IWG meeting. The first use of the principles will be during development of the basic IODP implementation agreement between NSF and MEXT. That should be finished by the end of 2001 with signing in the middle of 2002.

Malfait then briefly discussed the provision of the non-riser drilling vessel to the program. NSF has received from US Science Advisory Committee a basic report on the requirements for that vessel that was passed to IPSC for international review and comment. That was completed and submitted to NSF just recently. This basic report and the comments will provide the basis for an RFP to acquire the vessel and to do a conversion of that vessel for IODP use. NSF hopes to have that RFP published late 2001 or early 2002. The current amount for US science activity is \$15M yearly but the initial target is to double this.

Detrick asked if the RFP is for acquisition only or operation as well. Malfait said that he suspects it is for both.

Detrick asked about the IODP Central Management Office (CMO) and how it will be selected. Malfait explained the concept and tasks for this office and said that it will perform similar functions to JOI. He also mentioned that the characteristics of this office would be neutrality, independence and legal entity. The selection process is still under discussion. He added that the operating funds of the vessel would not go through CMO.

8.5 Europe

Beiersdorf presented a three-leg version of IODP, in which a European joint venture would provide the costs for operation and acquisition of alternative platforms. European Consortium in IODP would consist of France, Germany, United Kingdom and other European countries with ESCOD as an advisory body. Beiersdorf presented an overview of the Joint European Ocean Drilling Initiative (JEODI). JEODI is related to IODP science in Europe with its goal to ensure maximum influence on IODP planning and implementation as well as to assure scientific and technological returns from IODP in the best interest of Europe. The first funds JEODI has (\$1M) will be used to network the European ocean drilling community to IODP science. In particular JEODI will link European technological capabilities with European scientific requirements (e.g. shallow water, Arctic drilling) and aim at a significant increase in the quality of IODP scientific drilling. Beiersdorf reported on details of the ESF/EC hosted workshop “Alternate Platforms as the Third Leg of IODP” held in Brussels, 8-9 January 2001 attended by both industry and academia representatives. The main themes of scientific talks were Arctic drilling, shallow water drilling, gas hydrates, high-resolution climate history, deep biosphere, mineral deposits and sedimentary models of deep sea fans. Each set of talks was followed by extensive discussion on applicable technologies for these specific drilling targets. Conclusion of the workshop was that for almost every drilling target industry can provide the appropriate technology and it is the matter of cost. A conference entitled “Alternate Platform Drilling Conference” (APLACON) will be held on 10-12 May 2001 in Lisbon, which will focus on drilling proposals for alternate platforms and on integration of alternate platform drilling with the other two legs of the multiplatform IODP. The international scientific community is requested to come to this conference with drilling proposals that can be submitted for review to iSAS. There are already some highly ranked proposals ready to be implemented like Arctic drilling.

Mutter asked if Nordic countries that consider separate IODP membership are also part of the JEODI initiative. Beiersdorf confirmed that Nordic countries also signed the JEODI initiative. Comas added that as of now there has been no official information about the Nordic countries and their separate membership in IODP. Beiersdorf mentioned that European scientific drilling community was strongly encouraged by a European Commission representative during the Brussels’ conference, to proceed towards forming one European Consortium as a third leg of IODP. He noted that it is clear that EC will provide money only if Europe forms one full European consortium with all present and future potential members included. Hiscott asked if the membership for non US, non Japanese and non European members will increase in case of three platforms operation. Malfait answered that it is stated in the principles document that membership fee is \$5M for two vessels operations, so it is conceivable that with significant mission specific platforms added, the membership fee could rise. Beiersdorf said that the alternate platform would start operating during the interim period to fill the gap when no other drilling is done, i.e. no science operation costs or drilling operation costs for other platforms exist, so there is still time to discuss details of membership costs.

8.7 JOIDES Involvement

Harrison read a letter from International Working Group for Integrated Ocean Drilling program to JOIDES and OD-21 Science Advisory Committee regarding formation of iSAS. In this letter IWG requested that JOIDES and the OD-21 Science Advisory Committee form iSAS (interim Science Advisory Committee Structure) as a joint working group representing the two organizations. IWG requested that membership on the iSAS committees be nominated by

JOIDES and OD-21, with representation proportional to the optimal international participation in IODP (1/3 Japan, 1/3 US, 1/3 other IWG members). The representation for interim Planning Committee (iPC) should be chosen from IWG members who are, in principle, seeking full IODP membership.

Becker presented the transparency with details of 2001 timetable for iSAS implementation according to which in February/March 2001 JOIDES and OD21 advisory structure should nominate members for iPC, iESSEP, iSSEP and iSSP.

Beiersdorf said that for the practical reason we should keep as many old panel members as possible and leave room for changes later on. Harrison said that the countries should be given the option of changing the membership and it should only be suggested that they keep the old members in order to preserve corporate memory. Falvey agreed with this approach.

Further discussion about what countries should be represented in iSAS followed.

Malfait added that he doesn't believe that China has stated its intent to seek full membership on IWG nor is it a full member of JOIDES.

Finally Falvey, Hiscott and Harrison suggested that they meet later to write a motion about the proportion of memberships between different countries for EXCOM consideration.

Falvey asked how they came with 5M membership fee. Malfait explained that the new program's goal was doubling its capabilities in terms of number of vessels, participation and science but with the desire not to double the membership costs. Also membership is not directly correlated to science operation costs. Some discussion about the details followed with Miyazaki saying that 1/3 Japanese, 1/3 US, 1/3 other countries division is of the total program costs not science operation costs.

MEETING ADJOURN FOR THE DAY

TUESDAY

30 JANUARY

9.00 AM

The morning started with discussion of the motion that Falvey, Hiscott and Harrison prepared. Hiscott presented the motion about the nominations to iSAS committee. He said they decided to follow a very inclusive membership model in order to get countries involved in IODP and not to exclude anyone. Some discussion followed about the wording and details and finally the following motion was moved.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-5: In response to the request from IWG for nominations to iPC and iSAS panels, EXCOM proposes that the distribution of nominations to each panel be as follows:

- (4) U.S.A. - 6 nominations, to be determined by USSAC
- (5) Japan - 6 nominations, to be determined by OD21 Science Advisory Committee
- (6) One nominee each from U.K., France, Germany, Canada, Australia and ECOD, to be determined by appropriate national committees or organizations.

Where possible, EXCOM encourages that individuals be selected who are members of parallel JOIDES panels. Nominations should be provided to the EXCOM chair and the OD21 Science Advisory Committee Chair by March 1, 2001.

Hiscott moved, Falvey seconded; 15 in favor.

9. SCICOM Report

9.1 Recent ODP Achievements Including Legs 190-193

Leg 190 - Deformation and Fluid Flow Processes - Nankai Trough Accretionary Prism

Taira reported that there was a large contrast among the various lithologic and geochemical properties of the drilled sequences at the Muroto and Ashizuri transects. In spite of such contrast, it was found that the décollement at both transects stayed at the almost identical level (6.5 Ma). Leg 190 also revealed a rapid growth rate of the Nankai Trough prism during the Pleistocene. Taira indicated that this area is a good example of a potential riser drilling location.

Leg 191 - West Pacific ION Project/Hammer Drill Engineering

Becker reported that the main objectives of Leg 191 were to place a broadband seismometer in the NW Pacific & to test the hard rock reentry system. Site 1179 was successfully drilled and instrumented. This site was one of the six priority sites identified by ION as part of an effort to improve seismic tomographic resolution of the Earth. The data will be retrieved by an ROV. The HRRS was not tested due to a medical emergency.

Leg 192 - Basement Drilling of the Ontong Java Plateau

Leg 192 cored at five sites on the Ontong Java Plateau (OJP), the world's largest volcanic oceanic plateau. The primary objectives were achieved, including determining (1) age and duration of emplacement of the plateau, (2) the compositional range of magmatism, and (3) the environment and style of eruption. Leg 192 results demonstrated that the bulk of OJP was formed in single eruptive phase about 122 Ma ago, probably the largest single eruptive event on Earth in the past 200 Ma. Most of the magmatism occurred in deep water, so the effect on atmospheric volatiles and paleoclimate was minor. The effect on global hydrothermal budget could have been more significant, but was not well constrained by the low-temperature alteration recorded in the cores. Becker noted that Legs 183 and 192 represent important reconnaissance drilling by ODP at the two of Earth's largest volcanic oceanic plateaus, laying important groundwork for the IODP initiative to drill large igneous provinces.

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-6: EXCOM recognizes the exciting science, technological achievements and important interactions with other earth science programs by Legs 190-192.

Presented by Harrison.

9.2 Ship Track

Hay asked EXCOM first to concur with the SCICOM Motion 00-2-15.

SCICOM Motion 00-2-15: SCICOM proposes to EXCOM that all committees and panels of the JOIDES Science Advisory Structure remain extant through September 2003. Although the duties of these committees and panels may diminish greatly after September 2001, and some of them may not need to meet in person, the program will continue to require their advice on scientific prioritization (SCICOM, SSEPs), shipboard operations (OPCOM, PPSP, SSP), shipboard measurements (SCIMP), and technical developments (TEDCOM). The maintenance of the JOIDES Science Advisory Structure through September 2003 will allow the greatest flexibility in the transition to the interim IODP science advisory structure (iSAS). We foresee that some or all of the JOIDES committees and panels may meet in tandem with their iSAS counterparts.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-7: EXCOM concurs with the SCICOM motion 00-2-15 concerning the terms of office of the current JOIDES advisory panels.

Larson moved, Stoffa seconded; 15 in favor.

Hay reported that the ship track was already approved by EXCOM to this point. SCICOM proposed FY 2002 operations that will end in the Pacific not too far from Panama to allow entry into the Atlantic in early FY 2003 (November 2002). This conforms to the track approved by EXCOM last year that by the end of calendar year 2002 ship should enter the Atlantic. Hay asked EXCOM to confirm the ship track.

Harrison decided that since this ship track has actually been already approved during the past EXCOM meeting, there is no need for the motion.

9.3 Proposal Activity

Hay noted that there has been no significant change in proposal activity in the fall. The next deadline is March 15. Becker said that proposals arriving at the JOIDES office before the March 15 deadline will be too late to go through the review process to be scheduled for drilling in ODP. If proponents agree proposals will be forwarded to ISAS.

9.4 SCICOM Legacy Report

Becker reported first steps towards preparation of SCICOM legacy documents as requested by EXCOM. He presented the outline of the “Achievements and Opportunities of Scientific Ocean Drilling” as approved by SCICOM in Motion 00-2-14 in August 2000. The intent was to prepare a 100-page document that included the contributions from ODP scientists in each of the two major themes identified in the ODP Long-Range Plan. This is scheduled for publication as a special issue of the JOIDES journal in summer 2001. This document together with IODP initial science plan and national ODP agencies own documents was supposed to be a part of the package supporting the request for funding for IODP in future. Members of the editorial review board are Hay, Becker, Peterson, Elderfield, Mevel and Tarduno. The deadline for the submission of the final versions of contributions is May 2001.

Larson was worried that this document overlaps with ODP’s Greatest Hits. Hay emphasized the value of this document as a better resource and a more in-depth review of the program than Greatest Hits. It can be used for graduate and undergraduate studies as well as for distribution to funding agencies. Larson said that Greatest Hits will get better publicity because of more interesting title. Falvey commented that maybe “Achievements and Opportunities of Scientific Ocean Drilling” is too long for funding agencies and Greatest Hits are still needed for bureaucrats, politicians and journalists. Becker wondered how a final Greatest Hits document could be assembled now if the drilling is still not completed and will be going on for nearly 3 more years. Harrison said that the Greatest Hits volumes should come one at a time, so we can start with some Greatest Hits now and continue later at the end of the program. Bohlen remarked that there is already a brochure “Greatest Hits” out now and some more hits are published on the web. Larson mentioned that Greatest Hits should be a more international effort as suggested by members of international scientific ODP community.

Falvey presented information about IODP country planning that bears on the Greatest Hits publication time. Decision processes for the IODP for different countries converge around August-September this year, so the Greatest Hits documents should be developed immediately, otherwise it will be too late for the funding process.

Falvey suggested that this document has to be electronic in the first instance for the speed of delivery and for the ease of updating as new achievements come up in next years. Member countries should help with preparation of contributions but the final editorial work has to be done in JOI (maybe by contractors) for the sake of consistency. Bohlen commented that the involvement of other countries in preparation of the contributions would be greatly appreciated because JOI financial resources are very limited.

Orcutt as a member of Public Affairs Committee was asked to write a motion to address the Greatest Hits issue.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-8: EXCOM: EXCOM requests that JOI provides necessary support to develop a "Greatest Hits" document during the current calendar year. The JOIDES Office will work with the ODP members in the selection of these topics and oversight will be provided by the JOIDES Public Affairs Committee. The SCICOM Achievements and Opportunities document will be a valuable resource for their effort. The target audience includes the public, Congressmen and Ministers.

Orcutt moved, Prior seconded; 15 in favor.

10. FY 2002 Science Plan and Budget

10.1 FY 2002 Science Plan

Hay presented the revised part of FY 02 Science Plan that included Legs 199-205 for approval by EXCOM. Legs 201, 203, 205 have already been approved. Hay presented the highlights of the scientific objectives of these legs.

Larson expressed uncertainty about the scheduling of Leg 197 and 198 with relation to the typhoon season. Fox said that they looked at the typhoon record from the past 15 years, science requirements, steaming time and that is how the decision was made. Hay emphasized that it was mainly a steaming time consideration.

EXCOM Motion 01-1-9: EXCOM approves the FY02 Science Plan.

Beiersdorf moved, Taira seconded, Orcutt and Silver were excused for conflict of interest; 12 in favor, one abstain (Larson).

Hay reported that the Lomonosov Ridge proposal was rated but not scheduled for drilling because of cost issues. Arctic PPG recommended setting up a Detailed Planning Group to cost out the proposal and explore detailed logistical and operational options. Arctic DPG has been appointed and will meet in Stockholm immediately after Arctic PPG meeting on 29-30 January 2001. Members of Arctic DPG are Jan Backman (chair), Coakley, Edwards, Francis, Gelfgat, Hovland, Janecek, Jokat, Karlquist, Kassens, Moran, Takahashi, Wiley, Rea (SCICOM), Skinner (TEDCOM), Pollard (TAMU), and Williams (LDEO). Backman has requested funds from JOI to hire consultants to aid with costs estimate of this Arctic drilling project and Farrell stated that JOI would provide financial help <\$30K. Hay also reported that there was an interesting discussion about Arctic drilling in Brussels and it turned out that there is an icebreaker drilling ship available owned by Norway by the same company that partially owns JOIDES Resolution.

10.2 FY 2002 Budget

Farrell reported that the target budget received from NSF is \$46.1M with the possibility to increase based on actual fuel costs, which will be dealt with as follows. The fuel will be budgeted at \$250/ton, a higher value than previously (\$200/ton) but lower than recent high costs of \$300/ton. Fuel costs higher than this figure will be covered by additional funding from NSF. Preliminary budgets from TAMU and LDEO indicate that at this point with few uncertainties (Costa Rica leg) we are on target to fit within the budget. There is a shortage of \$200-300K, but after discussion with JOIDES and Managers it should be possible to produce for the next EXCOM meeting a program plan that matches this budget. FY 2002 budget will cover Legs 200-204 with a few preliminary costs for Leg 205.

Harrison congratulated Farrell for being able to get close to the target. Farrell recognized and complimented the contractors' efforts to achieve this task.

11. Public Affairs

Orcutt started with introducing the new Public Affairs Committee with members: Beiersdorf, Falvey, Orcutt (Chair), Prior and Becker. Next he reported that the Public Affairs Committee has met at this meeting and discussed new ideas that could be promoted in the upcoming year. Some of the themes were: deep life, IFREE, and celebrities on the ship. It was mentioned that probably the members of the Japanese Royal Family would be present at the launching of the hull of the new drilling vessel in Japan in January 2002. Because of the lack of Public Affairs staff at TAMU, Orcutt on behalf of Public Affairs Committee suggested that it was important to encourage staff scientist to increase their involvement in the process. Also European contribution to public affairs should intensify. Falvey supported the increase of the staff scientist involvement in helping public affairs with preparation of stories for the outside world.

Next, Orcutt introduced John Fogarty who is the new JOI/ODP Public Affairs Representative. Fogarty presented highlights since the last June 2000 EXCOM Meeting. Some of them were:

- 1) "Undersea landslides and tidal waves" in Science by P. Flemings using OPD data.
- 2) Admiral Watkins presentation at National Press Club, CSPAN and NPR present.
- 3) Reuter series on ODP and gas hydrates.
- 4) Leg 190 port call in Japan – about 1000 visitors.
- 5) Washington Post story on Steven Bohlen.
- 6) 2 AGU sponsored press conferences at Fall AGU featuring ODP research.
- 7) Loose-leaf book containing 155 abstracts of OPD-related papers presented at AGU to media and scientists attending the meeting.
- 8) Steven Bohlen meeting with many press representative at AGU.

Fogarty recommended that some of the hot topics that public affairs should concentrate on are global warming, seismic hazards and microbiology. Anything about forms of life that were previously not known will be of huge interest to press. Another goal is to link and publicize science from different legs. A vision statement of the program should also be developed. Some of that will surely be included in the "Achievements and Opportunities of Scientific Ocean Drilling" document. Another very important goal is setting up the measures of success. Fogarty emphasized the importance of communication within the program.

Harrison asked about what is planned for the Earth System Processes Meeting in Edinburgh. Bohlen said that there will be a booth at that conference and that he plans to be there.

Cannat complemented Fogarty on the public affairs achievements and suggested that in future public affairs should concentrate on some non-US countries that have difficulties in conveying the information about the program to the press. That is especially important now when ODP comes to a new phase as IODP.

Harrison asked if other countries have press agents or press people working with them. Cannat said that French National Committee does not have such representative but it is something that should be done. Beiersdorf said that in Germany annual meetings are usually announced by the press release, and there is always good media coverage. Fogarty mentioned some ODP related stories released to the media in United Kingdom and Australia.

Fogarty complemented Katerina Petrontis from Publications Division at TAMU for her support in public affair activities.

Harrison reported that there will be a booth for ODP and IODP at EUG Meeting in Strasbourg, France and encouraged everybody to visit.

12. Future Meetings

Falvey had no further information about the next EXCOM meeting. Harrison said that this meeting would be in Oxford, on 28-29 June and JOI BoG meeting will be on the afternoon of 29 June followed by Council Meeting on the 30 June.

Silver invited EXCOM for one of the future meeting to UC Santa Cruz.

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-10: EXCOM accepts Eli Silver's gracious invitation to meet in Santa Cruz early in 2001.

Presented by Harrison.

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-11: EXCOM thanks Asahiko Taira at his last meeting as EXCOM member for his diligent service. His input has always been very useful, and has been an important link to IODP. We wish him well in his future. We shall miss him very much.

Presented by Beiersdorf.

Taira expressed his thanks. He said he would remain closely related to the planning of IDOP, construction of the new vessel and IFREE. Most likely he will move to IFREE next year and Hidekazu Tokuyama of Ocean Research Institute will replace him as Japanese member on EXCOM.

Bohlen reported that JOI would announce very shortly a search for the ODP Director. JOI is highly motivated to fill this position soon. Candidates from any of the ODP member countries can apply for that post.

EXCOM Consensus 01-1-12: EXCOM thanks Asahiko Taira, Satsuko Tanaka, Naoko Shiba, Hiroko Imoto and Masanori Ienaga for helping to organize and run a very successful EXCOM meeting.

Presented by Harrison.

MEETING ADJOURN

Appendixes

Appendix I

Report from IWG Meeting
Southampton UK 16-17 January 2001

Prepared by C Harrison, liaison to JOIDES Executive Committee

1. There was considerable discussion from various countries and consortia about how they are getting on in applying for membership in the IODP. There were two pleasant surprises. One was that the Canadian member of the committee said that there was a possibility that Canada might become a full member. There are new funds in Canada for international scientific programs, and the availability of these funds makes it possible for Canada to become a member of IODP. The second surprise was that the Nordic consortium also expressed some interest in becoming a full member of IODP.
2. There was some discussion of the Interim Science Advisory Structure (ISAS) for IODP. This was prepared by IPSC and is in the Agenda package. The ISAS is modeled closely on the current JOIDES advisory structure. Instead of a Science Committee, IPSC recommends an Interim Planning Committee reporting to IWG. IPSC does not recommend the establishment of a separate Executive Committee. Because of the different mix of funding, the membership of the ISAS committees will be different from the JOIDES committees, the suggestion being that the membership is divided up into 1/3 Japanese, 1/3 US and 1/3 other countries. Collaboration between ISAS and JOIDES committees is maintained by some common membership, and common meeting locations with one meeting occurring immediately after the other. JOIDES is asked to make recommendations on membership of ISAS committees in collaboration with OD21 Science Advisory Committee. The ISAS will not make drilling recommendations but will tend to the proposal acceptance and review process. Drilling plans will be made when the IODP advisory structure is established.
3. There was some discussion about the review of the IODP Initial Science Plan (review committee shown on overhead). Review was highly laudatory (“The ISP ... is a bold project of extraordinary importance, high promise and unique significance.” “...the present proposal is of such fundamental scientific importance and impact, technical timeliness and broad social benefit to justify a major increase in funding support ...”). Comments of the committee included the suggestion that there be more discussion of mission-specific platforms. The committee also suggested that there be an appendix outlining some national and international programs with which IODP might have a synergistic relationship. A third major suggestion was that the importance of developing partnerships be emphasized. There were several other less important suggestions. IWG has asked IPSC to make changes to the ISP dealing with these suggestions before the final ISP is printed on 1 May 2001.
4. There was also considerable discussion about the Principles documents (final versions of Principles documents handed out in Kamakura, except for Management Structure principles which is still in draft form). Highlights include the decision that the membership contribution will be \$5M/year with a commitment for 10 years. Program costs are divided into Platform Operations Costs (POCs) and Science Operation Costs

(SOCs). Mission specific POCs will be the responsibility of the member(s) providing the platform. Mission specific SOCs will be the responsibility of all the members of IODP. Of direct concern to JOIDES EC is the IODP Implementation Principles (the top two sheets of the package handed out), which describes the ISAS.