JOIDES PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
28-30 May 1986

MINUTES

Members:

R. Larson (Chairman) - University of Rhode Island
H. Beiersdorf - Federal Republic of Germany
J-P. Cadet - France
T. Francis - United Kingdom
S. Gartner - Texas A&M University
D. Hayes - Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
J. Honnorez - University of Miami
K. Hsu - European Science Foundation Consortium
D. Hussong - University of Hawaii
M. Kastner - Scripps Institution of Oceanography
(replaced by J. Winterer on 29 May 1986)
R. McDuff - University of Washington
N. Pisias - Oregon State University
P. Robinson - Canada
T. Shipley - University of Texas
A. Taira - Japan
R. von Herzen - Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Liaisons:

R. Anderson - Wireline Logging Services Contractor (ODP/L-DGO)
G. Brass - National Science Foundation
J. Clotworthy - Joint Oceanographic Institutions Inc.
L. Garrison - Science Operator (ODP/TAMU)
T. Pyle - Joint Oceanographic Institutions Inc.

Guests/Observers:

C. Brenner - Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory/ODP Databank
W. Coulbourn - University of Hawaii
J. Hays - Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory
K. Kastens - Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory (Leg 107 Co-chief)
B. Malfait - Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory/NSF
W. Ruddiman - Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory (Leg 108 Co-chief)
M. Wiedecke - Federal Republic of Germany

JOIDES Office:

D. Keith
A. Mayer

591 INTRODUCTIONS AND WELCOMING REMARKS

R. Larson, PCOM Chairman, convened the 28-30 May 1986 meeting of the JOIDES Planning Committee which was held at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory in Palisades, New York. Meeting participants were welcomed to L-DGO by D. Hayes (L-DGO PCOM representative).

After the opening remarks by Hayes, Larson welcomed K. Hsu, of the ESF Consortium, to the PCOM. Hsu said that the ESF Consortium was pleased to have rejoined ODP. Membership of JOIDES Committees and panels are under review and changes in representation, including PCOM, are likely. In addition, Larson welcomed W. Coulbourn of the University of Hawaii (who will replace D. Hussong after this meeting), J. Winterer of SIO, M. Wiedecke of the FRG (who will fill the non-US administrative post in the JOIDES Office at Oregon State University) and T. Pyle of JOI, Inc., the new Director of ODP and new the JOI liaison to PCOM. The introductory remarks were concluded when Larson thanked H. Beiersdorf and J. Honnorez for acting as deputy PCOM chairmen during March and April.

592 ADOPTION OF THE MEETING AGENDA

Larson proposed that, during the Panel Meeting Reports section, formal liaison reports be eliminated in favor of a question and answer period that would cover general panel topics, which would be addressed by each panel liaison. The Chairman requested that specific planning questions not be asked during this phase of the meeting as these would be discussed during the planning phases of the meeting.

After discussion of the proposed change, M. Kastner moved that the agenda be adopted. The motion was seconded by S. Gartner.

Vote: 15 for, 0 against, 0 abstain

After passage of the agenda, several members commented favorably on the organization of the meeting package. In addition, the French PCOM representative requested that, in planning the August meeting in Corner Brook, the present ODP sampling strategy be placed on the agenda for discussion by the committee.

593 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING, 21-24 JANUARY 1986 (LA JOLLA, CALIF.)

The following changes were requested to the minutes. R. McDuff and J-P. Cadet requested that the vote on the motion which recommended that Leg 111 be primarily devoted to deepening and

logging Hole 504B (Page 18, paragraph 3, line 5) be amended to reflect their abstentions. The vote should now read:

13 for, 0 against, 2 abstain

R. von Herzen requested that as a more complete explanation of the PCOM decision to schedule the Kerguelen-Antarctic Margin (Prydz Bay) program around a normal port stop was needed, the following should be inserted into the text (page 21, paragraph 5, line 1):

The PCOM reiterated its October 1985 decision that the ship schedule be arranged around a normal port stop rather than changing crew at Kerguelen ($ 600K additional costs). It was noted that an ice picket vessel will also cost approximately an additional $ 600K.

von Herzen also requested that all references to the coring heave compensator or wireline heave compensator (Page 7, paragraph 1, lines 3 & 12) be changed to drillstring heave compensator.

These amendments were noted and will be recorded.

A motion for adoption of the amended minutes was made by Hayes and seconded by von Herzen.

Vote: 16 for, 0 against, 0 abstain

594 REPORT OF EXCOM AND ODP COUNCIL MEETING, 29-30 APRIL 1986 (ANNAPOLIS,MD)

Membership

ESF

R. Larson reported that the meeting of the EXCOM and ODP Council, the ESFConsortium signed a Memorandum of Understanding to participate in ODP as a full member. At this time, K. Hsu explained that the Consortium is comprised of twelve countries that form an organizational structure which is composed of both a management and science committee. The present membership is made up of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The first meeting of the Scientific and Management Committees will occur on 16 June 1986 and a major agenda item will be reinstatement of ESF scientists onto JOIDES panels. Hsu noted until this meeting is convened, the ESF will use the roster of panel memberships developed when ESF was a candidate member continue to be honored. Hsu also indicated that the ESF will do its share in site survey participation with the Dutch and Norwegian members of the consortium playing a significant role.

USSR

At the Annapolis EXCOM, the USSR was represented by L. Dmitrev, who indicated that his attendance at this meeting was significant although there was no official government position on membership possibilities. However, a membership decision could be made by early 1987.

Australia

Australia has been negotiating with Canada for a portion (less than 50%) of a full membership. Negotiations have been promising and could be completed in late summer 1986. Subsequent discussion indicated that Canada has some trouble in achieving its ODP commitment due to the exchange rate with the US dollar.

FY 87 BUDGET

The presentation of detailed information on the budget for FY 87 was deferred to the JOI Report. However, Larson commented that the total bottom line for FY 87 will be approximately $ 35M. This figure is tentative and reflects the addition of the ESF contribution to the ODP.

JOI Performance Evaluation Committee Report

In reference to correspondence (copies of which were distributed at the meeting) received from JOI to the EXCOM Chairman concerning excerpts from the JOI Performance Evaluation Committee, Larson indicated that the PCOM should review the letter and be prepared to submit a response. Larson suggested that PCOM members send their responses, only on the issue of the JOIDES Advisory Structure, to the JOIDES Office which in turn would collect and form them into a response. From this a draft will be produced which would be sent back to PCOM members, and finally with their approval be passed onto the EXCOM Chairman for distribution to JOI, Inc.

Several members had expressed concern over the prolonged delay in distribution of the PEC Report. JOI explained the procedure for this evaluation in that the report is now being sent to sub-contractors for their comments (i.e. the Science Operator; Wireline Logging Services Contractor; ODP Databank and the JOIDES Office) and will be formally submitted to EXCOM with those comments An advance copy of the report was circulated to EXCOM at their April 1986 meeting. The comments from the PEC report which impact the 1987 Program Plan are presently being incorporated into the program plan process.

Red Sea Program

Larson indicated that while the PCOM has developed a sound scientific program plan for the Red Sea area which is supported by strong site surveys, political sensitivities in the area led him to request if it was the desire of the EXCOM to remove the program from scheduling. After discussion, the EXCOM suggested that if the PCOM decided to keep the Red Sea on the schedule for the present then an alternate program without the Red Sea should be developed.

COSOD-2

EXCOM accepted the offer of the ESF (including France, Germany and the UK) to host the COSOD-II meeting at Strasbourg on 6-10 July 1987 with an expected attendance of approx. 300.

Relocation of the JOIDES Office

Larson said that the JOIDES Office will relocate to Oregon State University in October and that EXCOM had approved M. Wiedecke of BRG in Hannover to replace T. Mayer as the Executive Assistant to the PCOM Chairman.H. Beiersdorf introduced M. Wiedecke to the membership and stated that for the past five years, Wiedecke has been employed at the FRG-ODP office and is very instrumental in the daily operations of the office and is familiar with the ODP structure and program objectives.

595 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION REPORT

G. Brass reported that the US Congress has not yet acted on the FY 87 budget. The NSF has sent to Congress a budget for FY 87 with a subtantial increase (approximately 11%). In explaining the course of the presentation of the budget to the US Congress, Brass indicated that the NSF submits proposed budegetary items for FY 87 to the Office of Managementand Budget (OMB) at the White House which tells NSF what items may be put into the president's budget request. This information then goes to the Budget Committee in Congress as the official request of the administration. The Budget Committee then sets spending limits on large line items. The budget next goes to the Authorizing Committee which sets funding limits on specific items then onto the Appropriations Committee which sets actual dollar amounts. The OMB went to Congress with the NSF's full request for an increase of 11%. It was reported to be out of the Senate Budget Subcommittee with an approximately 9% increase. On 23 May 1986, the House Authorization Committee distributed it essentially unchanged from Senate request. Therefore, it appears there will be a real dollar increase for NSF.

Brass also reported that the long-term US committment to ODP was planned at $ 19M/yr. However, for the past two years the US has contributed $ 20M/yr, with the additional $ 1M coming from

USSAC. NSF hopes in the future to return to the $ 19M level of contribution and to reinstate $ 1M to USSAC funding. Brass closed by indicating that all major staff reorganizations at NSF are complete.

Discussion:

In response to a query as to when the mechanism which indexes each MOU according to inflation be activated? Brass responded that the earliest for any change for the non-US partners (in accordance with MOU wording) would be FY 89.

596 JOINT OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTIONS REPORT

JOI Staff Reorganization

J. Clotworthy reported that Dr. Tom Pyle (formerly of NOAA and ONR) has joined JOI as the Director of the ODP. In the organizational structure of JOI, Dr. Pyle will report to the president of JOI and will be thw liaison to PCOM.

Budget

Reporting on the status of the budget for FY 87, Tom Pyle stated that the budget target (as proposed from NSF) ranged from $ 34.25 M to $ 36.50 M. Presently, the budget is undergoing revision following advice received from the EXCOM at their April 1986 meeting. In response to these suggestions, JOI will construct a conservative minimum budget of $32.25 M with possible enhancements and program improvments should additional funds become available. Initial budgets have been received from the subcontractors, and both JOI & NSF are confident that the program proposed for FY 87 can be achieved. Pyle closed by commenting that the philosophy used in forming the budget for FY 87 was not one where the subcontractors were initially asked to plan around arbitrary budgetary constraints or limits but was one that asked TAMU and L-DGO to plan according to their perception of what was needed in order to best achieve program goals. Budget constraints and prioritizations, if necessary, are to be applied in a later step.

Discussion:

When asked how will JOI proceed if the subcontractors budget requests exceed the $ 36.5M upper limit? Pyle responded that JOI will review and comment on these requests and reduce them to acceptable levels. Pyle was then asked if advice will be requested from the EXCOM and PCOM budget subcommittees or will all decisions be made at JOI. Pyle responded that JOI initially will attempt to make budget decisions inline with previous JOIDES advice but will refer to outside sources as problems arise. It was pointed out that at the 1984 PCOM meeting in Paris, the

Planning Committee requested, at that time and in the future, that the budget be circulated throughout it membership for comment prior to its inclusion into a final program plan. Several members at this meeting then reaffirmed their support for this decision and requested that JOI provide a draft of the details (which could be circulated by the JOIDES Office prior to the August PCOM), complete with budget figures and explanations on the impact on science planning and EXCOM & PCOM priorities on 1 August 1986. Pyle indicated that JOI could supply a budget by 1 July 1986 with a draft statement of highlights and impacts. When asked about publication problems and possible reductions, Pyle assured the PCOM that publications will not be reduced. Further, TAMU indicated that they have begun hiring personnel and purchasing equipment for the publication of the Part B volumes. In closing discussion, NSF requested that perhaps the PCOM, at their annual meeting with panel chairmen, could summarize the items that it considers to be of highest priority for the coming year in order to provide guidance in budget preparation.

Support Vessel for the Weddell Sea (Leg 113)

Pyle reported that JOI will meet with TAMU on 2 June 1986 in order to review and discuss the costs and safety factors needed for an ice support vessel for Leg 113 operations.

597 SCIENCE OPERATOR REPORT

Leg 107

K. Kastens (Leg 107 Co-chief) reported that the Tyrrhenian Sea was viewed in terms of a stratigraphic type-locality, which was addressed at Site 653 (a re-occupation of DSDP Site 132), a back-arc basin, addressed at Sites 650 and 651, and as a passive continental margin, addressed at Sites 654, 652 and 656.

Stratigraphic type-locality (Site 653)

Operations drilled a pair of APC and XCB sites and recovered a pristine Plio-Quaternary sedimentary section with very high recovery rates. Although detailed data interpretations are not yet in hand, a primary accomplishment at this site was the taking of 3500 samples from 350 m of core which will go to numerous shore-based investigators for detailed biostratigraphic, oxygen istope and magnetostratigraphic studies. These will be cross-correlated with each other and with the cores.

Back-arc basin (Sites 650, 651 and 655)

Operations drilled two small basins in the eastern Tyrrhenian Sea (the Marsili and Vavilov basins) which are characterized by oceanic-like qualities (e.g. a thin Moho, deep water depths and high heat flow). Site 650 was drilled in the Marsili Basin and yielded over 600 m of turbidites that were found to be underlain

by basalt. Kastens noted that the sediment-basalt contact has been recovered intact. The sediment above the contact were altered and could not be dated. However, magneto- and bio-stratigraphic studies conducted just above the contact indicate an age of approximately 1.9 m.y. Approximately 30 m of vesicular basalt with vesicules of 2-3 mm width were recovered at 4100 m below sea level. Previous studies indicate that basalt with these vesicularities are erupted above depths of 2500 m below sea level. Site 651 is located to the northwest of Site 650 in the Vavilov Basin and drilling recovered a sedimentary column similar to that at Site 650 (i.e. volcaniclastic sediments over basement). The short section of the hole with very poorly core recovery was logged with the standard Schlumberger logging package. The oldest datable sediments were of uppermost Pliocene age. Interpretations of the data suggest that the Vavilov Basin is older than the Marsili Basin. In the uppermost depths of the basement material, drilling recovered brecciated basalt that was underlain by dolomite and metadolomite which in turn was underlain by another basalt sequence. This sequence was underlain by serpentinized peridotite with mantle affinities. Speculation suggests either a mantle protrusion, which is the favored conjecture by the shipboard scientists, or a slice of pre-existing alpine basement. Site 655 was drilled on a N-S trending basement ridge that is parallel to the transition between oceanic-type crust and stretched continental crust. The ridge had been interpreted to be similar to the mantle protrusion drilled on Leg 103. Drilling at this location recovered pillow basalt with chill rims and relatively unaltered basalt.

Passive continental margin (Sites 652, 654 and 656)

Site 654 was located on a fault-bounded, tilted block on the upper Sardinian margin. The lower half of the hole recovered a textbook example of a transgressive sequence attributed to subsidence during the rifting phase of basin formation: subaerial conglomerates overlain by shallow-marine, oyster-bearing sand which in turn was overlain by open-marine nannofossil oozes of upper Tortonian and lowermost Messinian. The Messinian facies of Site 654 (like that at ODP Site 653 and DSDP Site 132) includes laminated gypsum units indicative of a basinal setting within the dessicated Mediterranean. Comparison of the cored lithologies and seismic stratigraphy suggest that tiltiing and subsidence began in the upper Tortonian and ended in the upper Messinian. Site 652 is located in a structural setting similar to Site 654, but on the lower Sardinian margin. At this location, tilting and subsidence associated with basin formation seem to have begun in the Messinian and ended in the Pliocene; thus active rifting has been diachronous across the margin. Site 652's Messinian age facies is lacustrine. Site 656, slightly south of Site 652, recovered a subaerial unit also interpreted as Messinian in age. The occurence of basinal evaporites on the upper (Site 654) and middle (Site 653) sections of the Sardinian margin, in constrast to subaerial (Site 654) and lacustrine (Site 652) Messinian facies on the lower margin, requires a post-Messinian bathymetric

reversal that the Leg 107 scientific party attributes to a southeastward migration of the locus of intense rifting.

Discussion:

In discussing the statement by PANCHM that Leg 107 was politically motivated, several PCOM members agreed that the statement was inappropriate because the investigation of passive ocean margins and ocean history are a part of the stated objectives of COSOD. K. Hsu requested that these sentiments be entered into the minutes.

When asked if the co-chief scientists for Leg 107 personally felt that the leg was politically motivated, Kastens responded that initially the co-chiefs had been aware of this sentiment within parts of the ODP community but felt that the criticism was unjustified. Results from the cruise indicate that the leg had done first class science by any standard.

Leg 108

W. Ruddiman (Co-chief on Leg 108) reported that the leg had as itsmain objectives the latitudinal stability, during the Neogene, of the meterological equator and the Intertropical Convergence Zone, atmospheric circulation and African aridity, deep ocean paleoceanography and ice volume/ocean-isotopic composition. Preliminary results indicate that that the Equatorial Divergence and upwelling system began at 2.5 - 3 m.y.b.p. in simultaneous response to northern hemisphere glaciation and southern hemisphere polar front activity. In addition, the magnetic susceptibility data indicate cycles, every 10,000 years, which suggest that they may be useful in cross-correlations with APC coring information and "p" wave information. This ability will led to a realistic way to develop a resolution of 5 cm for core-core correlations and to fill in gaps in the coring record. Leg 108 has also developed a "road map" technique for collecting as complete a geologic record as possible between two drill holes. Ruddiman indicated that this technique should be added as a standard shipboard routine and certainly should be incorporated into the Leg 112 program. The table that was produced from this experiment will be included in the Site Summary Chapter (Part A: Proceedings of the ODP) for the leg.

In closing, Ruddiman noted that shipboard and science staffs worked well together and that any reservations concerning the the new Philipine drilling crew were resolved by their performance on the cruise.

Discussion:

When asked about the effectiveness and overall leg management of a cruise with 2 somewhat separate scientific objectives,

Ruddiman indicated that the two programs worked well together as there were no conflicts or problems directly linked to the co-chief arrangement. Ruddiman was then asked if the large number of drillsites reduced the depth of penetration planned at any sites. He responded by indicating that the number of sites did not impact on the planned depth of penetration at any site. However, slumping at one site did affect the depth of penetration. An illness on the ship did reduce the length of the cruise.

Ship Schedule

L. Garrison reported that since Leg 108 ended early due to illness, the portcall in Dakar, Senegal was an extended portcall. However, RESOLUTION left Dakar on Leg 109 2 days ahead of schedule. Garrison indicated that Leg 109 was not lengthened to accomodate this change in scheduling and was kept at its original length. The extra 2 days will apportioned in accordance with the outcome of operations during the Barbados portcall before Leg 110. Repair of minor problems with the drillstring heave compensator and the top drive may dictate that the portcall be as long as 7 days or as short as 4 days. Garrison indicated that regardless of length of the portcall, no legs will be shortened and there is the possibility that they may be lengthened. At the end of Leg 110, RESOLUTION will transit from Barbados to Panama.

Revision of Estimated Drill Times

Revisions are being made to the drill time estimates. The new set of curves will be completed before August and will be published in a new edition of the Technical Reports.

Co-chief Scientist Workshop

TAMU held a co-chief scientist workshop in New Orleans in order to bring together co-chiefs from Legs 101-107 for constructive review of the ODP. The workshop proved to be very useful with 46 recommendations issued from participants. A questionaire, which covered logistics, shipboard life, the computer operations and other aspects of precruise, cruise and post-cruise operations, was issued to the attendees and each item was discussed in detail. Recommendations from the meeting include the revision of time estimates, procuring a plotter for real-time navigation and plotting, improving the quality of the 3.5 kHz and narrow beam echosounder, replacing the X-ray fluoresence equipment (XRF) with a more reliable although less sophisticated unit, reducing floor space for the scanning electron microscope (SEM), reducing vibration for the SEM, redesigning the SEM room to include an area for petrographic microscopes, improving the equipment used for velocity determination, soundproofing the science lounge, providing interchangeable parts for the

petrologic microscopes, wider distribution of the preliminary cruise reports, the publication of the site survey chapters in the Part A volumes and the installation of a porthole in the hatch near the co-chief scientist office. Garrison reported that each recommendation has been assigned to a member of the ODP staff scientist group.

Discussion:

It was suggested that as a number of co-chief scientists are "first timers", perhaps a technical manual could be published which addresses the problems (e.g. low rates of core recovery in various lithologies) encountered on previous legs and that this publication could be distributed to new co-chiefs. However, a number of PCOM members felt that it is the co-chiefs responsibility to immerse themselves in the technology of the drillship in an attempt to understand all that they can about the ship. In that regard it was suggested that, in lieu of a new technical publication, the new co-chiefs refer to the operations sections of the site reports.

During discussion of replacing the XRF on RESOLUTION with a simpler unit, several members indicated that regardless of whether the present XRF remains on board or is replaced, the present situation will have to be remedied and a technician(s) trained in its operation. PCOM members asked that funds be provided in the budget either to establish a full-time technical position for the XRF or to provide training for the technicians on the ship.

Status of Leg 109

Garrison reported that Leg 109 departed Dakar on 23 April 1986, arrived on station on 29 April and were in the drillhole on 30 April. It took from 30 April to 12 May to recover the first core and then a series of accidents occurred. First, the bottomhole assembly mandrill broke and left the fish in the hole. A new bottomhole assembly was constructed, however a jar mandrill broke again, this time above the re-entry cone, leaving part of the assembly protruding 5 m out of the re-entry cone. The crew was successful eventually by using a J-connector, in conjunction with the TV/sonar camera, to remove the fish, reenter the hole and begin drilling (Appendix A). Coring has recovered several intervals of cement and rubble. Operations have 14 m of new hole and drilling has been stopped to set casing. An examination of the cores suggests that drilling has sampled a new unit of massive basalt of olivine-plagioclase composition which is mixed with rubble. Operations are now 49 m below the seafloor on Serocki volcano and the shipboard party believes that they have drilled into either the top of the frozen magma chamber beneath the volcano or into a ponded basalt unit. To date, Leg 109 has cased down to a depth 3369 m below sea level (Appendix A). Garrison indicated that decisions will have to be made by 8 June

whether to continue drilling or go to Site 395 on 16 June and then onto Barbados. If drilling continues at the present rate of 7 m/day, then the present hole should be deepened to a depth of 100 m with 15 m of material recovered (at a 15% recovery rate). However, Garrison indicated that there are other problems to be considered such has excessive wear on the shirt tails and wear pads of the drill bits, the lost bottomhole assembly and the Mesotech TV cable is in need of repair.

Engineering Developments

Hydraulic Bit Release:

After consulting with B. Harding, Garrison reported that the hydraulic bit release was tested on Leg 107 and found to have some problems with grit. The tool will be field tested on Leg 112.

Core Liner:

TAMU engineers want to eliminate the O-ring seal sub in the inner core barrel and replace it with a pressure seal connection. However design problems have not been fully solved.

ODP has purchased a box of thicker (50% thicker than the regular stock) walled core liners in an effort to correct liner splitting problems. This liner will be on RESOLUTION in time for Leg 110.

ODP has also purchased high-temperature core liner for use in hot hydrothermal areas.

Venturi Vent Sub:

The venturi vent sub is designed as a means of expelling water from an incoming advanced piston core. The design has been refined since testing on Leg 108 and will be readied for Leg 110.

Side Entry Sub:

The side entry sub was used on Leg 108 where it was successfully tested. However tests indicated that the sub needed to be strengthened to support the weight of the drillstring. The tool should be readied in time for the Barbados portcall.

Free-Fall Re-entry Cone:

The free-fall re-entry cone (8 ft. diameter) was tested on Leg 108 and found to operate very successfully at depth of 3000

m. Costs are estimated per cone to be less than $ 10K. It was emphasized that these re-entry cones would provide increased flexibility in the Program but should not be regarded as substitutes for the large re-entry cones nor should they planned into the drilling operations indiscriminantly.

New Drill Bits:

The newest bits that have been purchased are diamond corehead bits for use on Leg 111 (504B) operations. These bits are mining-type bits that cost between $ 18-20K each.

Packers:

The TAM packer (a drill-in packer) has been modified to fit the drillstring and will be available for Leg 110. The Becker (which is a straddle packer but does not have a drill-in capability) packer is also ready for Leg 110.

Water Samplers:

ODP has purchased 3 Kuster water samplers and revamped the Barnes water sampler. The borehole fluid samplers for Leg 111 (504B) are on board RESOLUTION and have been tested to 232^{o} Celsius.

Drill-in Casing:

Drill-in casing has been shipped to Barbados for Leg 110 and design changes, successfully tested on land, should solve the releasing problem.

Pressure Core Barrel:

ODP only has the pressure core barrel from DSDP. Future plans call for TAMU to inspect and assemble 2 complete assemblies and an extra ball valve. Outside consultants will be used for this operation as it was considered too complicated for TAMU technicians.

Deep-water Re-entry Capabilities:

TAMU engineers feel that deep-water re-entries will be no problem during ODP as it was done in DSDP (Leg 52) to depths of 5519 m.

Coring Motors:

Coring motors were rented for Legs 106 and 109 and are leased till October 1986. TAMU requested that PCOM determine if there was a need for them for specific purposes in the future. Development of the slimhole navidrill coring motor has been deferred to a later time. TAMU engineers feel that more conventional drilling using the diamond bit will be more successful in Hole 504B than the coring motors.

Distribution of Scientific Prospectus for ODP Cruises

In reference to the Leg 109 Prospectus, several members indicated that this, as well as other cruise prospectuses, have been received by them after the cruises have set sail and requested a more timely distribution of the statements. Garrison indicated that TAMU will do its best to get the information as soon as it is printed but the timing in most cases is out of their control. PCOM members were encouraged to suggest that prospective cruise participants from their respective countries be encouraged to apply for ODP legs ahead of time based on the information that is already known.

In closing discussion, a number of PCOM members indicated that the ODP needs to consider core catcher development in engineering development as well as the establishment of a standard program of logging temperature in drillholes. Discussion closed with a request that the development of a priority list of engineering developments be an agenda item for the August meeting.

In closing the Science Operator Report, Garrison indicated that R. Kidd will be leaving TAMU in the fall to return to the UK. Audrey Meyer has filled the position of Manager of Science Operations and TAMU will advertise for an Assistant Manager of Science Operations position which will be filled in October/November 1986.

598 WIRELINE LOGGING SERVICES OPERATOR REPORT

R. Anderson reported that from the set of downhole measurements continously collected at Site 651 (Leg 107), in combination with coring data, a new and exciting tool is available for the ODP. In the Tyrrhenian Sea data set, Th/K logs indicate the presence of terrestrial volcanic cycles which have been correlated from their geochemical nature with the Roman volcanic province. A similar cyclicity was observed in the Leg 104 logging data, also in volcaniclastic material.

Anderson then introduced J. Hays (L-DGO) who spoke on the potential for using logging data in time series analysis and in the determination of Milankovich climate cycles. Hays indicated that an analysis of the power spectra vs depth in the section (from Site 646) suggests a cyclicity at 10K yr intervals, with maximum intensities at 95K yr and 410K yr. Hays also suggested

that several opportunities now exist for conducting high resolution paleoclimatic studies due to the possibility of obtaining a nearly continous geological record from both logging and coring data.

Specialty Tools

In reporting on new specialty tools for the ODP, Anderson indicated that the Borehole Research Group has approached the Office of Naval Research for funds to purchase a Schlumberger dipmeter. The dipmeter measures the difference in electrical resistivity in the borehole and results in an image of the well bore, structure, strike and dip and sedimentary structures. Anderson also reported that Schlumberger has redesigned their Repeat Formation Tester to collect two 2.5 gallon samples of pore fluid and information on "in situ" pressure and temperature.

Bridges in the Borehole

Anderson reported that all holes drilled in the ODP have been affected by bridges which have meant that, on average, the lower 22% of a logged hole remains unlogged. According to Anderson operations at the affected holes were stopped because bridges resulted often from the swelling of "in situ" formation clays by the freshwater drilling mud and because breaking through the bridges with a logging tool at the end of the drillstring was next to impossible. In order to solve these problems, TAMU will add calcium chloride to the drilling mud to increase salinity in order to prevent clay swelling. BRG & TAMU have developed/tested a sidewall entry sub which will allow bridges to be physically broken by the drillstring, thereby improving the success ratio of the program. Anderson also stated that the sidewall entry sub design has been used on land, to allow pipe to be added to the top of the drillstring. This may possibly be used in ODP in drilling operations at "hot" hydrothermal areas to keep the tool close to the bottom of th drillstring.

Anderson requested that the PCOM amend the motion passed at October 1985 meeting which established a standard logging package for drill holes deeper than 400 m to include logging through the drillpipe with the nuclear combination tool. This request was made since studies indicate that there are no lasting short-term or long-term radiation effects on the material in the drillpipes.

PCOM Motion: The requirement for logging holes deeper than 400 m includes logging through the pipe with nuclear tools provided that, in the opinion of the shipboard Operations Manager, this will not endanger the drillstring.

Proposed by Robinson and seconded by Kastner.

Vote: 15 for, 0 against, 1 abstain

In closing further discussion of the issue, Kastner requested that the study on the effects of nuclear radiation on drillpipe be distributed to the PCOM for information.

Wireline Packers

Anderson reported that AMOCO has rejected/cancelled the contract for ODP packer development due to the present situation in the petroleum industry. TAM International has been involved with AMOCO in this dvelopment and has now produced a proposal for ODP funding which is a variant of the original packer and sampler design. The new instrument is a repeat formation tester which measures temperature, pressure and resistivity and to which additional probes (e.g. geochemical probes) may be added. Delivery will be 50 weeks and a commitment at this stage would provide the packer for Leg 118. The cost is $ 103K for development plus $ 30K per tool. The total cost is likely to be less than $ 200K for the purchase of 2 tools. Money is already in the budget for this development.

Discussion:

PCOM Consensus: It was agreed by the Planning Committee that the Wireline Logging Services Operator should proceed with the proposed TAM International scheme for the development of the wireline packer provided that this plan does not cost more than the AMOCO packer development program.

Further discussion indicated that the above consensus may conflict with the Memorandum of Understanding for membershisR9 ODP over the issue of patent rights. Several members suggested that instead of paying for the development of the tool perhaps the tool could be leased. Additional discussion resulted in the following consensus.

PCOM Consensus: The Planning Committee agrees that as a body it cannot vote for a proposal which technically violates the MOU for membership in the program. However, the Committee does view the proposed program to be valuable to the ODP and recommends its acceptance on its scientific merit. It was further agreed that the Executive Committee should decide on the matter and that the PCOM Chairman should discuss the developmental scheme with the EXCOM Chairman.

When asked if Wireline Logging Services would reconsider placing the Energy Systems computer program on RESOLUTION ? Anderson responded that the Terralog system is becoming more and more a standard in the logging program and its cost to ODP ($ 1/yr) is the best available. Also the Energy Systems software does not have the scientific flexibility of the Terralog software. When asked about the policy for logging data

distribution, Anderson stated that the Information Handling Panel will consider the issue in its next report. However, distribution to the shipboard scientists occurs as soon as the data has been reprocessed (which averages 2 months). One year post-cruise the data becomes available to the scientific community with the only costs being those associated with data tape(i duplication.

Logging Schools

Anderson announced that three logging schools are planned for November 1986 in Japan (coincident with the DMP meeting), Cambridge, U.K. and Paris, France.

Visiting Scientist Program in the Borehole Research Group

Anderson closed his report by stating that it is the standing policy with each of the foreign partners that a slot(s) is available for scientists to work in-residence at the Borehole Research Group at L-DGO.

599 PANEL MEETINGS REPORT

Panel Chairmen's Meeting

Only general items were discussed at this stage with panel comments on planning being taken under the various planning agenda items.

Discussion:

The PCOM endorsed the PANCHM proposal for scheduling joint panel meetings to compare and contrast panel differences as standard procedure. This endorsement was formally stated in a motion by Robinson and seconded by Hsu:

PCOM Motion: The Planning Committee recognizes the need for better communications between thematic and regional panels and, to this end, encourages the scheduling of joint meetings as appropriate.

Vote: 16 for, 0 against, 0 abstain

In responding to a PANCHM concern that the flow of information concerning the purpose of ODP and planning is not reaching the broader earth science community and suggestion that more public relations is needed, the PCOM agreed that it was important to increase publicity to the community outside those involved in ODP. It was accepted that this is being addressed within the program, principally by JOI. It was also agreed that the development of exhibition packages should form part of this activity.

In discussing the PANCHM recommendation that PCOM schedule the program to allow for a longer overview in planning in order to achieve the best science (i.e. "slow down and do things right"), members indicated that in some instances it was necessary to move fast in order to meet weather constraints and that in other cases the panels have not progressed past a "GLOMAR CHALLENGER mind-set". In that regard, it was suggested that panels plan projects that require 2-3 legs to accomplish objectives and that panels dare to think in long-term broad based drilling programs to achieve thematic objectives.

Hayes expressed concern that the thematic panels went to the extreme of the Jan. 1986 PCOM consensus that they should develop drilling plans by identifying global objectives for a particular region to the exclusion of proposal review. The consequence of this practice is that some good proposals may not be considered by thematic panels and could be eliminated from the Program by their lack of thematic endorsement. It was suggested that the thematic panels be instructed to establish their priorities based on their review of proposals in the system. Several PCOM members disagreed with this suggestion and the PCOM Chairman indicate(id that the thematic panels had been instructed (via correspondance from him) to de-emphasis their consideration of proposals during the development of their priorities.

Discussion of the PANCHM meeting closed with agreement that the first meeting had been successful and that the meetings should be continued.

Tectonics Panel

D. Hussong (PCOM liaison) commented on the PANCHM indication that plate tectonic reconstructions are "falling through the crack". In his comments he indicated that TECP stated that collectively there is little interest along these lines and that they are process oriented. Discussion and an examination of their mandate showed that plate reconstructions are indeed a part of this mandate and that this could achieved by a rearrangement of the panel membership.

A concern was expressed over the continuing alienation between the LITHP and PCOM. McDuff indicated that LITHP will produce a white paper on mid-ocean drilling that when complete will be distributed to PCOM. When asked if panel sentiments have changed with the change in chairmanship, McDuff indicated that there has been no change in attitude.

Western Pacific Regional Panel

D. Hayes and A. Taira (PCOM liaisons) indicated that WPAC is concerned over the role of panel liaisons and would like to be assured that the liaison position be filled at panel meetings even if the appointed liaison cannot attend.

Southern Oceans Regional Panel

H. Beiersdorf (PCOM liaison) indicated that SOP has recommended that a conference on the synthesis of high latitude (southern oceans) drilling data be held in the summer of 1988, after Kerguelen.

Atlantic Regional Panel

T. Shipley (PCOM liaison) warned that it was generally agreed by panel members that a possible conflict of interest exists when a panel submits a proposal. In this regard, ARP recommended that the deep stratigraphic test proposal from SOHP be regarded as a planning document rather than as a proposal.

Discussion:

In discussing the conflict of interest issue, it was agreed that panels should not submit panel-sponsored proposals as this may be perceived outside the ODP as being a closed shop.

Site Survey Panel

T. Francis (PCOM liaison) indicated that SSP is concerned at the sloppy state of data submission to the ODP Databank and that the lack of data for Leg 112 (Peru margin) almost led to its exclusion from the drilling program. Francis also indicated that the SSP requests that the strong liaison with the JOIDES Office and TAMU be maintained.

Discussion:

Several PCOM members suggested that if data is not submitted for the cruise plan there is the possibility that the cruise will be eliminated from the drilling program. PCOM also endorsed the inclusion of site survey participants into the post-cruise process, especially in preparing site survey sections for Part A of ODP Proceedings.

Technology and Engineering Development Committee

R. Larson (PCOM liaison) stated that the TEDCOM has been asked to write a white paper on slimline deep riser capabilities, which should be available for COSOD-II. In addition, TEDCOM has been asked to study problems of hot-rock drilling and the general improvement of drilling methods for conventional drilling.

Pollution Prevention and Safety Panel

T. Mayer said that PPSP was asked to review new navigation data for Leg 110 site survey data as the sites originally proposed had been revised and did not now fall on crossing seismic lines. PPSP indicated that normally failure to locate the sites on crossing lines would be a safety problem. However, because these sediments were drilled on DSDP Leg 78A and the limited depth of penetration proposed, the safety requiremnt for crossing line was viewed as less important than drilling the geologic setting and the sites were approved. In closing, Mayer (referring to correspondence received from the PPSP Chairman) read that location uncertainty and site changes at all stages of planning continues to be a problem for PPSP and that quality of advice is diminished by too much of the review process occurring outside the formal review process. PCOM accepted this comment and recommended that proponents and co-chiefs, in the future, adhere to procedures.

600 SHORT-TERM PLANNING

Leg 109

In reviewing the priorities of the panels for Leg 109/111, R. McDuff indicated that from the LITHP standpoint logging at Site 395A is the primary objective on Leg 109 regardless of the status of drilling at Site 648B. The question was then raised if the Committee wished to keep open an option to go back to Site 648B on Leg 111, if operations were extremely successful on Leg 109. Discussion indicated that it was the consensus of the PCOM not to have three legs devoted to drilling at Hole 648B.

The Logging Program at Site 395A

PCOM Consensus: It is the consensus that barring any unforseen results during drilling at Site 648B, JOIDES RESOLUTION should go to Hole 395A and conduct the agreed logging program. However, if subtantial new developments occur in the drilling of 648B, the ship should contact TAMU which will then notify the PCOM Chairman. The PCOM Chairman will then contact the PCOM liaisons to LITHP (R. McDuff) and DMP (R. von Herzen) for comment.

Discussion also indicated that there were enough tools on JOIDES RESOLUTION for a subtantial logging program at 395A. These include the FRG differential thermometer, the Becker packer and the nuclear combination tool along with eight logging "experimenters".

Leg 110

Discussion indicated that for Leg 110 all safety reviews have been done and the science program has been approved. However, the casing program (i.e. the inclusion of the casing perforation program into the overall drilling plan) was unclear.

Casing and perforation program for Leg 110

Discussion indicated that were a number of questions, primarily from Wireline Logging Services, concerning the scenarios for casing during Leg 110 and the possible cancellation of the casing perforation program for that leg. Wireline Logging was distressed at this potential cancellation since it was originally an integral part of the program for sampling pore fluids in the decollement. The Wireline Logging Services Operator further indicated that the perforation program is on schedule and suggested that any decision should be deferred until TAMU has had time to investigate its status in the Leg 110 operations plan. TAMU indicated that perforated casing or a perforating gun may have been purchased to replace the program and the issue will be investigated and reported on at the August PCOM meeting.

In closing discussion, the PCOM assumed that a performation experiment of some type would occur on Leg 110 and that an appropriate water collection device would be on RESOLUTION to sample overflow on the rig floor.

Leg 111

Confirmation of Cruise Objectives

The PCOM reaffirmed the deepening of Hole 504B as the prime objective of Leg 111.

Allotment of Time:

A review of panel requests indicated that SOHP requested that up to 5 days be approved for APC work at a downwelling site and for APC and XCB coring to basement at 504B to study diagenetic alteration processes at the upwelling area.

PCOM Consensus: It was the consensus of the PCOM that the SOHP request for up to 5 days be approved for APC and XCB coring to basement at a downwelling site and for approximately 100 meter APC penetration near Hole 504B to study diagenetic alteration processes.

The Back-up Program:

At this time PCOM was asked to approve the LITHP recommendation (i.e. the Mottl proposal) as the back-up program. The PCOM approved the recommendation along with default options in the following consensus:

PCOM Consensus: The prime objective of Leg 111 is to deepen Hole 504B, the back-up program is the Mottl proposal and the further default decision on when to abandon 504B and institute the back-up program will be left up to the co-chief scientists.

Staffing:

It recommended by the PCOM that the scientific staff include 2 to 4 paleontologists.

Unsupported Bare Rock Drilling on the Galapagos Spreading Center As A Back-up Program

R. McDuff indicated that unsupported bare rock drilling on the Galapagos was viewed by LITHP to be a secondary back-up program. The approval is expressed in the following:

PCOM Consensus: The PCOM recommends that the LITHP suggestion for unsupported bare rock drilling at the Galapagos spreading center be approved as a secondary back-up after the Mottl proposal.

Inclusion of Vertical Seismic Profiling into the Operations Plan

R. Anderson indicated that the proposal to conduct VSP experiments on Leg 111 (as recommended by DMP) was not submitted and that there is no funding available to support its use. In addition, the tool is being borrowed from Schlumberger and that the Borehole Research Group is willing to put the tool on the ship at a cost found from within their existing budget. Also there is time to conduct VSP operations in the schedule and there are spare parts onboard. It has been estimated that the cost to the BRG will be approximately $ 15K and take 2 days of ship-time. Anderson emphasized strong support for inclusion of the tool into the logging program, stressing its value to the 504B program, but only if it will used.

PCOM Consensus: The PCOM approves the DMP logging experiment for Hole 504B with 2 days for VSP operations at a cost of $ 15K.

It was generally agreed that final approval of the above consensus is contingent on an agreement by K. Becker. In closing discussion, G. Brass noted that in the future it is USSAC's hope that VSP will a standard shipboard item.

Los Alamos High-Temperature Water Sampler

J. Clotworthy indicated that the Los Alamos labs would provide a high-temperature water sampler to the ODP for $ 18K (this price also includes a technician), if there was any interest. Clotworthy stated that the original interest for a water sampler was from the USSAC community. This interest led to the purchase of the water sampler by TAMU for Leg 111 (after recommendations by USSAC and JOI). However, questions exist on the adequacy of the sampler program for Leg 111 or whether ODP should enter into a more sophisticated program involving Los Alamos.

Discussion:

Garrison indicated that unlike the Kuster water samplers, the Los Alamos sampler will not disturb the water column in the borehole during sampling. Anderson added that the Los Alamos sampler is Salton Sea-type "hot" hole sampler that will perform better than the very reliable Kuster water samplers in hostile conditions. However, the Los Alamos sampler does not have a 100% recovery success rate and averages about a 50% recovery rate. There is also the question of whether the bottomhole temperatures will be high enough (at least 220°C) to make the tool work. In summary the Los Alamos sampler makes the odds of retrieving water samples better but not 100%. The PCOM Chairman indicated that it seemed that a very critical measurement at 504B is the temperature of the waters at the bottom of the hole.

Clotworthy requested that the PCOM approve whether the tool will be placed on the ship and if there sufficient interest among PCOM members that JOI should make it part of the operational program through TAMU (with funding) or leave funding for the tool to USSAC.

PCOM Consensus: The PCOM recommends that the Los Alamos water sampler be placed on RESOLUTION for Leg 111 if USSAC initially funds its use on that cruise. PCOM will review it use post-cruise and decide on its future in ODP.

Leg 112

Summary of Panel Recommendations

D. Hussong reported that CEPAC considers Sites 3, 6 or 7, 14 and 17 to be priority sites. Sites 15 and 16 were consider as back-up. TECP endorsed Sites 3, 6 or 7 (on the southern transect), 14 and 17 (on Yaquina Basin) as priority sites and that R. von Huene will develop alternate back-up sites (from sites not originally proposed and which are on a northerly transect. CEPAC also endorsed the von Huene transect but considered them to be less desirable alternate sites since they would consume an additional 2 days steaming which mayreduce

drilling time. TECP eliminated Site 8 as a priority site and made it a secondary site in favor of 14 and 17 in recognition of the shortage of time on the leg. Hussong explained that when the leg was originally planned there were 49 drilling days available, at the Jan. PCOM the time was reduced to 45 days of drilling. This reduction caused the number of objectives to shrink and led to the elimination of Site 8 from the high priority list. Based on CEPAC estimates for total site occupation time there will be 33 days available for drilling (which includes 5 days for Site 8) and 5 days for logging (which includes Site 3).

S. Gartner reported that SOHP considered that in order to provide a control on fluctuations in sea level and upwelling productivity the coring/drilling sites should be doubled and paired for Sites 2, 3 and 4. This results in the following pairings: Sites 2 & 2a, Sites 3 & 3a and Sites 4a & 4b. SOHP also recommended as useful (though not as a high priority) that a site be drilled seaward of the Peru trench in a truly oceanic environment (not hemipelagic) to act a reference site. SOHP considered this site as one which eventually will have to be taken, if not on the leg then at another time. Gartner indicated that SOHP considers as its second priority the triple APC coring at a site on basis of determining the abundance of organic carbon in the sediments. The site determination was to be left up to the co-chief scientists and that one core should be frozen for subsequent sampling.

Partitioning of drilling time between SOHP and TECP objectives

Discussion:

Estimates indicate that a total of 49 days are available for this leg. J-P. Cadet noted that the conflict between paleoenvironmental and tectonic objectives combined with limited time in the region may result in some important objectives being overlooked. This sentiment was agreed to by a number of PCOM members. T. Francis expressed his support for Cadet's observation and suggested that Leg 112 be increased by 5 days to increase Leg 112 site time and to delay the start of Leg 113 as requested by SOP. Garrison indicated that if 5 days are added to Leg 112 then a number of logistical problems will be created for Leg 113 as TAMU attempts to avoid problems similar to those experienced at the Malaga portcall over Xmas. If there is a delay, the portcall in Callao may be increased from 5 days to 7-8 days to accomodate logistics problems during the Christmas/New Year's holidays. Anderson suggested that the 5 days be scheduled as a mini-leg to conduct logging operations and tectonic objectives while transiting to Punta Arenas and thereby extend the arrival time to Punta Arenas into January 1987. Discussion also indicated that all the logging objectives would need a total of seven days to be achieved. At this point in the discussion, it was suggested that the 2 extra days from Leg 108 could be added to the 5 days, provided they are not all used in the Barbados portcall. Garrison responded that it is possible but not definite. Garrison also

indicated that as long as the portcall ends in Punta Arenas the logistics problems will be reduced. Winterer proposed (and supported by Honnorez) that the paleoenvironmental sites near Callao be drilled and cored on a 5 day mini-leg while the ship transited to Punta Arenas.

In discussing this proposition and a potential 5-day delay on Leg 113, H. Beiersdorf indicated that a delay was suggested due to ice conditions. Garrison indicated that data from P. Barker (who examined ten years of satellite photographic data over the Leg 113 area) suggest that in some years the ice opened up in early January and in other years in early February and that delaying Leg 113 may significantly help to optimize the ice window.

The PCOM agreed to the following consensus:

PCOM Consensus: The Planning Committee recommends that the beginning of Leg 113 be delayed by 5 days which will be added, after consultation between the Science Operator and the co-chiefs, to the Leg 112 scientific program.

In reviewing the Leg 112 situation, the PCOM noted that there were now 52 drilling days available with 7.5 days needed for logging and 18 days proposed for SOHP objectives. Some members expressed concern over the 18 days requested by SOHP. In discussing the feasibility of shallow water APC coring (as proposed by SOHP), it was generally agreed that attempts should be made although (as pointed by the Science Operator) the drillpipe may be stressed beyong its breaking strength and there was an increased chance of losing the bottom hole assembly.

In determining the allotment of drilling time, the PCOM reached the following consensus:

PCOM Consensus: The Planning Committee recommends that on Leg 112 a total of 52 days be available for drilling and that of that number, 36 days be devoted to TECP objectives, 12 days be devoted to SOHP objectives and 4 days be shared between TECP and SOHP at Site 3.

PCOM Consensus: The Committee recommends that any additional time available from Leg 112 be devoted to Leg 111.

The possibility of having a paleoenvironmental mini-leg for the southern SOHP sites was left to the Science Operator, in consultation with the co-chiefs.

Discussion closed by PCOM noting that a safety problem was possible at Site 3 and a PPSP review is expected.

Leg 112 Clearances

TAMU indicated that clearances were requested from the Peruvian government which has asked for 5 berths for its observers. Final clearance is dependent on the final drilling plan; Garrison indicates no problems are expected.

Discussion:

G. Brass indicated that he was distressed with the 5 berth request by Peru, siting the 2 berths available by the Coastal States agreement. Garrison indicated that Peru is very interested in the science region and has asked for only one berth for a political observer. Discussion also indicated that several members expressed their desire to see the pressure core barrel included on RESOLUTION for Leg 112.

Legs 113/114

H. Beiersdorf reported that the highest SOP priorities are W1 and W2 (Maud Rise), W4 (Caird Coast), W6-8 (South Orkneys) and W5 (Weddell Sea). W10 was recommended as the back-up site, noted to possibly have some safety problems. In the originally proposed program, 61 total days were planned with 43 days devoted to drilling and 18 days for transit (this was agreed to be overly optimistic, TAMU suggests that an additional 7-8 days should be added).

During a SOP discussion of the scientific merits of W5 (which proposes drilling approx. 1 km of turbidities to reach the basement objectives), the site was almost eliminated. SOP finally recommended four alternative plans for Leg 113. These were 1) remain with the primary proposal, 2) partially drill W5, 3) develop a new W4 without W5 and 4) eliminate W4 from planning. It was agreed that drilling W5 would be determined by the movement of the ice at W4 and that an alternate site in thinner turbidite sequences should be found for W5. Further, Sites W6-8 would be drilled as primary sites on Leg 114.

In discussing the differences between SOHP and SOP priorities for Leg 113, Gartner indicated that the SOHP priorities are W1 & W2, W4, W 10, W7, W5, W6 and W8 with SA8, SA2, SA3 and SA5W in priority order for Leg 114. SOHP consistently ranked W10 higher than SOP because of the potential forgeochemical and diagenetic processes. Gartner indicated (supported by Beiersdorf) that both SOHP and SOP felt that Leg 113 objectives were higher than Leg 114 objectives.

After this discussion, PCOM indicated the following:

PCOM Consensus: The Planning Committee recommends that Legs 113 and 114 be treated as a combined operation to include the involvement of all four co-chief scientists into the pre-cruise planning process.

In discussing whether Leg 114 is considered to be a back-up leg to Leg 113. The PCOM generally agreed that Leg 114 is scientifically strong on its own merits and should not be considered a back-up to Leg 113.

Determination of First Priority Sites for Leg 113

PCOM Consensus: It is the consensus of the Planning Committee that Sites W1, W2 and W4 should form the first priority objectives for Leg 113.

Determination of Second Priority Sites for Leg 113

Panel Recommendations:

SOHP	SOP
W10	W5
W7	W6
W5	W7
W6	W8
W8	W10

It was suggested during discussion that Site W10 was inappropriate for Antarctic drilling as the proposed objectives could be achieved at another "less costly" location. This suggestion was countered during further discussion that suggested W10 objectives were important in terms of its high latitude location.

In examining the scientific objectives of Site W5, it was shown that any basement objectives were in doubt because the upper part of the section has a subtantial thickness of turbidites. The prime objective is to determine the onset of Antarctic Bottom Water circulation from the turbidites, according to a proposal by P. Barker. It was also stated that it is unclear from the techniques in the proposal how the proponent intends to accomplish this objective. At this time, Robinson proposed the following motion which was seconded by Hsu.

PCOM Motion: The Planning Committee recommends that Site W5 be eliminated from Leg 113 planning because it is unclear how scientific objectives will be accomplished.

Vote: 2 for, 10 against, 1 abstain

Additional discussion of Site W5 indicated that several members thought that the site, while badly planned, was scientifically valid due to its potential for paleoenvironmental

studies. This discussion led to the following motion (proposed by Winterer, seconded by Robinson)

PCOM Motion: The Planning Committee recommends that Site W5 remain in planning activities for Leg 113. In addition, the Committee strongly recommends that Site W5 be relocated to a site with thinner turbiditic beds. SOP is asked to clarify the relative priority of W5 and W5A against W6-W8.

Vote: 13 for, 1 against, 1 abstain

A straw vote was held to determine the second priority drilling sites. Results are below.

SOHP Priority List	SOP Priority List
1 for, 14 against	14 for, 0 against, 1 abstain

PCOM Consensus: The SOP Priority list will constitute the second priority drilling objectives for Leg 113.

Determination of Leg 114 Primary Objectives

Examination of SOP & SOHP priorities indicated that (in decreasing scientific priority) SA8, SA2, SA3 and SA5W are the primary sites for Leg 114. Discussion indicated that the PCOM, in principle, generally accepts the panels listing of scientific priorities.

PCOM Consensus: Sites SA8, SA2, SA3 and SA 5W are the primary scientific objectives for Leg 114.

In closing discussion, it was suggested that if all of the objectives of Leg 113 could not be achieved during that leg then Leg 114 was designed to pick-up the leftover primary objectives although it was accepted that, in practical terms, only sites W6-W8 can logistically fit within Leg 114. The Science Operator also indicated that the 114 priorities will be a workable plan and that the ice picket boat for Leg 113 will be available for peripheral programs (e.g. underway geophysics) that do not interfere with the primary purpose of the vessel.

601 MEDIUM RANGE PLANNING

Confirmation of Southwest Indian Ridge as Leg 115

R. von Herzen summarized the proposal for drilling along the Southwest Indian Ridge. The proposal suggests two field programs

which consist of drilling a series of shallow holes across SWIR fracture zones (possibly the AII Fracture Zone or the Melville Fracture Zone) in sediment ponds in order to establish the presence of mantle rocks. After these pilot holes have been established, there would be a return to these sites to drill deeper holes to peridotite. The second field program will determine the extent of alteration of the peridotite and permeability of the formation by packer, temperature and offset seismic experiments.

Discussion indicated that TECP was generally in favor of SWIR drilling, however, the proposed program emulates a dredging program using the drillship. McDuff indicated that LITHP feels that drilling SWIR is scientifically useful and that the area is attractive for end-member studies of a slowly-slipping transform boundary. However, LITHP is concerned over the development of a coherent drilling program. It was then noted that the LITHP first priority in the Indian Ocean was the Red Sea and that SWIR was second priority and its rating is not as high as the Kane Fracture Zone.

PCOM Consensus: The PCOM confirms SWIR as Leg 115 in the Indian Ocean program, as a full leg of lithosphere drilling, along the lines of the ad hoc working group paper prepared by Dick, Natland, Stephen and von Herzen with detailed guidance to be achieved from LITHP, IOP, TECP and DMP.

J. Winterer requested that minutes indicate his displeasure with the direct presentation of the proposal to the PCOM membership.

Weather Constraints of the Western Indian Ocean

In reviewing weather contraints for the western Indian Ocean, Garrison indicated that two weather problems exist: the SW moonsoon season in the Indian Ocean and the Antarctic ice season. The SW Monsoon creates an increase in flow of the Somali Current during the summer, with mean velocities approaching 1.5 knts in the vicinity of the Somali Deep Hole area. Velocities of 2-3 knts, which could present major operational problems for the drillship, occur closer to the African coast. Also scalar wind speeds in June range from 10 - 25 knts. Therefore from June to L. August, the Science Operator expressed caution for planning in the Arabian Sea area. In the Kerguelen area, minimum ice occurs for approximately 3 weeks in February.

Garrison therefore proposed that any Leg 116 activities occur away from the Arabian Sea, due to the monsoon. Garrison also proposed that Leg 115 consist of a 47 days and that 2 short (44 day) legs be scheduled between Leg 116 & the Kerguelen legs (the short leg solution, scheduled for Legs 117 and 118). The alternative is to fill that time with a long 56 day leg between the monsoon season and the beginning of Kerguelen. Under this

proposal the Kerguelen program would begin around the beginning of December 1987.

Red Sea Drilling Program

At its April 1986 meeting, the EXCOM requested that the PCOM re-examine the Red Sea drilling program in view of the potentially volatile political situation of the region and the recent problems experienced by France and FRG during survey work in the Gulf of Suez. This was to be accomplished by developing two sets of schedules, one with the Red Sea included and another with the Red Sea program replaced by another objective.

Discussion indicated that several members felt that the Red Sea program should be viewed from the standpoint of its scientific value and the standpoint of safety to the drillship. Discussion also indicated that when the Red Sea was initially placed into planning, it was rated as one of the 4 highest priority legs in the Indian Ocean. Garrison indicated that SEDCO, at this time, has no concerns over the drillship entering the Red Sea.

In evaluating the site survey data for the program, Francis indicated that DARWIN is scheduled to conduct a site survey cruise in the axial trough in the Red Sea; Cadet indicated that France has completed a cruise (with Egypt in January) in the Gulf of Suez area (however, the data tapes were confiscated by Egypt with promises of a return in the near future). France is also awaiting permission from Saudi Arabia to conduct another site survey, however the request for permission has not been granted. France is now awaiting guidance from the PCOM concerning the Red Sea drilling in order to decide whether to delay or begin a joint FRG-France site survey of the area. Brenner said that existing site survey data had been sent to the Databank by Pautot and Bonatti was attempting to obtain relevant Italian data. He hoped to receive data from all the nations involved in site survey work in the area. Garrison stated that the US Embassy in Jeddah has examined the problem and has made the appropriate connections with the Saudi Arabian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and TAMU would pursue the permission issue with Saudi Arabia and Egypt and advised excluding Sudan at this time due to political problems. It was noted that most sites occur in Egyptian or Saudi waters although some sites are under Sudanese juridiction.

PCOM Consensus: At this time, it is the consensus of the Planning Committee to keep the Red Sea in the present drilling program.

Development of an alternative Indian Ocean program without the Red Sea

In evaluating panel choices for alternatives to the Red Sea program, D. Hussong indicated that TECP supports the inclusion of the Makran into plannning. Cadet suggested that site survey data problems may exist for Makran because of a lack of funding to process the multi-channel data which was collected. It was stated that SSP has indicated that no serious problems exist due to the shallow nature of possible drillholes. Gartner indicated that SOHP considers the Somali Deep Hole to be of highest priority. In discussing site survey data availability for the deep hole site, it was suggested that Mobil Oil multi-channel seismic data may be available. It was also agreed that the value of the hole depends on its depth. This agreement prompted the Science Operator to state that first-order estimates indicate that such a program would take 1.5-2 legs with more than one leg for drilling, with the remaining time being needed.

The PCOM then considered 3 possible schedules (options) for drilling in the Indian Ocean:

Period	Leg	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
May/June 1987	115	SWIR	SWIR	SWIR
Jul/Aug	116	Red Sea	Intraplate Def.& N.90°E Ridge	Somali I
90 days division to be determined	117	Neogene I	Makran	Somali II/ Neogene I
	118	Makran	Neogene I	Neogene I cont.
Dec/Jan 1988	119	Kerg. I	Kerg. I	Kerg. I
Feb/Mar	120	Kerg. II	Kerg. II	Kerg. II
	121	Broken Ridg/ S.90°E	Broken Ridg/ S.90°E	Broken Ridg/ S.90°E

Discussion:

In discussing the scientific rationale for Options 1 and 2 (which were presented as a pair) Beiersdorf said that both options had been built around the logistical constraints of avoiding the Arabian Sea during the monsoon season and to carry out at Kerguelen II (Prydz Bay) during the minumum ice window. Beiersdorf also indicated that Options 1 and 2 are well balanced scientific programs as Neogene I satisfies SOHP objectives, Makran satisfies TECP objectives, 90°E satisfies LITHP objectives and the Intraplate program satisfies SOP and TECP objectives for the region. While, in general, PCOM members expressed support for options 1 and 2, there was concern at the exclusion of the Somali deep hole. The difficulties of site survey availability were acknowledged. Winterer noted that while some of the SOHP objectives could be achieved on the Argo/Exmouth sites, the Somali Deep Hole would provide the main Tethyan reference sequence. Winterer proposed Option 3, although Beiersdorf pointed out that this option would make Indian Ocean drilling an overwhemingly SOHP-oriented program.

A vote to consider Option 1 as the Red Sea option for Indian Ocean drilling resulted in:

Vote: 10 for, 3 against, 0 abstain

From this result, Option 1 was considered as the Red Sea option.

Discussion of Option 2, as the non-Red Sea option, indicated that several members were concerned over the amount of transit time involved, although all Indian Ocean drilling incurs transit penalties. Garrison indicated that Option 2 only has a marginal effect on total transit time in the Indian Ocean.

A vote of Option 2 versus Option 3 as the non-Red Sea option resulted in:

Vote: Option 2- 8 for, 6 against, 0 abstain

Option 3- 6 for, 8 against, 0 abstain

Option 2 was considered the non-Red Sea option.

PCOM Consensus: Option 1 is adopted as the prime Indian Ocean drilling plan with Option 2 as the alternate program should the Red Sea be eliminated from the schedule.

After these strawvotes, Cadet proposed the following motion which was seconded by Taira:

PCOM Motion: Now that PCOM has endorsed the Makran margin for drilling, PCOM urges the U.K. to fund the processing of multichannel seismic data to be collected in the area on November-December 1986 and be processed in advance of the drilling leg in order to optimize the choice of drilling sites.

Vote: 15 for, 0 against, 0 abstain

Kerguelen I and II

Portcall

Several members were concerned over the planned portcall in Mauritius versus a portcall in Kerguelen. It was pointed out that discussions with the site survey party suggested that as weather is a persistent problem beyond 62 degrees South, fifteen days of good weather will be lost between the two legs on the additional round trip to Mauritius. The PCOM was asked to re-evaluate this option.

Discussion indicated that initially the PCOM decided to give up the 15 days in order to save approximately $ 500K to $ 1M. Several members suggested that, with the addition of new members into the ODP, the financial situation has changed and the subject should be re-examined. Brass indicated that finances have not changed that drastically with 6 members. He further indicated that the budget is presently sufficient to meet the costs of full operations but not to support an additional million dollars. The Science Operator indicated that costs have not changed since the last time the issue was discussed. Discussion closed with the following motion, proposed by von Herzen and seconded by Hayes.

PCOM Motion: The Planning Committee requests that the issue of finances for the crew change in Kerguelen vs. Mauritius between Kerguelen 1 and Kerguelen 2 be re-examined by the Science Operator, in conjunction with NSF, with a report to be made at the August 1986 PCOM meeting.

Vote: 9 for, 4 against, 0 abstain

Scientific Objectives:

PCOM Consensus: The Planning Committee agrees with the general objectives of the proposed program and requests that a Kerguelen Working Group be established to develop a detailed drilling program for discussion at the August 1986 PCOM meeting.

It was agreed that the Kerguelen Working Group would be composed of three members each from IOP and SOP and would include a PCOM member, who would not act as a chairman. The Chairman of

the working group, it was decided, would be chosen by the PCOM Chairman with the agreement of the PCOM SOP and IOP liaisons. It was also agreed that PPSP should undertake a preliminary review of the Australian Prydz Bay data at its August meeting.

Co-Chief Scientist Selections

It was the consensus of the PCOM to defer co-chief recommendations until August afterwhich time the panels will have had a chance to submit their recommendations. It was also agreed that if a drilling plan was established at this time then the PCOM will decide on co-chief selections as far in advance as Legs 119 and 120.

Site Surveys for the Indian Ocean

G. Brass reported that all the US site surveys proposed for the eastern Indian Ocean will be funded. Site surveys by other nations have also been funded and all relevant work should be completed by Spring 1987. Problems arise on the short timescale between site surveys and drilling for Legs 114 and 115 afterwhich the position improves rapidly.

Argo/ Exmouth Program

With the elimination of the Somali Deep Hole from the Indian Ocean Program, PCOM discussed the SOHP recommendations that additional time should be devoted to Argo/Exmouth drilling to provide some deep reference sections. The question as to whether some SOHP objectives could be met on the Great Barrier Reef rather than Argo/Exmouth was discussed. Gartner indicated that those were two rather different programs and Sohp had put a high priority on Argo/Exmouth in the context of the Indian Ocean. It was noted that von Rad and Exon had carved out new site surveys to re-locate sites following preliminary review by PPSP. New sites had been proposed which probably avoided safety problems. PCOM agreed to ask the IOP to consider the options of Argo/Exmouth as proposed and as an extended 2-leg program. SOHP was to be asked to comment on both options within the context of its global objectives.

Assignment of PCOM watchdogs to the Indian Ocean Program

In an attempt to provide basic information on specific drill sites and to follow the progress of proposed drilling programs, the following PCOM members were assigned to these programs:

SWIR- J. Honnorez
Red Sea- M. Kastner
Neogene I- A. Taira
Makran - T. Francis

Kerg. 1 - J-P. Cadet
Kerg. 2 - J-P. Cadet
Broken Ridge/ So. 90°E - P. Robinson
No. 90°E/Intraplate - N. Pisias
Argo/Exmouth - S. Gartner

602 LONG TERM PLANNING

Western Pacific

Time in the Western Pacific

N. Pisias proposed the following motion, which was seconded by P. Robinson:

PCOM Motion: It is proposed that a year three program be planned for the entire Pacific. This time, however, excludes time for bare rock drilling at the East Pacific Rise which will be identified as thematic time and will be given the time necessary to accomplish this objective.

Vote: 5 for, 8 against, 2 abstain

Discussion indicated that those against the motion objected to bare rock drilling being singled out and granted protection as a separate thematic problem.

Evaluation of Panel Themes for the Western Pacific and Proposed Drilling Programs

D. Hayes indicated that WPAC considers a 9 leg program to be adequate for operating in the region. WPAC also indicated that if the western Pacific program is only 6 legs then all the scientific objectives of the thematic panels will not be accomplished and if the program is 12 legs, then the extra time could be used to achieve first priority objectives. WPAC has included TECP and SOHP programs into their proposed program. Taira concurred but indicated that Ontong-Java Plateau, which was a high LITHP objective, and the Tonga forearc region were not included by WPAC because of a lack of a complete mature proposals. Hayes also stated that as a whole the site survey situation is in good shape as the data can adequately define the general problems. However, in some site-specific cases, some areas need data and arrangements to collect this information is being made. In closing, Hayes indicated that all legs on the WPAC have at least 1 proposal.

In discussing the 9 leg option, Gartner indicated that SOHP favors the option; McDuff indicated that LITHP was generally pleased with the option but is concerned that geochemical mass balance input is lacking and will will encourage the geochemical

community to prepare a proposal. It was pointed out that TECP has not had time to consider the option due to its meeting schedule. Hussong indicated that the proposed objectives generally met TECP objectives, however, they differ in that areas that were rated regionally high by WPAC were rated by TECP to be of lower priority globally.

Discussion was closed by the following motion as proposed by Robinson and seconded by Hayes:

PCOM Motion: The Planning Committee commends the Western Pacific Regional Panel on the procedure used in planning and moves to accept the 9 leg proposal as the basis for planning. PCOM expects this proposal to be modified by additions and further iterations of the schedule.

Vote: 12 for, 0 against, 2 abstain

In additional discussion, several PCOM members urged that the program be flexible enough to accomodate an increase in time spent in the region as additional proposals are received into the planning process.

PCOM Consensus: The PCOM requests that WPAC devise a 9 leg drilling plan with a strawman schedule by August 1986. This schedule should also include potential alternatives to be taken from the full 12 leg program or other high priority objectives and should be cognisant of drilling proposals in adjacent areas (CEPAC).

Rest of the Pacific

Evaluation of Panel Themes

McDuff indicated that LITHP identified seven high priority items which were not further prioritized because it is premature to be too specific. However, LITHP noted that bare rock drilling will require a significant amount of time and they are concerned that an insufficient amount of time will be allotted. They request that a working group be established to discuss drilling in hydrothermal holes. Hussong indicated that TECP tried to emphasize thematic goals (e.g. rise crest drilling) and not plate tectonic reconstructions. Gartner reported that SOHP considers a complete high latitude section (e.g. Bering Sea) to be essential, along with a complete section from the Neogene to present from the Ontong-Java Plateau area. Hussong also reported that CEPAC has developed 1, 1.5 and 2 year very preliminary scenarios, generally feeling that the 1.5 year scenario is the most realistic. However, at the time of consideration many of the top priorities had no proposals and therefore were not included in a drilling program. CEPAC has indicated a committment to bare rock drilling on the East Pacific Rise by alloting 3 legs for bare rock drilling, even if the CEPAC area is only assigned a total of

6 legs. Additional 504B and Peru drilling will be considered after the first round of drilling on Legs 111 and 112. Consequently, CEPAC did not include another return to 504B at this time.

Discussion indicated that several members were concerned that so much time was being allotted to the eastern Pacific that the southern Pacific was potentially being neglected. Members requested that the program be left open enough to include new and unique proposals that may occur later in the program and that SOP be asked to review southern Pacific objectives.

PCOM Consensus: It is agreed by the Planning Committee that the Central and Eastern Pacific Regional Panel should construct watchdog summaries for the August PCOM meeting that will focus on programs which interact logistically with WPAC drilling plans.

603 COSOD-2 PLANNING

Selection of Steering Committee Members and Chairman

During the nomination process, each of the partner countries submitted two nominees (excepting ESF, which submitted four), after consulting their national committees while the US nominated twelve after consulting USSAC. The final composition of the committee would one member from each country and six members from the US. During the selection process, it was agreed by the members that the PCOM should strive to create a balance between those scientists who are currently active in ODP and those who are not. This guideline was intiated in order to ensure the selection of new people and new spirit to the program.

The Planning Committee approved the nominations of the following people to the COSOD-2 Steering Committee:

Price- Canada	van Hinte- ESF Consortium	Kastner-US
Kinoshita- Japan	Cann- UK	C. Moore-US
LePichon- France	Fox- US	W. Ryan-US
Petersen- FRG	Schlanger- US	J. Morgan-US

It was decided that the alternatives for the US will be J. Watkins, T. Moore and J. Honnorez. It was also agreed that Honnorez could only act as the alternate for Kastner, who will represent the only current PCOM involvement in COSOD-II.

Selection of Steering Committee Chairman

The following names were suggested for chairman of the Steering Committee, in order of perference.

1. X. LePichon
4. J. Cann

2. R. Price
3. J. Fox
5. P. Vail*
6. K. Burke*

* Additional to the Committee

The PCOM Chairman would attempt to solicit a commitment from the first choice. However, if that person were unable to serve the PCOM Chairman would continue down the list until a commitment is obtained.

604 PANEL MEMBERSHIPS AND ROTATIONS

Panel Chairmanships and Vacancies

Replacement for the CEPAC Chairman:

H. Jenkyns was chosen to replace D. Rea. It was the consensus that if Jenkyns refuses, then D. Scholl will remain as Acting Chairman until the August meeting, at which time PCOM will again debate the issue with additional advice from CEPAC.

Voting Rights

It was proposed by PANCHM that thematic members attend regional panels as full voting members while regional and service members will serve as ad hoc non-voting liaisons to the thematic panels. In addition, a DMP representative will attend one meeting per year of each thematic and regional panel as a non-voting liaison.

Discussion:

Discussion indicated that several members of PCOM were against the proposal because it would provide two votes for thematic panel members. It was stated that under the present system, some panel liaisons have voting rights while others do not and therefore some consistency should be provided. In order to close discussion, the following motion was proposed and seconded.

PCOM Motion: The Planning Committee accepts that JOIDES panel members should only enjoy voting rights on the panel to which they are assigned. Members serving as liaisons do so as non-voting liaisons. Consequently, upon this motion, paragraph 4, section 5 of the terms of reference of the JOIDES Scientific Advisory Structure is amended to read " PCOM establishes liaison between thematic and regional panels by non-voting liaisons".

Vote: 10 for, 2 against, 2 abstain

The general panel liaison structure is the following:

a) Thematic panels will have a non-voting liaison to each regional panel.

b) Regional and service panels will have non-voting liaisons to thematic panels as necessary.

c) A representative from DMP will attend one meeting per year of each thematic and regional panel as a non-voting liaison.

Panel Memberships

PCOM accepted, in principle, the rotation scheme for panel membership as suggested by panels. PCOM then considered proposals for replacement of members due to rotate off in 1986 or to fill existing vacancies.

Prior to suggesting new panel appointments P. Robinson conveyed a request from the Canadian National ODP Committee that PCOM should consider the appointment of industrial expertise, especially to the thematic panels. This should ensure that the latest geological thinking from industry can be incorporated into the planning process and that advantage can be taken of such member's knowledge of relevant datasets.

LITHP:

R. Batiza replaces K. Macdonald
M. McNutt replaces J. Sclater
K. Becker added to LITHP.
L. Cathles added to LITHP.

The above additions to LITHP increase the panel's size to seventeen. The PCOM agreed that LITHP should reduce its membership after their next meeting by 2 positions.

SOHP:

M. Goldhaber replaces E. Suess
A. Droxler replaces W. Ruddiman

The PCOM stated that it will consider the request to add an inorganic geochemist to the panel and R.Garrison after two members have been rotated off.

TECP:

I. Dalziel replaces J. Ewing
F. Roure replaces R. Blanchet (France)
A. Watts replaces J. Weissel, beginning October 1986

A replacement for K. Becker was not named due to a possible conflict of interest with the proposed nominee and the panel was

requested to submit another nomination. It was also the consensus of the PCOM that TECP should strengthen its plate reconstruction expertise by considering nominees for this position. PCOM also suggested that TECP consider adding a geochemist to the panel and two names were suggested as examples (K. von Damm- geochemist and W. Dean- geochemist).

CEPAC:

It was noted that the CEPAC chairman (D. Rea) had resigned as chairman on his appointment to a post in NSF but remained a member of CEPAC. On a question of principle, PCOM considered this to be a possible conflict of interest and passed the following motion:

PCOM Motion: Persons serving as NSF Program Officers are disqualified from JOIDES Panel membership during their period of NSF service.

Vote: 12 for, 1 against, 2 abstain

W. Sliter and S. Schlanger replace P. Johnson and Y. Lancelot.
C. Sancetta replaces D. Cowan
E. Davis replaces R. Chase (Canada)

The PCOM referred nominations for the replacement of J. Sinton back to CEPAC for suggestions of a candidate with petrologic/geochemical expertise and who is not a members of another panel(s).

WPAC

Under the new rules prohibiting dual panel membership, PCOM agreed to remove M. Leinen and K. Nakamura from WPAC.

J. Gill replaces M. Leinen
K. Tamaki replaces H. Kagami

PCOM approved/ affirmed the addition of R. Hyndman in an at-large capacity.

SOP

D. DeMaster replaces E. Suess
M. Fisk replaces H. Dick
L. Leclaire replaces D. Needham (France)

SOP was asked to consider a replacement for J. Weissel who is due to rotate off. The PCOM noted that at the August meeting, it will have to consider a replacement for the SOP panel chairman.

ARP

C. Hemleben replaces J. Thiede (FRG)
J-C. Sibuet replaces L. Montadert (France)
No action was taken to fill the other vacancies

IOP

J. Ludden replaces F. Gradstein (Canada)
IOP had not met since the January PCOM meeting and will suggest a rotation scheme for the August PCOM meeting.

DMP

K. Becker removed from membership list under the dual membership rule.
R. Stephen replaces F. Dunnebier

IHP

It was noted that Hathaway and Loeblich will rotate off IHP was asked to provide nominations for consideration at the August PCOM. Also, a new chairman will be considered at the August PCOM meeting.

TEDCOM

PCOM is awaiting proposals for new members following the September TEDCOM meeting.

SSP

No change in membership

PPSP

New Chairman needs to be considered at the August PCOM meeting

Panel Liaisons

PCOM appointed the following as inter-panel liaisons:

LITHP liaison to: WPAC = Hawkins
CEPAC = Batiza
IOP = Langmuir
SOP = Saunders or Pearce (Pearce is scheduled to replace Saunders as UK LITHP member)
ARP = Juteau
DMP = Becker

SOHP liaison to: WPAC = Sarg
CEPAC = Saito
IOP = Hay
SOP = Shackleton
ARP = Meyers

TECP liaison to: WPAC = Nakamura
CEPAC = Riddihough
IOP = Leggett
SOP = Hinz
ARP = Vogt

CEPAC liaison to: TECP = Scholl
LITHP= To be announced after the next panel mtg.
SOHP = Sancetta

WPAC liaison to: TECP = Silver
LITHP = Gill
SOHP = Ingle

SOP liaison to: SOHP = Cieselski
TECP = LaBrecque

ARP liaison to: TECP = Sibuet
LITHP= Klitgord
SOHP = Okada

DMP liaison to: TECP = Bell

Determination of IOP, SSP and TEDCOM liaisons were deferred until the August meeting.

PCOM liaison to: TECP = W. Coulbourn (replaces D. Hussong)
CEPAC= W. Coulbourn " "

605 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Red Sea Working Group

The PCOM agreed to keep the Red Sea Working Group operational until the site survey issue in the Red Sea area is resolved.

PCOM Meeting Schedule

Several members indicated that a 4 month gap in PCOM meetings from August to January was too long to go without a meeting. It was suggested that perhaps the January meeting could be tentatively moved into the first week of December (with the provision that WPAC meet prior to this meeting, possibly 2-5 December) and be held in the San Francisco Bay area. It was agreed that the JOIDES Office conduct a poll of PCOM members and Panel Chairmen (as this will be the Annual Meeting) for the possibility of a meeting on 2-5 December 1986.

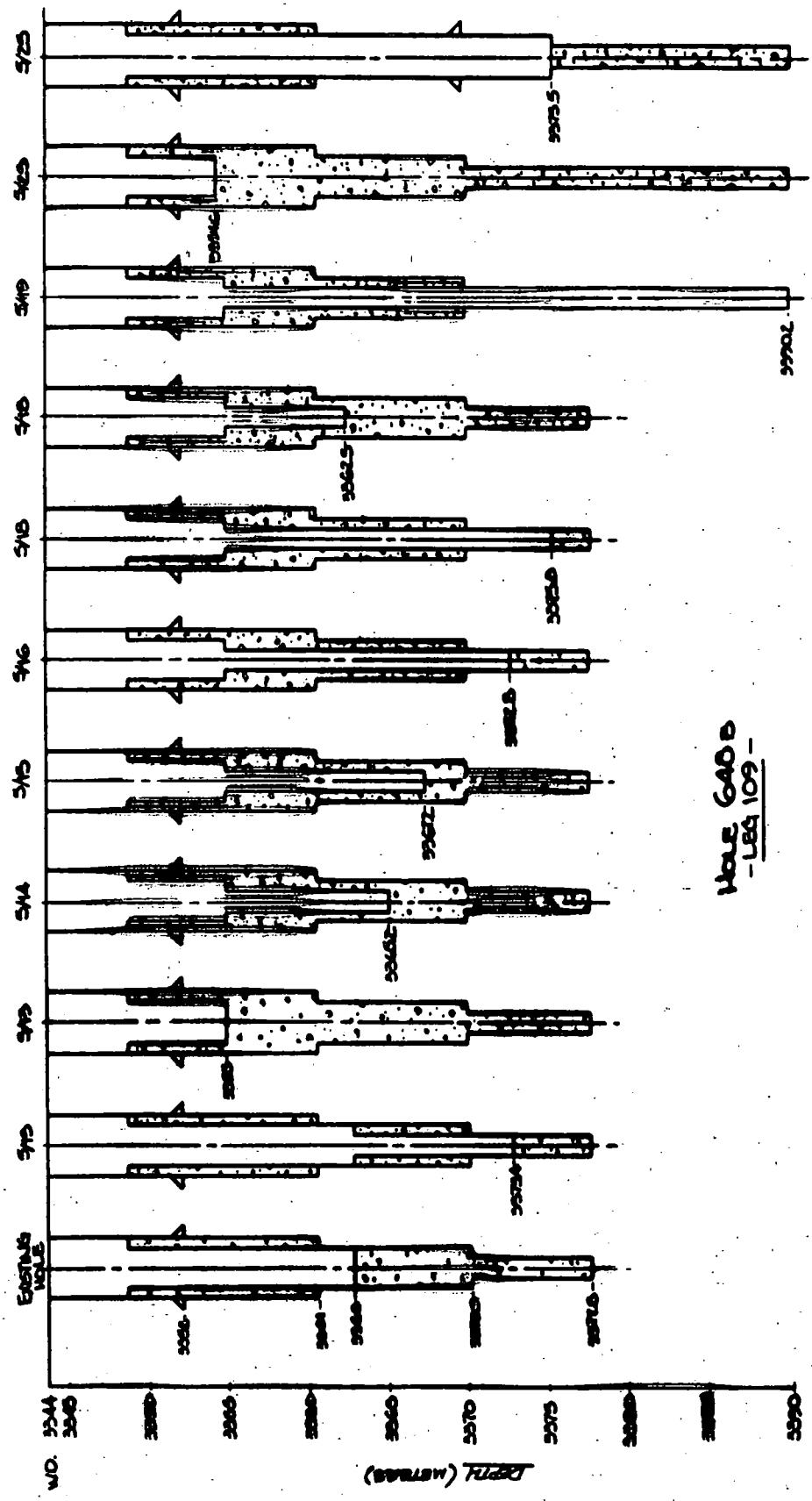
Report on Publications by R. Merrill (Appendix B)

PCOM Consensus: The Planning Committee accepts the Merrill Report which indicates the favorable costs for in-house publications and the lack of interest by commercial publishers. The PCOM recommends that Science Services at ODP/TAMU begin work on publications as soon as possible.

Future Meeting Schedule

Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Canada
11-15 August 1986

The PCOM thanked D. Hayes for hosting the meeting. The PCOM also thanked D. Hussong for his service to the Committee, ODP and JOIDES as this was his last meeting.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APPENDIX B

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. Roger Larson, Chairman
JOIDES Planning Committee

VIA: Dr. Stefan Gartner, Chairman
PCOM Publications Subcommittee

FROM: Dr. Russell B. Merrill
Curator & Manager of Science Services

SUBJECT: Cost of publishing Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program, Part B

In accordance with the request of the Planning Committee that we ascertain the cost of publishing Part B of the ODP Proceedings through an outside publisher, we issued a Request for Proposal during January, 1986, to fifteen publishers who are entirely independent of the Ocean Drilling Program. Of these, two are professional geoscience societies, five are university presses, and eight are commercial publishers. See Appendix A for a complete list of recipients of this RFP.

During December, 1985, we issued another RFP to eleven typesetters, to five printers, and to six firms capable of providing both services in order to determine the cost of publishing Part B within ODP as originally proposed. Recipients of this second RFP also included both commercial and non-profit organizations.

In order to insure that the costs we would be comparing would truly be comparable, both RFP's described a Part B publication which meets the design criteria and quality standards which have been defined for Part B by IHP and PCOM. Further, we assumed that peer review would be conducted under ODP/TAMU's supervision in either case, so that the role of an outside publisher would not include selection of manuscripts. In essence, the published works would be the same, whether published inhouse by ODP or via an outside publisher.

We received no bids from publishers in response to the publisher's RFP. Appendix B contains comments excerpted from the letters of those publishers who were kind enough to offer reasons for declining to bid.

The good news is that we received eight responses to the typesetting, printing and binding RFP. The successful bidders offered prices well below those assumed in making preliminary

estimates of ODP publications costs. Whereas we first estimated that the steady-state annual cost (1986 dollars) to publish Part B inhouse would be about $1.25 M, we now expect that it will run around $950 K.

A copy of a typical Part B volume (modeled upon DSDP volume 90, Part II) will cost the scientific community about $63.00 (8.1 cents per page), including delivery to the reader. In order to put this price into perspective relative to costs of other technical publications, we have compared it (see Appendix C) with institutional subscription prices for 18 reputable geoscience journals. The validity of this comparison derives from the fact that the institutional subscription rate is the cost to the geoscience community of putting one volume of a journal on a library shelf, while $63.00 is the cost of putting a typical volume of Part B on the same shelf.

It is clear from Appendix C that the cost of publishing Part B inhouse compares favorably with current market prices for similar publications produced elsewhere: at 8.1 cents per page, Part B will cost slightly less than half the average price of 16.7 cents per journal page, undercutting all of the commercial and many of the society publications listed.

As of this writing, the start-up schedule for Part B has been delayed by approximately six months-- principally in terms of hiring and training personnel and acquiring essential equipment-- while we have examined alternative publication modes. The first Part B manuscripts are due to arrive in September, 1986; therefore, I strongly recommend rapid action on this matter, so that authors reporting results of early ODP legs will not experience major delays.

CC: Dr. Philip D. Rabinowitz, Director
Ocean Drilling Program/TAMU

Dr. Louis Garrison, Deputy Director
Ocean Drilling Program/TAMU

Dr. Daniel Appleman, Chairman
JOIDES Information Handling Panel

Mr. William Rose, Supervisor
Ocean Drilling Program Publications

APPENDIX A

RECIPIENTS OF PUBLISHER'S RFP

Geological Society of America
Boulder, CO

Academic Press, Inc.
Austin, TX

University of California Press
Berkeley, CA

Cambridge University Press
New York, NY

Oxford University Press, Inc.
New York, NY

Van Nostrand Reinhold
Stroudsburg, PA

Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.
New York, NY

Pergamon Press, Inc.
Elmsford, NY

Freeman, Cooper & Co.
San Francisco, CA

W. H. Freeman & Co. Publishers
New York, NY

Elsevier Science Publishers
Bronxville, NY

John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
New York, NY

American Geophysical Union
Washington, DC

Texas A&M University Press
College Station, TX

University of Texas Press
Austin, TX

APPENDIX B

Comments of Publishers who Declined to Bid

"Our business is exclusively that of book publisher, thus we do not have composition or printing equipment or knowledgeable staff, all of which your proposal requires."
- W. H. Freeman and Company

"Since projects of this nature do not readily fit on our list, I am afraid we will have to decline submitting a bid."
- University of California Press

"After carefully studying your proposal instructions, we have come to the conclusion that there are too many uncertainties for the subcontractor to make any reliable financial planning."
- Elsevier Science Publishers

Elsevier's concerns revolved around the unpredictability of quantity and quality of art, photography, and other author submissions, as well as quality control requirements.

"AGU does occasionally undertake production work for other organizations. Our capacity for doing this is currently limited by several new ventures... We are unable at this time to accommodate a project of this magnitude."
- American Geophysical Union

"... the Press does not enter into competitive bidding."
- University of Texas Press

APPENDIX C

Comparative Costs of a Random Sample of Internationally-Reputable Earth Science Publications

Journal	Annual Number of Vols (Issues)	Volume Price ($ US) to Institutions	Approx. Pages/Volume	Price per Page ($ US)
Contrib. Min. Pet.	3 (12)	556	1200	.463
Geol. Jour. (Liverpool)	1 (6)	135	360	.375
Paleocean-ography	1 (4)	95	400	.238
Geol. Mag.	1 (6)	160	640	.250
Norsk. Geol. Tidsk.	1 (4)	280	280	.225
Marine Geology	6 (24)	535	2400	.223
Lithos	1 (4)	69.50	320	.219
Sediment-ology	1 (6)	184	900	.204
J. Petrol.	1 (4)	120	600	.200
Eclog. Geol. Helv.	1 (3)	166	850	.195
Geochim. Cosmoch. A.	1 (12)	290	1700	.171
Amer. Mineral.	1 (6)	105	1300	.081
Proceedings ODP (Part B)	**6 (6)**	**63**	**780**	**.081**
Am. J. Sci.	1 (10)	80	1400	.057
Bull. G. S. A.	1 (12)	75	1330	.056

Journal	Annual Number of Vols (Issues)	Volume Price ($ US) to Institutions	Approx. Pages/Volume	Price per Page ($ US)
J. Paleo	1 (6)	78	1500	.052
J. Sed. Pet.	1 (6)	74	1400	.053
Bull. Seism. Soc. Amer.	1 (6)	75	2400	.031
J. Geoph. Res. (Solid Earth)	1 (12)	70	11000	.006

Compiled in April, 1986