JOIDES Executive Committee

30 - 31 January 2002

University of California at Santa Cruz

MINUTES

Prepared by the JOIDES Office at http://joides.rsmas.miami.edu
RSMAS-MGG, 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami FL 33149, USA

JOIDES EXCOM –UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at SANTA CRUZ, 30-31 JANUARY 2002 PARTICIPANTS

Executive Committee – EXCOM

Chris Harrison (Chair)	Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, USA
Helmut Beiersdorf	Bundesanstalt fur Geowissenschaften Und Rohstoffe, Germany
Robert S. Detrick	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, USA
David Falvey	British Geological Survey, United Kingdom
Dennis V. Kent	Department of Geological Sciences, Rutgers University, USA
Mary von Knorring	Swedish Research Council, ECOD
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
Robert M. Owen	Dept of Geological Sciences, University of Michigan, USA
Trevor Powell	Australian Geological Survey Organization, Australia.
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
Hidekazu Tokuyama	Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, Japan

Associate Member Observers

Mathilde Cannat	Laboratoire de Géosciences Marines, Universite Pierre at Marie Curie, Paris, France

Liaisons

Keir Becker	Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, (SCICOM), Miami, USA
Steven Bohlen	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 Farrell	Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI), Inc., USA
Taneika Herman	Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI), Inc., USA
Eldon Hayman	Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI), Inc., USA
Carol Kokinda	Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI), Inc., USA
Hajimu Kinoshita	Japan Marine and Technology Center (JAMSTEC), Japan
Yoshiro Miki	Japan Marine and Technology Center (JAMSTEC), Japan
Nick Pisias	Oregon State University, Corvallis, USA
Kasey White	Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI), Inc., USA
Yasuo Yamada	Japan Marine and Technology Center (JAMSTEC), OD21, Japan
Minoru Yamakawa	Japan Marine and Technology Center (JAMSTEC), iSAS, Japan
Jim Yoder	National Science Foundation, USA

Guests from JOI BOG

Mark Abbott	Oregon State University, Corvallis, USA
Raymond Bye	Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA
Timothy Cowles	Oregon State University, Corvallis, USA
Frederick Grassle	Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences, Rutgers University, USA
Neil Lundberg	Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA
Franklin Orr	Stanford University, California, USA
Barry C. Raleigh	SOEST, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, USA
Mark Zoback	Stanford University, California, USA

JOIDES Office

Elspeth Urquhart	International Liaison, RSMAS, University of Miami, USA
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JOIDES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

University of California at Santa Cruz

30 – 31 January 2002

SUMMARY OF MOTIONS
JOIDES EXCOM –UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SANTA CRUZ,
30-31 JANUARY 2002

EXCOM Motion 02-1-1: EXCOM approves the agenda of this meeting

Orcutt moved, Detrick seconded; 15 in favor

EXCOM Motion 02-1-2: EXCOM approves the minutes of its June 2001 meeting

Beiersdorf moved, Owen seconded; 15 in favor.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-3: In the context of the transition from ODP to IODP, the EXCOM wishes to ensure a positive perception of scientific ocean drilling having both:

1. delivered important environmental and scientific outcomes through ODP, and
2. prepared for a new, and still more exciting phase of research through IODP.

EXCOM therefore asks JOI to work with colleagues in JAMSTEC and ECORD/JEODI to develop a transition plan for public affairs for the period 2002 to 2004. This strategy should target the scientific community, industry, the public, and funding agencies.

Orcutt moved, Silver seconded; 15 in favor.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-4: The JOIDES Executive Committee recommends to the OD21 Science Advisory Committee and IWG that the Asian IODP Consortium (AIC, currently South Korea and Chinese Taipei) be given an observer status on the iSAS committees.

Falvey moved, Orcutt seconded; 15 in favor.

EXCOM Consensus 02-1-5: Whereas the Central Management Office (CMO) must be an independent, legal entity committed to implementing IODP science, and whereas the Central Management Office must be prepared to execute the IODP by mid-2003 as directed by science planning from the Science Advisory Structure (SAS), international parties, other than the JOIDES Executive Committee, must act expeditiously and in concert to establish an international corporation, or its equivalent, to govern and operate the CMO.

EXCOM Consensus 02-1-6: The JOIDES Executive Committee thanks the JOIDES Science Committee for excellent work done on the ODP Legacy Project. The Executive Committee waits with anticipation to see the final results of the various projects, including the Achievements and Opportunities publication, ODP's Greatest Hits vol. II, database of publications and technological summaries.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-7: The JOIDES Executive Committee congratulates Japan for successful launch of *Chikyu*, making a big step forward to provide IODP with major facilities.

Beiersdorf moved, Stoffa seconded; 15 in favor.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-8: The JOIDES Executive Committee approves the FY03 Science Plan

Silver moved, Orcutt seconded; 14 in favor, 1 abstained (Detrick).

EXCOM Motion 02-1-9: The JOIDES Executive Committee approves the FY03 Program Plan and Budget

Orcutt moved, Falvey seconded; 13 in favor, 2 abstained (Detrick and Silver).

EXCOM Motion 02-1-10: The JOIDES Executive Committee approves the FY04-07 Phase-out Program Plan and Budget.

Detrick moved, Opdyke seconded; 13 in favor, 2 abstained (Mutter, Prior).

EXCOM Consensus 02-1-11: EXCOM wishes to acknowledge and appreciate the leadership of Dr Zhixiong Wang in facilitating China's Associate membership in ODP. EXCOM sincerely regrets his untimely passing, as a result of an unfortunate accident. We will miss his contributions and friendship.

EXCOM Consensus 02-1-12: The JOIDES Executive Committee thanks UCSC and especially Eli Silver for organizing the January 2002 meeting of the committee.

***JOIDES* EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING**

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at SANTA CRUZ

30-31 JANUARY, 2002

MINUTES

WEDNESDAY 30 JANUARY 9:00AM

1. Welcome and Introduction

Chris Harrison called the meeting to order at 09.00 AM and welcomed the participants who then introduced themselves. Eli Silver, as local host, welcomed the meeting participants and outlined the business and social logistics of the meeting.

2. Approval of Agenda

Harrison assumed everyone had seen the electronic version. He announced that he was removing item 10 (Legacy Plans) as a formal agenda item as these would now be incorporated into other items in the agenda. Janik distributed copies of the PacRim Country report (included here as Appendix A).

EXCOM Motion 02-1-1: EXCOM approves the agenda of this meeting
Orcutt moved, Detrick seconded; 15 in favor

3. Minutes and Matters Arising

3.1 Approval of June 2001 EXCOM Minutes

The minutes from the last Executive Committee (EXCOM) meeting in June 2001 in Oxford, UK are available at: http://joides.rsmas.miami.edu/files/EXCOM_01_2.pdf

Harrison confirmed that everyone had seen the minutes of the June 2001 meeting. Urquhart noted two amendments. Beiersdorf moved to approve the minutes.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-2: EXCOM approves the minutes of its June 2001 meeting
Beiersdorf moved, Owen seconded; 15 in favor.

3.1.1 EXCOM Motion 01-2-7

EXCOM Motion 01-2-7: EXCOM advises SCICOM that the ODP JOIDES Science Advisory Structure will terminate in Sept. 2003. EXCOM recognizes that JOI may continue to require scientific advice during the ODP phase-out period through FY2007, and recommends that JOI seek advice, as appropriate, during this period from the IODP SAS to ensure a smooth transition from ODP to IODP.

Detrick moved, Falvey seconded; 15 in favor

A motion (copied above) carried at the EXCOM Meeting in June 2001 regarding the Science Advisory Structure was subject to discussion. Becker had pointed out that according to "A Guide to the Ocean Drilling Program", *JOIDES Journal*, 1998-99, p. 6, this includes all the science committees and does not formally include the Executive Committee. Detrick confirmed that it was his intent to include EXCOM as well as the rest of the JOIDES advisory structure and he would like to see the motion interpreted in that way.

4. Country and Consortium Reports

4.1 ECOD

Von Knorring added that there had been a European Industry Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) workshop just over a year ago in Brussels and the report is now out. Copies can be obtained from ESF by emailing jdalton@esf.org. Von Knorring added that ECOD would be hosting the European forum this year in Tromsø and the web site address for further details is http://www.ibg.uit.no/geologi/konferanser/odpforum/. Von Knorring also had copies of the report from ECOD to distribute on request. Becker asked how important it was for US and Japanese ODP participants to attend the European ODP Forum. Beiersdorf answered that it was a scientific meeting covering ODP science at large with special talks given on themes. It is the fourth in a series of biennial European meetings. Von Knorring added that these meetings were the forerunners of the European initiative for participation in IODP as they brought together the three individual members of ODP (Germany France and UK) and the 12 countries from the ECOD consortium. Falvey noted that a significant part of the meeting discussions would be focused on the transition to the Integrated Ocean Drilling program (IODP) and any opportunity like this, that potentially brings the community together to talk about the first scientific programs in IODP is important. Falvey encouraged non-European scientists and administrators to come to this meeting simply because it provides a forum for ongoing dialogue about a very important transition.

4.2 France

Cannat reported two items in the report for France:

1. Phillipe Pezard has replaced John Ludden as the head of ODP France and he is also replacing John Ludden at iPC. John Ludden is, in turn replacing Phillipe Vidal in the International Working Group (IWG).

2. A workshop meeting is to take place in Paris in March entitled "*Ultra Deep Drilling in the Mediterranean region. Discussing possible targets and site survey strategy both onshore and offshore*". Further information can be viewed at http://www.isteem.univ-montp2.fr/ODP-France/documents/WorkshopMedit.pdf

4.3 Germany

Beiersdorf reported that an answer had been received to the letter written by the President of DFG to the Minister of Education and Science (the MBF) in Germany. The letter is documented on page 9 of the agenda book. The answer regarding the initial contribution to be made by Germany to IODP suggests that individual institutions within Germany, should contribute funds for the new program. In the past the DFG has provided these funds to the ODP. This suggestion is currently under consideration. The ministry supports the European initiative proposed by the European Commission (EC) to contribute funds for the new program. This is important as the EC can only proceed with its proposal if there is ministerial support from all member countries. The European consortium has been established and seeks support from the EC to provide the funds necessary to support the Mission Specific Platforms (MSPs) in IODP. The proposal ranks highly in supporting Article 169 of the Maastricht Treaty, which broadly states that if member countries of the European Union (EU) join forces in major scientific projects the commission will be able to add to the money spent by the member countries. This would enable Europe to become a well-established member of IODP by running the MSPs. Beiersdorf added that the ministry will support IODP internally in Germany by funding IODP related projects such as site surveys and that they will also support the *Aurora Borealis* project. The *Aurora Borealis* is the proposed research vessel with deep drilling capability. While this was seen as a very encouraging statement Germany still has to solve the problem of how to fund their own IODP contribution.

4.4 Japan

Tokuyama added that Japan would like to propose a change of the person who is responsible for the ORI BRG subcontract from Saito-San to Nakamura-San because Saito-San has now transferred to a position in JAMSTEC. Goldberg reported that he had no objections.

4.5 Pacific Rim Consortium

Powell summarized the content of the report as the committee had only just received it. Firstly the exchange rate problem continues to be an issue for PacRim countries, particularly Canada at the moment. Australia will contribute at the one third level for FY 2001/02 but because of priorities in the Australian budget the Australia government will not know if they can meet their one third subscription for the following year until the beginning of the fiscal year in March 2002. Canada is pressing for membership in the IODP but the Australian position will not be clear for one or two years as to whether they will be able to join IODP or not.

4.6 The People's Republic of China

There was no representative from the People's Republic of China

4.7 United Kingdom

Falvey highlighted paragraph 6 of the U.K. report in the agenda book (p.12), "in the context of IODP The National Environmental Research Council (NERC) had approved the sum of £9 M. for the first 3 years of the IODP". The commitment is given on condition that there is a European Consortium. The first draft of the European Agreement is presently under consideration and, to date, has been approved by more than half the European countries involved. This is the first step towards approval of the ultimate MOU that will formally establish the consortium. Harrison asked which countries had signed. Beiersdorf answered that France, Germany, UK and some of the ECOD countries had signed.

4.8 U.S.A Malfait

Malfait presented a few updates since the agenda book was prepared. The 2002 budget was discussed at the NSF and the congress was sympathetic towards scientific research. The budget for the agency increased by about 8%. The numbers are not final but the absolute increase at the actual program level in NSF, in Ocean Sciences specifically, will probably be around the 4-5% level. The 2003 budget will be released next week. Regarding personnel issues, Jim Yoder from the University of Rhode Island (present at this meeting) has taken over as Ocean Sciences Division Director at NSF. The position of the program director in ODP is now vacant and will be advertised soon. A marine engineer is currently being sought to help with the planning for the non-riser drilling vessel for IODP.

5. Management and Operations Reports

5.1 ODP Council Report

The main discussion point at the council meeting was the financial activity in planning the phase down of the program. The only point of concern raised at the council meeting was discussion of the scientific legacy of the program. The council was of the opinion that as the ODP has been a twenty-year program the scientific community should feel compelled to bring it to a proper scientific conclusion. Harrison asked Malfait to clarify the definition of the council for the benefit of new EXCOM members. Malfait explained that it is a council of all countries within the program, whether they are participating in consortia or not. Discussion items are financial, managerial, scientific, and political aspects of ODP. NSF as a major supporter of the program provides the Chair for the council. The various funding agencies have the opportunity to evaluate any topic within the program and to hear reports on the status of the program from both the science advisory structure as well as the management structure. Harrison added that members receive a report about the science carried out during the past year and the relevance to the ODP Long Range Plan (LRP). The council is mainly concerned about resources and how those resources are being used.

5.2 NSF Management Report

Malfait reported that the target budget of $46.2 million was supplied to JOI for FY 2002. The plan, which was approved by EXCOM, was put into effect on Oct 1 2001. Because of the change in overall planning regarding the Costa Rica leg and because the fuel prices last year did not consume all of the resources that NSF budgeted to the program, there was a surplus in FY01.

NSF has approved carrying forward essentially all this additional money into FY 02 as a buffer against escalating fuel prices this year. There has not been a final determination yet of the PacRim $ level to be identified in the annual annex that was signed to the MOU but with respect to the total budget NSF will provide about 65% of the 2002 funding.

Harrison asked for clarification on the PacRim situation. Malfait answered that the position of the South Korean membership was unclear. Powell stated that it was now just the Canadian dollar level that was a problem, basically because last year the Canadians made a one off adjustment to their contribution to take account of the exchange rate. Their funding agency has not been able to confirm that they can do that this year because of the uncertainty regarding the budget that they will get from the Canadian Government. The Canadian fiscal year begins on March 1st, so until then they are not able to declare exactly what they will be able to do.

Malfait mentioned a few other internal management items. All government agencies are now under the "Government Performance Results" act, which covers internal agency operations, as well as grant fund contract activities and under the contract activities this specifically relates to major facilities operations etc. There are performance targets, which are set at the beginning of each year, and at the end of each year there is a report on those targets. Once again the ODP has been well within its performance goals in terms of operations. In this last year it exceeded the targets. Audits are complete through 1997. The audit for 2002-2003 would be the final audit covering the period in time during which all the international partners had been contributing. It is therefore important to do an audit at least at the end of 2003. The contractors have requested that a preliminary audit is carried out over a shorter period of time, e.g. up until the end of 2001. This is currently being discussed with the Inspector General's Office who performs the audits. The bi-monthly report from the program has now been changed to a quarterly report at the request of JOI in the interests of staff time. There have been a number of suggestions of potential options put forward for use of the *JOIDES Resolution* following the end of the NSF/JOI/TAMU contract on the vessel. NSF, in consultation with JOI, is reviewing these potential options. Any such activity would be completely outside the ODP. Falvey questioned the investigation of the use of the *JOIDES Resolution* in post ODP times, i.e. had NSF commissioned a review? Malfait answered that NSF was merely responding to input from the contractors and that, at this point, he had no knowledge of any definite proposals. There has been some interest expressed from other organizations to use the vessel after the end of ODP, but ODP or IODP would not be involved.

5.3 JOI

Bohlen announced the resignation in December of ODP Director Dan Weill due to poor health and introduced Nick Pisias as the interim director. Pisias will hold this position for at least six months after which the situation will be reviewed.

Bohlen then reported that JOI has concluded an agreement with the HYACINTH group that on Legs 201 and 204 HYACE tools will be tested and utilized. The tools and technician will be supplied at no cost to the program in exchange for time for testing and the option to use the tools to further the scientific objectives of those legs. The cost of mobilization and demobilization of personnel and equipment will be borne by the HYACINTH group. Following the leg there will be a complete exchange of information as to what has been learned, what will be changed, modified etc.. ODP will be given a comprehensive set of drawings, diagrams etc. with the agreement that the program is completely free to use these in the ODP and in any successor

program up to and including having a third party manufacture those tools for our use. There will be continued sharing of information in a co-operative fashion as tools are developed and the HYACINTH group will acknowledge in all publications and reference materials its partnership with ODP. This is advantageous to the program in that it will further the scientific objectives of two very important legs and also places us in a true partnership position with the HYACINTH partners.

Bohlen went on to say that JOI has almost finalized the contract for the co-operative agreement between JOI and the Department of Energy (DOE), which will bring resources in excess of $1.1M to the program for the purpose of gas hydrate characterization. This funding will be for tools, infrared camera, technicians etc.. It is an industry-academic partnership funded by the DOE, and is an initiative undertaken by JOI to provide additional tools and research equipment for Legs 201 and 204 especially. DOE has interest in co-operation with ODP and with IODP. This is potentially of great benefit to these programs.

JOI has submitted a request to NSF for approval for a subcontract to the Swedish Polar secretariat for detailed planning for an expedition to the Lomonosov Ridge. This contract has been developed in close consultation with an input from JEODI and our European partners and we await approval from NSF. Bohlen stated that he is particularly impressed by the way JEODI, JOI and the European colleagues have worked together to develop this planning and to help nurture the currently most highly rated science proposal in the JOIDES system for possible drilling in the summer of 2004.

JOI sponsored, along with House of Representatives, the Oceans Caucus. This event was designed to raise the visibility and discuss the value of the ODP to the world. The event was focused on US congressmen, senators and policy makers. JOI invited all of the science attachés or science counselors from all the ODP member nations. Those present included representatives from a significant number of international members. JOI continue to focus on the fact that this is an international program.

Two port call events in 2002 coincide with the final two US port calls for the *JOIDES Resolution*. The first is in July in San Francisco and the next in September in San Diego. If there are specific individuals from consulates in Los Angeles or San Francisco that should be invited please notify Steve Bohlen or Kasey White. We are focusing on visibility and addressing issues as to what has been the value of ODP to the world, what have been the accomplishments as all of our nations try to move forward and convince our funding agencies that investment in IODP is a bargain. As requested by EXCOM the *Greatest Hits* volume is moving along nicely, the objective is to get articles onto the web in pdf format that can be downloaded and then modified and adjusted in ways that make them ideally suited for work with national funding agencies, political representatives etc..

Pisias added that March was the deadline for the Program Plan for FY03 and for the phase-out plans. In the Program Plan there is a detailed list of the tasks for the phase-out period. EXCOM has seen a lot of preliminary reports but this is the last chance to get some input from JOIDES about the phase-out tasks. Pisias distributed a document in which the phase-out tasks were summarized and asked EXCOM to review them pending further discussions to be held the following day.

5.4 PEC VI

Harrison introduced the topic regarding the next Performance Evaluation Committee (PEC VI). It is a responsibility of EXCOM to help in the preparation of the PEC VI mandate and Harrison suggested that a charge should be formulated at this meeting and reviewed at the next meeting in Granada. EXCOM should compile a list of items for inclusion in the PEC VI activity proposal. Harrison invited suggestions for the proposed activities of PEC VI and Malfait suggested that a primary task would be to examine the implementation of the Phase-out activities including the legacy and that the timing of various future events was important. He added that the status of the phase-out should be included because international members of the PEC VI could then have an input into the phase-out process even though it is a purely US funded operation. Pisias noted that the majority of these activities would occur in 2004 so the PEC VI should be started as soon as possible to be useful. Falvey reminded the committee of the European concerns regarding the PEC V and referred to a consensus from EXCOM meeting in College Station in 2000.

It was suggested that maybe the PEC could start discussions or deliberations at the beginning of the fiscal year, possibly in Oct 2003 so that it could report back to JOI in the first quarter, i.e. early 2004 in order to be useful in terms of implementing the phase down. Falvey stated that at the time at which the PEC V reported at the EXCOM meeting in College Station 2000, there had been concern about the activities and subsequent report of the PEC V, so in setting up the PEC VI could it be ensured that those concerns are at least noted and that some action is taken to correct the basis of those concerns. Harrison recommended that PEC VI should start at the beginning of the fiscal year 2004 and with EXCOM's permission he would put together a subcommittee of himself, Beiersdorf, and Tokuyama to write a formal terms of reference in collaboration with NSF. Malfait clarified that this would also be in collaboration with JOI, as they were the ones who conducted the actual review. Harrison affirmed that this was the intention.

5.5 ODP Operations

Fox updated his report because at the time of writing some matters were still under development. The first item concerned operational matters. When the report was written the ship was in the equatorial Pacific conducting Leg 200 for the H2O observatory. This leg was focused on the establishment of a seismic observatory and the initial objective was to establish the hole for the installation of the instrumentation of a seismometer at a later time. Six days were lost due to storms. This is the most time lost to weather in over a decade, despite having operated in some hostile environments. On resumption of drilling a 30 m thick sill was intersected at a depth of about 30 m into the intrusive carapace, which, unlike the extrusive lavas, was massive and coherent. Because of the lost time the co-chiefs decided that they would install their seismometer there and the hole was prepared, penetrated to 64 m, and cased to 52 m. The casing was cemented and the hole is now ready for installation of the seismometer at a later date. The weather improved and the ship was offset to a new hole. The remaining time was used to core as deep as possible and a maximum penetration of about 175 m was achieved. In that exercise drilling was offset far enough to get through the thick intrusion and then continued back into altered brecciated extrusive material to T.D.. It may then have been fortuitous that this thick flow was used as the site of installation. Fox was asked how far below basement the thick flow was and answered that it was about 25-30 m. Malfait asked how far it was from the cable and Becker estimated it was < 2 km from the junction box at the observatory site.

Fox described the APL 19 as successful. It was designed to define the architectural characteristics of a massive landslide event occurring on the flanks of the Hawaiian volcanoes. This work provided new insights into to the dimensions of volcanic processes.

Two technological enhancements were highlighted: for the microbiology projects a new radioisotope van has been built, specially equipped and installed on the *JOIDES Resolution* ready for use on Leg 201; New downhole tools were ready for deployment on Leg 200. These are the Advanced Piston Corer Methane Tool (APCM), the Modified Pressure Core Sampler (PCS), and the Davis/Villinger Temperature Probe (DVTP), now upgraded to measure pressure.

The scheduled cruises are now fully staffed through Leg 202 and all the Co-Chief scientists are in place through the end of the program. The shipboard-staffing tally through Leg 202 is in the agenda book. Harrison asked him to explain the "other" category in this chart on page 37 of the agenda book. Fox replied that, on occasion, scientists from countries outside the program (India etc.) participated in cruises. Including these scientists in the program was seen as a way to develop international momentum and to perhaps gain new international partners

With reference to Publication Services Fox briefly summarized the information detailed in the agenda book. Between December 2000 through Nov 2001 there were 500,000 "hits" on the ODP/TAMU website (see agenda book). When asked if the number of "hits" from the US referred to hits by US ODP members Fox replied that the "hits" were from any site within the US and not restricted to members. Fox also clarified that it was possible to break the statistics into categories such as country, state, institution, or individual, i.e. the organization of data output can be customized when desired.

In response to a query about how the present staff turnover related to past levels Fox showed a graph of staff turnover between 1997 – 2001, both in terms of total resignations and science and engineering resignations. In 1997 there were 20 resignations, 10 of which were science and engineering staff, a decrease in 1999 and then an increase to a total of 19 (13 science and engineering staff), which was to be expected as the program winds down. Harrison asked if this represented 20% of the total staff. Fox replied that they had 140 staff, so it was more like 15%. It has been a manageable turnover as they have been able to fill the staff scientist vacancies with experienced shipboard scientists such as Dave Scholl and Tom Janecek on legs that they were already scheduled to sail. In the engineering group a number of engineers have left for industry but in turn have been replaced with young energetic engineers from industry, thus the program has not lost any momentum. At the moment there is a sense of optimism because although there is a turnover it is manageable.

Finally Fox summarized the legacy issue. The ongoing tasks include the curation and distribution of samples from the four repositories, the management verification and distribution of ODP data, the publication of the proceedings, the science reports and the ongoing management of the inventory. The Phase-out tasks include the maintenance and the archiving of all the equipment, the documentation and adaptation all the designs and specification associated with technical equipment. During the TEDCOM meeting in December the panel examined the final drafts of the two-page legacy documents associated with drilling equipment and endorsed them enthusiastically. These documents are currently being edited and will be on the web within a few

weeks. They will be distributed for use in the current program as well as part of the legacy for the future program operator. Finally the analytical procedures are being documented. This is part of an ongoing procedure that will accelerate in 2004.

Tokuyama asked about the latest results with the DVTP with pressure probe and if it was possible to access the result of the experiments on the web site. Fox answered that there would be a field test on Leg 201 as there were still some issues in development of this tool. After testing on Leg 201 the results of the performance and modifications will be available.

5.6 LDEO Borehole Research Group

Goldberg presented the report of recent and upcoming legs from the Borehole Research Group and included a discussion about the legacy preparations. He discussed the results of the active heave compensation experiment conducted on Leg 196 showing the "Downhole Weight on Bit" results from Site 808. Other developments included the results from modifications made to the resistivity while coring systems. The 'Resistivity at Bit' (RAB) tool generates FMS-like resistivity images while drilling and the newly modified RAB-C system will accommodate the ODP core barrel to collect core while generating resistivity images.

Goldberg described the logging tools and methods used on Legs 197 through Leg 200 and outlined plans for logging operations on Legs 201 through 204. NB: HYACINTH engineers will be testing on Legs 201 and operating on Leg 204. Of particular interest were the logging results of the Detroit Seamount at Site 1203 from Leg 197 and of Shatsky Rise Site 1207 from Leg 198.

The BRG legacy preparations include completion of fourteen 2-page technical summaries of ODP specialty and third-party (certified) logging tools, software, and related technologies. These summaries and more details can be accessed at
http://www.ldeo.columbia.edu/BRG/ODP/legacy.html

The IESX final report documenting this facility for core-log-seismic integration has been accepted by SCIMP and all seven recommendations endorsed. Two of these seven are, i) for continued use of IESX at the Site Survey Data Bank for SSP proposal review, & during ODP cruises; and ii) Digital Data Submission Guidelines to be revised, insuring that SSDB receives digital seismic data efficiently.

Goldberg finally briefly described highlights of recent activity regarding the BRG database and web access. ODP log data are now on line through Leg 197. Web access increased 33% from FY 00 to FY 01. There is a new data view and manipulation interface between the ODP Log Database and the LDEO Multibeam Database, which was installed using MapAPP (a java applet). Features include quick log plots and simple graphical site selection. He reported an increase in usage of the BRG website but partially attributed it to the fact that there is a general increase in the use of electronic media. A breakdown of statistics of activity on this web site is available if EXCOM wishes to see it.

5.7 JOIDES

5.7.1 JOIDES EXCOM Public Affairs Subcommittee

Orcutt reported on the meeting of the Public Affairs Subcommittee (Orcutt, Becker, Falvey, Prior) with White when they had discussed a number of items including port calls in the US and, after September 2002, in other non-US locations. In 2000 at the EXCOM meeting in College Station Orcutt had presented a transition plan to the EXCOM, which was adopted and provided a basic framework within which the transition into IODP is ongoing. One of the things that were omitted was that there was no transition plan for public affairs. This is important because as the last series of port calls begins and we enter the last phase of publicity about the ODP care must be taken not to give the press in any country the impression that this is the end or that this is a dying program. A transition plan is needed now to coordinate the present public affairs committee, the office at JOI and an office, which will be managed by the future CMO. Orcutt proposed that EXCOM asks JOI to develop a transition plan for public affairs from ODP to IODP, which will necessarily involve the IWG in its formulation.

Harrison asked for comments about this proposed motion. Falvey, a member of the subcommittee, amplified Orcutt's statement and emphasized that this matter would necessitate a strong degree of coordination between the activities of the US, JAMSTEC and Europe so that the IODP is presented as a truly integrated vision of the science of the future beyond 2003. Any possibility that it may be reported that the ocean drilling program is dead and that there is nothing there to replace it must be completely eliminated. There is a future out there and the technicalities of the transition must not be the basis for a major perception of discontinuity or of conclusion. The motion should include joint planning by all three indicative entities involved in the new program. Harrison invited comment from JOI. Bohlen replied that he was already working on the assignment. Malfait reminded the committee about the IWG support office at JOI, which provides a mechanism for implementing a strategy through the transition. The community has a vision of an ongoing long-term program and unless this is presented to the press there may be some misunderstanding that the program is closing down. Bohlen reminded EXCOM that whenever ODP has a presence at national and international meetings, e.g. the December AGU meeting, that it is usual to have an ODP booth and an IODP booth right next to each other and at meetings where IODP is presented there is some mention of ODP so that there is the connection and vice versa. It is an issue that JOI are aware of. JOI make sure that they connect the two in public fora at every opportunity

EXCOM Motion 02-1-3: In the context of the transition from ODP to IODP, the EXCOM wishes to ensure a positive perception of scientific ocean drilling having both:

3. delivered important environmental and scientific outcomes through ODP, and
4. prepared for a new, and still more exciting phase of research through IODP.

EXCOM therefore asks JOI to work with colleagues in JAMSTEC and ECORD/JEODI to develop a transition plan for public affairs for the period 2002 to 2004. This strategy should target the scientific community, industry, the public, and funding agencies.

Orcutt moved, Silver seconded; 15 in favor.

White then gave a report on legacy and outreach activities by JOI, which are targeting policy makers, the public and the press.

Greatest Hits **Volume 2** is designed to be similar to Greatest Hits Volume 1 in that it will be a series of one-page articles with overviews. The plan is that these articles will be on the web and can be downloaded at will by country offices or individuals when preparing for a presentation, a meeting, a proposal etc.. In September 2001 a circular was sent out to the ODP community. Member countries were encouraged to place announcements in their newsletters. Contributors to the first volume of *Greatest Hits* were asked whether they would like to submit updates on their previous articles. There have been a number of responses so far with more promised in the near future. Submissions received to date are currently being edited to ensure that they are understandable to non-scientists. When this process is complete the articles will be posted on the web, together with the overviews, for review by the SSEPs. Eventually some articles, of an international spread, will be chosen for publication in hard copy. White had a list of contributions to date which documented titles, authors, member country of first author etc. together with two examples of articles that have already been edited.

Harrison called for questions and he himself asked for the breakdown of countries submitting contributions. White answered that, to date, articles had been submitted from the US, UK, Portugal, Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Japan and Canada. Cannat asked for clarification on why the country of origin was important, i.e. was the publication going to be divided up into countries. White replied that no, there would be no such classification but that there was concern that it should be a truly international effort. Cannat asked if the submissions were from Co-Chiefs on legs. White replied that authors did not have to be Co-Chiefs in order to submit articles. Harrison asked all members of EXCOM to encourage their constituents to submit articles. Opdyke asked who would make a decision on what was a Greatest Hit and what was merely excellent science. Harrison asked if any had been rejected. White replied that yes, some had been rejected at an early stage but the articles would be reviewed by the SSEPs and the greatest of the Greatest Hits would be picked out at that stage, some being selected for publication in hard copy. Pisias asked Farrell about the statistics for the previous issue. Farrell replied that they had about 120 submissions which were then edited and are now posted on the JOI website. USSAC had published 17 of these in hard copy. Detrick asked what the time frame for publishing a hard copy was? White is hoping to have the review in late Spring ready for publication in early Summer.

Bohlen reminded the EXCOM about their request in Kamakura which was to produce an electronic document with articles that covered a wide range of topics. This document will be targeted at the public, Congressmen and Ministers and will be suitable for downloading. JOI and JOIDES have tried to encourage as much participation as possible so that even if articles are not specifically selected for a paper publication they will be on the web, they are germane to individual country's funding efforts and value will be added by JOI in the editing process. This was the initial concept and this continues to be the goal. Harrison said that, in his opinion, there were not enough submissions to the project.

Press coverage -JOI has also been working to get ODP in the news. The August 2001 issue of *Geotimes* featured a picture of the *JOIDES Resolution* on the cover with an article inside on how the program was a fine example of international scientific co-operation. Short articles on each

leg are being written by JOI and sent out to a list of about 100-150 science writers, to ODP member country offices and to the Co-Chiefs. Press releases were issued for recently completed legs:

- for Leg 197 to *Geotimes, Oil and Gas Journal, Offshore Magazine;*
- for Leg 198 to *Science Daily*, BBC News, First Break, Environmental News Network, NSF and University of North Carolina;
- for Leg 199 to *Ocean Space,* SOC website, *Offshore Magazine* and *Quadnet.* A *Nature* writer attended the port call in San Diego this week and he has indicated that he will write an article on ODP.

Capitol Hill Outreach - JOI and ODP recently participated in three highly successful Capitol Hill events: the *Coalition for National Science Funding* exhibits on June 13, *Congressional Oceans Day* on September 25th and *Earth Science Week* poster reception on October 10th.

AGU - There was a strong presence at the AGU fall meeting. Two hundred abstracts submitted for the AGU meeting were related to scientific cruises by the ODP and data collected by the *JOIDES Resolution*. A file was compiled of all the abstracts and this was left in the booth and in the press room so that ODP related presentations could be easily found. A press release was issued highlighting a few of the talks including those on the Nankai Trough and one on Leg 197 Hot Spots. This latter presentation was also featured in the previous week's issue of *Science*.

Town Meeting – A very successful Town Meeting was held during the AGU meeting. This Town Meeting was exceptionally well attended by both press and scientists and Larry Mayer, Peggy Delaney and Margaret Leinen gave presentations.

Harrison asked if the figure of 200 quoted above was all the abstracts which actually mentioned ODP or was it all the ones which were thought to be relevant to ODP? Kasey replied that searches were conducted to include those that mentioned ODP and then widened to include those mentioning hole and site. These latter results were then manually read to discover whether or not they were actually ODP related. Harrison asked how many abstracts did not mention ODP but were ODP related. White thought it was around 40 but would have to double check. Harrison commented that there were still people who were using ODP material but not acknowledging the fact. Although this problem has been discussed in the past it would seem as though it has not yet been resolved. Pisias thought that probably AGU abstracts were not a good measure of the actual situation. Orcutt commented that Farrell was actively working on this difficult problem.

White then documented some of the upcoming events that were planned in including US port calls and the hosting of groups of High schools, Community Colleges and teachers on the ship during port calls, non-US port calls and a Capitol Hill event for World Oceans Day.

5.7.2 Draft Plan for phasing out JOIDES Science Advisory Structure (EXCOM Motion 00-2-3)
Becker reported that the JOIDES panels would meet as needed. EXCOM will be terminated in September 2003 together with all the JOIDES Science Advisory Structure panels. Some issues remain regarding the term of the SciMP working groups and are currently under consideration.

5.7.3 JOIDES identity and JOIDES Journal post 2003

Harrison invited discussion as to the heritage status of the JOIDES name after 2003. Becker asked the committee to also consider the future disposition of the hard copies of the JOIDES archive, warehoused near Washington D.C..

It was suggested that as the communities participation is viewed through the JOIDES advisory structure, that it is important to preserve the name JOIDES. Pisias asked whether the final leg reports in the *JOIDES Journal* would be edited by, and the responsibility for production, distribution and web posting passed on to the new program. Alternatively was it desirable for JOI Inc. to continue the *JOIDES Journal* as part of the Phase-out plans. Pisias suggested that it was possible that the CMO could edit the last few issues of the Journals. There was much discussion and many suggestions relating to the production of the JOIDES Journal post September 2003 and to the fate of the JOIDES name. It was decided to offer the name to IODP.

6. Relationships with Other Organizations

6.1 ICDP

Mutter passed the floor to Mark Zoback, who is Chair of the Science Advisory group for the International Continental Drilling Project (ICDP). Zoback was at the EXCOM meeting as a JOI BOG Alternate Governor. Mutter noted that it is the first time that EXCOM have had a representative at a meeting who is very deeply involved in the ICDP program and who is willing to speak a little to the potential of relationships between the two programs in the future. Becker referred to the motion passed in June (01-2-8) “EXCOM asks JOIDES Office to contact iPC Chairs and ICDP Chairs to jointly consider a strategy for future co-operation”. He reported that a Chinese liaison from ICDP, Dr Wencai Yang (from CCSDP) was present at the March 2001 iPC meeting and Dr Lauterjung was officially invited to the iPC meeting in Portland in August 2001 as an ICDP liaison. An official ICDP liaison has also been invited to the March 2002 iPC meeting. Kiyoshi Suyehiro, who is an alternate on iPC, will be attending the ICDP science advisory meeting in April 2002.

Harrison invited Zoback to comment. Zoback said that it was obvious from a technical and operational point of view that there were a number of things such as coring, logging, etc. that were in common interests of the two programs. The single largest activity of ICDP over the last few years has been in lake drilling and climate change research so there is a very obvious overlap of scientific interests between the two programs. Proposals for lake drilling are integrated with global scientific efforts including those within the ODP. ICDP is currently involved in a large international project in northern Canada called the MOLEC project on gas hydrates, another common scientific interest with ODP. Right now there is drilling going on at Chicxulub and there is a proposal under current review for related studies. Another project is in Hawaii and in the summer there are plans to drill on the San Andreas Fault. Zoback highlighted the commonalities of continental and ocean drilling projects and current collaboration and hoped the trend would continue in the future.

Harrison recalled that Chicxulub was one of the offshore MSP proposals which was ranked quite highly at the last SCICOM meeting and had since been forwarded to IODP. He stated that a problem had always been to get the two organizations (ODP and ICDP) together at a scientific level and hoped that the EXCOM motion (01-2-8) to ask iPC to liaise with ICDP would be a step towards solving this problem.

6.2 Industry

Beiersdorf had nothing additional to the report already given by Fox. He commented that the HYACINTH project, which is an example of co-operation between industry and academia, is working well.

7. IODP Planning

7.1 IWG

Harrison presented a report from the IWG meeting in Kobe Japan on January 16 – 17 2002. This report is included in Appendix B.

Owen asked about the plan to house the ECORD science office at an institution and asked whether it was an academic institution or a government agency. Falvey answered that it was as yet undecided. Opdyke asked why engineering was included in the CMO. Harrison answered that as the current plan stands it was decided that it would be better to have a central engineering development for both the riser and the non riser vessels and that this had been agreed as part of the management plan. Malfait commented that the idea started with recommendations that came from the IODP Planning Sub Committee (IPSC), which had recommended that a number of activities be centrally managed rather than being divided between the implementing organizations. The fundamental decisions on engineering would be somewhat divorced from operations but wouldn't preclude funding of engineering development at the implementing organizations. Malfait added that clearly the engineering development must be linked with the people who are actually going to do the operation but is it necessary to make engineering a function of people who are faced with day-to-day operations?

Harrison thought the plan as it stands represents a strong CMO plan and the question is whether people want to change it. Harrison said he was aware of some pressures within the community that think that more of these sorts of things should be done by the separate science operation trusts. Opdyke said that the engineering would be specific to the non-riser or riser platforms and so to put them in the CMO doesn't make sense. Becker suggested that probably what IPSC had in mind was some kind of central management of engineering development in hope of a common crossover of engineering between platforms and the actual engineering would be done elsewhere. The CMO has funding and has a coordination role. Harrison agreed that in this plan the CMO would have control over the funding as to allocation and timing of these funds.

Kent asked for clarification on the mechanism, which could be applied if a country that was outside Europe, US or Japan wanted to participate and join IODP. Harrison stated that Canada has said they would like to join IODP at a member level. The current member level is just under $3M dollars per year, in IODP it is going to be $5M and it will increase annually. Kent then established that other countries, which didn't fall into the geographical purview of Europe/Japan/US, would be in the "other" category and would be members without super

portfolio. Harrison agreed. Falvey reflected that there are 3 classes of member in the current program. i.e. US, full members ($2.95M per year) and associate members – with proportionately reduced rights. What is being proposed for the future is not essentially different except that there is a potential for 3 lead agencies. If there were no other members then each of the 3 would equally have one third and if there were new members who are not one of these 3 lead agencies then each of the 3 lead agencies would be reduced proportionately. Harrison pointed out that if a member drops out then the current concept is that the lead agencies have to agree to cover the costs of that lack of contribution. At the moment the number of members looks like being very small, i.e. Canada is the only country to have shown serious intent so far. Von Knorring stated that ECORD was not limited to only European countries and there are informal discussions with other countries interested in joining this consortium.

Harrison stated that since the JOIDES EXCOM was charged with staffing the iSAS advisory structure and since this new consortium of South Korea and Chinese Taipei (AIC) has requested observer status he would like to be able to go to IWG and say that the executive committee supports observer status for this consortium. Harrison didn't consider it a huge imposition on iPC to have one extra observer because allegedly at the last meeting there were 70 attendees.

Becker clarified that this applied to the whole of the iSAS structure (all panels). Harrison was under the impression that this representation amounted to one person visiting all the panels. Malfait asked if OD21 had been consulted and Harrison agreed to discuss the matter with OD21. Harrison was asked what Canada's representation on these panels is and he answered that they had full representation. Malfait asked if the observer from Chinese Taipei was representing an Asian IODP consortium. Harrison said that it was Chinese Taipei and South Korea. Malfait asked functionally how do you implement this if EXCOM approves it. Harrison said he would write to IWG and ask them to agree. Malfait put forward the assumption that as iSAS exists as a joint working activity between JOIDES and OD21 that there will be discussions with OD21. Harrison agreed to discuss the matter with the OD21 science advisory committee.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-4: The JOIDES Executive Committee recommends to the OD21 Science Advisory Committee and IWG that the Asian IODP Consortium (AIC, currently South Korea and Chinese Taipei) be given an observer status on the iSAS committees.
Falvey moved, Orcutt seconded; 15 in favor.

Becker commented that the other aspect of the iSAS staffing is that the request came last week for staffing nominations for the interim PPSP, interim Technical Advice Panel and interim Industrial Liaison Panel. The request came from the iSAS office and the same model was followed as for last year when staffing the other interim panels, then the JOIDES Office will collect nominations from non Japanese ODP members and OD21 would collect nominations from Japan and they would be integrated for iPC approval. Becker asked people to respond for the request for nominations, the deadline being March 1st.

7.2 iPC

Kinoshita san reported that the minutes for iPC were posted on the iSAS Office web site. Recent activities have mostly been concerned with IWG and Harrison has covered most of them in his presentation. He demonstrated the proposal process with the aid of a diagram. It was a similar process to the one the JOIDES Office has been using.

7.3 MEXT Report

Miki-San reported on current Japanese governmental policy, JAMSTEC and the Japanese recession. The scheduled delivery of the new riser-drilling vessel, *Chikyu*, may be delayed for one year but delays will be avoided if at all possible. The structure of the Japanese government is currently being revised and reorganized. JAMSTEC is one of more than a hundred government corporations and may increase in size in the future by merging with other institutions.

Dr Daisuke Yoshida became new director of MEXT this year. JAMSTEC has continued to support IWGSO under the guidance of MEXT and NSF and will continue support until Oct. 2003. Support will also continue for the iSAS Office located at JAMSTEC. Miki-San reported on the very successful launch of *Chikyu* on January 18th 2002. All IWG members and observers joined the ceremony (about 40 international participants) together with many local people. A series of pictures of the development, i.e. the construction progress of *Chikyu* throughout the last year were distributed. This new vessel is about 3 times the size of the JOIDES Resolution. The outfitting work will be done this year and is expected to take one year to complete. The ship will then move to Nagasaki where the drilling system and derrick will be installed as this has to take place in a dock to the seaward side of low bridges. In approximately two years from now (2004) the construction of the ship will be complete and another ceremony is possible.

The new core research center will be located at Kochi University. It is hoped that the government will allocate ~ $40M to this research center in the core repository at Kochi University. Kochi is located about 1 hour's flight from Tokyo airport. The repository will be open in 2 years time (2004. The repository will be located adjacent to the airport and within 5 minutes walk from the university.

In JAMSTEC, hopefully by October 2002, there will be a facility similar to that at TAMU. With regard to research IFREE was established in April 2001 but started official operations in January 2002. There are 4 research groups established and one data/sample center (5 departments) and they will soon employ another 15 Principal Investigators. Currently there are 70 scientists and technical staff with about 10 from countries outside Japan. It is intended to invite as many international staff as possible and Mr Miki invited the committee to take a copy of the new brochures he had provided. The shakedown cruise for *Chikyu* is scheduled for 2004 and the preliminary seismic survey will be conducted in April or May this year to the east of Japan. Three potential drill sites have been selected for survey.

The IODP is keen to involve small countries in the program and so the Japanese are continuing their promotional campaign in Asian countries. They have again visited China and Korea in October 2001. Mr Miki reported that these countries, (China, Taiwan, Korea) cannot contribute one participation unit ($5M) but that they are eager to find a way to participate in the program. They are scientifically strong and so Mr Miki emphasized that it is important that IODP should investigate means for them to join the program.

Harrison asked for more details on the proposed location of the shakedown cruise and the seismic survey. Miki-San answered that 7 sites in 3 localities are under consideration. Kinoshita-San reported that the first priority will be the development of the riser systems and the second aim will be to test the actual drilling capabilities after a 3-D survey has taken place. Engineering

tests will be made to ensure the riser system is working efficiently. Drilling will start at shallower depths and then progress gradually until the riser system has been extended down to 2500m. Potential sites are still in the selection process and will coincide with Japanese scientific interests, i.e. primarily investigations of seismogenic zones of which there are three around the eastern Japanese coast. There is active seismicity around Japan but the seismogenic zone is deeper than they can reach initially. There are a number of choices and the final decision will depend on how much funding is available and how the timing of the installation of the riser system. Falvey asked Miki if the Asian consortium he mentioned was the same one in principle as identified by Chao-Shing Lee in his letter to Chris Harrison. Miki san answered that yes, they are going to build up a consortium among South Korea, China and Taiwan (Taipei) and possibly Australia. MEXT are trying to organize a forum type of meeting with scientists, engineers and funding agencies to discuss the mechanisms of establishing a new consortium

7.4 JAMSTEC Report

Yamakawa Presented the current status of science proposals in the iSAS system, i.e. 77 proposals, 11 of which were submitted directly to the iSAS office for the October 1st 2001 deadline and 66 of which have been transferred, with the proponent's permission, from the JOIDES Office. Yamakawa showed the map from the iSAS Office website illustrating the geographical locations of all these proposed drill sites. The 11 new proposals and 11 of the JOIDES proposals will be considered by iSSEPs in June 2002. There are 5 MSP proposals included in the transferred proposals from JOIDES and 3 new MSP proposals giving a total of 8 in the current system. Detrick asked how many of the current proposals were designed for riser drilling. Yamakawa san estimated that there are more than 10. Kent asked if the number included a proposal for the shakedown cruise. Kinoshita answered that existing proposals cannot be utilized for the shakedown cruise because a testing cruise may be detrimental to the proposal. The international scientific and engineering community will be invited by JAMSTEC to join in proposing activities for the shakedown cruise. After the shakedown cruise the ship will be released formally to the international community after 2007.

Becker asked a question on behalf of the JOIDES MSP proponents for proposals forwarded to iSAS. Many of these proposals were not revised for the iSAS October 1st 2001 deadline. To be considered for the April 1st 2002 deadline, i.e. the special iPC ranking in August, are they required to be revised or will they be forwarded to iSSEPs without revision? Malfait noted that revision was an option not a requirement. Harrison asked if all the proponents of MSPs would be notified of the competitive element and asked if they wished to revise their proposals. Yamakawa answered that yes, the iSAS office was just preparing these notifications before he left Japan this week.

7.5 OD21 Report

This report has been incorporated into item 7.3.

7.6 European Initiative

Falvey presented the current status of the European Initiative. He began by giving the background and stating that when the notion of IODP was first conceived about 5 years ago all of the 15 European participants in the current program expressed an interest in IODP and have been represented on IWG for

some years. It was decided that Europeans should participate as a consortium and thereby take a proportionately greater role in the program. The proposal is that a European consortium should contribute financially to the program at lead agency level and that they should contribute in an administrative capacity to Mission Specific Platform exploration. Falvey then continued to explain, in detail, the progress that has since been made in organizing the European structure. This structure is that presented above in the IWG report by Harrison and Falvey proceeded to explain the finer details of the consortium's plans. There are currently interim committees in place, with representatives from all 15 member countries and the formal establishment of the ECORD Council took place on 6th September 2001. Falvey presented a diagram showing the current broad model for the structure of ECORD, a model that is still under discussion.

Falvey illustrated, with the aid of a timeline diagram, the various steps in the progress of the European Agreement, from those already completed, until the final signing of a single MOU for IODP in October 2003. At this stage it is envisaged that MSP operations, based on SAS ranking, will begin as soon as possible after this date.

Pisias asked how the future relationships between the various science advisory panels and the future CMO were envisaged. Falvey explained that the ECORD Science Advisory Panel, for example, is analogous to USSAC. Detrick clarified that there would be no restrictions concerning the areas of the world where the MSP program could be carried out, i.e. that they would not be restricted to European waters. In response to a question from Cannat as to when an answer was expected from the EC regarding the proposed funding, Beiersdorf answered that it would probably be given by the end of March. Harrison asked what was the legal entity that would be going to negotiate the single MOU and Falvey answered that this would be the Designated European Management Agency (DEMA).

7.7 U.S. NSF plans

Malfait enthusiastically confirmed the strong NSF's support for IODP. The foundation continues to work with MEXT on Japan-US agreement and these efforts are very close to being finalized. This process takes time because the agreement must undergo the final approval by US government and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Japan.

Malfait reported that there is also strong support for IODP within NSF and Deputy Director Dr. Joseph Bordogna was present during the Chikyu launching ceremony.

NSF is working on formulating the RFP for the non-riser vessel and as part of this endeavor new resources are being identified and the usage of existing resources is being assessed. There may be a small delay in releasing the RFP and no detailed timescale is available at the moment, but it should be finalized between this summer and the end of the year. Strong emphasis in IODP preparation activities at NSF is put on working with US Science Advisory Committee regarding the guidance and recommendations as to the details of distribution of support and resources for scientists in the new program.

Harrison asked about the status of Central Management Office (CMO) preparation. Malfait replied that the CMO is to be a legal entity with technical and management capabilities. The final decisions regarding the CMO will be made by the lead agencies of the IODP. Detrick asked when the IWG envisions that CMO will be in place and Malfait said that by middle of next year. Detrick continued the inquiries and asked for the availability of financial resources for CMO

before FY04 and Malfait explained that conceivably there could be resources available prior to FY 04.

Becker recalled the IPSC recommendation about the need for strong CMO but noted opinions expressed during private conversations that a). the CMO doesn't seem to be developing as strongly as envisaged by IPSC, or b). perhaps the program does not need such a strong office. Malfait said that it is very advantageous for funding agencies to have one single focus contractor, the (CMO), and of course there will be some complexities because of multiple platforms. Malfait concluded that the scientific community ultimately governs the program and the scientific community through IPSC clearly expressed the wish for one strong CMO and maximal integration of the program, so these are the ultimate arguments for the strong CMO entity. Pisias concurred and added that the main task for CMO is to oversee the delivering of the best possible science. Falvey added that to ensure that it is efficiently run and is seen as such, it must be integrated and international and not European or Japanese or US. Beiersdorf stated that CMO must provide leadership, accountability, and must maintain close links to SAS and central budget, and to be able to provide that it must be integrated.

Opdyke wondered how exactly the CMO would be formed. Malfait explained that NSF will have to consider the Japanese opinion about the details and possibly there will be a third agency, so the opinions will have to be solicited from all those entities involved. Miki-San said that Japan is closely working with NSF and the two parties agreed upon the CMO tasks and responsibilities. Falvey added that CMO has to be a corporate entity under somebody's law and that there must be shareholders that form the management board. More discussion followed about who should be the shareholders of this CMO corporate entity. Malfait said that NSF's traditional view is that scientific institutions and scientists should be the shareholders for such organizations, and not government agencies. NSF's role is to provide assistance in setting it up but afterwards it will step back. Cannat expressed some concerns about that and said that in Europe the mechanisms are different and agencies are the participants in the program, not single universities. Mutter concluded the discussion by saying that implementing organizations are crystallizing now before the CMO is formed, so the sooner CMO comes to existence the better for the IODP. Stoffa reiterated Pisias' earlier remark about the role of CMO as entity to oversee and ensure the best science being performed, and he added that the most important task for CMO is integrated science planning.

Orcutt presented the following consensus statement regarding the need to establish an international corporation expeditiously to run the CMO.

EXCOM Consensus 02-1-5: Whereas the Central Management Office (CMO) must be an independent, legal entity committed to implementing IODP science, and whereas the Central Management Office must be prepared to execute the IODP by mid-2003 as directed by science planning from the Science Advisory Structure (SAS), international parties, other than the JOIDES Executive Committee, must act expeditiously and in concert to establish an international corporation, or its equivalent, to govern and operate the CMO.

8. SCICOM Report

8.1 Achievements on Legs 196-199

Becker briefly presented the scientific results of the recent ODP Legs.

Leg 196 – Nankai II, Sites 1173 and 808

This cruise was the second part of a two-leg program to Nankai Trough. Following coring during Leg 190 its main goals were Logging While Drilling (LWD) and installation of two ACORKs to monitor the fluid flow parameters to ultimately assess the relationship between the dynamics of deformation and fluid-flow processes in an accretionary prism. The objective of the ACORK at Site 1173 was to monitor the processes at state of formation before the deformation started and the ACORK was installed near the stratigraphic projection of the *décollement*. The installation was quite successful except that the bridge plug was set prematurely precluding the thermistor string installation. The hydrological integrity was preserved, despite the bridge plug problem and the initial data are planned to be collected this summer by the Japanese ROV *Keiko*.

At Site 808 the ACORK installation fell 30 m short of planned 970 m installation depth, and the top fell over the reentry cone, so it lies on the seafloor horizontally. Fortunately the ROV interface is in the right position, so it should still be possible to retrieve the signals. From experience at Site 808 it has been learnt that the weakest aspect of the ACORK operations was the under-reamer and for future ACORK installation this part should be improved.

Becker took this opportunity and briefed EXCOM about the other CORK installations in 1991-2001 and also informed EXCOM that two ODP holes along the Costa Rica Rift have been occupied by recently installed wireline CORKs (NSF-funded).

Leg 197 – Hot Spots, Sites 1203-1206

The main objective of this cruise was to test the hypothesis of the southward motion of Hawaiian hot spot in Cretaceous-Tertiary. This has been achieved by drilling 4 sites along Emperor seamounts aged from 48 to 81 Ma. The record for single-leg basement penetration was achieved, with 1120 m cored with an average recovery of 56%. From preliminary paleolatitudes determinations it can be inferred that the hotspot was migrating south at a rate of 30-50 km/Ma during 81-43 Ma period, but this must be confirmed by further post-cruise research. The other key aspect of the leg included the geochemical studies of the variation of Hawaiian hot spot volcanic products in the same period.
Becker added that this leg will contribute to achieving the Long Range Plan (LRP) objectives by addressing the issues of heat and mass transfer from the Earth's interior and testing the hot spot paradigm for plate tectonics.

Leg 198 – Shatsky Rise, Sites 1207-1214

Becker reported that this cruise was one of the several legs (198, 199, 207 and 208) that were proposed in fulfillment of the recommendation of the "Extreme Climate and Environments of the Paleogene and Cretaceous" PPG, and he briefly reiterated the recommendations of this PPG.

The Leg 198 objectives were high resolution coring of expanded sections at Shatsky Rise that passed through the Equatorial divergence zone in the Cretaceous. Even though there were some problems with drilling through chert horizons, the leg still sampled all key horizons: (1) the K-T boundary was recovered, (2) LPTM was cored at 4 sites, (3) E/O cooling event was captured, (4) good record of Paleogene was obtained and (5) diabase sill basement section was cored. Pisias noticed that previous view of that area was that large hiatuses would preclude good recovery, but the Leg 198 proved quite successful in obtaining the sediment cores.

8.2 Proposal Activity/Transfer

Urquhart presented the status of the JOIDES proposal activity/transfer. There were 102 proposals in the JOIDES system on March 16th 2001, i.e. the day after the final JOIDES proposal deadline.

	Full	**Pre**	**APL**	**Total**
Scheduled in August 2000	6			6
Included in FY 2003 for possible scheduling in August 2001	23		4	27
FY 2002, deferred to IODP	18		4	22
Not yet at prospectus level	13	18	2	33
Withdrawn or now inactive for 3-year rule	5	9		14
Total	**65**	**27**	**10**	**102**

64 proposals transferred to iSAS in September and December 2001
2 proposals transferred to iSAS February 2002
14 proposals withdrawn or now inactive
2 proposals waiting for permission to transfer
6 proposals scheduled in August 2000
5 proposals scheduled in August 2001
10 APLs not transferred

NB: #505 was partially scheduled in Leg 195 but also transferred to IODP

8.3 Legacy Report

Becker referred to the EXCOM motion (00-2-5) passed in College Station in 2000. White has already reported on the progress of *Greatest Hits* Vol. 2, the database of publications has been a JOI/TAMU effort and Farrell was asked if it was ready for public use. Farrell replied that it was in the TAMU report and almost complete but there are still ongoing discussions between TAMU and AGI. The descriptions of the major technical developments, i.e. the 2-page tool summaries had already been referred to by Fox and Goldberg and were ready to be posted on the web and made publicly available soon. The comprehensive files describing all the ODP tools, a long-range objective and which would be passed on to future programs were part of an ongoing project not yet complete.

Robertson gave a preliminary report on the status of the Achievements and Opportunities legacy document at the June 2001 EXCOM meeting. Becker updated this latter report. The document is

aimed at a scientific audience. Despite some delays in submission of manuscripts the document was now nearing the final publication stage with 10 of the 16 contributions being in pdf format and posted on the JOIDES website, 3 waiting for small editorial corrections and transfer to pdf and the remaining 3 currently under final author revision. Becker showed a list of the complete contents (available on p. 78 of the agenda book). When complete the publication will be a 100 page special issue of the *JOIDES Journal*.

Becker referred to a list of legs from 2001 – 2003 in order to evaluate achievements in terms of themes from the Long Range Plan. There are few themes, which are strongly represented in the final 3 years of legs, but a complete evaluation for those themes cannot be made until after the final leg. Some discussion followed about the legs and their relevance to the LRP and it was noted that there were few *Deep Biosphere* legs. Becker explained that this was directly related to proposal submission. He also noted that "Deep Biosphere PPG" has not yet submitted its final report, and EXCOM expressed a very strong concern about this issue.

There were some questions as to the future legacy websites and it was clarified that eventually all the legacy documents will be gathered onto one website that will be maintained for as long as possible in future.

EXCOM Consensus 02-1-6: The JOIDES Executive Committee thanks the JOIDES Science Committee for excellent work done on the ODP Legacy Project. The Executive Committee waits with anticipation to see the final results of the various projects, including the Achievements and Opportunities publication, ODP's Greatest Hits vol. II, database of publications and technological summaries.

MEETING ADJOURNED FOR THE DAY

THURSDAY JANUARY 31 09.00 AM

***Chikyu* Launching Ceremony**

Miki-San presented the video tape of the *Chikyu* launch on January 18th 2002, and kindly translated the narrative into English

EXCOM Motion 02-1-7: The JOIDES Executive Committee congratulates Japan for successful launch of *Chikyu*, making a big step forward to provide IODP with major facilities.

Beiersdorf moved, Stoffa seconded; 15 in favor.

9. FY 2003 Science Plan and Budget

9.1 FY 2003 Science Plan

Becker considered that the single most important task of the JOIDES Office during its final 2001-2003 term was to produce the science plan for the remaining legs. He was pleased and honored to report that SCICOM is forwarding a strong science plan and that the process that EXCOM mandated for use at the August SCICOM meeting had been very useful in dealing with any potential issues. The process and the results are described both in the agenda book in the program plan and in the SCICOM minutes. There will also be an article describing the science plan, which is due to be published in EOS very soon.

Becker briefly summarized the ranking and scheduling procedure, including details of Mission Specific Platforms. He went on to discuss the Operations Committee (OPCOM) procedures regarding the scheduling of the final five legs and the changes made to the current ship schedule. The only major change to this latter schedule was to exchange the timing of Legs 203 and 205. This was done following the Leg 196 ACORK experience in order to allow the engineers more time to prepare for the Costa Rica leg.

It is also important to note that SCICOM forwarded the rankings of 4 MSPs that appear in the top 10 ranked proposals at the August 2001 SCICOM meeting to iPC as a priority, should funds become available for very early scheduling of MSPs within IODP.

Becker continued with a brief summary of the science plans of the FY03 scheduled Legs 206-210 and their relevance to the Long Range Plan. These legs will incorporate many of the technical developments recommended by TEDCOM, (casing system, hard rock reentry system, APDC system) where appropriate.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-8: The JOIDES Executive Committee approves the FY03 Science Plan

Silver moved, Orcutt seconded; 14 in favor, 1 abstained (Detrick).

9.2 FY 2003 Program Plan and Budget

Pisias, as a member of the August SCICOM, congratulated Becker on the August SCICOM meeting. He went on to discuss the budget, noting that many of the legs are not budgeted entirely within the fiscal year of the respective cruises and it therefore takes a significant amount of planning to accommodate this. The program plan contains budget elements of the highlighted legs, so legs 205 – 210 are part of this program plan as is the demobilization issue. One challenge is that many of the legs require a significant lead-time and costs for these are included into the present budget. Pisias went on to explain and summarize the various budgetary elements for the last 3 years, all of which are presented in the agenda book. The information can be found on pages ES21, PP62 and PP93.

Pisias concluded by saying that nothing has been cut from the leg budgets except some time, e.g. the Walvis Ridge science was shortened somewhat to accommodate transits but otherwise no science requirements have been cut. This budget delivers the science as proposed.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-9: The JOIDES Executive Committee approves the FY03 Program Plan and Budget

Orcutt moved, Falvey seconded; 13 in favor, 2 abstained (Detrick and Silver).

9.3 Phase-out Plans – FY04-07

Pisias referred to the document he distributed yesterday which is a summary of the goals and tasks of the phase out. The budget for FY04 will be approximately $12M rapidly declining in the years 2005-2007when it will be approximately $20M. Funding for these latter years will be provided by NSF and the draft of the phase out plan is due at NSF in March 2002.

Pisias then went into details of the budget and the timing of the various phase-out tasks by the operators involved. He state that the assumption, which went into this planning was that, the last ODP drilling leg operation will end on September 9th 2003. He added that an important issue is that the science for the latter legs is supported including publications, data, curation etc.; tasks which will be ongoing after the legs are completed. Pisias then summarized the following issues:

- The management of the repositories including the archiving, curation and distribution of cores and samples.

- The drilling services department main task will be to preserve the drilling equipment that is owned by the program, i.e. documenting, archiving and storage, demobilization of the coring equipment, legacy documentation to preserve the corporate knowledge about the equipment which has been accumulated over the years and can be passed on to the new program.

- Information services biggest task will be to complete the data migration that is currently in progress, and due to be completed by the end of FY04; provide for the data availability as the program phases out; provide daily computer program and network support; and digital image archiving. Probably the biggest challenge is the ultimate archiving of the data, which must be in a format accessible in the future.

- The publications department will continue with the ongoing program and must have a plan for dealing with the years of publication between FY04 – FY04 after the last drilling leg is completed. The publications issue will be the longest part of the phase out program activities.

- Logging services will deal with the same three general issues, i.e. the transition to the new program, preservation of the legacy and completion of the tasks associated with the drilling.

Pisias concluded by saying that the rate and impact of the phase out in terms of personnel shows that at the end of FY04 there will still be a need for 113 personnel. After this there will be a very rapid reduction in information services and science services personnel. Pisias asked the committee if they thought anything had been missed, was the list complete, did it meet the desires of the scientific community?

Silver was concerned about the large personnel drop-off and the loss of key personnel. He thought that if more definite future plans for the non-riser vessel were available it might encourage these personnel to remain throughout the transition period. The situation could otherwise result in temporary personnel being employed to deal with the phase out program. Fox summarized the forthright strategy employed by TAMU/ODP in personnel issues, the incentives such as termination benefits offered and the commitment to vigorously compete for the contract as science operator in IODP. ODP/TAMU are hoping to manage the phase out period in a constructive fashion.

Pisias expressed his own concerns about the rapid rate of the phase out term and invited questions from the committee. Harrison expressed concern about the publications budget, which continued to be large until the end of the phase out period. Pisias answered that it reflected the FTEs and it seemed to be a rational way to proceed, as this is an important legacy issue.

EXCOM Motion 02-1-10: The JOIDES Executive Committee approves the FY04-07 Phase-out Program Plan and Budget.
Detrick moved, Opdyke seconded; 13 in favor, 2 abstained (Mutter, Prior).

Harrison congratulated Pisias, JOI and the subcontractors for their efforts in producing this Phase-out plan.

10. Legacy Plans

Incorporated into other agenda items as announced at the beginning of the meeting.

11. Future Meetings and Other Business

Prior expressed the regrets of the committee on the passing of Dr Wang and recounted at length the great achievements made by Dr Wang in furthering the membership of China in ODP.

EXCOM Consensus 02-1-11: EXCOM wishes to acknowledge and appreciate the leadership of Dr Zhixiong Wang in facilitating China's Associate membership in ODP. EXCOM sincerely regrets his untimely passing, as a result of an unfortunate accident. We will miss his contributions and friendship.

11.1 Future Meetings – Granada, Spain.

The EXCOM meeting will be on June 25 – 26, the ODP Council meeting on June 27 and a field trip on June 28. Von Knorring presented the logistics of the meeting, reminding the committee of the currency changes and the adoption of the Euro in Spain, the expected high temperatures together with the need to book the hotel promptly as the meeting coincides with the height of the tourist season. The meeting logistics will be circulated by JOI next week.

With regard to future EXCOM meetings after June 2002, and considering that there will be no further science plans, which require approval and only one further Program Plan, Harrison suggested that there will probably be no need to hold meetings as often as in the past. Detrick suggested that the next meeting, after the meeting in Granada, should coincide with the last port call in Bermuda on July 10th 2003. This will be the last meeting of the JOIDES Executive Committee. It was suggested that the potential for publicity and celebration should be maximized during this port call. Fox reported that the matter was under consideration.

EXCOM Consensus 02-1-12: The JOIDES Executive Committee thanks UCSC and especially Eli Silver for organizing the January 2002 meeting of the committee.

MEETING ADJOURNED

Appendix A

Dr Chris Harrison,
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PACRIM GROUP REPORT TO EXCOM

The membership contribution situation of the PACRIM group has not changed greatly since the last EXCOM meeting in June 2001, at which it was agreed that we could continue as full members in FY2001/2. Now, Canada is struggling to fund its 1/3 share for the year because of the depreciation of the Canadian dollar. On the other hand, Australia has obtained extra funds since the last EXCOM meeting, and can fully fund its 1/3 share. Therefore, for the present fiscal year, PACRIM contributions should continue at the rate: Canada hopefully 1/3, Australia 1/3, Chinese Taipei 1/12, Korea 1/12. All the countries are wrestling with the question of IODP membership as alluded to below.

Australia:

Australia will contribute at the 1/3 level in FY2001/2. Unfortunately, Australia has not identified a suitable funding mechanism to enable it to join IODP. Although this may change, the omens are not particularly good. Furthermore, we have fundamental difficulties with the structure of IODP, as our interests are overwhelmingly in the *JOIDES Resolution* successor. At this moment, the main emphasis in the marine geoscience community is on bringing our research fleet up to world standard, and on developing stronger research groups of marine geoscientists in the universities. Only by doing this, will we have the basic scientific strength to address global scientific problems that need IODP drilling to solve them.

Canada:

With the drop in exchange rates and government priorities focussed on security, Canada can currently only commit to providing Can $1.26M (currently around US$780k) for its ODP membership contribution for US Fiscal 2001/2. Efforts to bring its contribution up to a full one third in US funds are continuing but cannot be guaranteed at this time.

With regard to IODP, Canada has established a consortium of industry, universities and government agencies that is developing a proposal for full membership. After a competitive review of Letters of Intent, the group, lead by the Atlantic Canada Petroleum Institute (ACPI), has now been invited to make a full proposal to a new Canadian Foundation for Innovation (CFI) fund specifically created to support international scientific collaboration. The proposal will be

submitted on February 4, 2002 with the result expected in May or June of 2002. Canada is continuing to be an active member of the IWG for IODP."

Chinese Taipei:

The Taiwanese ODP Consortium leadership has changed recently, with Chao-Shing Lee taking over as the Chairman and Min-Teh Chen as the new Director of the Secretariat. The Taiwan geoscience community is relatively small, but the interesting geological topics are very diverse. For example, we are not only promoting Taiwan's continuation in IODP, we have also a group of people pushing for the ICDP (International Continental Drilling Program) to drill a 7 km deep-hole on Taiwan, where the Ms=7.6 Chi-Chi earthquake occurred in 1999. Some scientists are listed in both IODP and ICDP. Under this kind of structure, the best strategy for Taiwan to continue with the IODP may be to maintain approximately its present financial contribution, but to become more active in science contribution (writing more IODP proposals).

In order to make this happen, we are working to
1. Combine with the IMAGES group (this has started),
2. Propose workshops so that IODP-related proposals will be integrated,
3. Work hard to promote IODP to the National Science Council, and
4. Work through Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) activities to promote our IODP partnerships in Asia.

Korea:

Korea will maintain a 1/12 membership for the present fiscal year. At present, Korea ODP Council members are discussing whether Korea should join in IODP. If the membership contribution is much higher than the present level, Korea should look for other countries to make a consortium. If a suitable consortium cannot be built, Korea is not able to continue in IODP.

Dr Trevor Powell
Australian ODP Council

Appendix B

Report of the IWG meeting, Kobe, Japan. 16-17 January 2002 (plus some later developments).

Presented by Christopher Harrison

Much discussion centered around the European plans for IODP involvement. The European countries have stated that if they can find the funds, they wish to become an IODP Lead Agency, which implies that they will contribute equally with Japan and US to the costs of the program (my estimate is that this will eventually be about $151M in 2002 dollars). They would operate the Mission Specific Platforms, which would be expected to cost in the region of $10M per year plus Science Operation costs. Part of the cost of being a Lead Agency will be born by the European Commission. The European countries have formed a new consortium called the European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling (ECORD). ECORD structure is shown next.

ECORD Council	Representatives of all European funding authorities/agencies supporting national IODP-related programs.
ECORD Science & Operations Committee	Science and Operations sub-panels (memberships nominated by funding authorities); plus a Science Office (to be designated) at a European institution.
Designated European Management Agency	An executive managing agency for European participation in IODP; set up under authority of the ECORD Council (interim DFG)
European Science Operator	The operational arm of the Designated European Management Agency (currently JEODI)

Canada is still planning on becoming a member ($5M US, inflated) and has applied to the Canadian Foundation for Innovation (CFI) International Access Fund. A full proposal is being submitted by 4 February 2002. The collaborative role of industry is very important, through the Atlantic Canada Petroleum Institute (ACPI).

China wishes to be involved with IODP but does not know at what level. It currently is represented on the iSAS committees.

South Korea and Chinese Taipei sent observers to the IWG meeting, indicating a strong interest in participating in some way in IODP. They have since requested observer status on iSAS committees.

Delivered-To: harrison@mail.rsmas.miami.edu
From: "LEECS" <leecs@mail.ntou.edu.tw>
To: "Han Hyun-Chul" <han@kigam.re.kr>
Subject: Request to send an observer for the interim IODP panels
Date: Wed, 23 Jan 2002 02:07:24 +0800

Dear Prof. Harrison

It was nice to meet you in Kobe. As we have indicated in the iWG meeting that Korean and Taiwanese scientists are currently promoting to our own government for a continuation with the IODP. Our initial contribution for finance may be not so big, however, our ambition to make a big scientific contribution. Therefore, we are interesting and will work together to promote an Asian IODP consortium (AIC). In order to fellow up the progress of IODP, we would like to ask a permission to send an "observer" to all interim committee panels. This will be a big help for the success of AIC. Many thanks and look forward to communicating with you.
Chao-Shing Lee.

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Japan's commitment to IODP was solidified by the launch of Chikyu ("Earth" or "Globe") on 18 January 2002, a splendid ceremony attended by IWG members and observers, as well as representatives from other organizations. The ceremony was performed by Her Imperial Highness Princess Sayako, who also graced the post launch reception with her presence.

Because it appears likely that MSP drilling will occur in FY 2004, the IWG was asked to make an exception to the rule that iPC would not rank proposals. The iSAS office was asked to inform the scientific community that MSP proposals may be drilled in 2004 and that proposals should be submitted or updated by 1 April 2002.

IODP COUNCIL

Tasks and Responsibilities:

- **Forum for the exchange of views among government agencies providing financial support for the Program.**
- **Reviews IODP accomplishments, status, and plans**
- **Reviews resource requirements and plans**
- **Makes recommendations, as appropriate, on planning and operation of IODP**
- **Receives audit, fiscal and management reports**

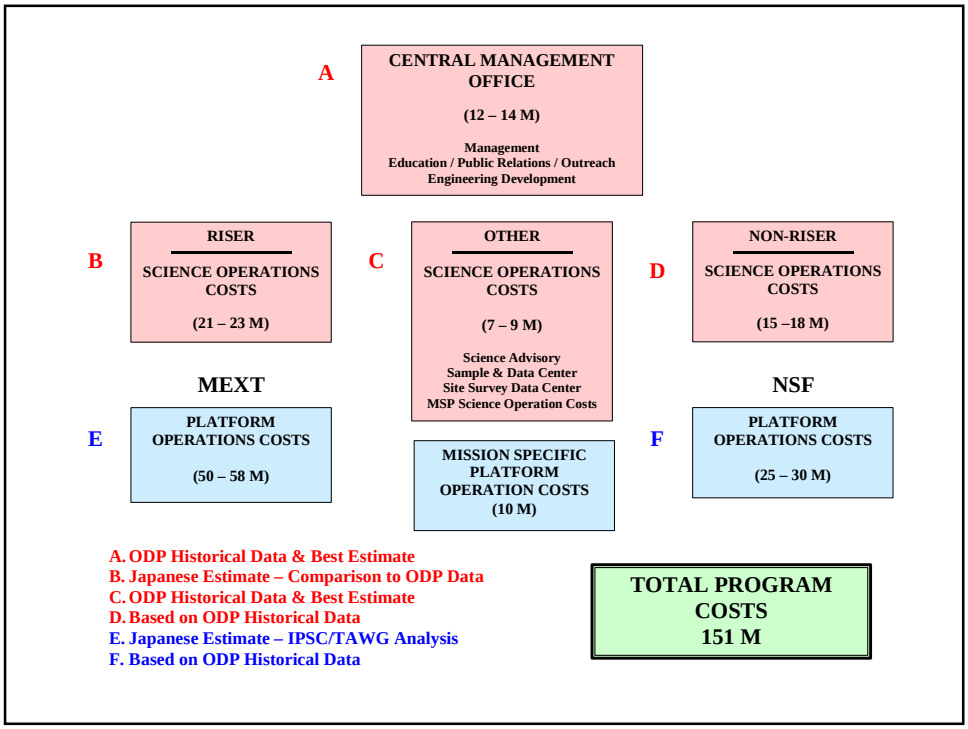
Structure:

- **Meetings: annually**
- **Members: all member countries. Each country has one representative**
- **Chairperson: rotate among lead agencies every year**

SAS EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Tasks and Responsibilities

- Formulate scientific and policy recommendations (e.g. IODP membership policy)
- Conduct IODP planning
- Reviews and approves IODP Program plan and budget recommended by the Science (Planning) Committee and prepared by the CMO.
- Evaluate and assess Program accomplishments with regard to established goals and objectives
- Establish subcommittees as needed to accomplish objectives of the Program and approve terms of reference for each subcommittee
  - Establish a Science Committee (Planning Committee)
- Promote support for IODP in appropriate fora
- Report to the IODP Council as appropriate and requested
- Scientific promotion of Program – Expansion of membership



IWG agreed to add two new panels to the interim Science Advisory Structure, a Technical Advice Panel and an Industrial Liaison Panel.

Interim Industrial Liaison Panel (iILP)- MANDATE—Final Draft

1 General Purpose:

To facilitate ongoing communication and cooperative scientific activities between IODP and selected industries, with the goal of benefiting IODP science and technology and maximizing economic benefits from sharing resources, such as drilling of sites for shared scientific and technical goals, development of joint drilling/sampling technologies, and the development of improved downhole measurement/observatory capabilities. Industrial sectors of interest include oil & gas companies (offshore deepwater technology, petroleum geology, and engineering), mining (understanding potential economic targets), microbiology (development of new enzymes, etc.), insurance industry (climate predictions) and research and development organizations in these fields.

2 Mandate.

The iILP will:

1. Develop effective personal links between academic and industry scientists with mutual research and technical/engineering interests.
2. Identify barriers to industry participation in IODP and recommend solutions for overcoming these barriers.
3. Develop mechanisms for sharing industry data/expertise/resources with IODP scientist**s,** and for making IODP results of maximum use to industry;\.
4. Act as the liaison group for IODP to industry and selected industry associations, and promote IODP educational and outreach activities within selected industry professional organizations.
5. Assist with the identification of scientists and engineers from industry to serve on panels, committees and working groups of IODP.

6. Define industrial priority research within the IODP context and advocate industry participation in IODP research and technical development.
7. Assist iPC in the establishment of interim Detailed Planning Groups for complex multiple platform, multiple-leg programs, and/or interim Program Planning Groups as needed.

3 Meetings

In order to ensure strong links to the scientific goals of the IODP, the iILP should meet jointly with the iSSEPs at least once per year. A second annual iILP meeting may be held separately or in conjunction with meetings of professional societies.

4 Membership.

ILP will be composed of 15 people representing as many IWG member nations as possible to maintain reasonable size and balance of expertise and research interests, with an ideal goal of about two thirds of the members from industry and one third from academia. Nominations will be solicited from the.JOIDES and OD21 science advisory structure, industry colleagues, and national ODP offices. iPC will be responsible for approving iILP members. In consultation with the iILP Chair, the iPC Co-Chairs will recommend candidates for membership as needed. Academic iILP members should have experience in scientific ocean drilling, and scientific expertise related to industry interests or be actively involved in academic/industrial collaborations.

5 Chair

The iILP Chair is appointed by iPC

interim Technology Advice Panel (iTAP) Mandate – Final Draft

1 General Purpose:

The interim Technology Advice Panel (iTAP) is responsible for advising the iPC and through the iPC, the IWG on those matters related to the technological developments needed to meet the scientific objectives outlined in the Initial Science Plan (ISP) of IODP.

2 Mandate: The iTAP provides advice and service to IODP through the iPC by identifying long-term (2-5 year lead time) technical needs required to meet the scientific objectives of the IODP ISP, and by recommending how these needs might be met. Such needs and advice may include:

1 Recommendations on performance requirements for specific technological needs.

2 The assessment of whether these needs can be most optimally met through the use of "Commercial off-the-shelf" technology or whether R&D within IODP will be required.

3 Recommendation to the iPC concerning the appropriate mode for pursuing such R&D, (i.e., through IODP development, university or industry development, or joint ventures).

4 Advice and recommendations to the iPC on the process and procedures for RFP development and evaluation in support of technical design and innovation.

5 Regular review of the progress made by the science community and iSAS in planning for the technological needs of the IODP

3 Meetings:

The iTAP should meet twice per year, or as required and approved by the iPC co-chairs. These meetings can be held in conjunction with the iSciMP so that joint sessions may be held as required.

4 Membership:

The iTAP should be made up of fifteen to eighteen members, with a nominal term of an individual on the panel being three years. Each IWG member may name one representative to the iTAP. All other members of the iTAP will be selected based on the expertise needed on the panel. Nominations for these additional members will be made to, and approved by, the iPC. Members of iTAP should be specialists who can provide expert advice in the fields of marine operations on a variety of platforms, down-hole logging and instrumentation, drilling technology (including mining technology and drilling under extreme conditions), geotechnics and other disciplines as needs are identified. In order to meet the need for added breadth of expertise and the receipt of technical advice in a timely manner, the iTAP may recommend to the iPC the establishment of Working Groups to address specific technological issues.

5 Liaisons: In order to assure that iTAP members are fully appraised of the scientific objectives of the IODP as well as the progress of the scientific programs, the Chairs of the iPC or their designates will brief the iTAP at least once per year on the status of the science program. In addition, liaisons from the operators, the Industrial Liaison Panel, the Data Centers and other cooperating scientific programs should be invited to attend iTAP meetings regularly. The iTAP Chair should attend iSSEPs meeting as a liaison.

6 Chair. The iTAP Chair is appointed by iPC.