

JOIDES OFFICE
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MINUTES

JOIDES Executive Committee
19-20 April 1983
Easton, Maryland

Members Present

- A. Berman (Chairman, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science)
- J. Baker (University of Washington)
- B. Biju-Duval (Centre National pour l'Exploitation des Oceans - France)
- J. Bowman (National Environment Research Council - UK)
- T. Davies (University of Texas at Austin - Institute for Geophysics)
- H. Durbaum (Bundesanstalt fur Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe - FRG)
- R. Heath (Oregon State University)
- C. Helsley (Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, University of Hawaii)
- J. Knauss (University of Rhode Island)
- W. Merrell (Texas A & M University)
- N. Nasu (Ocean Research Institute - Japan)
- M. Peterson (Scripps Institution of Oceanography)
- B. Raleigh (Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory)
- J. Steele (Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution)

Liaison

- J. Clotworthy (Joint Oceanographic Institutions)
- J. Honnorez (JOIDES Planning Committee)
- A. Shinn (National Science Foundation)

JOIDES Office

- D. Marszalek (JOIDES Science Coordinator)

Observers

- K. Bostrom (University of Stockholm, Sweden)
- E. Gama de Almeida (Comissao Interministerial Para Os Recursos do Mar, Brazil)
- K. Hsu (Geologisches Institut - Switzerland)
- M. Keen (Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Canada)
- B. Munsche (European Science Foundation, Strasbourg, France)
- J. Stel (Koninklijke Nederlandse Academie van Wetenschappen, Netherlands)

Guests

- P. Borella (National Science Foundation)
- J. Debyser (Centre National pour l'Exploitation des Oceans - France)
- K. Kusahara (Japan)
- A. Mayer (Natural Environment Research Council - UK)
- A. McLerran (National Science Foundation)
- S. Toye (National Science Foundation)
- Y. Yasuhara (Ocean Research Institute, Japan)

Support Staff

- P. Henry (JOI)
- D. Rucker (JOI)

JOIDES Executive Committee Meeting
19-20 April 1983
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JOIDES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
Easton, Maryland
19-20 April 1983

234 OPENING REMARKS & BUSINESS

A. Berman, Executive Committee chairman, opened the meeting at 8:25 AM, 19 April 1983.

The tentative agenda was unanimously approved by a motion introduced by G. Heath and seconded by J. Knauss.

The minutes of the previous EXCOM meeting at Austin, Texas were adopted after a minor correction.

235 JOI BOARD OF GOVERNORS REPORT

R. Heath, JOI BOG chairman, reported on the 30-31 March 1983 BOG meeting. He reviewed events leading to the establishment of an Advanced Ocean Drilling Program management structure under JOI Inc.

Earlier discussions between NSF and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) revealed that OSTP: a) was concerned about the cost of Explorer conversion; b) felt that management of AODP should reside outside of the Foundation; and c) expressed concern that the AODP budget should reflect science priorities within the context of crustal studies.

E. Knapp, Director of NSF, then asked an ad hoc committee chaired by C. Drake to advise NSF in a budgetary context on the role of AODP in crustal studies.

At the January 1982 PCOM meeting, A. Shinn (NSF) informed PCOM that SEDCO had proposed a long-term lease of the SEDCO 472 drilling ship as the AODP drilling platform. The SEDCO platform would cost about the same as the Challenger to operate, but has additional capability including a riser system.

The ad hoc committee reported to the Director that a commercial drilling platform such as the SEDCO 472 was the preferred AODP drilling platform.

On 4 March 1983 JOI sent a letter to the Director of NSF offering to manage the new program. The Director agreed to consider a proposal from JOI as stated in a letter dated 18 March from the Director of NSF to JOI. JOI-BOG met 30-31 March and decided on the following:

Texas A & M - science operator and oversee ship operations.

L-DGO - geophysics data base, including data from drillship; oversee routine logging.

JOI appointed panel - safety reviews.

U. Texas (Institute for Geophysics) - secretariat for US science planning.

WHOI - oversee new instrumentation development

JOI - oversee contracts for shore based analyses, site surveys.
The JOIDES Office would rotate among US members except for the science operator.

(R. Heath distributed a more detailed report the following day - see Appendix A.)

Discussion:

The following comments were made during a brief discussion:

- A performance requirement for the drilling vessel is needed soon so that JOIDES can produce an RFP for a drilling platform.
- JOI BOG prefers that JOI remain a "compact" contractual organization with the role of ensuring that JOIDES recommendations are implemented.

236 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION REPORT

A. Shinn reported for the National Science Foundation.

After the November 1982 EXCOM meeting, the Administration made an internal decision not to fund Explorer in FY 1984. The budget submitted by NSF was based on a continuation of Challenger without non-US participation.

\$26.3M was requested for "ocean drilling" in FY 1984.

It was assumed that the request would be modified after the ad hoc committee report. The \$26.3M request represented about a large increase over the FY 1983 request (\$14.0M).

Termination of the Lockheed contract by NSF led to a proposal from SEDCO to provide the drilling platform. The SEDCO information was then presented to the ad hoc committee which endorsed the "3rd" option.

The commercial drillship option was well received at NSF. Concerns at NSF about assuming a management role would be relieved by having JOI administer the project. NSF feels that the AODP ship should be secured under contract as soon as possible; the current favorable lease rates are dependent on the offshore market activity and are thus subject to change at any time. NSF position at this time is that the Foundation is receptive to a proposal from JOI on behalf of the scientific community to run the AODP. It would send such a proposal out for review.

The reprogramming for \$4.5M of FY 1983 funds has not yet been approved by OSTP/OMB. The funds would be used in part for DSDP and for AODP. It is expected that Congress will soon release the funds shortly after the OMB approves the request.

NSF Regorganization:

Effective 31 January 1983, the Office of Scientific Ocean Drilling (OSOD) became part of the Astronomical, Atmospheric, Earth and Ocean Sciences (AAEO). OSOD is

now a separate administrative unit within AAEO. In a further reorganization expected by early summer, OSOD will probably become a section within the Ocean Sciences Division. Ian MacGregor, formerly with OSOD, is now Deputy Director of the Division of Earth Sciences.

Discussion:

M. Peterson - The proposed SEDCO 472 costs did not include a riser system.

A. Shinn - A riser would add 50-100% to the estimated costs, but could be added on a day-cost basis.

A. Berman - What are the options if an increase in offshore activity eliminates the 3rd option? A. Shinn - Same as before, the options would be Explorer or Challenger.

M. Peterson - Points of information: Due to the overbuilding of offshore drilling vessels, the market for offshore vessels does not directly reflect drilling activity. A comparison of conversion costs for Challenger and the SEDCO 472 may be inaccurate because Challenger costs were estimated a year and a half ago and are therefore likely to be excessive. The SEDCO ship is larger than Challenger and will cost more to run; what if the market changes and SEDCO increases the cost?

A. Shinn - The SEDCO offer is for a 10 year fixed price lease, except for inflation adjustments.

S. Toye (NSF) - the SEDCO ship is fully depreciated so SEDCO can lease it for a small profit.

H. Durbaum (FRG) - What actions were taken to relieve the budget difficulties which existed earlier this year?

A. Shinn - In January NSF asked DSDP and JOI to submit budgets to operate until September 1983 with a \$2M shortfall. Proposed cuts were:

- \$1.1M site surveys
- \$0.3M publications
- \$0.3M JOI travel
- \$0.3M logging

At this time some of the pressure to make these cuts has been lessened because of \$365K returned to NSF from Global Marine, early payment of DARPA funds, a decrease in the inflation rate, and possible early payments this year by non-US members.

As a result, the publication of the Initial Reports is on schedule, JOI travel has been maintained, and the logging program has been adjusted so that important holes will be logged. A decision on site surveys is still pending.

A. Berman - What is the status of foreign participation in AODP?

A. Shinn - It is the goal of NSF to maintain the existing agreements and to increase membership by one to three new partners.

237 DEEP SEA DRILLING PROJECT REPORT

M. Peterson reported for the Deep Sea Drilling Project.

A \$365K credit from Global Marine was returned to NSF to cover printing costs for the Initial Reports.

This year's budget is \$22.0M which includes added funds for DARPA. At this time DSDP does not have a contract extension to cover the additional drilling time.

Leg 89 (Old Pacific)

At the last meeting, EXCOM was informed that this was a deep reentry site with potential risk to the drill string. EXCOM passed a resolution endorsing the planned drilling and noting that risk was involved in reaching the objectives. On-site measurements of strain and loss of the heave compensator resulted in a decision not to attempt reentry.

Leg 91 (Tonga Trench)

A record 3.7 km of core was recovered. The extended core barrel functioned very well and good quality cores were retrieved. The Eocene/Oligocene boundary on the Lord Howe Rise was penetrated. Abundant ash layers were present and were correlatable between holes. Results will have application to the orogenic history of New Zealand.

Leg 92 (Hydrogeology)

The installation of the DARPA seismometer was successful and a recording package was recovered later.

Leg 93 (ENA-3)

This leg is now underway. Early results look promising. Hole 504B was reentered for seismic, heat flow and pore water studies.

DSDP has developed a fly-in reentry, but this system has not yet been tested.

Plans are to improve the HPC and to increase the reliability of the core orientation device. The new device also records core rotation during shooting. The core barrel has been modified to decrease rotation.

Other developments include a pore pressure monitoring system and a core splitter which is now on board.

A subcontract to develop bare rock drilling capability has produced encouraging design concepts.

The Challenger program will be phased out next November but core curating, printing and related tasks will continue beyond that date.

Discussion:

J. Bowman (UK) - If Challenger is a viable option for the AODP platform, then demobilization will result in a loss of funds if Challenger is to be used again.

J. Debyser (France) - The possibility that Explorer will not be the AODP drilling platform alters France's position on the selection of a drillship. France has assumed that Explorer was to be the platform and was in agreement with that choice. If a 3rd option exists, then France would like the opportunity to compete in the bid process and propose the Pelican as the AODP platform. A meeting should be organized as soon as possible to discuss the requirements of the AODP ship. France's commitment to the project may depend on open competition for the drillship.

A. Berman - Normal rules of procurement are likely to apply in the selection of the drilling platform. A bidders' list is assembled and a pre-bid conference is held before an RFP is issued.

A. Shinn - The normal rules of procurement may be followed but it would be advantageous to arrange an informal meeting among interested parties to get more information on available ships. The meeting would also help communicate the specifications required to achieve the scientific goals.

J. Debyser - Such a meeting should be held soon so that France can decide on a firm commitment to AODP.

238 PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

J. Honnorez, Planning Committee chairman, reported.

The last PCOM meeting, 25-28 January in San Francisco, was the yearly meeting attended by panel chairmen as well as PCOM members. Attendees made a visit to the Explorer and were brought up to date on plans for Explorer conversion.

Prioritization of drilling targets

An attempt was made to prioritize AODP drilling targets. Two time frames were considered: the short term considered the first 2 years of drilling; and the long term considered drilling beyond the first two years. The status of site surveys for each target was also considered. A tentative list of drilling targets must be under consideration now, if the AODP is to begin on schedule.

Budget restrictions

The \$2.1M budget cut was discussed and various cost saving options were considered. A modified logging program was recommended using Schlumberger rather than L-DGO.

Leg 89 reentry

Conflicting opinions regarding reentry during Leg 89 between DSDP and the chief scientists identified a weakness in the current advisory structure. As a result, an engineering review panel will be part of the AODP advisory structure to ensure that the scientific objectives are achievable from an engineering point of view.

AODP Science Advisory Structure

A preliminary advisory structure and terms of reference have been formulated. An 8-page document describing the advisory structure was sent to a PCOM subcommittee for review, and after review will be sent to all PCOM members. The proposed structure will then be discussed and modified at the next PCOM meeting (1-3 June, U.K.).

(J. Honnorez then showed Fig. 1 and briefly described the functions of the science advisory structure and the flow of proposals through the structure.)

The new science advisory structure was designed to eliminate some of the problems identified with the old structure. Existing problems include

- a) lack of communication among panels. The new structure has fewer panels with some cross-over of membership.
- b) PCOM members involved in proposal review and eventually as co-chief scientists on drilling legs. The new structure would place most of the burden of proposal review outside of PCOM so that PCOM could concentrate more on strategic planning.
- c) view of the scientific community that JOIDES is a closed system. COSOD conferences would ensure access to AODP. Proposal flow (Fig. 1) has safeguards so that drilling proposals do not get "lost between the cracks".

Discussion:

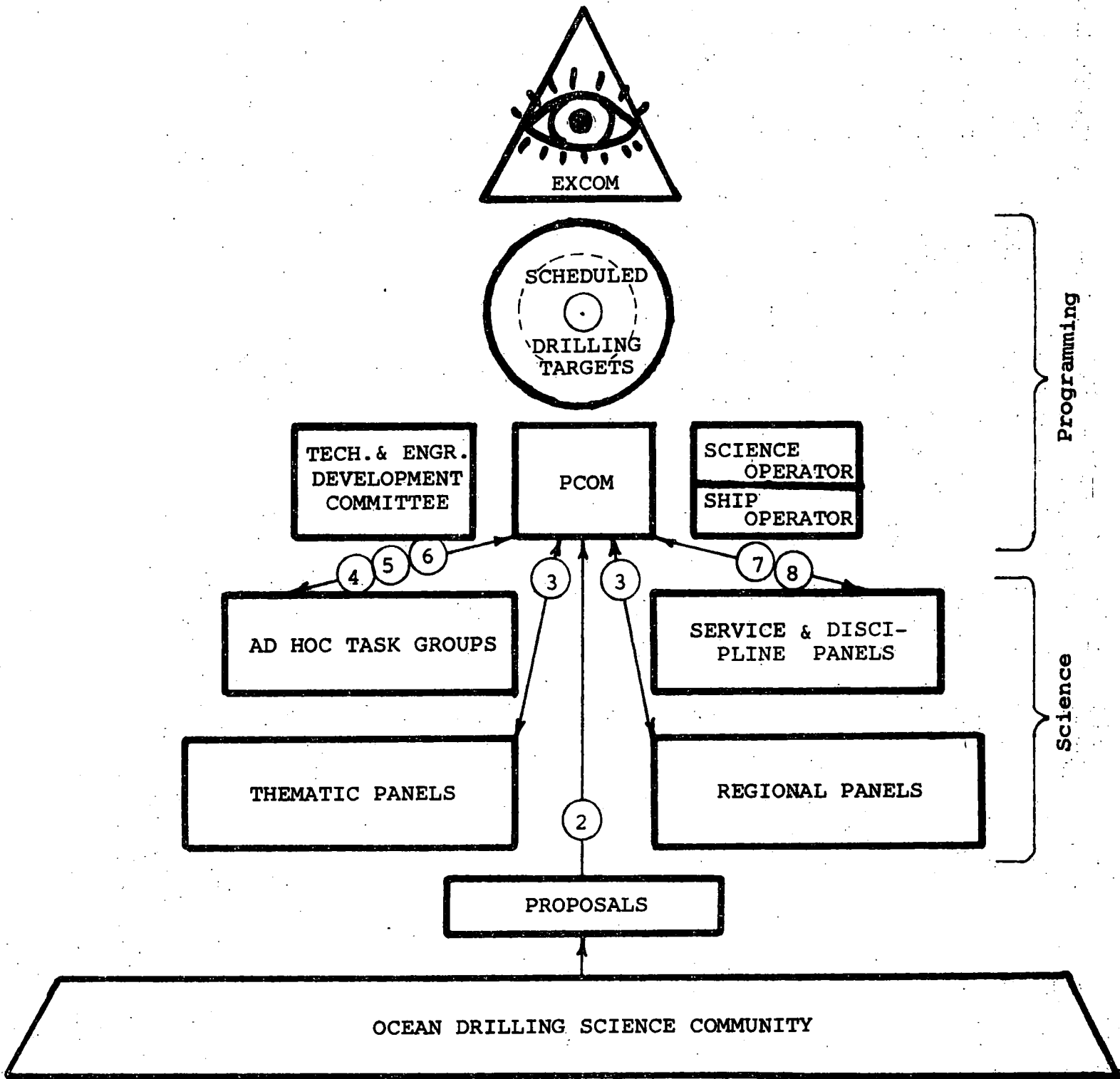
C. Helsley - Concern that a) each step in the proposal flow process would require about three months or a total of about two years from the time of proposal submission to actually drilling and b) the role of PCOM appears to be "project management" rather than formulating objectives.

J. Debyser - The role of PCOM appears too complicated. Also, formulation of a new structure implies that the old structure was not adequate -- this is not true. The new structure is tenchocratic and requires a large number of panel members; this is a concern for non-US members who generally have fewer available scientists to staff the panels.

H. Durbaum - PCOM members are part of the science community and therefore should not be prevented from generating proposals.

J. Steele - Panel members donate a significant amount of their time to the project and are entitled to some perks (generate proposals).

Figure 1: FLOW OF PROPOSALS



K. Bostrom (Sweden) - Many countries have a small number of scientists so it is likely that a particular panel member would also generate a proposal. That person could excuse himself from decisions relating to his proposal.

I. MacGregor (NSF) - The Foundation has significant experience in avoiding conflicts of interest during the proposal review process. K. Bostrom's suggestion is reasonable.

C. Helsley - Criticism of the present advisory structure was not directed at PCOM, but rather at the lack of accessibility to the program of non-PCOM scientists. COSOD and similar conferences can help alleviate the problem.

It is important to achieve a balance between regional and thematic panels. PCOM should be involved with long range decisions and planning. Cooperation between regional and thematic panels is required. The ad hoc panels do not appear to serve any real purpose.

K. Hsu (Switzerland) - The criticism that JOIDES is viewed as a closed community is valid.

M. Peterson - The role of PCOM is to identify and direct attention to important scientific programs. That role is lacking in the new structure.

A. Mayer (UK) - The new advisory structure is complex and it is not clear if it is adequate to ensure that all types of proposals would get consideration. The role of PCOM appears to be delegated to the ad hoc groups. If the aim is to open the structure to the community, then the problem is to ensure that all proposals have access to the system -- this does not necessarily require a new system.

J. Bowman (UK) - A new advisory structure has already been discussed in the UK. Changes in the old structure should be made before criticisms are made. Primary criticisms are:

- a) insiders enjoy a privileged position in getting their proposals approved.
- b) the system is closed to outside views and ideas.
- c) long term membership of individuals stifles the evaluation of new ideas.
- d) there is a lack of strategic thinking.

Consensus:

Although some problems may exist with the current advisory structure, the new structure is not an ideal replacement. The problem of strategic planning has not been adequately addressed. Ad hoc task groups may have too much authority and perhaps should only recommend to PCOM. The diagram (Fig. 1) may lack flexibility, but PCOM should continue discussions on the new advisory structure and present a more refined version to EXCOM.

239 MEMBER COUNTRY REPORTS

United Kingdom

J. Bowman reported.

UK awareness of DSDP has increased. During the past year UK scientists have participated on several DSDP legs. There has also been a corresponding increase in shore-based research, relating primarily to Leg 80 and 81 results. DSDP results are also being used increasingly in teaching.

The present UK involvement in AODP planning is acceptable from the UK point of view. The Coordinating Committee met only once last year; that meeting resulted in a revised advisory structure for AODP. A concern is the lack of an Industrial Liaison panel in the new advisory structure.

J. Bowman has replaced Sir Peter Kent as the EXCOM representative. Continuation of the UK in AODP is not without some difficulty. A more precise program must be known before funds are released and a definite commitment is made.

France

J. Debyser reported.

Many papers dealing with IPOD marine geology were presented at the annual Geological Society meeting. A bilateral agreement between France and Germany has been concluded relating to submersible diving on the Magasin escarpment. An objective is to add to Leg 79 results.

France has allotted about \$1M for laboratory work and cruises relating to DSDP; that is about the same as the previous year. Final discussions are underway for the J. Charcot to circumnavigate the world, probably beginning next January. Surveys for AODP will be part of the cruise. The decision on France's commitment to AODP will be made after the program is more defined (choice of ship, advisory structure, etc.).

M. Peterson - Are specifications on France's new submersible available? J. Debyser - The specifications are available on request.

Germany

H. Durbaum reported.

A colloquium on DSDP results and samples was held 10 days ago. Interest in the project is high in Germany. Strong support exists in the Science Foundation for continued involvement in the project. About DM 2M has been made available for related proposals.

The Meteor may be terminated at the end of 1984; no decision on a replacement has been made. Future problems may exist for site surveys.

Japan

N. Nasu reported.

Challenger worked in Japanese waters during Leg 87 (Japan Trench and Nankai Trough). New results include well preserved ash layers in basin sediments which are correlatable between holes, and evidence for at least two types of subduction (gravity faults without development of an accretionary wedge vs. smooth subduction, numerous fractures and an accretionary wedge).

The number of Japanese scientists interested in deep ocean drilling is increasing. Although strong support for ocean drilling exists, the Ministry of Finance must be convinced of the value of the program. A 3200 ton displacement research vessel will perform a post-cruise (Leg 87) survey during June/July. A new vessel with multichannel seismic survey capability is planned. The new vessel would be available for surveys outside of Japanese waters.

A. Berman asked observer country representatives for comments.

Canada

M. Keen reported.

Canada has the Memorandum of Understanding, but participation in AODP is still unofficial. The Geological Association of Canada will meet in two weeks and will organize the Canadian planning committee for ocean drilling.

During 1984-85 Canada and France will participate in submersible dives off the Canadian coast. Also a joint study with NOAA on the west shelf may lead to potential AODP sites.

Canada may participate as a candidate member until October 1985, at which time she will become a full member.

Discussion:

A. Shinn (NSF) - The Executive Committee should endorse negotiations between NSF and potential AODP member countries.

Resolution:

The Executive Committee specifically endorses negotiation of suitable memoranda of understanding between the National Science Foundation and appropriate science agencies in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and interested European countries represented by the European Science Foundation or other appropriate body. The Executive Committee recognizes that the agreements may provide for regular or candidate membership, either singly or in consortium, under the terms approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting on May 21-22, 1983.

Introduced for adoption by C. Helsley, seconded by M. Peterson. Vote: 12 for; 0 against; 0 abstain.

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C. Helsley expressed concern that all member countries of AODP realize that the project is global in scope and membership does not mean that specific sites of national interest will be drilled. He was also concerned that NSF negotiate membership with science (as opposed to political) organizations representing potential member countries. He also felt that the science organizations should be marine oriented and therefore questioned the validity of negotiating with the European Science Foundation (ESF).

Other EXCOM members felt that the wording of the above resolution precluded negotiations with non-science organizations. K. Bostrom (Sweden) noted that in many European countries marine geology and geophysics are not part of oceanography departments, which are primarily concerned with physical oceanography. J. Debyser (France) commented that in France ocean science is scattered among several departments and organizations and therefore it would be difficult to have France represented by a specific oceanographic organization.

Consensus:

The above resolution reflects EXCOM views on membership. Potential member countries and consortia will determine their representative organizations.

240 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS FOR AODP PLATFORM

(A. Berman added this item to the agenda in response to a request from J. Debyser and other EXCOM members that the AODP drilling platform specifications and selection process be discussed).

A. Berman - The uncertainty of the offshore drilling market requires that a platform be secured as soon as possible to take advantage of the currently favorable lease rates.

J. Debyser - JOIDES represents all members and therefore JOIDES should write the specifications. The specifications need not be too detailed, but should define a platform capable of achieving the COSOD objectives. France requests that the specifications be made available soon so that time would be available to prepare a response to the RFP.

M. Peterson - The specifications can be assembled soon; writing an RFP will require more time.

A. Shinn - The purpose of the first bidders' meeting will be to get information on all available drillships so that the specifications can be written to make use of ships already available.

J. Bowman - JOIDES cannot write the actual specifications but could provide guidance on science requirements.

C. Helsley - Writing the specifications should be a community effort but must be done by a committee in order to save time.

Consensus:

It was agreed that tenders should be sought from ship operators based on scientific specifications drawn from the COSOD report. The specifications should include a riser facility. It was further agreed that the scientific specifications should be drawn up by the following subcommittee, to report by 1 June 1983:

J. Baker (Chairman)
J. Steele
A. Laughton (or T. Francis)
J. Honnorez
with S. Gartner as the Texas A&M observer

It was confirmed that JOI would arrange a bidders conference as soon as possible thereafter.

**241 JOI BOARD OF GOVERNORS SELECTION OF A SCIENCE
OPERATOR FOR AODP - NON-US PARTICIPATION**

(A. Berman distributed copies of a cablegram from J. Aubouin, chairman of the French Scientific IPOD Committee, questioning the selection of a science operator without the consultation of JOIDES. A copy is attached as Appendix B).

J. Debyser (France) - The recent selection of a science operator by JOI-BOG should be viewed in a historical context. France joined IPOD when a science operator (SIO) had already been selected by the US, and France then participated in important decisions through the science advisory structure. As a JOIDES member, France expects to participate in all important decisions. The recent selection of a science operator was made without input from non-US members, therefore they cannot be considered full members. The operating structure is as important to the success of AODP as is the science advisory structure. The international character of the project is in question.

France is concerned because of its interest in the selection of a drilling platform. It is also concerned about the selection of a new science operator because of the need for an experienced institution to assemble the new project within a relatively short time frame.

J. Bowman (UK) - The United Kingdom and other non-US members enter the project through arrangements with NSF. The Foundation has a good reputation in running large science projects. It is important for UK funding agencies to deal with a reputable organization such as NSF. Although the selection of a science operator is considered to be a US matter, the UK considers peer review as an important part of any selection process. Therefore the relationship between JOI and NSF will be monitored by the UK. The UK does not wish to get involved in US decisions and will accept those decisions if safeguards (such as peer review) are part of the decision process.

N. Nasu (Japan) - Japan shares the concerns expressed by the French representative. Japan is not a member of JOI and therefore was not able to participate in the selection of a science operator. Japan had confidence in the program under SIO

and would like to know the reasons for the change of science operator from SIO to Texas A & M.

H. Durbaum (FRG) - The concerns of the role of JOI in the project were expressed at the Kyoto, Japan EXCOM meeting (1-2 September 1982). Germany was satisfied with SIO and sees potential difficulty in a new science operator organizing AODP in a short time frame. The decision, however, is considered to be US concern and need not involve Germany.

R. Heath (JOI-BOG chairman) - The participation of non-US members in the project is the same as in the past. The relationship between NSF and the non-US partners assumes an oversight role of NSF. Drilling proposals are subject to peer review by NSF.

JOI-BOG's unilateral decision to designate a science operator was based in part on political considerations; there was some concern that the future of deep sea drilling was in jeopardy. No prior constraints existed on the selection of an institution as science operator. The decision was made on the basis of what was best for the project.

J. Debyser - EXCOM has in the past discussed the possibility of forming a "JOI - International". JOI was presented as a contractual entity for US institutions. Some assurance must be given non-US members that they will be included in important future decisions.

A. Shinn (NSF) - The new NSF director (Dr. E. Knapp) and the Administration represent a new philosophy on the management of large programs: that NSF should be responsive to the scientific community (NSF should receive proposals generated by the community); NSF should not develop proposals.

The position of NSF is that JOI represents the scientific community, even though JOI represents only US institutions. The management of the program is national, as NSF is the majority partner. Science aspects of the program, however, are international. Thus, scientific proposals can get non-US peer review.

NSF has no political constraints on participation in the management structure; all institutions are equally eligible.

Consensus:

EXCOM reflected its concern that all members should participate in AODP decisions in the following motion, introduced by H. Durbaum and seconded by J. Bowman:

Whereas the proposed Advanced Ocean Drilling Program has been designated as an international project with non-US participant organizations contributing scientifically and financially in a significant way, and whereas the Director of NSF has indicated his willingness to consider a proposal from JOI Inc. for the scientific management of the AODP:

EXCOM requests that the general principle of peer review by NSF be applied to the proposal which JOI Inc. is expected to submit. To ensure the full participation of

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the non-US partners in the project, EXCOM requests that the peer review process specifically include non-US representatives of the IPOD community.

VOTE: 12 for; 0 against; 0 abstain.

242 REPORT FROM THE AODP SCIENCE OPERATOR

W. Merrell (Texas A & M) reported.

W. Rabinowitz is acting project leader and S. Gartner is acting chief scientist. They have been relieved of all research duties and have already started writing the AODP proposal.

A new building for housing the AODP office and core storage facilities is now being designed.

The project will be administered through the Texas A & M Research Foundation and the Texas Engineering Experiment Station.

Immediate tasks are to write the proposal this summer and to have an RFP for the drill platform in June. The estimated time table is: responses to the RFP will require 1.5 months, approval by September, vessel contracted by December 1983, and start drilling in October 1984.

Discussion:

A. Shinn - About 10-12 months between contracting a vessel and start-up drilling is a good estimate. Four to six months are required for fabrication of a heave compensator, and about 4 months for conversion of the vessel.

J. Bowman (UK) - The document (Appendix A) detailing the management structure indicates a dispersion of core storage facilities among Texas, the east coast (L-DGO) and the west coast (SIO). EXCOM should consider a core repository location in Europe.

B. Raleigh - A core repository in Europe is possible. Visitors are relatively few and samples could be sent by mail. The location in Europe would stimulate local research.

J. Debyser - A European core repository was discussed some years ago. The problem is the long term financial commitment which would be required of the host country.

Consensus:

Texas A & M should compile a preliminary progress schedule, distribute the schedule to EXCOM members, and inform EXCOM upon completion of each major task leading to realization of AODP drilling.

J. Knauss introduced the following motion, seconded by B. Raleigh:

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The JOIDES Office will rotate biannually among participating US institutions except for the science operator. The JOIDES Office will be responsible for the JOIDES Journal. JOI Inc. will provide logistical support and travel arrangements.

VOTE: 13 for; 0 against; 0 abstain.

243 OCEAN/CONTINENTAL DRILLING PROGRAM

J. Honnorez reported that at the 25-28 January 1983 PCOM meeting in San Francisco, the exchange of liaison members with continental drilling committees was discussed. PCOM felt that such exchange/coordination already existed in non-US member countries, and that coordination between ocean and continental drilling should be promoted. J. Hays (NSF director for Earth Sciences) suggested to J. Honnorez that more coordination would be viewed favorably at NSF. Honnorez will meet with R. Andrews of the National Academy of Sciences later this week to try to arrange for the exchange of liaison members on the pertinent US panels.

B. Raleigh - An official US continental drilling program does not exist but NRC/NAS does have a panel to formulate the basis for a US continental drilling program. An international symposium on continental drilling is being arranged to be held in about one year.

C. Helsley - Any such exchange should be on the PCOM level - not EXCOM.

I. MacGregor (NSF) - The continental and ocean drilling communities should be encouraged to communicate through the more formal exchange of panel members.

244 FUTURE MEETINGS

The next Executive Committee meeting will be held in Swindon, England, 30 August - 1 September (31 August will be a field trip). The JOI-BOG meeting will be held on 2 September. EXCOM members are reminded that 29 August is a public holiday in the U.K.

The fall EXCOM meeting will be at College Station, Texas (Texas A & M), 9-10 November (8 November is a U.S. election day, so the meeting will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of that week.)

245 OTHER BUSINESS

A. Berman adjourned the meeting.

APPENDIX A

(Distributed by R. Heath)

IPOD MEETING APRIL 21-22, 1983 AODP MANAGEMENT UNDER JOI

In connection with the Advanced Ocean Drilling Program which is being proposed as the successor to the Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP), JOI Inc. submitted a letter dated March 4, 1983, to the Director of the National Science Foundation offering to provide contractual responsibility for the proposed Advanced Ocean Drilling Program. The Director, in a letter dated March 18, 1983, accepted, in principle, this concept. Accordingly, JOI Inc. would propose to use the capabilities of its member institutions to perform the required tasks to carry out the program, and to be responsible for overall financial management, contractual oversight, progress and fiscal reporting, liaison with NSF, and ensuring that the responsible institutions execute to the maximum extent possible, the recommendations of JOIDES. The submission of the formal program proposal will require several months of activity and preparation by the Corporation and the institution designated to serve as the science operations contractor, as well as consultation with all IPOD partners. The final proposal would, of course, be subject to review and approval within the Foundation and by the National Science Board.

The JOI Board of Governors (BOG) at its meeting on March 30-31, 1983, considered very carefully each major task which would be required to carry out the scientific objectives of the Advanced Ocean Drilling Program (AODP). After detailed consideration of each task, a decision was made as to those tasks that should be grouped together for the most effective accomplishment of the scientific goals. Then an analysis was made of the capabilities of each JOI institution, and the initiatives and desires of each institution were carefully considered in order to assign the task responsibilities to the institution that the Board felt could best carry them out.

The following is a summary of the major tasks that require effective management and coordination in order to achieve the scientific goals, and those institutions assigned the responsibility for carrying them out. These decisions were reached by unanimous vote of the Board of Governors.

I. Management of Scientific and Ship Operations - Texas A&M University

This includes contractual oversight of the drilling contractor, management of shipboard and supporting shore-based scientific activities, management of routine science-related engineering, oversight of core curation and sample distribution, maintenance of a core repository for Pacific and Indian Ocean samples, maintenance of data bases, preparation and editorial supervision of Initial Core Descriptions and Initial Reports, and management of shipboard scientific staff recruitment. In addition:

- Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory will maintain a repository for Atlantic Mediterranean, and Antarctic samples.

-Scripps Institution of Oceanography will continue to maintain and distribute samples from the existing DSDP/IPOD core collection at La Jolla.

-Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory will continue its responsibility for the maintenance of the site survey data bank, including underway and on-site geophysical data collected by the drilling ship.

-Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, in close coordination with Texas A&M, will undertake the responsibility for managing logging and routine downhole measurements. Logging data will be provided in standard format as will log analysis when requested. Logging subcontracts may involve industrial or academic organizations or both.

2. Safety Review - JOI Inc.

The final safety review of all drilling sites and acceptance of legal liability for drilling will be the responsibility of JOI Inc. Procedures will be worked out between JOI Inc. and Texas A&M as to the overall safety review process.

3. Recommendation: JOIDES Committee and Panel Activities

JOI suggests that the JOIDES Office will rotate biannually among participating US institutions except for the science operator. The JOIDES office will continue to be responsible for the JOIDES Journal. JOI Inc. will provide logistical support and travel arrangements.

15 April 1983

CABLEGRAM

Paris, France

To: Dr. Alan Berman

From: Jean AuBouin, Chairman
French Scientific IPOD Committee

Thank you for your information about the resolution passed by the JOI Board of Governors regarding the selection of Texas A & M as the future science operator for AODP. We would appreciate having such a recommendation submitted officially to the appropriate committees of JOIDES and the future IPOD Council which remain in our view the only bodies with official international representation. One of the primary concerns of the French Scientific Committee is the assurance that all JOIDES participants will be associated directly with the elaboration of the management of AODP and that a single science operator will handle all aspects of the operations AZS is achieved presently by DSDP. In addition we would certainly expect the selective operator to present all guarantees of experience and scientific expertise to handle such a complex operation.

The French scientific IPOD community expects that a thorough discussion of these questions by the JOIDES planning and executive committees should proceed the decision to participate into the future AODP program.

Copy to: Y. Sillard, Chairman
French Executive
J. Debyser, French Representative to Excom Members of French
IPOD Executive & Scientific Committees