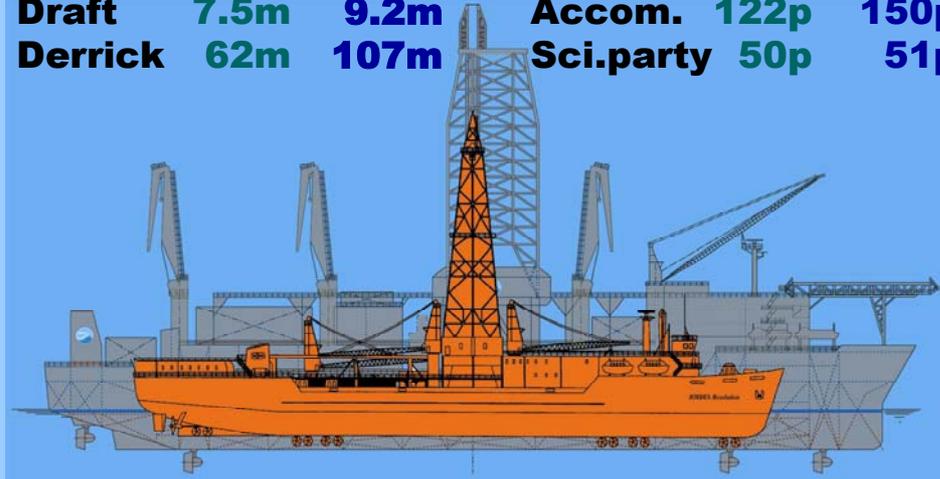


29th ODP TEDCOM Meeting

JR vs. CHIKYU

	JR Chikyu		JR Chikyu	
Length	143m	210m	Gros.T	19kton 60kton
Width	21m	38m	Riser	- 2500m
Depth	9.8m	16.2m	Drill S	9km 10km
Draft	7.5m	9.2m	Accom.	122p 150p
Derrick	62m	107m	Sci.party	50p 51p



JAMSTEC 

Held at the British
Geological Survey
Keyworth
Nottingham
6th & 7th December 2001



British
Geological
Survey

Final Draft of Minutes of the 29th TEDCOM Meeting held at the British Geological Survey, Keyworth, Nottingham, UK on the 6th and 7th December 2001

TEDCOM recommendation #01-2-1 to SCICOM

TEDCOM urge SCICOM to take any steps necessary to defer demobilisation of the Joides Resolution until such time as the outcome of the RFP for future IODP drilling is known.

Jeff Fox, ODP-TAMU, highlighted that the Joides Resolution could be completely demobilised immediately after October 2003. While contractually this is a possibility it should be considered as a last option until other factors are known regarding the new programme. It is not in the interests of any party to embark upon an expensive demobilisation until future programme direction and non-riser vessel requirements are clearer.

TEDCOM Intimations to SCICOM

1. TEDCOM note with satisfaction the OPCOM Motion 01-02-06 agreeing to limited and specific Engineering Development field trials for short periods within scientific legs and subject to co-chief consultation and approval. This is an important step forward and is a good precedent for IODP. It is envisaged by TEDCOM that pre, pre-cruise meetings will be utilised for consultation with co-Chiefs.

2. TEDCOM have approved the format and content of the ODP Legacy Documents prepared by ODP TAMU and the LDEO Borehole Logging Group regarding tools and tool developments. These can now be formally published and this meets the ODP EXCOM requirement passed on by SCICOM to TEDCOM, ODP TAMU and the LDEO Borehole Logging Group.

TEDCOM Request to iPC

Following debate at TEDCOM it is clear that the new Technical Advisory Panel for IODP will have many challenges. Technical advice and planning are needed now for Riser Drilling in three to five year's time. TEDCOM therefore request that an interim panel (iTAP) be discussed more fully at the next IWG meeting to allow iPC to set iTAP up concurrently with the next TEDCOM meeting. Much still has to be done before the brief and therefore the mandate of such a committee can be established. Section 13 of these minutes contains this meetings debate and a separate document with comments received from TEDCOM Members after consideration of the debate at the meeting will be sent directly to IPSC co-chairs for iPC and copied to Members.

Those present:

Members:

Hugh Elkins (USA)	Marvin Gearhart (USA)	Masanori Kyo (Japan)
Frank Schuh (USA)	Earl Shanks (USA)	Howard Shatto (USA)
Alister Skinner (UK, Chair)	Axel Sperber (Germany)	Brian Taylor (Pacrim)

Apologies from:

Joe Castleberry (USA)	Carole Fleming (USA)	Walter Svendsen (USA)
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Guests/Liaisons:

Keir Becker (SCICOM Chair)	Hajimu Kinoshita (Japan, IPSC)	Eiichi Kikawa (Japan, SCIMP)
Brian Jonasson (USA, ODP-TAMU)	Andy Kingdon (UK, IODP/JEODI)	
Greg Myers (USA, LDEO)	Ulrich harms (ICDP)	Jeff Fox (USA, ODP-TAMU)
Mike Lovell (UK, SCIMP)	Tim Brewer (Leicester Univ. Borehole Logging Group).	

Apologies from:

John Farrell (JOI)	Dave Goldberg (LDEO)	Ted Moore (IPSC)
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A draft Agenda was issued together with copies of the European Brussels Meeting Report and a draft interim Technical Advisory Panel (iTAP) document for IODP prepared by iPC/IPSC. With one order change the draft agenda was adopted for the meeting and the revised agenda is contained in **Annex 1**.

1. Opening Remarks:

Alister Skinner opened the meeting by welcoming everyone to the BGS Headquarters at Keyworth, near Nottingham and introduced Kate Royse, Margaret Scrutton and Andy Kingdon who would be in attendance for the duration of the meeting and would assist wherever possible.

David Falvey, Director of BGS and a former Director of ODP also welcomed everyone and wished them a good meeting.

Self-introduction of all present followed and contact details are contained in **Annex 1**.

2. Apologies for Absence

Alister Skinner intimated that he had received apologies from Members and Liaisons as shown above. Joe Castleberry was en route to the meeting but had to return to the US due to a sudden family bereavement. He particularly welcomed Hajimu Kinoshita (known to us all as Jimmy and the IPSC Co-chair) who was standing in for Ted Moore and who would assist us in our discussions on the interim technical Advisory panel (iTAP) for IODP. Greg Myers also stood in for Dave Goldberg (LDEO).

3. Approval of Final Draft of 28th TEDCOM Minutes

The final draft minutes of the 28th TEDCOM Meeting held at Fugro-McClelland Marine Geosciences Inc. in Houston were approved as mailed. There was a consensus to adopt a CD mailing system instead of paper copies for the full minutes and annexes for the future.

4. Report from JOI

As no representative from JOI was able to attend Jeff Fox updated some of the current information. Dan Weil, successor ODP Director is presently on leave to recover from a recurring medical problem and is progressing satisfactorily *. JOI's current focus is on the FY03 programme plan for the last year of ship operations. The FY04-07 phase out plan is also currently under consideration at JOI. The FY03 financial situation is manageable – fuel prices have reduced considerably and this helps a lot. JOI have also been active and successful in promoting Arctic drilling and are currently issuing an RFP for preparatory logistical/ship management work for Lomonosov Ridge Drilling under IODP in 2004. A bid to the DOE methane hydrates research programme was successful. Financial details still have to be finalised between JOI and DOE but there is an opportunity to enhance geophysical acquisition, the PCS, core handling, infra-red temperature sensing for hydrate charged core and other refinements which would be used on ODP leg 204 which will focus on Gas Hydrate Research.

* Information received since the meeting indicates that Dan has had to retire on medical advice.

5. Report of SCICOM/OPCOM Meeting in Portland, Oregon

Kier Becker reported on these meetings. This set of meetings determined the final legs of ODP drilling.

The TEDCOM motion #01-1-1 requesting leg time for incremental engineering development was passed unopposed as SCICOM motion 01-02-06. There is also an agreement with the European HYACE/HYACINTH projects regarding tool development and use on legs 201 and 204. Regarding all of these tools for gas hydrate research the schedule for testing tools before they are actually required is critical and tight. Gearhart raised the question of how much can be done on land, for example in the Mallik Well. There was limited information on this but it is known that some research/testing has used Mallik and also further research and trials have been conducted with Jamstec in the Nankai Trough Area. There is also ongoing commercial work.

Keir then showed an overhead showing the locations for the final legs 203-210 and demobilisation on the Gulf coast.

Original Legs 203 and 205 have been switched to allow more lead-time for CORK acquisition and preparation.

Legs 204 and 205 encompass climate/stratigraphy/hard rock/biosphere and borehole instrumentation. 204 will use HYACE/HYACINTH tools in addition to the PCS.

Legs 206 and 210 will finally address deep drilling and casing programmes to achieve this. It is proposed to revisit 206 on an IODP leg.

207 and 208 will address extreme climate history

Leg 209 is a hard rock/re-entry and Brian Jonasson indicated it may also be appropriate for the Advanced diamond Core Barrel (ADCB).

As usual there is a lot of complex science and the lead times for hardware acquisition and the finance immediately available do not necessarily match. Brian Jonasson cited the example that, although the timing of some of the legs is in FY03 there will be a requirement to make purchases in FY02, concurrent with the normal operating expenditure for the FY02 legs. Jeff Fox said that this is not new and possibly some of the costs can be offset against budgeted fuel costs which may be lower than anticipated. Other items would have to be covered by negotiation but around \$800,000 are required to ensure that all lead planning and hardware acquisitions are carried out.

This led to a question asked by Marvin Gearhart – “What is Japan going to do to cover these (long lead times and fiscal hiatus) problems with riser drilled holes?” It was not clear to anyone at the meeting that the momentous changes to the existing science based programme have even been fully considered. Hajimu stated that Jamstec is already putting together a project team for the riser drillship but that they will also have to rely on outside Japan help for the first few years. However Japan also have fiscal rules similar to those elsewhere but on a different calendar year. Funding is on a yearly basis and even this funding may be subject to change. Although the Japanese riser Drillship may not be available until 2007 this does not mean that there is time to leave the issue for the moment and he agreed that these issues all need to be urgently addressed. Hajimu Kinoshita requested that TEDCOM make this message clear to the IWG as soon as possible.

TEDCOM members who have to plan complex oilfield boreholes as part of their daily work emphasised and confirmed that there are years of planning and then hardware purchases to be made well in advance of the drilling. A minimum of three years is necessary after the decision on where to drill the borehole is made. A summary of key issues is as follows: (refer also to the debate under section 13).

Jeff Fox did not feel that present ad-hoc planning and purchasing based on ‘available funds in any one year’ would allow for the required planning. There is a requirement to have a planning and operations fund to cope with the earlier advance planning, increased sophistication and equipment lead times. All this needs time and money on a scale not built into the present ODP programme.

Frank Schuh said that two clear outcomes always arose from inadequate timing and both were bad: - Science would be compromised and last minute purchases would probably mean bad equipment.

Marvin Gearhart asked if coring would lose out with all this additional sophistication but Jeff Fox answered that he did not believe that this was the case. Rather he was of the opinion that more and more information was being gained from each hole drilled and this in itself was bringing on a whole new set of planning and equipment requirements.

Keir Becker gave the statistics for the SCICOM/OPCOM final scheduling. 23 proposals were competitively evaluated and of the top ten four can not be drilled by the present programme drillship. This means that the IODP programme is required to further the scientific demand.

Earl Shanks then asked what the status was with the RFP for the replacement US vessel. There was no more information available than that it was planned to issue an RFP early in 2002.

Clearly there are a number of issues here and Alister Skinner said that we would return to them tomorrow when we discussed the iTAP draft mandate already issued so that members would be familiar with the proposals prior to that. He was pleased that the debate had started and urged everyone to make informal additional discussion this evening as the subject and its solution is critical to the success of IODP.

The overheads presented by Keir are contained in **Annex 2**.

6. Report on ODP Activities at TAMU and Shipboard

Brian Jonasson presented the TAMU report and **Annex 3** contains the PowerPoint presentation details including Leg Location Map.

Leg 196 was the second of two legs on Nankai, difficult drilling and equipment intensive including the installation of ACORKS. In hole 808 the installation was not fully located in the borehole and the above surface installation which was 30m higher than anticipated fell over but did not break. Data can still be retrieved so the installation is a success. This hole installation difficulties have been identified as being caused by an under-reamer problem which has since been rectified.

Leg 197 was on Hawaiian Hotspots, four sites with five planned boreholes and excellent recovery in basement compared to previous legs. In answer to a question from Greg Myers Brian felt that this could at least in part be attributed to the Active Heave Compensation now installed and working on the vessel.

Leg 198 was on Shatsky Rise which always has difficult drilling with chalk/chert sequences. The plan was to use the XCB with special drilling insert bits to get through the chert and this worked well although no core can be collected with this bit. Again AHC helped and allowed APC coring to continue successfully below each chert layer.

Leg 199 is ongoing and is a high core recovery leg with special bits again helping both drilling and recovery.

Leg 200 will drill a re-entry hole plus install a seismometer within the region of a disused telephone cable which will be used to transmit data from the borehole. The seismometer will be installed later in the most suitable drilled and cased borehole.

Leg 201 is a microbiology leg with many new techniques under test including another trial with the HYACE percussion equipment without the pressure core barrel component installed.

Leg 202 is another anticipated high core recovery leg for Palaeoceanography reconstruction.

On the tool development front a Radioisotope van has been constructed away from the rest of the lab facility. For Leg 201 it will be on the top of the core tech shop. The van was made in Vancouver BC and shipped to the vessel.

Engineering testing on legs is necessary because of increasingly sophisticated scientific objectives which need testing to suit both the tool development and the science objectives. Some of this is ongoing but the SCICOM motion with respect to this is most welcome. With regard to implementation of this, and after discussion, it was felt that the existing pre, pre-cruise meeting was the best place to continue such discussion and agree a forward plan which suits ODP-TAMU and the co-Chiefs. Annex 3 has more details on typical testing scenarios. An example of on-leg testing with minimal impact on the leg but of immense importance for other legs are the APC methane tool used on leg 199. This was intrusive to the science on that leg as it required to be installed in the XCB but the tool is now in a much better state for leg 201 where it will be used extensively. Some tools may require a string trip rather than a Wireline trip before they can be tested (e.g. ADCB, MWD, LWD or bit developments). They will be more intrusive on science time.

The term Short Range Projects refers to those which will be complete before the end of ODP in 2003. The Active Heave Compensator is now operational and spares and more permanent rigging makes it more routine to use. Work is still ongoing on the simulator but TEDCOM was pleased to note that there seems to be a finite conclusion due in June or July 2002. Work is in progress on obtaining a better bit weight readout for the driller with an AHC weight on bit filter development. Marvin Gearhart asked if there was any co-operation with Sandia, as many developments seemed to be along parallel lines. Brian replied that they were aware of some of the activities.

With regard to bit developments for the Pressure Core Sampler (PCS) Skinner asked if they had been progressed using information gained from the HYACE bit developments. Brian replied that the HYACE was developed from the existing PCS.

7. Technology Legacy of ODP

Brian Jonasson displayed some of the completed 'tool technology sheets' requested as part of the Legacy of ODP by EXCOM. All present thought they were excellent and just what is required both for posterity and also as working presentation documents. A separate file has details of these sheets. **None may be reproduced for any third party by any TEDCOM Member, Liaison or Guest. They will be published in due course by TAMU and will be available for open circulation then.**

8. TAMU Activities with regard to IODP

Jeff Fox outlined the TAMU situation with regard to both ship demobilisation and a new role in IODP. Presently he said that there were still more questions than answers. Texas A&M University have given support to ODP-TAMU in as much that both Dean Prior and the President of the University have agreed to support them if it is felt that they can provide a role in the new programme.

Any RFP for the new US programme will therefore be considered in that light and \$160k has been made available by the university to address the RFP. No ODP contractor funds will be used. Presently they have no idea what NSF is doing regarding the next platform but as the Joides Resolution could be a very competitive platform Jeff Fox was keen to see it 'preserved' until an RFP could be assessed. To this end TAMU and ODL are looking at various work options with industry during the hiatus. Both have been approached about using it as a geotechnical vessel and JOI/JOIDES and NSF are working on this.

Skinner asked if anything was being done to avoid immediate demobilisation of the vessel and equipment because there is no residual value in anything coming off and it would be expensive and difficult to re-install any of it. Jeff replied that he understood that NSF would look favourably on models which will not demobilise the vessel at least in the first instance.

Earl Shanks stated that opportunities do exist within industry to use such a vessel as the presently configured Joides Resolution.

9. Report on Activities at BRG (LDEO) and Shipboard

Grey Myers presented this section and full details of his presentation are contained in **Annex 4**. Leg 196 used higher data transmission rates during MWD which allowed heave to be observed more closely in the downhole signals. Comparisons were made with Active Heave Compensation on and off and this was done in multiple holes, different sea states and during different drilling operations. Data obtained showed that Surface Weight on Bit was approximately equal to twice the downhole weight on bit. Active Heave Compensation and Passive Heave Compensation comparisons indicate that there is a reduction in downhole weight on bit variation of 2.6 when AHC is used. This serves to show why core recovery and general overall performance is becoming better now that AHC is installed and in use. It is likely that torque variation will be similarly reduced when AHC is being used. Further experiments will be conducted on leg 204 and a poster which is due to be presented at AGU was also displayed at this meeting.

A comparison of data curves obtained using TruVu and Anadrill systems shows that the Downhole Sensor Sub, DSS, will allow for faster sensing rates which should help to produce more sensitive data which will allow for better interpretation. Co-operation with TAMU on this continues. Greg then outlined the logging programme. Standard logging present on all legs is supplemented by other items including the Drillstring Acceleration Tool DSA with the HYACE tool on leg 201. Leg 204 will be another ambitious logging leg.

With regard to the Legacy sheets for Logging Tools Greg was also able to give examples of completed sheets and the format and content were endorsed by TEDCOM for publication as part of the ODP Legacy Documents as required by EXCOM. They have also addressed the archival problems and as well as archiving 'raw data' have also requested agreement to use Adobe Acrobat PDF format for archival purposes for drawings etc. This was thought to be a good idea, as it did not alter any of the 'native' data. There is also a planned programme of operations manual preparation as most tools at present are run by those with intimate knowledge of them and possibly therefore incomplete manuals or documentation.

There was debate about where all of this data would be archived, as there does not appear to be any plans for a central fileserver. Skinner agreed that this would be something brought up at our joint meeting with SCIMP as they have similar questions. Eiichi Kikawa agreed.

10. Visit to Reeves Oilfield Services

One of the reasons for holding TEDCOM at this location was to take advantage of seeing a suite of different Wireline logging tools and deployment methodologies. Peter Elkington, Commercial Manager of the Reeves Group of Companies, together with Roger Samworth, Director of Research, David Martin, Director of Sales & Marketing and Paul Stedman, Sales Manager presented the company and gave a guided tour of the research laboratories and assembly and test facilities. **Annex 5** outlines the presentation. Clearly there is a lot of useful knowledge to be gained here for IODP applications and a separate CD prepared by Reeves is attached to this set of Minutes and Annexes.

11. Report on OD21 Activities

Masanori Kyo updated the committee with further details of the OD 21 project. The riser drilling vessel **CHIKYU** (this means 'the Earth') is under construction and **Annex 6** shows some of the stages of construction which can be viewed as a PowerPoint slide show for best effect. Due to funding constraints it is likely that the schedule and timeline for completion and commencement of operations will be delayed. Comparisons with the Joides Resolution indicate that it is an altogether larger vessel as may be anticipated for deepwater and deep drilling with a riser system. Other OD 21 developments include the Benkei system mentioned at the last TEDCOM which allows re-visiting of previously instrumented boreholes independently of the drilling vessel. It was planned to revisit sites drilled on Leg 196 but now a site drilled on Leg 179 will be revisited.

12. The international Continental Drilling Programme ICDP

Ulrich Harms gave an interesting and informative talk on the equipment and operations involved in current ICDP projects. **Annex 7** contains more information and all of this is relevant to Mission Specific Platform scenarios in IODP.

In China a pilot hole will be drilled to 2km and then it is planned to drill a hole to 5km. If the pilot hole deviation is < 3 degrees then the pilot hole will be deepened, else a new one will be drilled from surface. All of the bits are experimental as part of the research programme. Presently a Wireline coring system is not being used but the system is good, well operated and obtaining good core recovery. For the deeper parts of the hole it is planned to use an ICDP power swivel and a Wireline coring system. Currently they are obtaining a 94mm core diameter using a 157mm core barrel.

At Chicxulub at a site south of Merida Yaxcopoil there will be coring after 400m of drilling using the DOSECC coring system piggy-backed on to the drilling rig.

At the Corinth Rift basic earthquake research will be conducted at the fastest opening rift in the world where there has been several earthquakes. A BRR wireline coring system with 5.5" drillpipe, 6.25" core bit and 4" core diameter will be used. Drilling will be to 900m depth then coring will continue down to 1100m.

At the San Andreas Fault there will be a 2km pilot hole with coring only in the lower part. This is now proceeding to pilot stage only. Eventually the main hole will be deviated into the fault zone.

At the Unzen Volcano in South Japan where there are explosive and effusive eruptions the programme will drill into a feeder dyke using either a deviated or a slant hole. High heatflow is anticipated >600 degrees. This will require constant flushing and sophisticated measurements. A flexible casing programme with multiple casing strings is likely to be required as the drilling is very difficult here.

On Lake Malawi a barge will be hired to take the GLAD 800 drilling system which was successfully used on Lake Titicaca. The rig has since been equipped with a heave compensation system. A new ICDP-owned Dynamic Positioning System will also be fitted to the barge.

13. Discussion on the proposed technical structure for IODP

We were fortunate in having Hajimu Kinoshita present at this meeting to open the discussion and give us an insight into developments so far. He indicated that IODP is going to be a very different programme with three types of drilling facilities and he would wish to see as seamless a programme as possible. Already some interim committees had been formed to look into aspects of IODP and here we were concerned with iTAP, the interim Technical Advisory Panel. The draft iTAP mandate as prepared by IPSC and iPC is already tabled as a starting point and is attached in **Annex 8**. He had a further suggestion that the chair of TEDCOM and many of its members should be part of iTAP. Skinner thanked him for the compliment but stated that he wished to cease committee membership on the conclusion of ODP. Further issues of membership came up throughout the debate and are summarised at the end of this section.

There was lengthy and serious debate on the issue of iTAP. No clear conclusions or recommendations were apparent because it was felt that more education of IODP management is required before they even are aware of all the issues and implications which an iTAP and eventually a TAP have to address. In particular it was felt that under no circumstances could the advent of a riser drillship for science mean that any technical committee could be constructed along the lines of the existing TEDCOM and conduct 'business as usual'. There may also be conflict of interest as those best placed to serve on such a committee may also be those wishing to bid for work available. As yet there is also no defined Central Management to which such a Technical Advisory Group could report to, or work with as much work will have to be done outwith the existing ODP SCICOM/OPCOM scenario. All of this plus rules of engagement for each operation will determine what the composition of such a committee should be. In any event such a committee can give advice but no more. This may reduce conflict of interest but leaves open the question of who is going to specify and engage consultants etc. They will be necessary to determine the drilling programme and possibly procurement for any riser borehole. This will have to be carried out independent of main contractors although it may be done in conjunction with them.

Although science will still drive a riser borehole once the location is settled the actual site will have to be defined with much science and engineering interaction. **The present 'Rule of Thumb' for**

operations cannot be extrapolated into Riser Drilling and should not be continued in any multi-platform operation.

A summary of other points made at the meeting are given below, also see **Annex 8** which contains further comments received after the meeting as requested from the Chair.

Frank Schuh felt that good design work on clear objectives is a precursor to any riser borehole and therefore those conducting such a programme need to have a product which can be used to this end. This means much clearer panel/contractor/management dialogue and deliverables.

Howard Shatto cannot envisage a scenario where the work involved will not require outside contract engineers with oil company or oilfield drilling contractor expertise in order to progress feasibility and procurement for each riser borehole on an individual basis. Those present with OD21 connections agreed that this was certainly true until well into the programme as there is no in-house expertise at present although it is hoped that Jamstec will build up their project team over time.

Brian Taylor felt that there was a need to better define objectives and determine what method of drilling would be used as there are now going to be very different options dependent on the circumstances of the science requirement.

Tim Brewer felt that one of the solutions to allow a more clear operational avenue might be to focus proposals to various target science. Kier Becker suggested that there could perhaps be a Riser Detailed Planning Group as part of an iTAP.

In answer to various questions on planning etc. Alister Skinner re-iterated that all of these requirements for riser drilling, including the requirement of 3D seismic and other similar specific site requirements were not new and have been stated and re-stated since the Riser Drilling Workshop hosted by Japan in 1996. It was now up to IODP, probably the International Working Group, IWG, to come up with clear guidelines or suggestions on how to address those issues. There will also be issues of dealing with three very different operational scenarios of riser drilling, non-riser drilling with a JR-type vessel and mission specific platforms which are equally different to that currently operated and require different advisors to oilfield-type consultants in many instances. There will also have to be interaction with the Safety Panel whose expertise will have to be similarly widened, as many different drilling techniques will be used and many are presently unfamiliar to those associated with ODP operations which are largely 'conventional' oilfield-based.

Hajimu Kinoshita stated that an iTAP should have up to 15 members, it should be developmental, not operational and be balanced between relevantly experienced members from the main funding parties plus other international partners. As with other interim panels there should be a chair and co-chair. Skinner agreed that he could act as interim chair up to the end of ODP when a TAP would have to be formed anyway. He was not agreeable to continuing beyond then. It was also clear from the debate that most members of TEDCOM around the table were very competent in many of the aspects which will be required by the new panel. He will put together a statement for the IPSC co-chairs who have to select members of iTAP, for their consideration. They will have the responsibility of assembling an iTAP to run parallel with TEDCOM until the end of ODP and then taking it further when IODP is established and a TAP is formed.

Skinner requested e-mails from anyone with further thoughts on this matter. They will be forwarded on to iPC via IPSC co-chairs and included in the final draft minutes as **Annex 8**.

14. A.O.B.

Andy Kingdon gave the meeting an update on JEODI, the Joint European Ocean Drilling Initiative, which is intended to research and provide an operational scenario for mission specific platforms for IODP. JEODI is active and presently investigating feasibility of conducting work on the top rated ODP proposals which are unable to be tackled by the Joides Resolution. **Annex 9** has further details.

15. Date and venue for next meeting

Planned as a joint meeting with SCIMP at College Station in early June. Brian Jonasson to check dates with Jeff Fox and TAMU. Indications following the SCIMP meeting are that it is going to be impossible to schedule a joint meeting in June and therefore Chair will advise on date of next TEDCOM meeting separately to these minutes.

There being no other business the meeting closed with thanks to Margaret and Kate for their assistance during the meeting and for making all of the other arrangements for us.