ECORD Council Meeting #21
June 5th & 6th 2012
Helsinki, Finland

MINUTES

The ECORD Council meeting #21 Agenda was approved in Helsinki, Finland on June 5th-6th, 2012.

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* Apologies
** Represented by Thomas Behrendt Klinggaard, alternate

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACEX	Arctic Coring Expedition, Expedition 302
AGU	American Geophysical Union
ANZIC	Australia-New Zealand IODP Consortium
APL	Anciliary Project Letter
BGS	British Geological Survey
BoG	IODP-MI Board of Governors
CMO	Central Management Office
CPP	Complementary Pre-Proposals
DCO	Deep Carbon Observatory
DLP	Distinguished Lecturer Program
DS^3F	Deep-Sea and Sub-Seafloor Frontiers project
EB	Executive Board
EC	European Commission
ECORD	European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling
EDP	Engineering Development Panel
EGU	European Geosciences Union
EMA	ECORD Managing Agency
EPC	European Petrophysics Consortium
ERIC	European Research Infrastructure Consortium
ESF	European Science Foundation
ESFRI	European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures
ESO	ECORD Science Operator
ESSAC	ECORD Science Support and Advisory Committee
ICDP	International Continental Scientific Drilling Program
ILP	ECORD Industry Liaison Panel
IMAGES	International Marine Past Global Changes
INSU-CNRS	Institut National des Sciences de l'Univers, France
INVEST	IODP New Ventures in Exploring Scientific Targets
IODP	Integrated Ocean Drilling Program
IODP-MI	IODP Management International, Inc.
IOs	Implementing Organizations
IWG+	International Working Group +
JAMSTEC	Japan Marine Science & Technology Center

JFAST	Japan Trench Fast Drilling Project
JR	JOIDES Resolution
KIGAM	Korea Institute of Geosciences and Mineral Resources
LAs	Lead Agencies
MARCOM project	Towards an Integrated Marine and Maritime Science Community project
MDP	Multiple Drilling Proposal
MEXT	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology
MOST	
MISTRALS	Mediterranean Integrated Studies at Regional And Local Scales
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSPs	Mission-specific platform
NanTroSEIZE	Nankai Trough Seismogenic Zone Experiment
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council, UK
NJSS	New Jersey Shallow Shelf
NSF	National Science Foundation, USA
NWO	Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
ODP	Ocean Drilling Program
OSP	Onshore Science Party
OTF	Operation Task Force
PAGES	Past Global Changes project
PEP	Proposal Evaluation Panel
POC	Platform Operation Costs
PPO	Project Partner Office
SAS	Science Advisory Structure
SIPCOM	Science Implementation and Policy Committee
SCP	Site Characterization Panel
SO	Support Office
SOC	Science Operation Costs
SPC	Science Planning Committee
USAC	U.S. Science Advisory Committee
USIO	U.S. Implementing Organization
USSP	U.S. Science Support Program
VTF	Vision Task Force
WP	Work Package

Tuesday, June 5th - Hotel Hilton, Helsinki Strand

OPEN SESSION

Agenda Item 1 - Welcome and logistical information (T. Laitinen / A. de Vernal)

The meeting was hosted by Tommi Laitinen in Helsinki, Finland. He welcomed all the participants.

Anne de Vernal presented apologies for the absence of several ECORD members: Marit-Solveig Seïdenkrantz, Marco Sacchi, Martina Kern and Fernando Barriga. Reinhard Belocky will arrive late. Fifteen out of eighteen ECORD member countries will attend the meeting. Apologies from Kiyoshi Suyehiro (IODP-MI) and Jochen Erbacher (Magellan).

Tommi Laitinen reviewed the meeting logistics and offered each of the participants a book from the academy of science.

Carlota Escutia was scheduled to present Magellan+ instead of Jochen Erbacher. The agenda was approved with no other modifications.

ECORD Council motion 12-01-1
The Council approves the agenda of the ECORD Council Meeting #21.

Mireille Perrin moved, Koen Verbruggen seconded, all in favor (*13 votes : Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK)*.

Agenda Item 2 - Approval of the Granada meeting minutes (A. de Vernal)

ECORD Council motion 12-01_2
The Council approves the minutes of the ECORD Council meeting #20.

Koen Verbruggen moved, Mireille Perrin seconded, all in favor (*13 votes : Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK)*.

Agenda Item 3 – Review of the Granada meeting actions (A. de Vernal / G. Camoin)

ECORD Council motion 12-01-3
The ECORD Council approves the composition of the Magellan Plus Steering Committee, including : Marit-Solveig Seidenkrantz (DK, ECORD), Lucas Lourens (NL, ECORD), Rüdiger Stein (D, ECORD), Serge Berné (F, ECORD), Johan Lissenberg (UK, ECORD), Ales Spicak (Czech Republik, ICDP).

Guido Lüniger moved, Mike Webb seconded, all in favor (*14 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK)*.

Gilbert Camoin reviewed the list of actions from the last ECORD Council #20 meeting in Granada.

Review of Actions

ACTION EMA: to provide CDEX the opportunity to advertise *Chikyu* technological relevance to the ECORD scientific community at the EGU 2012 booth/ town hall meeting.
Done, see Education and Outreach Report.

ACTION EMA: to distribute copies of the ECORD Evaluation report among ECORD members.
Done

ACTION EMA: To prepare a 4 pages summary of the ECORD Evaluation report.
Done

ACTION ESO: To advertise the availability of equipped containers to the ECORD community.
Not done
Robert Gatliff commented that if any one needs more equipment to contact David McInroy with the request as there were expressed concerns about providing an open advertisement to the entire scientific community.

ACTION ESSAC: To provide information about the new Korean icebreaker.
Need verification
Carlota Escutia said that contacts with the Arctic, Antarctic group and developing programs have been established, but still need to verify whether the action has been done.

ACTION Executive: To revise the Business Plan ("*The Future of ECORD*").
Done

ACTION EMA: To draft a letter to the community to explain the current status of the discussions between the platform providers concerning the new framework for scientific ocean drilling. This letter should be signed by the three IWG+ co-chairs.

Done
The letter has been signed by Catherine Mével and signed by the three IWG+ co-chairs in November 2011.

Agenda Item 4 - IODP-MI report (K. Suyehiro)

Apologies are presented for the absence of Kiyoshi Suyehiro. Refer to Agenda Book Item #4 to view the IODP-MI report.

Agenda Item 5 - IWG+ report (G. Camoin, T. Janecek and S. Shibata)

Gilbert Camoin gave a summary of the current IODP/ECORD status as reviewed by the IWG + international working group, which includes: the NSF, MEXT, executive ECORD members and the funding agencies of China, India, and Australia. The most current update of the IWG + is expected to be given at the Washington SIPCOM and IWG+ meetings.

Gilbert Camoin presented two views of the next program's architecture: the NSF's and ECORD's. He said that the proposed structures are in fact similar but the various entities are differently placed on the diagrams. He reviewed the ECORD preferred structure of the new program.

- The various funding agencies are operating the platforms individually.

- The IODP Forum would be open to all countries, consortia or entities that are providing funds to all operations. The IODP Forum is considered the custodian of the science plan and would be a venue for the monitoring of the scientific progress toward the completion of the Science Plan goals. The IODP Forum chair would be the face of the program.

- The Support Office will be smaller than in the current program and will hold several functions: the support of the SAS, the IODP Forum, oversight the data bank, will prepare the annual program plan, maintain the IODP websites, publish

a journal on scientific drilling, and hold workshop and drilling proposals to be sent to the SAS.

Tom Janecek commented that it is not sure if all of the Support Office tasks will be included as listed, as it depends on the funding for the JOIDES. There is the possibility that maybe this task will be done by other entities.

Anne de Vernal asked about the timing of the Support Office: when it will be in place. Tom Janecek said that there should be a solicitation in August for approximately 120 days and then a selection will be made. There is already an expression of interest from 4 entities. The NSF plans to select the Support Office later this year and to have it ready and running by January/February 2013. The goal is to have a 3-4 months transition period from IODP-MI.

- Most of the Central Management Organization tasks will be transferred to the platform providers: i.e. data management, core curation and publications.

- ECORD will provide the full financial support for the Bremen Core Repository.

- Each of the three big partners would have more independence and more functions.

- The Platform Providers and Facility Boards will plan and implement the operations.

- Each platform provider will have its own Facility Board: responsible for the effective delivery of the Science Plan goals. The FBs will have to be initiated before the start of the new program.

- The associate members will be directly linked to the NSF.

- The Science Advisory Structure will be more simpler than the current phase: will have one PEP and Essential Service panels (Site Characterization Panel – SCP -

and Environmental Protection and Safety Panel – EPSP-). The PEP is the key scientific panel that integrates the program science in order to ensure its scientific excellence.

- SAS: when the proposals will be approved by the PEP, they will be forwarded to the FBs for implementation. The PEP and Service Panel representatives will be staffed by the Program Member Offices using the determined national quota system, which are based upon contributions to the program. However, there are still ongoing discussions on this topic. Science and technical expertise considerations may override the national quota considerations.

  Shingo Shibata mentioned that he will provide a report about the new SAS and a new proposal for the PEP structuring.
  Tom Janecek commented that the SAS would have an international representation and each platform provider would be able to have its own scientific community representation through its FB (Facility Board).

- Discussions have been held between three big partners about the riserless and riser proposal evaluation possibilities: The riser and riserless MSP proposals have different evaluation requirements. At the moment the best ways to solve the requirements are being explored. There is an underlined necessity to pre-assess riser drilling proposals as there will be limited opportunities for the riser proposals, which are usually large-scale and require multiple years for implementation.

  Jan de Leeuw commented about the riser and other riser MSP proposals : says during OTF and PEP in Edinburgh figures out that this is a general phenomenon, not just for ECORD, that the proposals for the Chikyu need a completely different approach to be evaluated. There are ongoing discussions that there should be different evaluation criteria for LCLs, CPPs, and full proposals. All of this will be further discussed in Washington DC at the next SIPCOM June meeting.

  Shingo Shibata said that it is considered more efficient to establish a separate PEP

for riser and riserless and should establish a small office: which would be a Project Partner Office (PPO) for the Chikyu project processes.

Michael Webb asked if there is a major difference between the NSF and ECORD program structures. Gilbert Camoin responded that there is just a difference in the Forum and SAS locations.

Jan de Leeuw said that there should be one PEP and that this should be further discussed in the Closed Session.

- The US Implementation Organization, Japanese IO and the ESO will establish their own technical development panels to address the technical and engineering needs for the *JOIDES Resolution* and *Chikyu*, for the USIO and Japanese IO, and for ECORD to bring together and distribute the ECORD expertise and infrastructures in sub-surface exploration technology.

Agenda Item 6 - NSF report (T. Janecek)

Tom Janecek presented the plans for the renewal for the US side of the program. In May, they went before the National Science Fund (NSF) that funds the project and presented a multi-step plan and background information for renewal. In the past few years were performed both external and internal evaluations.

The management has stated that the program is worthwhile and should move forward and continue the ocean drilling program. They presented the plan for renewal at the end of September FY13 before the NSF in May 2012, and requested a 1-year extension from the current contract with Ocean Leadership to run the *JOIDES Resolution (JR)*. Next year, will have an open solicitation process for any entity that wishes to proceed with the operations of the *JR*.

Towards the end of the process there will be either a new or the same operator. The management will go again before the national science board to request a long-term operation for the *JR* in best case for a ten-year program. It will apply for a 5-year

program with a 5-year renewal. After 5 years there will be a whole review of the program. Following that, the renewal would depend on the existence of a viable science proposal. The international community has affirmed that this is a good science plan. The US community has affirmed the plan as good too. The approval of the program is also dependent as to whether there is a viable business model. The model is analyzed if there is enough money to run the *JR*: based on the authorized budget for the *JR* and the available contribution from the partners. At the end of august, the open selection call for the operations of the *JR* will begin.

Tom Janecek commented that he will try whenever possible to give industry the opportunity to participate. There is an upcoming contract work with Shell, which will be paying for day rate for 6 weeks.

The US goal is to have 12 months of operations: currently they have money for 8 to 10 months of operations. Ideally the US would like to hold 10 months of operations, as there is some down-time between expeditions.

Anne de Vernal asked about the day rate. Tom Janecek responded that it is about $87 000 USD per day. Following the re-payment of an existing loan by the end of the year, the rate would drop below $80 000 USD per day. The ship has a year-to-year renewable contract.

Some of the money for the JR will be used for technical development, but at the moment cannot determine what are the developments and cost amounts.

Mireille Perrin asks about the JR funds: Tom Janecek says that there is a risk for lack of funds in 2014, but have funds at 2013. Mireille Perrin clarified that when the budget would have to be defended in Europe, there is no guarantee that can count on the JR for the next 10 years.

Agenda Item 7 - MEXT report (S. Shibata)

Shingo Shibata presented four topics: the MEXT news, the status of the *Chikyu*, IODP/Science Support and the New Framework proposal.

MEXT News:

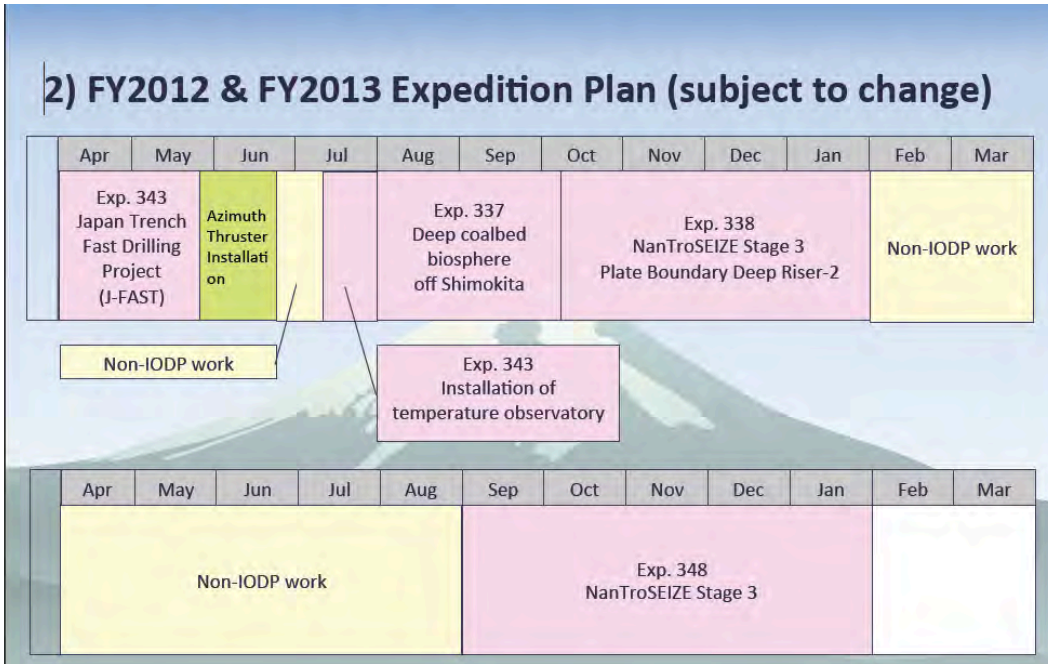
MEXT has a new minister, Hirano Hirofumu, and there is a new (JAMSTEC) Japan-Agency for Marine Earth Science and Technology president, Professor Asahiko Tairo.

The status of the *Chikyu:*

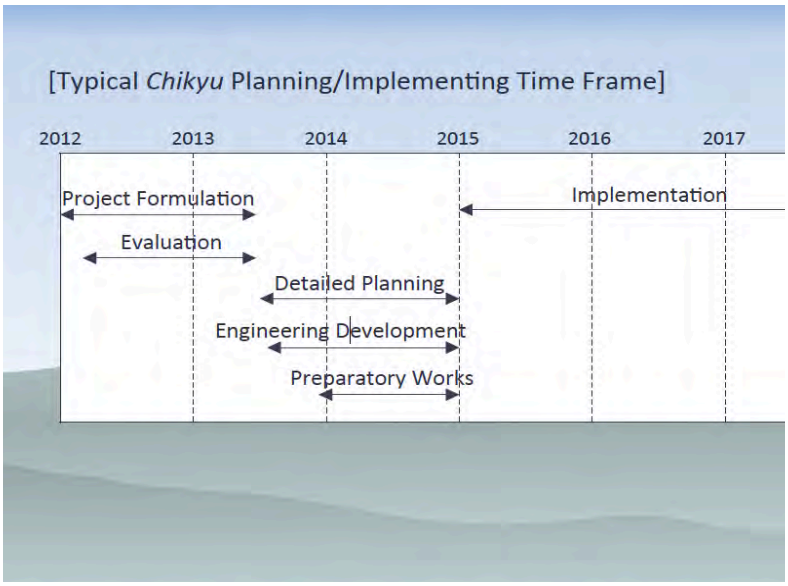
The *Chikyu* has finished expedition 343-The Japan Trench Fast Drilling Project (JFAST) and has successfully formation property data measured by LWD and core samples including plate boundary faults. The installation of a long-term borehole temperature monitoring system for continuous monitoring of the plate boundary temperature anomaly will be postponed to July 2012 due to bad weather and technical failures.

The *Chikyu* has been at a dry dock for a month due to early June's installation work of a 6th azimuth-thruster, which was damaged by the tsunami last year, and the annual ship inspection.

FY 12 and FY 13 Expedition plan was reviewed. This schedule has significant time constraints because of the JFAST installation of the temperature observatory. All of the expeditions need to be pushed forward by two weeks. Shingo Shibata reviewed a chart of the expeditions plan shifts: 343 Japan Trench Drilling (April to May 2012); Azimuth Thruster Installation (May-June 2012); Exp. 343 Installation of the temperature observatory (July 2012); Exp 337 Deep Coalbed Biosphere off Shimokita (August-September 2012); Exp. 338 NanTroSEIZE Stage 3 Plate Boundary Deep Rise-2 (October-January 2013); Non-IODP work: February-August 2013; Exp. 348 NanTroSEIZE Stage 3 (September-January 2014), see the diagram on the next page.



The typical *Chikyu* Implementing/Planning Time Frame was listed as the following.



Review of the IODP Science Support Activities:

-IODP Support: JAMSTEC plans to conduct a 2D seismic survey in 2013 off Hawaii and not Mexico as planned earlier, in order to obtain data for the evaluation of the Mohole potential site, by sending "*R/V Kairei*".

- The International *Chikyu* Workshop will be soon announced. The *Chikyu* project

planning and implementation will require several years. It will also require 2-3 years for the detailed planning and preparatory works including engineering development, prior to the implementation. An international workshop is planned to address these issues, with a target date of December 13th, 2012 in Kyoto, Japan.

Shingo Shibata called for all of the interested international community to reach a general consensus on the *Chikyu* roadmap for the next ten years.

- JDESC Support: The J-DSC held a mini-symposium titled "new ideas of drilling proposal for the next phase of IODP" on the 5th of January, 2013 at the University of Tokyo.

- J-DESC Core School: core school sessions have been held at the Kochi Core Center on various themes in 2012, covering a Basic Core Analysis course (6-9 March 2012), a Core Isotope Analysis course (10-12 March 2012), and a Basic Core Description course (19-21 March 2012).

- J-DESC Support: J-DESC organized a scientific drilling session as a part of the JPGU at Makuhari, Chiba on May 24, 2012. More than 35 IODP-related researched, including digests for the latest IODP expeditions (Exp. 334, 335, 336, and 339) were presented.

The New Framework Proposal:

Shingo Shibata said that he understands the concerns and disagreements in the scientific community regarding the separate PEPs for the riser and riserless proposals. In Japan, following intensive domestic discussions, the following was considered :

One PEP is ideal, but there needs to be a separate PEP for the riser. This is because the *Chikyu* project proposals are distinctively different from the *JR* and MSP proposals in terms of the formulation, nurturing, and implementing processes. It is deemed as more effective and necessary from a point of view that considers smoother operations for the *Chikyu.* There is a need to evaluate the issue from all aspects: the science engineering, operational and financial. Therefore a meaningful and more evaluation should be conducted at the full-proposal stage.

Any Ancillary Project Letter (APL) also needs to be evaluated from viewpoint of the whole project rather than independently.
Small-scale ancillary proposals are often proposed and should be evaluated as a part of a whole project rather separately as an independent project.

Prioritizing projects is necessary. The *Chikyu* can produce a maximum of 5 to 6 major projects during the next 10 years. Two proposals are already in the pipeline, which await to be implemented. Thus it is important to have a focused approach for a few and not many proposals.

Riser drilling is challenging and it requires cutting-edge technical engineering operational data and surveys and unique safety/environmental evaluations. It is suggested that, for this reason, there is a need to use the Science Technology Panel but not the EPSP and SCP.

The STP is useful for advising research instruments in KCC (Kochi Core Center) and standardizing data quality between platforms. For the EPSP, the JAMSTEC/CDEX already has an independent panel of the same function as the EPSP. Regarding the SCP, the agenda overlaps with the workshops and the 3-D survey data will not be discussed there. So this aspect is not very useful for the *Chikyu*.

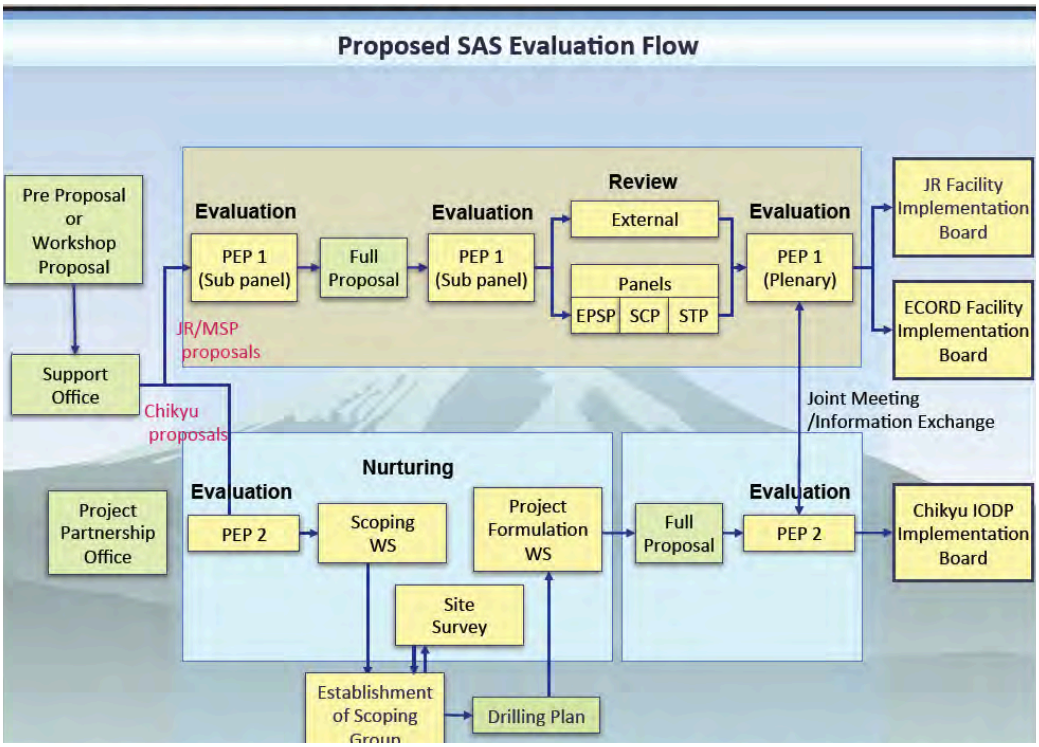
Shingo Shibata showed the proposed SAS Evaluation Flow Structure, shown in the diagram below. According to the diagram, all of the workshop proposals will be accepted at the Support Office and from there the riserless proposals would go to the current PEP. Following this the proposals would go forward with the evaluation of the sub-panel to the external review and the primary evaluation. On the other hand, the riser proposals would go through the Project Partnership Office (PPO) and a second PEP (PEP2). They will be nurtured through the scoping workshops, project formulation Workshops (Ws). The PEP2 (twice a year) and PEP1 would usually meet once a year at the same time in order to maintain the integrity of the process.

Anne de Vernal asked the PEP chair's opinion on this topic. Dick Kroon said that he

understands the need for a riser proposal evaluation process due to the different proposal pressures, as they require different technical advice and specialists. However, it is not certain whether PEP can be divided in the system in this way. He suggested that perhaps this need may be accommodated in the current PEP. Jan de Leeuw agreed with Dick Kroon that he does not see the need for two separate PEPs, because it is still possible for the Chikyu to go through the original PEP. The follow-up from the first proposal evaluation can be different and in the new framework PEP is the only body that is truly international. Should PEP be divided, the evaluation process could face much bigger problems.

Anne de Vernal reminded that this issue would be further discussed in the IWG+ meeting. Dick Kroon said that it is a problem that the JR and MSP proposals are different from the Chikyu's. He commented that it is a good idea to handle the proposals in a different manner but it is not necessary to create another PEP.

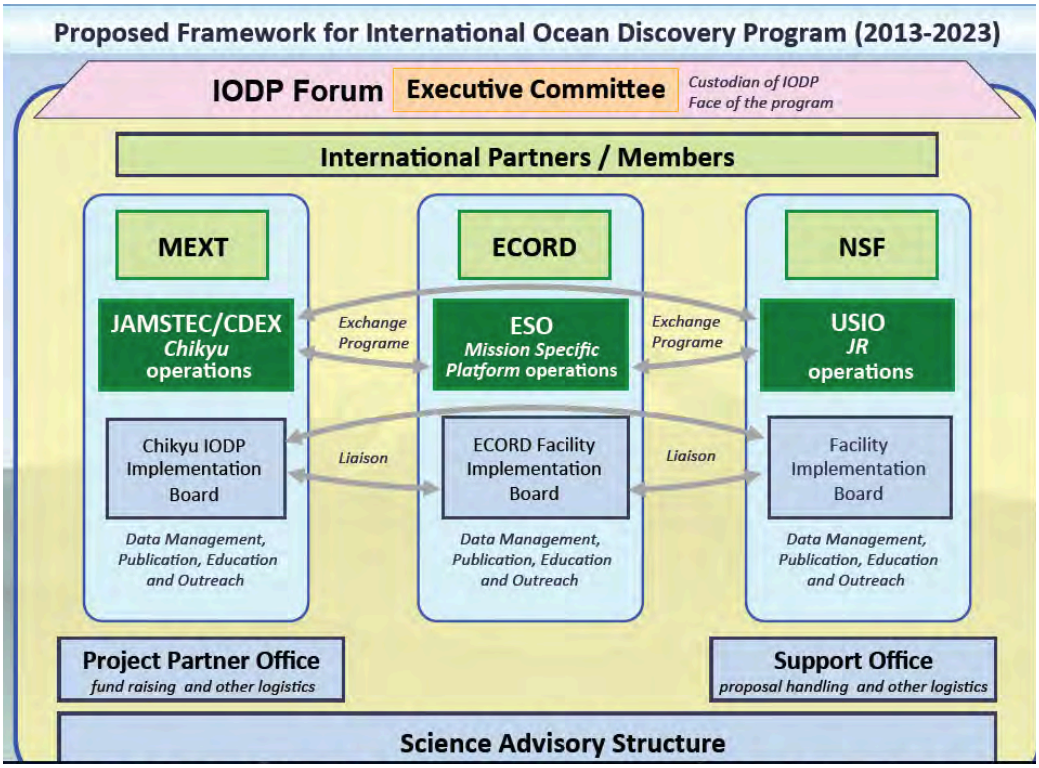
Tom Janecek said that there is a specific agenda for the upcoming IWG+ meeting in Washington D.C., but this ECORD Council conversation will be considered at the IWG+. He suggested that it is not needed to continually receive riser proposals every six months, as this would be a waste of time. This evaluation can be done every 3 to 4 years in accordance with the Chikyu's implementation and planning schedule. So instead could have a single evaluation process to identify the next set of proposals.



The PPO mandate is: to develop partnerships, collaborations, co-funding of large scale projects and related banking role; address logistics concerning the *Chikyu* partnership members and the related banking roles; and the logistic related to PEP2 (*Chikyu*/Riser PEP*)*.

In terms of financial instruments, the MEXT/JAMSTEC will consider the financial support for the office and the resulting financial support from the *Chikyu* partnerships. There is a plan to also have contracting with an international non-profit organizations through a bidding process.

Shingo Shibata mentioned that the proposed that the PPO could be inserted anywhere in the New Structure Diagram, depicted on the following page.



Agenda Item 8 - PEP report (D. Kroon)

Dick Kroon gave a report on the second PEP meeting that was held on May 14-15 in Edinburgh. There were about 75 participants, but the actual PEP members were about 30 people. PEP consists of about four thematic sub-panels, each sub-chaired by the indicated person in the parenthesis: Climate and Ocean Change (Amelia Shevenell), Biosphere Frontiers (Yoshinori Takano), Earth Connections (Clive Neal), Earth in Motion (Yasuhiro Yamada).

Dick Kroon reviewed the Role of Proposal Evaluation Panel in the current SAS:

- PEP nurtures and evaluates all proposals in the context of the themes of the new science plan ;
- PEP selects the best proposals and forwards them to OTF and SIPCOM ;
- PEP participates in OTF (chairs and sub-chairs) ;
- PEP stimulates proposal pressure in certain scientific areas in case needed.

He commented that PEP should participate in the Facility Boards.

At the May PEP meeting, the agenda was approved and there was an introduction about proposal evaluation and how to write response letters to the proponents. They also discussed the IODP-MI and IO reports, along with the summary of the evaluated proposals. There were breakout sessions on the 15th of May, as there were proposals that needed more discussion (e.g. drilling proposal on the Mediterranean). The general evaluation criteria are whether there is a compelling science question that is worthwhile drilling; if this is not the case, then the proposal is turned down. Secondly, the PEP also evaluates whether there the proposal will advance one or more goals of the Science Plan, whether the proposal would engage new communities or other programs, and if there is a good experimental design.

In reflection, the December 2011 San Francisco (S.F.) meeting had introduced only one revision of a full proposal. The meeting introduced the idea that a proposal can be deactivated and while it is not necessarily the end of the proposal, it would have to be re-started again.

In S.F. a total of 46 proposals were reviewed. Many proposals that had remained in the system were deactivated. The idea of proposal deactivation is to send out a signal to the proponents that there is something wrong with the proposals. Some were sent out to revision, some to external review and some to SIPCom. There were concerns that that the deactivation action might discourage the community, but it did not. IODP-MI sent out a PowerPoint slide for the Edinburgh PEP meeting round, which showed that there was a new set of proposals arriving. PEP had sent a letter to the community, which was effective in encouraging people to submit new proposals. The scientific community became active again, with a result of 15 new proposals, which is the highest number of proposals that have arrived in 4 years. Dick Kroon listed the proposals that PEP will review, ranging from the 696 series to the 806-Pre series. He said that in many proposals the drilling plan is not coherent with the listed objectives and would take about a year in order to be completed.

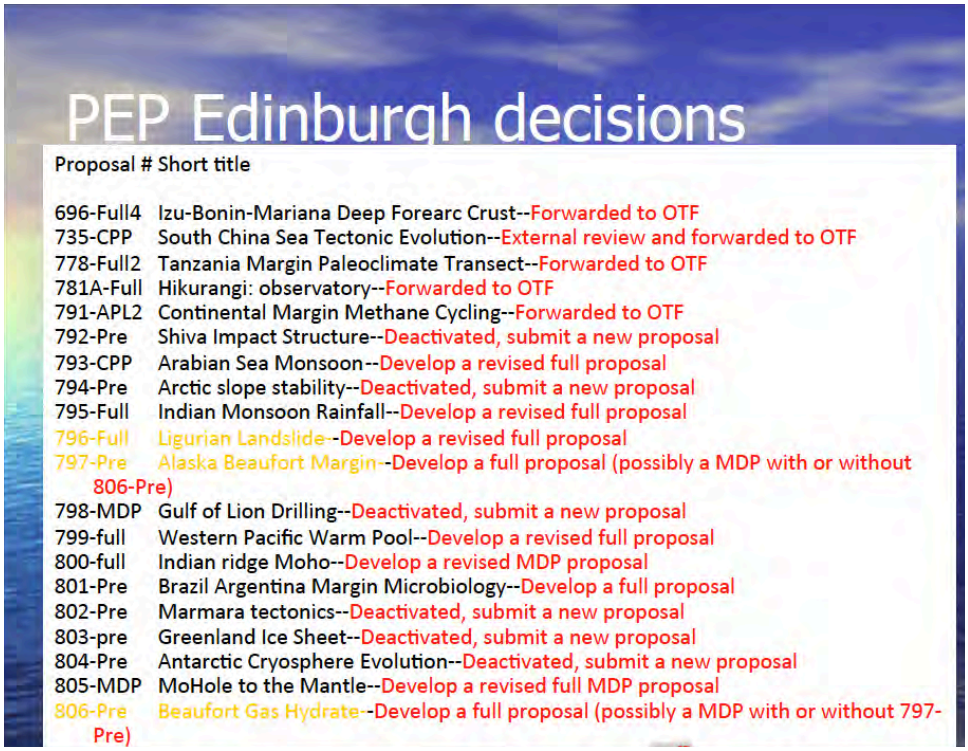
Summary of the Pool Proposals to be Reviewed

Dick Kroon commented that the 735-CPP South China Sea proposal is very important because there is money coming from a partner entity. The 793-CPP about the Arabian

Sea came back renewed after its deactivation last December. See the diagram on the next page for more detail.

Proposal #	Short title	WD1	WD2	WD3
696-Full4	Izu-Bonin-Mariana Deep Forearc Crust	Neal	Takazawa	Morishita
735-CPP	South China Sea Tectonic Evolution	Smirnov	Koepke	Godard
778-Full2	Tanzania Margin Paleoclimate Transect	Zachos	Nishi	Singhvi
781A-Full	Hikurangi: observatory	Moulin	John	Yamada
791-APL2	Continental Margin Methane Cycling	Biddle	Suzuki	Takano
792-Pre	Shiva Impact Structure	Tian	Obana	Hornbach
793-CPP	Arabian Sea Monsoon	Shevenell	Tian	Robinson
794-Pre	Arctic slope stability	Yamada	Sultan	McHugh
795-Full	Indian Monsoon Rainfall	Nishi	Dickens	Chase
796-Ful	Ligurian Landslide	Hornbach	Smirnov	John
797-Pre	Alaska Beaufort Margin	Dickens	Murayama	Robinson
798-MDP	Gulf of Lion Drilling	Smith	Zachos	Biddle
799-full	Western Pacific Warm Pool	Hodell	Lee	Yokoyama
800-full	Indian ridge Moho	Takazawa	Neal	Pecher
801-Pre	Brazil Argentina Margin Microbiology	Suzuki	Smith	Heuer
802-Pre	Marmara tectonics	John	Michibayashi	Sultan
803-pre	Greenland IceSheet	Yokoyama	Shevenell	Tian
804-Pre	Antarctic Cryosphere Evolution	Lee	Nishi	Chase
805-MDP	MoHole to the Mantle	Neal	Pecher	Smirnov

Some of the PEP Edinburgh decisions were reviewed as shown in the table on the following page:



The 798-MDP Gulf proposal was deactivated and asked to be re-submitted because it had chosen far too deep for paleoceanography site locations. The 800-Full Indian ridge Moho proponents were asked to revise the MDP, as it needs to be approached as a multiple drilling proposal. Dick Kroon commented that the proponents often choose many sites and it is not viable to sail in between the sites, and as PEP does not approve this method it is requested that the proponents plan only few drilling sites.

Robert Gatliff asked what are the Moho multiple platforms that can be used other than Chikyu : Kroon responded that Chikyu can reach greater depths, but the JR and Chikyu can be both used.

Gilbert Camoin asked who funds the 793-CPP Arabian Sea Monsoon. Dick Kroon explained that it must be the Indian Ministry, which will pay 70 percent. The proposal was first presented in San Francisco, it has gotten better but still needs some improvements. He said that more details are needed about this proposal.

Michael Webb asked Dick Kroon what advice he would like in light of the news about the challenge of the co-funded proposals and that the JR will function for 10 months. Dick Kroon responded that PEP rates these proposals at end of an external review as excellent

or fair. And PEP aims for an excellent status of proposals. The CPP's on the other hand need sometime to be fast tracked and the question is how to do this. A 'go and no go is' a possibility, but that proposal may be not as good as the PEP would have liked. Perhaps PEP could look at each proposal individually, but there could still be difficulties in how it would handle the proposals. One possible solution would be to send the proposal to external review and ask for recommendations. However, the Council should decide if this is a satisfactory method.

Michael Webb commented that if there is an available ship then the risk to the program is lower, so then would know if the proposal should be drilled. He expressed concern about having an outcome where there is a higher risk of getting no proposals.

Tom Janecek said that when the JR is sitting at dock, it is more expensive than running on an expedition. They are in a situation where they have to find funding.

Anne de Vernal asked for more information about the PEP actions taken toward the 803-Pre Greenland Ice Sheet proposal. Dick Kroon explained that the proposal addressed the Heyrik drift, the melting of the ice and climate history of the area and what this process does to deep-sea circulation. It was deactivated because the proponents needed a better drilling program as the proposed drill sites were too spread out.

He expressed his concern about the time constraint for PEP to review the CPPs. He asked the group to think about how to handle the CPP proposals. The CPPs are very good news for the program.

Jan de Leeuw commented that the CPP funding is time restricted: the money is available for only a specific period. Gilbert Camoin said that the CPP should be handled like the APL's, so can organize an electronic review between the two meetings to speed up the process.

Following that, he showed a map of full proposals that are ready for drilling. He commented that the proposal pressure is building up in the Arabian Sea and possibly in Antarctica. The next PEP meeting round will be held in Kyoto, Japan. Dick Kroon invited the group to share its advice on the topic.

Anne de Vernal asked whether the Greenland workshop from last September has a relationship with the support of the IODP support. Dick Kroon responded that he does not know.

Ian Hall asked how the workshops fit into the work of the PEP and if different proposals overlap or have certain missing aspects. Dick Kroon said that PEP does do that, as it holds discussions before the breakout sessions, including the possibility to merge certain proposals. Before the workshop division, Dick Kroon would sometimes contact in person the groups whose proposals can be merged. This process is similar to the ICDP policy to approve the workshop proposal, i.e. the South China Sea proposal went through a workshop and got better.

Dick Kroon said that after the workshop there is no time to develop a proposal and there is a need to have top proposals to guarantee excellent science.

Jean-Pierre Henriet commented that the experts turned down the GOLD project because of the sites' location. Dick Kroon said that some proposals tried to address three main science objectives at one site, which was not feasible. He added that if the Monsoon proposal asked to drill in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, and in the case that there is another proposal to drill in this location, then the two groups would overlap. In this case, one group would have to stay at the Bay of Bengal and the other at the Arabian Sea. It is necessary to ensure that the outcomes will meet the objectives.

Agenda Item 9 - SipCom report (J. de Leeuw)

Jan de Leeuw reviewed the Scientific Advisory Structure (SAS) : The previous SAS lasted until October 1st 2011. It consisted of 3 committees and 4 service panels. The `current' SAS consists of 2 committees: PEP and the SIPCom, and 3 service panels, among which are the EPSP, SCP, and STP.

The SAS has a very dynamic structure: it has changed a lot in the past two years. In the present, the basic SAS tasks are represented by the work and mandate of the PEP pre-

proposal evaluation. SIPCom delivers both annual and project long-range science operations and plans, assesses the overall program success in meeting its scientific objectives and approves the program scientific policies as requested. It also evaluates several workshop proposals on a scale from 0 to 7 and recommends the priorities for engineering proposals. The PEP grades the proposals as excellent or good and then sends them directly to the Facility Boards.

There will be no SIPCom after October 2013. However the SIPCom duties and activities would go on after 2013. For this reason, it is necessary to know the list of SIPCom's duties and activities: to monitor the delivery of the science plan; long term planning and regional planning; collaboration on the organization's website; exploration of optimal platform flexibility; exploration of alternatives for CORKing expeditions by using local regional vessels; consideration of the ethical issues that deal with co-funding and commercial entities; exploration of the optimal platform flexibility; standardization of reporting formats, archiving, etc.; budget approval for the Support Office and oversight of planning and scoping of the BEAM and other major programs.

Koen Verbruggen asked about the available commercial opportunities for the JR. Tom Janecek clarified that they do not target commercial workshops and cannot give instructions to the JR contractors.

These topics were discussed in India at the first SIPCom meeting where the new 2013 framework and the new strong representation of scientists in the IODP Forum and FGBs were addressed. The SIPCom duties will be transferred to the IODP entities. The interactions between SIPCom and OTF were established by the SIPCom Chair at the OTF meetings and vice-versa.

Michael Webb also asked about the Chair of the IODP Forum. Jan de Leeuw said that this topic will be discussed in June, with the idea to choose an expert scientist who has several years of IODP experience.

The SIPCom reported to the funding agencies through its minutes and approved the latest version of the FY12 annual project, where they took into account on the costs for

the *JFAST* expedition, and the costs that would be carried over to FY13.

A SIPCom subcommittee was formed to review the budget planning for FY13. It recommended that the IODP-MI should facilitate and encourage scientists to develop high quality proposals from under-represented region of world's oceans in the next call for proposals. In PEP there is no more ranking but rating, with which Jan de Leeuw expressed his hope that the best proposals will be executed.

Three workshop proposals have been approved. SIPCOM had recommended the funding of a workshop on observatories, which looks at all possibilities to have a permanent and sustained observation approach to ocean drilling.
The funding of a workshop on Mediterranean drilling was declined due to discrepancies between the drilling site and the scientific objectives. Regarding the regional workshops, the funding of a Southwest Pacific Ocean Workshop was approved with the strong recommendation of merging drilling proposals in that part of the world. After it declined funding for the Ultra Deep Drilling Into the Arctic Crust proposal, SIPCom recommended that the proponents join another group of proponents of a proposal that has already reached the PEP.

The PEP was asked to summarize the scientific and regional distribution of the pre-proposals, and the CPP's and APL's at the PEP and OTF, to update SIPCom at their upcoming June meeting.

Koen Verbruggen asked how and at what time future proposals would be treated and accepted in the system. Jan de Leeuw responded that once the JR is ready with the work in the South Pacific, a decision would be made about the place and timing of the next expedition.
Dick Kroon said that he is confident that this would be achieved as the Western Pacific is targeted in the proposals. Also over this past application period there was more proposal pressure: a good number of proposals were submitted and there are CPP's from China. There is a potential to build it up further and nurture other excellent proposals for the near future: 2015-16. This would produce a list of the best available proposals. Jan de Leeuw said that PEP works more efficiently in term of the proposal evaluation process.

Jan de Leeuw recommended that there should be a call for proposals for the *JR* in the South Atlantic, South Antarctic and Indian Ocean areas.

Concerning the list for the Future SAS duties: the duties performed presently by the SIPCom would be transferred to the Support Office, FBs, IODP Forum, and PEP, etc. The IODP-MI duties would be transferred to IO-FBs and National entities.

Michael Webb asked when the new system would be in place. Jan de Leeuw answered that all entities should be in place by October 1st 2013. They are already working on implementing the FB's, the IODP Forum and the Support Office.

Jean-Pierre Henriet asked which entity would acquire SIPCom's responsibility over engineering development. Jan de Leeuw said that it will be assumed by the FBs.

Jan de Leeuw invited the Council to bring up relevant issues to be discussed at the June 18th – 22nd SIPCom meeting.

Agenda Item 10 - EMA report (G. Camoin)

Gilbert Camoin presented the majority of the news about EMA, except for Education and Outreach, which would be addressed by Patricia Maruéjol and Alan Stevenson.

Gilbert Camoin reported that the EMA office has moved to the CEREGE in Aix-en-Provence. The staff includes Milena Borissova as Assistant Director, Patricia Maruéjol as Scientific Officer and Martine Tiercelin as Secretary. He welcomed Poland's membership in ECORD, represented by the Council representative Jerzy Nawrocki and the ESSAC Polish Delegate Szymon Uscinowicz.

Regarding the ECORD Council, Anne de Vernal (Canada) is the Chair (Oct. 1st 2011 – Sept.30th 2012) and Mike Webb (UK), became the new vice-Chair since April 1st, 2012.

Review of the Meetings:

Several IODP events, some IODP national days and meetings with the IMAGES program occurred :

-
- IWG+ & SIPCom : Goa, India, Jan. 12
- ECORD E&O Task Force : Granada, Spain, Feb. 12
- ESO : Edinburgh, UK, Feb. 12
- EMA-MEXT : Aix-en-Provence, France, Mar. 12
- DS_3F Conference : Sitges, Spain, Mar. 12
- ECORD-IMAGES : Sitges, Spain, Mar. 12
- ECORD Executive : Aix-en-Provence, France, Mar. 12
- « ECORD-IODP day » : Haifa, Israel, Mar. 12
- IODP France days : Paris, France, Apr. 12
- ECORD-IMAGES France : Paris, France, Apr. 12
- ESO : Bremen, Germany, Apr. 12
- EGU : Vienna, Austria, Apr. 12 (Session on observatories ; IODP-ICDP booth & Townhall Meeting)
- ESSAC : Aarhus, Denmark, May-Jun. 12
- ECORD Council : Helsinki, Finland, Jun. 12
- IWG+ & SIPCom : Washington DC, USA, Jun. 12

ECORD-IMAGES meetings and contacts (outcomes : see « Future of ECORD ») :

- ECORD-IMAGES meeting : AGU/San Francisco Dec. 11
  Participants - ECORD : C. Mevel ; IMAGES : L. Peterson, I. Hall, R. Zahn
- ECORD-IMAGES meeting : Sitges (DS3F Conference) Mar. 12
  Participants - ECORD : G. Camoin, M. Borissova, R. Gatliff, D. McInroy, U Roehl, S. Davies ; IMAGES : I. Hall, R. Schneider, R. Zahn
- IMAGES meeting : Cambridge Mar. 12
- ECORD-IMAGES France meeting : Paris, Apr. 12
- ECORD-IMAGES meeting : Vienna, Apr. 12
  Participants - ECORD : G. Camoin, M. Borissova, R. Gatliff, D. McInroy, U Roehl, A. Fehr ; IMAGES : L. Peterson, I. Hall, R. Schneider, R. Zahn, Min-Te-Chen ; NSF : B. Haq.

Gilbert Camoin reviewed several scientific objectives that are relevant to both IMAGES and IODP. He announced that IMAGES will soon publish its science plan which shows that there is a very strong convergence between the climate sections of IODP Science Plan and the IMAGES Science Plan.

It was decided at the IMAGES meetings that it would be best if IMAGES remains a distinct science program. IMAGES should consider to apply within IODP with larger-scale multiple-objective and multi-site proposals, which are built around significant scientific themes, e.g. the Caribbean Loop Freshwater Flux, North Pacific Arctic Ocean, etc.

Concerning the application procedures, IMAGES would follow the IODP proposal

application and publication rules. Concerning the site survey data, the requirements will be minimal compared to those needed to safely asses the deeper targets, e.g. pair of crossing lines.
Also in terms of cruise scheduling, moratorium and the science parties, the rules would be the same as IODP's.

Regarding **collaboration with industry**, Gilbert Camoin mentioned that he will address the topic in more detail during the closed session.

Some **contacts have been established with the representatives of TOTAL**, and have met in Paris, Apr. 12. More meetings are planned later this year in July.
Contacts have been made in April 12 with G. Marquette, the INSU-CNRS industrial collaboration representative.

Regarding the **European Infrastructure:** there was a visit to the Responsible for 'Large Research Infrastructures' Unit General Directorate for Research and Innovation French Ministry of Higher Education and Research, Paris, Jan 12.

The two items above are considered a big task for the second semester of 2012.

Gilbert Camoin announced that **Israel will join IODP-ECORD** on Oct. 1st 2012. Nicolas Waldmann had organized an IODP day at Haifa University, the outcome of which is an agreement from Israel to join IODP.
He mentioned that there are **interactions with Russia**, which he hopes to continue. Dr. Oleg Petrov, Director General of VSEGEI was invited to attend the ECORD Council's June meeting.

The New IODP: The ECORD funding agencies were contacted to send a letter of expression of interest by April 2012 and a proposed budget later this year. Some but not all of the letters were received. The **ECORD MoU and ECORD-NSF MoU** will be written in 2012 and (hopefully) signed late 2012 / early 2013. The same due date has been set for the **ECORD-MEXT agreement**.

Agenda Item 11 - ESO report (R. Gatfliff)

General overview: Robert Gatliff reminds that ESO coordinates a consortium that runs the MSP's on behalf of ECORD. ESO consists of the BGS (British Geological Survey), the University of Bremen; The EPC European Petrophysics Consortium, which in turn consists of three Universities: Leicester (UK), - Montpellier (France) - Aachen (Germany).
The related onshore science parties are organized at the University of Bremen. The Atlantic and nearby region cores are stored at the Bremen Core Repository.
Robert Gatliff mentioned that the sea floor rock drills would be used for drilling expeditions in the future.

He gave an overview of the latest news regarding the upcoming Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment Expedition #347.
The IODP proposal #672 Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment was the top ranked MSP proposal in SAS. The co-chiefs, Thomas Andrén and Bo Barker Jørgensen, have been approved.
A call for an expression of interest for the platform and coring services for the Baltic Sea Expedition was completed. There was an issued call to respond to the tender: ESO will review the bidders in early July and the negotiations will start in August. The call was closed for scientists after April 30th. In total 76 ECORD scientists applied.
The plan is to have a 60-day cruise, but its start date is unknown at the moment. The contractors could do all the work with one ship.

Robert Gatliff expressed enthusiasm to work on topics that are also beyond the science plan, as introduced in the recent Baltic Workshop in Gdansk in May 2012.

The Coralgal Banks drilling test is at the moment a low priority. A deal has been brokered with Fugro to conduct tests for 24 hrs geotechnical ship time to test coring equipment's suitability and to recover relict Coralgal reef materials. The day of the test is unknown at the moment. The test would be technical only, with no Science Party or minimum measurements.

The Chicxulub Proposal #548 concerns the drilling of an impact crater and holds very

shallow water on its margins. ESO has scoped this proposal for potential implementation in 2014, but will have to wait and determine the available funding after the Baltic expeditions and the contributions from the funding ECORD agencies. If there is enough money, then ESO will acquire a tender and prepare the expedition. It is expected that 2 Mexican scientists would be present on board. Following discussions with the Mexican Ministry, ESO is expected to submit a survey and drilling permit application, but this can only be performed after the tender. The goal is to conduct a hazard survey in 2013.

ESO has scoped the Atlantis Massif Proposal #758 for possible implementation in FY 15. The ESO staff is evaluating both the various available drilling options and the needed measurements: RD2 BGS and MeBo MARUM seabed drills; research vessel; new logging and sampling tool developments; and the fluid sampling equipment development, which is a requirement.
Robert Gatliff explained that Proposal 758 Atlantis Massif Seafloor Processes is ready to be implemented.

The IODP Proposal #716 Hawaiian Drowned Reefs intends to drill 120 m, however there were environmental concerns about the use of drills off shore Hawaii. Robert Gatliff said that this is a good case example where the MeBo seabed rock drill may be used.

The New Jersey Expedition #313 has been completed and there is a resulting deal with *Geosphere Sciences Journal* to publish a whole volume on the outcomes of the expedition.

Publications

Robert Gatliff reviewed the number of 2012 IODP Publications, a number of which were published in journals such as *Nature, Science, Geology* and *Nature Geosciences*.

Review of the meetings and conferences.

Dave McInroy is in charge of the day-to-day management and Sarah Davies attends the PEP meetings. There is an array of different ESO people who go to different meetings, see Agenda Book item #11. The BGS was also invited to Stockholm, Sweden to discuss a drillship that is used by Shell. There are considerations as to whether the drillship can

be used for the Arctic when some proposals arrive from PEP.

Summary of ESO Activities

JR port call	January, Lisbon	ESO Staff
IWG+	January, India	Gatliff & McInroy
SIPCom	January, India	Gatliff & McInroy
Arctic workshop	February, Canada	Smith
ORTF 335	March, Washington	McInroy
German IODP/ICDP	March, Kiel	Rohl
GESEP meeting	March, Kiel	Rohl
DS3F Conference	March, Sitges, Spain	ESO Staff
STP	March, Japan	Rohl & Andersen
IODP Day, Israel	March, Haifa	Gatliff
USIO Technical Panel	March, College Station	Smith
EPSP	March, College Station	Long
UKIODP SAP	March, London	McInroy
ECORD Executive	March, Aix	Gatliff
EGU (Town Hall, IMAGES)	April, Vienna	ESO Staff
ESO Meeting	April, Bremen	ESO Staff
PEP	May, Edinburgh	Davies, McInroy, Gatliff
OTF	May, Edinburgh	McInroy, Smith
ORTF	May, Edinburgh	McInroy
Poland IODP Day	May, Poland	Gatliff, Stevenson

Several Proposals for the New Program:

Robert Gatliff said that ESO has been scoping Proposal #548 (Chicxulub) for potential implementation in FY14. ESO has solicitated potential companies/institutes to do a hazard site survey, and will seek the Council's approval to proceed with the tendering exercise.

New Proposals,i.e. Pre-submission #'s 796, 797 & 806. There is interest to promote the proposals to the funding agencies and countries like Russia. The proposals will have to be approved by PEP, which means that the process may be completed by 2014.

Robert Gatliff briefly reviewed the active and inactive proposals in the system.

Tommi Laitinen asked about the tiles axes of the publications. Robert Gatliff responded that the graph shows the separate missions that have been performed by the JR, Chikyu, or

MSPs and shows which ones have been completed and have no publications yet. The order from the listed publication years ranges from 2000 to 2012. It takes some time to publish after for some missions, so the publications for several are not indicated in the chart.

Dick Kroon commented that the proponents should allot the needed time to improve and create the best possible proposals.

There will be an AAPG conference about the Arctic in September 2013, in Stavanger, Norway. He commented that he attended the HALIFAX conference last year where he met several participants from industry. The industry representatives, e.g. from StatOil and Shell, were enthusiastic to do joint expeditions with ECORD. He added that ECORD could complement its funds through co-funding.

Michael Webb asked about the ethical issues in co-funding for the Arctic. Gatliff said that such discussions have to be conducted with the industry, as Shell's projects are different in organization from the IODP projects.
Gilbert Camoin mentioned that the question of how to involve the industry in the Arctic will be discussed at the next meeting of the Vision Task Force (VTF).

Agenda Item 12 - ESSAC report (C. Escutia)

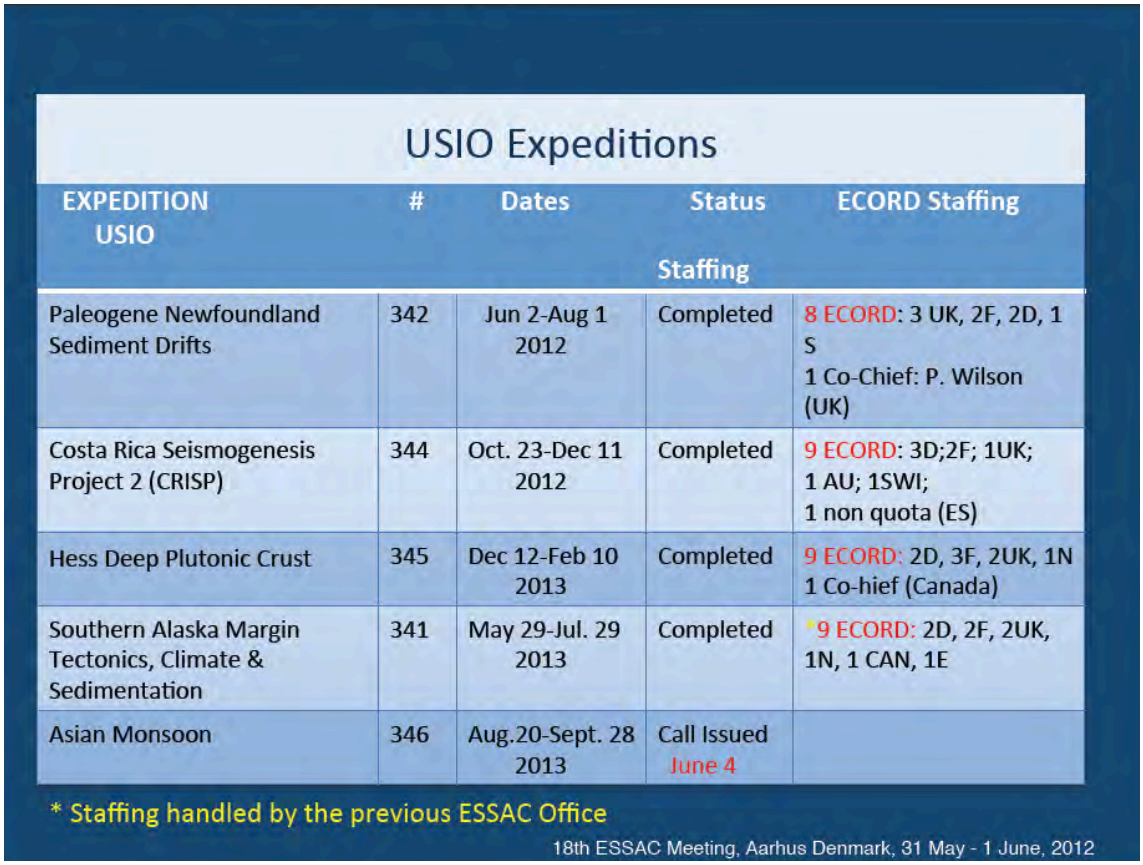
Carlota Escutia presented the agenda of the ESSAC meeting that was held in Aarhus, Denmark. She reviewed the list of delegates who attended the meeting and mentioned that Jean-Pierre Henriet was the alternate from Belgium and Szymon Uscinowicz represented Poland for the first time. Nalan Koc (Norway) will be signing off as a delegate, see diagram below.

Country	Delegate	Alternate
Austria	Werner Piller	Michael Wagreich
Belgium ★ J.P. Henriet	Anneleen Foubert	Stephen Louwye
Canada	Dominique Weis	Markus Kienast
Denmark	Marit-Solveig Seidenkrantz	Paul Cornils Knutz
Finland	Kai Strand	Annakaisa Korja
France	Serge Berné	Georges Ceuleneer
Germany	Ruediger Stein (vice-chair)	Jochen Erbacher
Iceland	Bryndis Brandsdóttir	Gudrun Helgadottir
Ireland	Xavier Monteys	David Hardy
Italy	Elisabetta Erba	Leonardo Sagnotti
Netherlands	Loucas Lourens	Stephan Schouten
Norway	Nalan Koc	Helga Kleiven
Poland	Szymon Uscinowicz	Piotr Przezdziecki
Portugal	Antje Voelker	Luis Menezes Pinheiro
Spain	Carlota Escutia (chair)	César Ranero
Sweden	Ian Snowball	Eve arnold
Switzerland	Gretchen Frueh-Green	Judith McKenzie
United Kingdom	Stuart Robinson	Rosalind Rickaby

Carlota Escutia said that the aim is to have two science talks at each ESSAC meeting and a presentation on the upcoming and recent expeditions' results. For example, the IODP-339 Outflow Mediterranean Outflow preliminary results were presented by L. Lourens. In addition, MSP 347 Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment was presented by Bob Barker Jørgensen.

The USIO expeditions review:

Carlota Escutia reviewed a map of the expedition locations, e.g. expeditions 343, 344, 341, 364T and 346. The diagram below summarizes the discussed USIO expeditions.



USIO Expeditions

EXPEDITION USIO	#	Dates	Status Staffing	ECORD Staffing
Paleogene Newfoundland Sediment Drifts	342	Jun 2-Aug 1 2012	Completed	8 ECORD: 3 UK, 2F, 2D, 1 S 1 Co-Chief: P. Wilson (UK)
Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project 2 (CRISP)	344	Oct. 23-Dec 11 2012	Completed	9 ECORD: 3D;2F; 1UK; 1 AU; 1SWI; 1 non quota (ES)
Hess Deep Plutonic Crust	345	Dec 12-Feb 10 2013	Completed	9 ECORD: 2D, 3F, 2UK, 1N 1 Co-hief (Canada)
Southern Alaska Margin Tectonics, Climate & Sedimentation	341	May 29-Jul. 29 2013	Completed	*9 ECORD: 2D, 2F, 2UK, 1N, 1 CAN, 1E
Asian Monsoon	346	Aug.20-Sept. 28 2013	Call Issued June 4	

* Staffing handled by the previous ESSAC Office

18th ESSAC Meeting, Aarhus Denmark, 31 May - 1 June, 2012

342 Newfoundland Sediment Drift (June-August 2012): the overall goal of the expedition was to study the changes in the geochemistry and flow history of the Nordic Seas and Arctic oceans at the time of a very warm, ice-free Eocene. ESSAC received 36 ECORD applications for the expedition. In the final USIO staffing for Exp. 342, the team looked for the right combination of expertise in the staffing of 8 ECORD scientists. Paul Wilson is one of the co-chief of the expedition which just began at the time of the ECORD Council meeting.

IODP Expedition 344: Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project (CRISP) A2: the overall goal was to understand the processes of the nucleation and the seismic subduction zones. In total, 12 ECORD scientists have applied.

IODP Expedition 345: Hess Deep Plutonic Crust: its overall goal was to study the nature of lower levels of young plutonic crust that formed at a fast-spreading ridge with a recovery of 200 to 300 m long cores of intermediate to deep level gabbroic rocks. 20 ECORD scientists applied. The final staffing resulted in 9 ECORD scientists.

IODP Expedition 341 Southern Alaska Margin Tectonics and Climate (May-July 2013): the expedition has several key goals. First it intends to document the tectonic response of an active orogenic system to the Pliocene and Mid-Pleistocene climate change. Second, it will examine the Neogene history of the Southern Alaskan Cordilleran Ice Sheet ; expanded source-to-sink study of the complex interactions between glacial, tectonic, and oceanographic processes. 9 ECORD scientists were chosen.

IODP Expedition 346 Asian Monsoon: the main goal is to study the onset and evolution of the millennial-scale variability of the Asian monsoon and its relation to the Tibetan uplift. An ESSAC call was issued for this expedition on June 4th.

CDEX: Japan Trench Fast Drilling (343) (April 1st-May 24th): the drilling finished in May. The expedition recovered samples from the plate boundary fault and implemented temperature technology. However there has been a change to the schedule due to extreme need for temperature monitoring system installations. She explained that during this expedition a rock sample, 'JFAST-17', was recovered from the Japan Trench plate boundary fault zone at the depth of 821.5 to 824.0 m below the seafloor (6889.5m water depth). New record length for ocean scientific drilling showed a total of 7768.5 m measured from the rig floor (7740 m below sea level). The previous record set by U.S. drilling vessel *Glomar Challenger* was 7,049.5 m below sea level in the Mariana Trench. The installation of temperature sensors for continuous monitoring the plate boundary heat changes may not be possible due to the troubles from the Under Water Television (UWTV) *3, and hence postponed to the summer.

Carlota Escutia listed the following expedition schedules:
Exp. 343T: July 5-July 26 2012 (including transit)
Exp. 337: July 27-October 5, 2012 (including port call and transit)
Exp. 338: October 9, 2012-January 25, 2013 (including port call and transit)

Exp. 337 Deep Coalbed Biosphere off Shimokita (27 July - 5 October 2012) :
Its main objectives will be to study the microbiological and abiotic processes associated with a deeply buried coalbed in the ocean and to explore the role of subsurface

microbial life in the formation of hydrocarbon reservoirs. The relevant scientific questions include :

- Do deeply buried hydrocarbon reservoirs act as geo-biological reactors that sustain microbial life by releasing nutrients and energy sources?
- Do the conversion and transport of hydrocarbons and other reduced compounds influence biomass, diversity, activity, and functionality of deep subseafloor microbial populations?
- What are the fluxes of both thermogenically and biologically produced organic compounds and how important are these for the carbon budgets in the shallower subsurface and the ocean?

The expedition was delayed because of the Tohoko earthquake and tsunami. 9 ECORD scientists were chosen at the time, but after the re-scheduling not all of the selected could accept the new invitation. Thus a second call was issued and this resulted in a staff of 9 new ECORD scientists, see table. Kai-Uwe Hindrichs (Germany) will be co-chief of the expedition.

NanTroSEIZE overview 2013:

Expedition 338 NanTroSEIZE received 10 ECORD applications and nominated 8 ECORD scientists. Michi Strasser (Switzerland) will be co-chief.

The above-mentioned **CDEX Expeditions** were summarized as following:

CDEX Expeditions

EXPEDITION CDEX	#	Dates	Status Staffing	ECORD Staffing
Japan Trench Fast Drilling Project	343	Apr. 1-May 24 2012	Completed	8 ECORD: 2 D, 1 F, 2 UK, 1 It, 2 CAN
Deep Coalbed Biosphere off Shimokita	337	July 6-Sept 15 2012	Completed	9 ECORD: 4 D, 2 UK, 1 AUS, 1 DK, 1 no flag (UK) 1 Co-chief Germany
NanTroSEIZE Plate Boundary Deep Riser – 2	338	Sept 9-Jan 31 2013	Completed	8 ECORD: 3D, 1 F, 2 UK, 1 SWI, 1 E 1 Co-chief Switzerland

MSP Expeditions

EXPEDITION MSP	#	Dates	Status Staffing	ECORD Staffing
Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment	347	Ship: Spring 2013 Onshore: Fall 2013	Ranking in progress	

MSP Expedition 347: Paleoenvironmental evolution of the Baltic Sea Basin (BSB) through the last glacial cycle: 76 ECORD scientists applied to participate to this expedition: 19 Germany, 18 Sweden, 9 UK, 1 Norway, 1 Switzerland, 4 Poland, 2 France, 2 Canada, and 2 Netherlands. Several non-ECORD scientists also applied, including 4 Russian scientists.

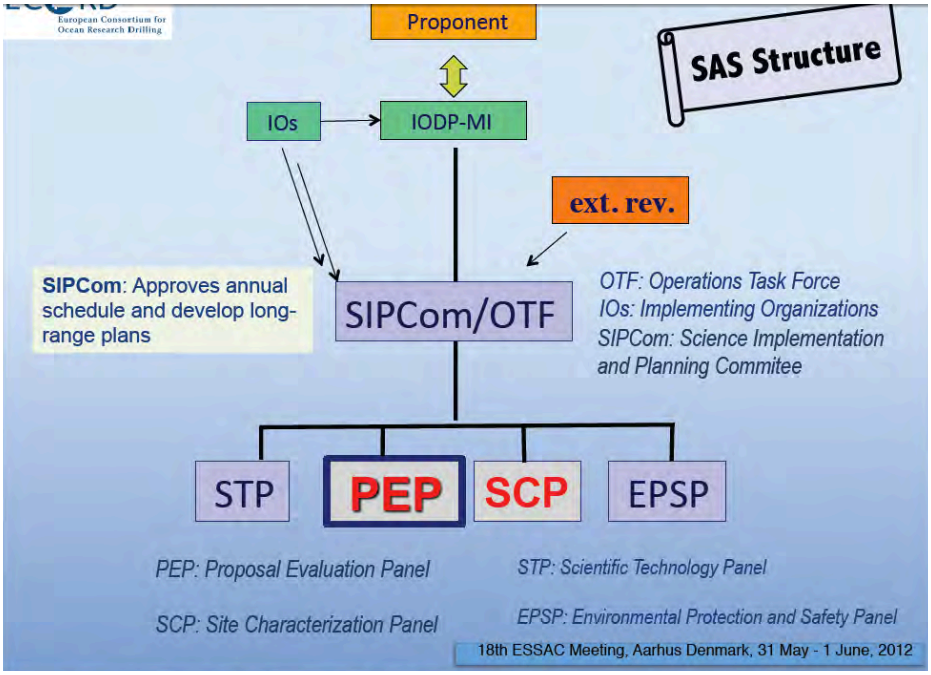
Carlota Escutia reviewed **the quotas for FY 12:** Exp. 337 has lost an extra berth when a scientist from France had to withdraw from participating. Both France and Norway still have negative quotas from, while both Canada and Italy have positive quotas.

Active Drilling Proposals: the current 76 active drilling proposals in the system are distributed as follows amongst four main New Science Plan themes: Earth in Motion (11); Earth Connections, (17) the Biosphere (13) and Climate (35). In terms of geographic distribution, the proposals addressed the following geographic distribution with the indicated frequency in parentheses: Southern (3); Arctic (5); Atlantic (23); Indian (10); Pacific (33).

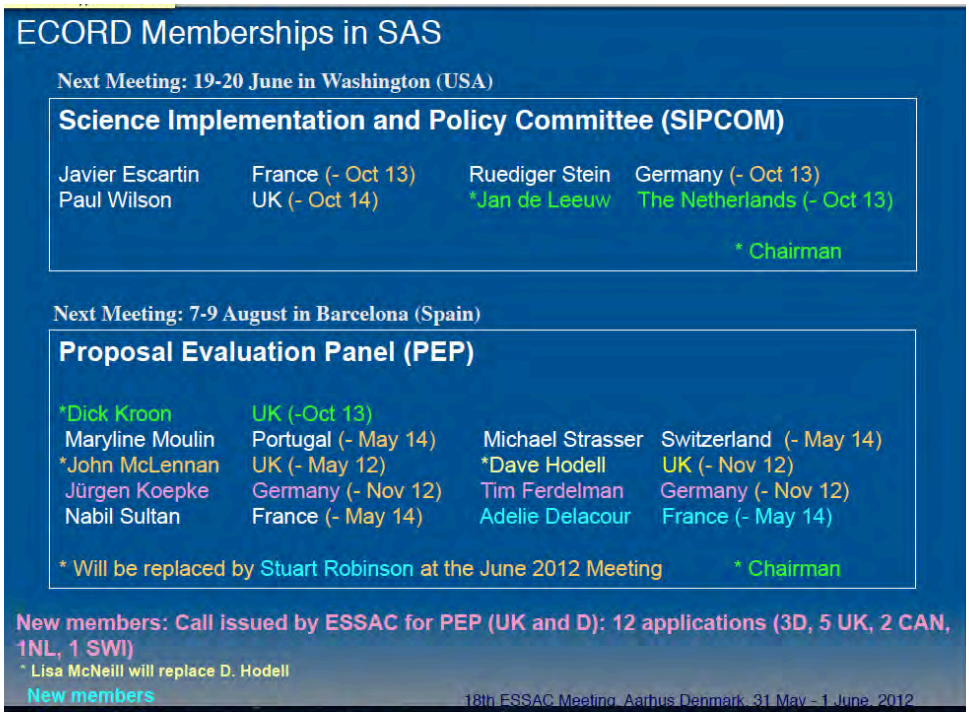
Active Proposal Distribution by IODP Members (lead Proponents) as of January 2012: 36 US, 26 ECORD, 9 Japan, 3 ANZIC, 1 Korean and 1 China.

Geographic distribution of all proponents from the 76 active proposals: There are 823 unique proponents: 317 ECORD, 106 Japan, 284 USA, 52 others, 29 ANZIC, India 3, Korea 9, China 23.

ECORD membership in the new SAS (Science Advisory Structure)

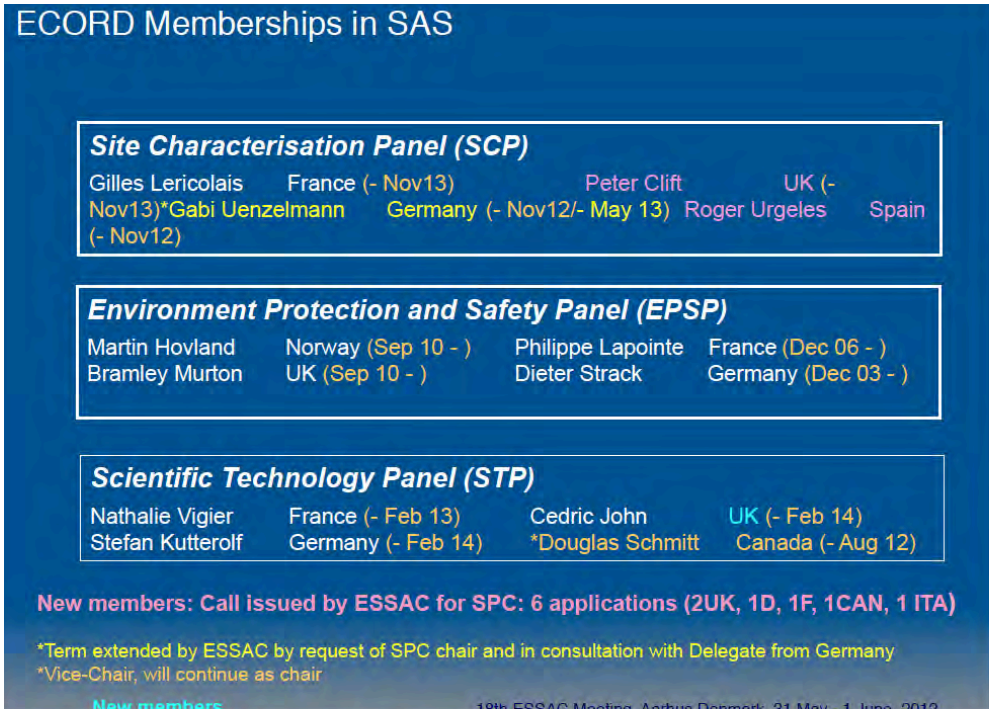


SIPCom - SIPCom's current members, also listed below, include Javier Escartin (France), Paul Wilson (UK), Ruediger Stein (Germany), Jan de Leeuw (The Netherlands). Paul Wilson will be in SIPCom until October 14th and the rest of the group until October 13th. The ECORD Membership in SIPCom is depicted in the next page's table.



PEP - Carlota Escutia reminded that PEP is a huge panel and for this reason is difficult to coordinate the incoming applications. There was an issued call for PEP's membership. She said that there is a need to find replacements based on the expertise for the alternate members, without the consideration of country quotas.

SCP - Peter Clift moved to the US, so he will not be anymore an ECORD member at the next meeting. The SCP Chair had commented that he does not feel comfortable with all ECORD members to rotate off at the same time. For this reason, there was a change in the plan: a new call for applications has been issued for the SCP. See table on the next page.



Education ad Outreach Summer Schools FY 12 & FY13:

Three summer schools were held in 2012:

- Urbino, Italy: Paleoclimatology and ECORD: Past Global Change Reconstruction and Modeling Techniques (July 11-31).

- MARUM, University of Bremen, Germany: Submarine Landsides Earthquakes and Tsunami (Sept. 3-14).

- Montreal, Canada: Impacts of the Cryosphere dynamics from Land to Ocean (July 5-21).

ECORD Scholarships and ECORD Grants:

In terms of ECORD Scholarship applications, the Urbino Summer School has received 35 scholarships, the Bremen Summer School 28, and the Montreal Summer School 10. In total, 84 applications have been received, with 10 submissions from non-ECORD country.

There have been 20 applications for ECORD grants: 6 France, 3 UK; 3 Germany 3 Canada, 2 Denmark, 1 Belgium and 1 Austria. The grants value measures up to 2000 €.

The ESSAC Education and Outreach Subommittee nominates the accepted applications. The ranking is done by the schools and then the delegates choose the candidates by referring to the schools about the applicants' level of interest.

The Distinguished Lecturer Program:

The current Distinguished Lecturers are: Kai Uwe Hinrich, MARUM Bremen-Germany, Dominique Weiss, University of British Columbia-Canada, and Helmut Weissert ETH Zurich-Switzerland.

The lecturers have visited 26 institutions.

A call for application of DL's has been issued and after the receipt of only one application from Canada, the call was extended. The goal is to appoint excellent scientists and communicators.

Meetings and Workshops:

- **Past Antarctic Ice Sheet Dynamics (PAIS):** the aim is to improve the understanding of the ice sheet dynamics during past warm world conditions.

- **Antarctic and S. Ocean Drilling Workshop (13-14 July, Portland USA):**
  Will address the sub-glacial sampling from coastal and offshore areas. Dick Kroon will attend the workshop. The goal is to organize the community to coordinate efforts to get one system into one margin before pre-proposals are submitted.

- **IODP funded workshops for 2012:**
  - Southwest Pacific Ocean IODP Workshop hosted by IODP-MI ANZIC, University of Sydney, Australia, 9-12 October, 2012.
  - Observatories in Scientific Ocean Drilling Workshop hosted by USSSP and IODP-MI, 10-11 September, 2012.
  - Unlocking the opening processes of the South China Sea Workshop hosted by IODP-MI, IODP-China, NSFC, Tongji University, 31st January-1 February, 2012.
  - Co-ordinated Scientific Drilling in the Beaufort Sea Workshop hosted by IODP-ICDP Canada, February 2012, Alberta, Canada.

Coordinated Scientific Drilling in the Beaufort Workshop: its goal is to review of existing proposals related to the Late Quaternary paleoceanography and glacial dynamics in the Beaufort Sea and the geology, geochemistry and microbiology of

warming permafrost and gas hydrate deposits beneath the Beaufort Sea Shelf. The emerging proposals and other activities include :

- IODP Drilling on the Alaskan Margin
- Drilling on the Yukon Coast, Herschel Island and in Herschel Basin.

The review will address the following topics :

- Paleoceanography and Glacial Dynamics
- Gas Hydrates and Permafrost
- Linkages/cooperations: IODP-ICDP-Industry
- Logistics, drilling methodology, instrumentation

EGU-EuroForum 2012 achievements and perspectives in scientific drilling – The EuroForum is an EGU interdivision session that is held every two years in collaboration with ICDP. Carlota Escutia, Ursula Roehl, Uli Harms, Thomas Weisberg, and Rüdiger Stein were the conveners of the EuroForum 2012. The forum received 36 abstracts, where 2 oral blocks and 23 posters were presented. The two oral blocks were organized in five talks about the results from previous drilling, five talks about the outlook to the future, and two talks about the drilling tools, monitoring and databases.

Agenda Item 13 - ECORD Education and Outreach Task Force (P. Maruéjol / A. Stevenson)

Patricia Maruéjol presented the Education and Outreach Task Force activities. She explained that outreach is important for ECORD's target scientists, the general public, students, schools and teachers.

As of January 2012, the ECORD Outreach Team includes Alan Stevenson and Albert Gerdes from (ESO), Julia Pastor (ESSAC) and Patricia Maruéjol (EMA).

ECORD Outreach activities listed:

- ECORD-IODP at EGU 2012, Vienna, April 22-27: joint IODP-ICDP booth and Townhall meeting with highlights on IODP expeditions and ICDP projects. Also, the J-FAST Expedition was presented at a press conference concerning the

Tohoku earthquake. The visitors at the IODP-ICDP booth were mostly scientists and educators from the ECORD countries. Over 225 participants attended the Townhall meeting which especially promoted the future of IODP and the *JFAST* Expedition. The next EGU will be hosted in Vienna, Austria on April 7-12, 2013.

- IODP booth attendance at AGU 2011 (Albert Gerdes and Patricia Maruéjol),
- ECORD materials/information
    - IODP-MI and CDEX for booths at Earth science conferences (OTC, JPGU),
    - IODP-Canada booth organized at GAC-MAC 2012 (St John's),
    - ECORD members for national IODP meetings (Journées IODP-France, Swiss IODP, etc.)
    - Core replicas for port calls and classroom activities (high school and university grades). The core replicas were loaned to the classrooms and sent to Lund University and distributed core replicas to Varbonne High School in France.

Robert Gatliff suggested that the funding agencies should let the Council know if they think that it is worth while to put together an IODP day in each member country in order to reach new scientists, as was done in 2011 Israel.

- **Future of ECORD 2013-2023**
- **ECORD Newsletter #18 - April 2012**

  Is an important way to communicate the latest news to the scientific community: This issue presented news from the different ECORD bodies, reports from three JR port calls and EU Officer, report from Magellan+, Letter from Austria, and a Scientific Earth Drilling Info System (SEDIS) article.
- **Annual Report ECORD May 2012**
- ***JOIDES Resolution*** **portcall activities** in Lisbon, 18-19 January, 2012, in collaboration with the USIO team, Council delegate Fernando Barriga and members of IODP-Portugal, scientists and educator of Expedition 339. The USIO team and co-chiefs decided to present the *JR* to an ECORD and IODP audience. There were more than 700 participants amongst which were Portuguese and Spanish students. A press conference was held for a group of 25 journalists. An ECORD and IODP session was held under the coordination of EMA and Fernando

Barriga. In addition, a special session was organized with tributes to ECORD scientists. Helder Perreira, an Education Officer and Javier Fernandez Molina responded to several interviews. Carlota Escutia led a student visit on board the *JR*.

Outreach information is published on the ECORD website.

In the 6 following months:

- ECORD will present a booth at the Goldschmidt 2012 Conference in Montreal Canada. The conference targets a geochemist audience.
- IODP will participate in the 43rd IGC in Brisbane, Australia.
- Outreach is also in the process of developing a new ECORD-ESO photo gallery.
- Development of the ECORD web portal, ECORD RSS news and Twitter : where can find more information about ECORD information.

Agenda Item 14 – ECORD monitoring : proposals vs Science Plan goals (D. Kroon)

Dick Kroon said that monitoring IODP science output is a big task. It is necessary to know if the IODP science is meeting the Science Plan objectives and how to monitor this process.

There are four main themes of concentration, in accordance with the Science Plan: Climate, Earth in Motion, Earth Connections and the Deep Biosphere.

After addressing a list of proposals, themes and challenges, Dick Kroon said that: the 553 Cascadia Margin Hydrates and 603 NanTroSEIZE are active and partially drilled; 567 South Pacific Paleogene, 581 Late Pleistocene Coralgal Banks, 589 Gulf of Mexico Overpressures and 595 Indus Fan and Murray Ridge proposals are all active.

Each of the submitted proposals was reviewed and labeled if it addresses the different Science Plan themes. However, PEP decided that the proposal evaluation would be more accurate if it also notes the number of times each proposal mentioned the Science Plan objectives. Even in cases when the proponents claim that the project tackles a certain challenge, PEP must verify such statements. About 50-60 proposals did not address the IODP Science Plan promoted topics.

IOD Science Monitoring 2013-2023:

Dick Kroon counted the number of times each challenge was mentioned in each proposal and divided by total number of posed challenges, and multiplied by 100. In order to eliminate inaccuracy from the calculation, the resultant number is divided in two.

The results show that 16% of the proposals include **Climate and Ocean challenges (CO)**.

- Challenge 1: How does Earth's climate system respond to elevated levels of atmospheric CO_2? Mentioned 35x (16.7%)
- Challenge 2: How do ice sheets and sea level respond to a warming climate? Mentioned 23x (11%)
- Challenge 3: What controls regional patterns of precipitation, such as those associated with monsoons or El Niño? Mentioned 16x (7.6%)
- Challenge 4: How resilient is the ocean to chemical perturbations? Mentioned 10x (4.8%)
- **Total hits Climate and Oceans: 40.1%**
- **Total hits Climate and Oceans at OTF: 38.1%**

The Biosphere (BF) is less represented in terms of proposals.

- Challenge 5: What are the origin, composition, and global significance of subfloor communities? Mentioned 17x (8.1%)

- Challenge 6: What are the limits of life in the subseafloor? Mentioned 14x (6.7%)

- Challenge 7: How sensitive are ecosystems and biodiversity to environmental change? Mentioned 15x (7.1%)

-**Total hits Biosphere: 21.9%**

-**Total hits Biosphere at OTF: 22.9%**

Earth Connections (EC):

- Challenge 8: What are the composition, structure, and dynamics of Earth's upper mantle? Mentioned 6x (2.9%)

- Challenge 9: How are seafloor spreading and mantle melting linked to ocean crustal architecture? Mentioned 14x (6.7%)

- Challenge 10: What are the mechanisms, magnitude, and history of chemical exchanges

between the oceanic crust and seawater? Mentioned 4x (1.9%) Dick Kroon commented that this topic needs more emphasis in the proposals.
- Challenge 11: How do subduction zones initiate, cycle volatiles, and generate continental crust? Mentioned 11x (5.2%)
- **Total hits Earth Connections: 16.7%**
- **Total hits Earth Connections at OTF: 16.2%**

Earth in Motion (EM):
- Challenge 12: What mechanisms control the occurrence of destructive earthquakes, landslides, and tsunami? Mentioned 22x (10.5%)
- Challenge 13: What properties and processes govern the flow and storage of carbon in the subseafloor? Mentioned 7x (3.3%) Dick Kroon commented that he recommends an increase here.
- Challenge 14: How do fluids link subseafloor tectonic, thermal, and biogeochemical processes? Mentioned 16x (7.6%)
- **Total hits Earth in Motion: 21.4%**
- **Total hits Earth in Motion at OTF: 22.9%**

Overview :

- **Total hits Climate and Oceans: 40.1%**
- **Total hits Biosphere: 21.9%**
- **Total hits Earth Connections: 16.7%** Dick Kroon commented that the emphasis on this topic should increase.
- **Total hits Earth in Motion: 21.4%**

Dick Kroon mentioned that he is not entirely sure if this calculation is 100% correct.

Robert Gatliff asked about the evaluation formula of the theme breakdown and if the measurement would surpass one hundred percent, as in the case of the Baltic Sea proposal. Dick Kroon explained that this would not occur because they track the number of hits per theme.

Dick Kroon said that perhaps PEP should also weigh the proposals. Jan de Leeuw agreed

and said that the proposals can be weighed by their drilling time. Jan de Leeuw thinks that PEP has done a great job as a first exercise but there is room for improvement. After a proposal is passed, PEP should ask the scientists what percentage of the objectives are met.

He asked the Council whether PEP should recommend which challenges should be further addressed in the proposals. It is very difficult to monitor science in this way but it gives important information.

Jean-Pierre Henriet expressed concern that he would not want the 2013 proposals to be limited science ideas since 2011. New ideas are needed. Dick Kroon agreed that if the proposals list new ideas that are outside the Science Plan, then these ideas should not be eliminated but maybe should be placed in a new category.

Tommi Laitinen commented that he understands from a funding agency's point of view the goal to follow the Science Plan in order to and to determine what would be the impact in terms of new scientific publications. Dick Kroon agreed with the comment and said that this requires a different type of exercise.

Josef Stuefer agreed with Dick Kroon that it is a different exercise: as the evaluation looks toward the future in terms of planning. He also agreed that there is a need to create a new category for the new theme proposals, as this would create a ground to keep track of new challenges and new ideas.

Jan de Leeuw reminded that they have a responsibility to the funding agencies that the science plan be implemented within ten years.

Agenda Item 15 – Artic drilling : achievements and perspectives (R. Gatliff)

Robert Gatliff presented an overview of the ECORD plans for the Arctic. He commented that there are different possibilities in terms of expeditions. Currently there are several proposals at PEP but have still to be ranked and sent to OTF.

An overview of ACEX.

In 2004, the ACEX drillships went to the Lomonosov Bridge at the North Pole to drill two deep holes and acquire information about the geological history. One of the holes was planned for 300 meters but they had to move because of the thick ice flows. They paid for a Russian nuclear ice-breaker without which the expedition would have been an impossible achievement. Robert Gatliff said that ACEX provided excellent scientific results.

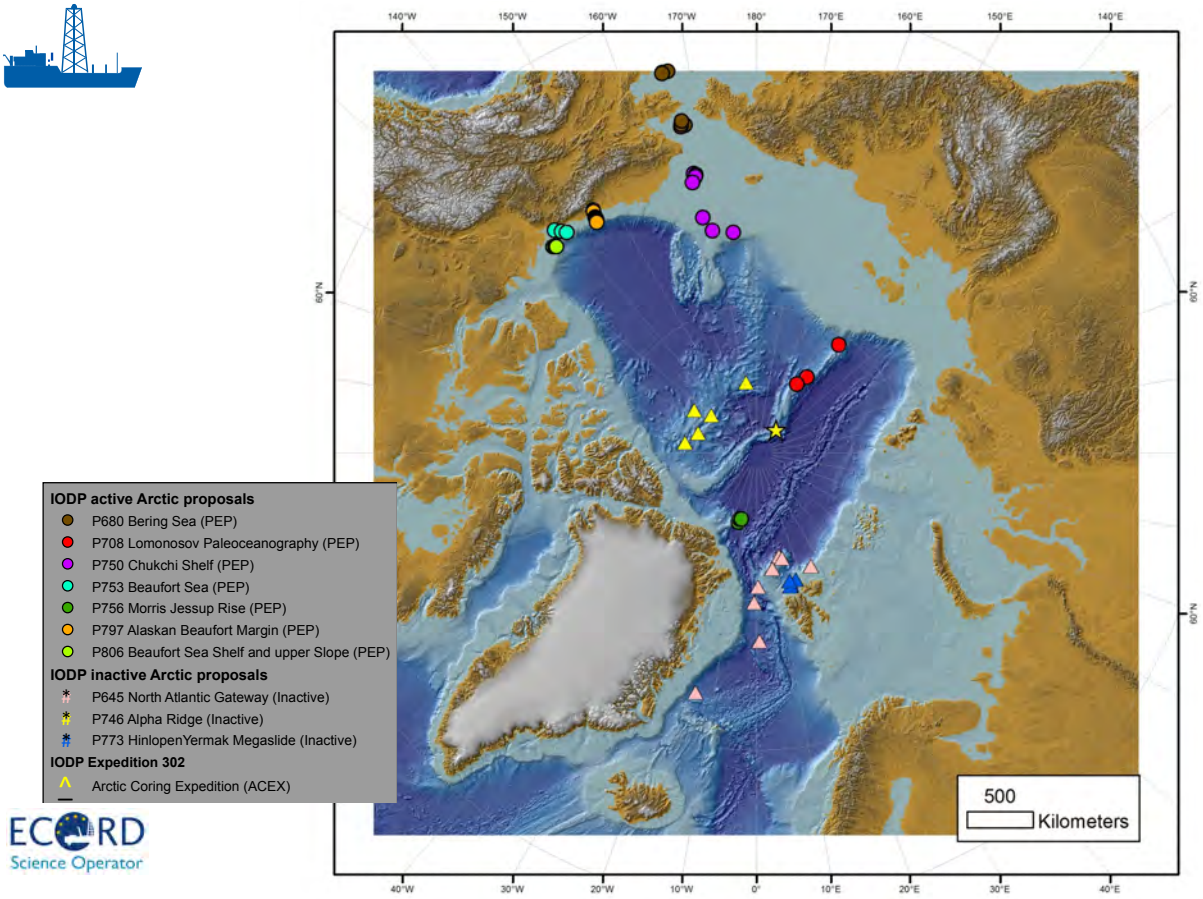
In the ship, ESO had installed containers that were converted into labs. The containers were originally stored at the Bremen Core Repository and were then transferred to the mission ships. There was a recovery of 340 meters of cores (60% recovery). It was the first deep drilling mission in the Arctic ice. Since 2004, the Ice Managements from Canada and Sweden assembled a handbook, which has been used by the oil industry, e.g. Shell.

What do we do in the future?

The Arctic is high on the IODP agenda as it can answer a lot of scientific challenges. There have been a lot of proposals on this topic. Robert Gatliff asked whether ACEX is the best way to go or if there are any other options.

Summary of the Arctic Proposal

Robert Gatliff reviewed the proposal-emphasized science topics in terms of geographic location. See map on the next page.



Technology, Funding and Collaboration: how to get the most out of ECORD contributions and how to get funding.

Two years ago, ECORD attended the AAPG Convention that was held in Halifax, Canada, and asked some oil industry representatives whether they are interested in collaborating with ECORD. Robert Gatliff mentioned that there was a fantastic area of overlap where the scientist would produce proposals and the oil industry wanted to drill. The industry targets were different from ECORD's as they were more interested in the stratigraphy and structure while ECORD emphasized the climate change topics.

It is better when several groups share a common interest and collaboration on a topic. There is a history on working together through different workshops, since 1986 when the ACEX project was first discussed. Future ACEX-type study endeavors, such as ACEX2, may analyze what the distribution of hydrates would mean in terms of climate and climate change.

The proposal 708 ACEX2 should be submitted for the April 1st 2013 deadline.

There is a need to assemble teams from countries, such as Canada and Sweden, in order to assess the number of required techniques and ice breakers in the future. A hovercraft has been previously used for mobility in icy areas. Perhaps this would be a cheaper option than using a helicopter.

There is less ice at the Arctic now and perhaps it would be easier for the *JR* to go there, and this expedition type would be no longer limited to just MSP's.
For example, the **Bering Strait Chukchi Sea Alaskan Margin** could become a joint-proposal. In terms of technology, perhaps a jack-up could be used in the shallow waters.

Overview of Technology:
There is a need to find cheaper technology options: one possibility is to utilize partnerships in order to acquire access to new boats in order to drill deeper holes. Also, there is a need for Science Workshops.
Some technology examples:

- ACEX 2, if scheduled, may use a larger drill ships, e.g. *DV STENA* ;
- Sea floor drills: Robert Gatliff hopes to test the new MEBO ;
- 50 m rock drill ;
- Oriented rock drill ;
- Long piston coring could also be used as a relatively cheap technique for the MSPs, e.g. the IPEV Brest developed the *Calypso* corer, which was operated from the *Marion Dufresne* ;
- Currently working with IFREMER to improve long piston coring ;
- Can also look at borehole observatories, e.g. the CORKs concept.

Funding and Collaboration in the New Program:
Several options were reviewed: Project specific funding, an increase in contribution from members, project specific funding from non-members, new members, foundation support, EU co-funding, and industry funding. Robert Gatliff commented that industry funding is a sensitive topic and ECORD has to be careful how it will work together with industry. He said that he envisaged to invite the best scientists who produced the best

science to make a presentation to the industry sector.
Dick Kroon said that for example if ten best Arctic proposals exist, how is it decided which proposal is the best? He asked whether PEP should keep accepting the proposals whilst knowing that these proponents do not have a chance, especially for the Chikyu.

As it is not cheap to get boats for an environment of ice, ECORD needs the maximum possible of financing from its contributing members. All of these aspects could help ECORD in its future Arctic expeditions. Robert Gatliff said that it should be considered how future funding would be raised: parallel missions at the next AAPG Conference that will be held in Stavanger on 15-18 October 2013.

Shingo Shibata asked Robert Gatliff on more information about ECORD's target audience while searching for external funding. Robert Gatliff explained that it will be a joint venture between ESO and EMA.
Shingo Shibata pointed out that the PPO would also seek external funding for the Chikyu and will need to set up more foundations.
Robert Gatliff said that is a need to seek for additional funding and the platforms should coordinate where they would seek funding to try to avoid going to the same source.
Shingo Shibata mentioned that they would not exclude the option of using the PPO as a fund-raising facility for the multiple platforms including the Chikyu operations.
Dick Kroon said that funding is an issue and affects PEP as there is a continual submission of proposals sometimes this is not best option because available funding depends on number of expeditions for the Chikyu, MSPs, and JR. He asked the Council whether PEP should indicate to proponents that they must seek for additional funding.
Tom Janecek mentioned that the NSF has told its proponents to approach observatories and find co-funding, which would give them a better chance to go forward. Dick Kroon asked when this message will be given to the proponents. He expressed concern that new excellent proposals arrive and the people are wasting their time. Gilbert Camoin said that a workshop approach should be applied to develop the co-funding dimension. Jan de Leeuw agreed that it is problematic if the proponents continue submitting proposals, which do not have a chance. He also agreed with the workshop idea. He said that SIPCOM has a list of questionnaires, for its proponents in the pre-proposal stage, whether they agree with the workshop types relationships.

Dick Kroon said that it is a serious matter. Gilbert Camoin commented that with the workshop the situation would go in the right direction. Jan de Leeuw said that this can be done after the pre-proposal phase. Jean-Pierre Henriet commented that there is a difference between the ICDP and IODP community regarding the funding aspect of the expeditions. The community at IODP is not informed about the economics of the system.

Robert Gatliff mentioned that The European Multidisciplinary Seafloor Observatory (EMSO) under the ESFRI should be considered as a possibility for a collaborative effort.

Agenda Item 16 - Magellan + (J. Erbacher)

Apologies were presented for J. Erbacher's absence. C. Escutia presented Magellan +.

After a first call for Magellan + was issued on February 1st 2012, five workshop proposals were received.

1.) **Records of Geohazards and Monsoonal Changes in the Northern Bay of Bengal - Preparation of an IODP Drilling Proposal** (by Volkhard Spiess, Tilmann Schwenk and Herrman-Rudolf Kudraß, all Germany) with the aim to optimize an existing proposal for drilling the geohazard and paleoclimate history in the Gulf of Bengal.

2.) **Drilling an active hydrothermal system of a submarine intraoceanic arc volcano** (by Wolfgang Bach, Germany & Cornel de Ronde, New Zealand) with the aim of preparing a proposal for IODP to drill into an active hydrothermal system hosted by a submarine intraoceanic arc volcano.

3.) **COCARDE Workshop and Field Seminar 2012 - Drilling fluid flow-related carbonate build-ups: from lacustrine to (early) marine environments – The Ries Impact Crater as a Natural Laboratory** – (by Anneleen Foubert, Belgium; Gernot Arp, Germany; Bruce W. Fouke, USA) with the aim to create and foster proposals to drill carbonate build ups mainly on- and offshore Morocco

4.) **Proposal for an Antarctic drilling and Southern Ocean IODP workshop in Portland** (by Laura De Santis, Italy and 9 co-proponents) with the aim to foster and create new drilling proposals in the Southern Ocean by co-funding the Portland workshop.

5.) **Workshop on Oman Ophiolite Drilling Project** (by Marguerite Godard, France; Jürgen Koepke, Germany; Chris MacLeod, UK and Peter Kelemen, USA with the aim to prepare a drilling proposal to investigate the Oman Ophiolite by co-funding a workshop in Palisades.

After the Magellan+ Steering Committee review, two proposals were chosen for funding: The Records of Geohazards and Monsoonal Changes in the Northern Bay of Bengal - Preparation of an IODP Drilling Proposal (by Volkhard Spiess, Tilmann Schwenk and Herrman-Rudolf Kudraß and the Drilling an active hydrothermal system of a submarine intra-oceanic arc volcano (by Wolfgang Bach & Cornel de Ronde).

The Records of Geohazards and Monsoonal Changes workshop will take place in Bremen October 8th, 2012. The Drilling Active Hydrothermal Systems workshop is planned for Nov 15-17 2012 in Lisbon, Portugal and will be organized by Fernando Barriga.
They expect some participation from New Zealand and non–ECORD countries. In addition, some financial support has been requested from IODP-MI.

In the Future:
The next call will be issued on July 1st 2012. From 2013 and beyond, the financial contributions will include 50 000 € from ECORD and 10 000 € from ICDP, like in the current phase.

ECORD Council motion 12-01-3
The ECORD Council approves the composition of the Magellan Plus Steering Committee, including : Marit Seidenkrantz (DK, ECORD), Lucas Lourens (NL, ECORD), Rüdiger Stein (D, ECORD), Serge Berné (F, ECORD), Johan Lissenberg (UK, ECORD), Ales Spicak (Czech Republik, ICDP).

Guido Lüniger moved, Mike Webb seconded, all in favor (*14 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK)*.

Agenda Item 17 - DS3F report (M. Borissova)

Milena Borissova gave an overview of the D3SF program.

What is DS3F?

The DS3F stands for The Deep Sea & Sub-Seafloor Frontier Project. It is structured in 9 Work Packages. The DS3F is a EU-funded Coordination Action to bring together European researchers and is open to everyone in the marine scientific community and members of associated institutions, government and funding agencies, NGOs, industry, in order to propose an initiative on deep sea research.

Background:

It arose from the "Deep Sea Frontier" initiative launched by ECORD in 2005, funded by the EC ECORD-NET. Following an EC call for deep-sea and sub-seafloor research in 2009, the DS3F Coordination Action came into being. Its main goal is to create a roadmap for Horizon 2020.

The DS3F Participants

The DS3F was coordinated by Achim Kopf at the MARUM Bremen, Germany. Miquel Canals was the local organizer of the Sitges DS3F Conference.

Mission Statement

Its mission statement holds that it aims to "develop sub-seafloor sampling strategies for enhanced understanding of deep-sea and sub-seafloor processes by connecting marine research in life and geosciences, climate and environmental change, with socio-economic issues and policy building."

High Societal Relevance

The DS3F is said to hold high societal relevance to deep-sea research because the deep-sea represents large portion of European territories, the European fisheries, oil and gas exploration has expanded further into the deep sea. In addition, the deep sea holds evidence for the mechanisms of geo-hazards: earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis.

DS3F Sitges Conference Goals

The conference was organized with the goal to gather key players and top level researchers in the fields of deep-sea research in order to bring in new scientific, strategic and policy insights; to disseminate the achievements of DS3F to date; and to

condense the intellectual outcome of the individual workshops towards an EU white paper.

The DS3F White Paper

Following the conference's main goal to produce a European Commission (EC) white paper and web research portal, the group undertook several tasks. The first was to create a paper that targets the audience of the EC, national policymakers and the European funding agencies. Second, it aims to identify the main technological requirements, challenges and key themes in deep-sea research. Third, it identified that Climate, Ecosystems, Geo-hazards & Resources were the main themes of interest. Fourth, they aimed to link the individual deep-sea projects to IODP towards more integrated, society-relevant research activities in the future.

The DS3F Work Packages

The DS3F consisted of nine work packages (WP), which addressed the biological, geological and technological processes. The WP were listed as the following :

- WP 1: Lithosphere-biosphere interaction and resources
- WP 2: Sedimentary seafloor and sub-seafloor systems
- WP 3: Deep biosphere
- WP 4: Sediment Dynamics and Geo-hazards
- WP 5: Geo-fluids and gas hydrates
- WP 6: Climate change and response of deep-sea biota
- WP 7: Mission-specific sub-seafloor sampling
- WP 8: Infrastructure and synergies
- WP 9: Management and Science-policy interfacing

Recent Events

In an overview of the DS3F related recent events, the following items were mentioned :

2010: First meeting in Brussels

2010/2011: Brussels overarching workshop: 8 ad-hoc workshops at WP level, condensed to shorter docs to formulate a scientific hypothesis

2011 : EGU2011 Vienna, Host Scientific Session

Hold European Parliament briefing in Strasbourg

2012: DS3F Conference in Sitges, Barcelona

DS3F Representation at the EGU2012 Vienna

June: Write & Launch DS3F "White Paper"

DS3F Science Overview

The action had integrated several topics of interest : the Deep Biosphere Sediments ; Hazards & Societal Impacts ; The Arctic ; Biodiversity: ecosystem functions ; Climate Change. Several studies were mentioned as examples of the addressed science topics. The most recent science involves publications related to topic headlines such as: The Lithosphere- Biosphere Interaction and Resources; The Environmental Management of Deep-Sea Mining; The Deep Biosphere; The Southern Ocean Biological Pump and Abrupt Changes in the Glacial Atmospheric CO_2; and Climate change: Effects of Temperature on Major Chemorganotrophic and Chemolithotropic Processes in Coastal Marine Sediments: Insights for the Deep Biosphere.

EC Representative Presentation

Ana Teresa Caetano from the EC Unit I.3 spoke at the Sitges Conference. She emphasized the importance of science's progress for Europe and mentioned that the new program would attempt to cover the maximal amount of science topics for funding. Following that, she introduced the key features of the EU Framework and Research Innovation Program Horizon 2020.

Future Sources of Funding: Horizon 2020

Categorized under the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, Horizon 2020 represents the main financial instrument that implements the Innovation Union, which is a Europe 2020 flagship initiative. The Program aims at securing Europe's global competitiveness.

Regarding its budget, the goal is to provide financial support for the period of 2014-2020 with an €80 billions budget, in order to create new growth and jobs in Europe.

Horizon 2020 was presented to have several main improvements in comparison to the current EC Research Funding instrument, FP7. The new program is expected to hold major simplifications through the introduction of a single set of rules, which combines all research and innovation funding under the same funding umbrella.

Horizon 2020's Timeline

M. Borissova reviewed the future Horizon 2020 implementation timeline.

- Ongoing: Parliament and Council negotiations on EU budget 2014-20 (including overall budget for Horizon 2020)
- Mid 2012: Final calls under 7th Framework Programme for Research to bridge gap towards Horizon 2020
- By end 2013: Adoption of legislative acts by Parliament and Council on Horizon 2020
- 1/1/2014: Horizon 2020 starts; launch of first calls

Conclusion

The report reviewed the DS3F's main tasks, addressed the advancement of deep-sea research, the Upcoming Funding Opportunities with the EC, and the Action's Societal Relevance that aimed to create a strategy for a "Distributed European Drilling Research Infrastructure".

Agenda Item 18 - IMAGES (I. Hall)

Ian Hall introduced the IMAGES background and future plans. Initiated in 1995, IMAGES (International Marine Global Change Study) is a core program of the Past Global Changes (PAGES) and was developed out of the SCOR (Sediments Coring for Global Change Research) working group.

It aims to identify atmospheric CO_2 controlling and "to respond to the challenge of understanding the mechanisms and consequences of climatic changes using ocean sedimentary records." Starting from these topics IMAGES has convergences with the ECORD Science Plan.

Larry Peterson from the University of Miami is the current Scientific Chair of IMAGES and Ralph Schneider from the University of Kiel, Germany is its program's Executive Director.

Successful Community Effort: The programs' funding is the combined result of several efforts. Ian Hall said that IMAGES proves to be a successful community effort through the organization of 700 coring operations, the recovery of 15km of sediments, the completion of 18 major seagoing missions and 800 peer reviewed research publications.

IMAGES has provided more than 2 million euros at various levels of support to young researchers and researchers from developing countries in order for them to have shipboard access.

Working groups: This is a community program, where its collaborators get together and suggest Working Groups, e.g. areas of North Atlantic convective activities, Meridional connectivities along the western margins of the Americas, ice ocean interactions, and Holocene climate variability.

IMAGES has initiated Giant Piston Coring Cruises, where the retrieval of the cores gave the same stratigraphic scale for the marine cores. Thus, IMAGES became synonymous with the use of giant piston coring.
Ian Hall showed a map of the 18 IMAGES campaigns including more than 700 coring operations.

The IMAGES GPC Marine Climate Records:
These are examples of a climate records that spans the last 100 000 years of the glacial cycle, revealing data about the sea surface temperatures and the water mass distributions. Ian Hall commented that the sites are exceptional. The drilling occurred earlier this year during the Portuguese Margin Expedition 339, the results of which will become a reference section for the Quaternary changes.

IMAGES needs the highest quality sediment cores with large volume. Sediment quality is particularly important when looking at high sedimentation rates and looking at recent

geological changes through the use of multi-quantitative proxy records, which are very relevant to the IPCC. Paleoclimate data is relevant to understanding the changes in the climate system. IMAGES tried to put paleoclimate data into climate models. For example, the MARGO project is an updated version of the climate project, based on modern and quantitative paleoclimate proxy work.

IMAGES promotes the new IMAGES 2 program:

It consists of members of the PAGES program and will be part of the SCOR Global IGBP Geosphere – Biosphere Programme. In this aspect, there is a convergence with the IODP science objectives.

The IMAGES 2 Science Goals:

Ian Hall said that the new program's aim is to foster a sound understanding of the dynamics and impacts of climate variability during the warm periods, develop fundamental understanding of these processes, improve and extend calibration.

What the program will look like:

The science driven platform is independent and not tied to the *RV Marion Dufresne* in any way. The program would foster and endorse consortia proposals that emphasize quantitative high-resolution, multi-proxy studies and fully integrated sampling plans. It will focus on processes and feedbacks on climate drivers over the time period from 1.5 Ma to maximize the link to the ice core studies and will support the calibration of novel proxies.

Ian Hall emphasized that long piston coring is undertaken on US vessel *RV KNOOR*, thus showing that the *RV Marion Dufresne* is not the only ship that is used. IMAGES will also use new drilling and coring technologies.

Structure: The Council consists of national representatives that are linked to a small office with an executive director and a staff. The Council is linked to the Executive Committee (EC) through its 5 Council members and the Chair. The Scientific Committee (SC) is the external review body. Both the SC and the EC are linked to the working groups, the output of which is a range of different aspects: synthesis, thematic,

mission specific activities such as short single-target long coring, complex long coring, multiple sites and objectives, and surface proxy sampling developments. The complex long coring, multiple sites and objectives is a common point for IMAGES to work together with IODP. The overall IMAGES budget covers $ 250 000 USD.

Michael Webb asked about the amount of complex activities that are part of IMAGES. Ian Hall said that the activities are brought about by a new initiative. He commented that he expects that both communities, IODP and IMAGES, have a high interest in cooperation.

In terms of core data sharing, IMAGES has functioned on a pay as you go system, which led scientists to feel that they have ownership of the cores. In the new phase, IMAGES would adopt the IODP system rules for core repositories and access to data.

Agenda Item 19 – ICDP (G. Lüniger)

Guido Lüniger apologized for Uli Harms's absence. Guido Lüniger reported that the UK is the newest member. There is also interest to begin membership negotiations with Brazil and Turkey.

ICDP proposals are submitted once a year with an application deadline of January in each year. After that, the proposals are reviewed by a science advisory group, which in turn gives recommendation to the Executive Committee to help them make a decision in the selection process. When there is an expected expense that adds up to $ 200 000 USD, the assembly of governors has to give its approval. If it is decided that the proposal can be drilled, it is handed to the operational support group. The ICDP activities have covered 261 proposals, 12 of which were submitted this year. Fifty-five proposals were submitted to the workshops. Twenty-eight projects have been drilled by the ICDP.

Ongoing and upcoming activities:

Every ICDP activity is announced in EOS. Guido Lüniger presented a map of the ICDP Lake Drilling Projects. Some projects are still in the workshop stage and others are about to be drilled. There have been/will be workshops related to drilling projects in Mexico City (March 2012; Lake Chalco), Bandung Indonesia (March 2012; Lake Towuti),

and in Nairobi, Kenya (September 2012; Lake Challa).

Projects in Field Operations during the last few months:

One of the earlier conducted drillings this year is the **Yellowstone Hotspots in the Snake River Plain**, where three wells have been drilled, each measuring to almost 2000 meters. Guido Lüniger mentioned that the Barberton Mountains Belt drilling in South Africa, which was finished in May 2012, retrieved core data with the aim to investigate the early evolution of Earth, the atmosphere and life.

The Dead Sea Drilling Project reached about 420 meters below sea level and in 300 m deep ultra-saline waters, with the aim to study the Dead Sea's carbonate and clay rich layers and salt deposits, that revealed about 200 000 years of climate and tectonic evolution in the Levante.

He named several **upcoming ICDPs projects, see Agenda Item # 19**: the Campi Flegrei Caldera in Italy, COREF Coral Reef Front Migration on Southern Japan in the Ryukyu Islands, Songliao Basin, the Colorado Plateau Coring Project, and Lake Ohrid on the Macedonian-Albanian border. The Colorado Plateau coring project has been scheduled for early September this year and is co-funded by the ICDP and the NSF.

ICDP will hold training courses about the techniques of lake drilling in October 2012 in Macedonia. Guido Lüniger also commented that the ICDP website has been refurbished and renewed.

Agenda Item 20 – National Report from newcomers:

- **Poland (J. Nawrocki)**

Jerzy Nawrocki presented Poland in their first attendance at the ECORD Council as members of the consortium. He introduced some of the background to Poland's membership. The Polish Geological Institute –National Research Institute (PGI-NRI) signed an MoU with ECORD in November 2011. The PGI-NRI was established in 1919. It enabled the discovery of the largest Polish mineral deposits.

Legal status/ R & D Unit: The Ministry of Environment acts as the supervising

institution. It functions on a 40 million euros budget. The PGI has several branches throughout the country.

The PGI-NRI Research Infrastructures and Facilities: The institute has specialized laboratories with central laboratories, high specialist equipment and facilities support. The PGI made its latest discoveries two years ago: the world's oldest footprints of a tetrapod that stepped on dry land and found relict permafrost in N. Poland.

The institute is a participant in international projects and research networks, such as the ICDP and ECORD.

In 2003, the PGI also participated with ECORD in several workshops. Last November, Nawrocki sent Catherine Mével a letter of intent to join ECORD. The Polish membership is due to the PGI's sole financial contribution. Piotr Krzywiec is the alternate for the ECORD Council and Poland has an ESSAC delegate.

Three Polish scientists have applied to participate to the Expedition 347 Baltic Sea Paleoenvironment. The PGI-NRI has organized the first international workshop on IODP Expedition 347 on the Baltic Sea in Gdansk on May 24, 2012.

- **Israël (N. Waldmann)**

Nicolas Waldmann gave a presentation on the past, present and future of Israel's marine geosciences studies.

Past: The Israeli scientists have participated in the Marine science operations of IODP - ODP legs/expeditions.

Present: There is an increase of interest in the marine sciences due to the recent discovery of gas and oil off the coast of Haifa.

Future: There is possibility that Israel will join ECORD later this year.

Recent Events:

There was an ocean drilling workshop in November 21, 2011 at the Ben Gurion University of the Negev. Catherine Mével participated in the seminar. In March 27, 2012 the University of Haifa held The Haifa Symposium on Scientific Ocean Drilling. All the speakers were international: Gilbert Camoin, Robert Gatliff, and Carlota Escutia presented the main activities of ECORD, while two Distinguished Lecturers, Dominique Weiss and Kai Uwe Hinrichs, were invited to talk about the science.

Israel and ECORD: a joint venture

Over 40 academic and research institutes in Israel have signed and addressed a petition to the Ministry in support of this cooperation. The chief scientist at MOST, the Israeli Ministry of Science and technology has been changed. Upon the change of position, a new letter of interest has been deposited to the minister's office. Nicolas Waldmann said that he will follow up on the letter upon his return to Israel.

Updates:

The Haifa symposium was a success, as Israel has officially expressed a letter on interest to participate in ECORD. A private donor has agreed to contribute $ 10 000 USD per year. It is expected that the rest of the sum will be paid by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), or the Israel panel at IODP, which will be financed by each university.

The main driver of the Israeli marine science community is the discovery of gas reservoirs in the east Mediterranean. Thus is one of the largest findings of gas reservoirs in the last decade. The Israel community is interested in both the economic aspect of the reservoirs and many related scientific questions.

In March 2012, the government of Israel has made a call for $ 15 M USD for the creation of a Mediterranean Center for Marine Research. Two consortia were formed that compete for the call: the Ruppin and Tel Aviv University and the University of Haifa.

Jan de Leeuw asked if the new Marine Research Center addresses the marine geoscience or marine science as a whole. Nicolas Waldman answered that it is a marine science center as a whole but has mostly a marine geosciences concentration.

The Israeli scientific community's main interest area is the Eastern Mediterranean. Yet it is also interested in other areas in the world.

Israel is a recent member of the ICDP. Along with Germany, Switzerland, and the USA, it has performed drilling operations in the Dead Sea. More that 450 m of cores have been retrieved, in additions to which 380 m were derived from a shallower section. In total, almost one kilometer of cores has been recovered.

The Dead Sea Deep Drilling Project (DSDDP):
Aims to create a window into the climate and tectonic history of the Late Quaternary Level.

The ICDP Workshop on scientific drilling:
The Israeli scientists are interested in other ICDP projects such as the "Lake Challa: research on climate and ecological history of Equatorial East Africa" have expressed a letter of interest in the Kenya mission.

ECORD Council Meeting #21
June 5th & 6th 2012
Helsinki, Finland

MINUTES

Wednesday, June 6th - Academy of Finland, Helsinki

CLOSED SESSION (ECORD Council members; EMA, ESO and ESSAC observers)

ECORD Council motion 12-01-4
The ECORD Council accepts the Agenda of the closed session of ECORD Council #21 with a minor modification i.e. an addition to the Agenda Item 33 : where Gilbert Camoin will present a brief report.

Mike Webb moved, Mireille Perrin seconded, all in favor (*15 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK)*.

Anne de Vernal apologized for the absence of Fernando Barriga, Marco Sacchi and Marit-Solveig Seïdenkrantz. Anne de Vernal will be the Council Chair until October 1st, 2012. Since April 1st, 2012, Mike Webb is the new Vice-Chair and Josef Stuefer has replaced José Ramon Quintana as member of the ECORD Executive.

Agenda Item 25 - Situation in every ECORD member country (each representative is expected to briefly explain where its country stands with respect to the renewal)

Finland : Tommi Laitinen said that the research council sees the situation as positive, it would like to be involved at ECORD until the end of the phase with the same funding. Finland feels positively about a future increase of its funding. The Research Council will be nominated by the end of the year 2012. The new council members normally respect the previous council's decisions.

Ireland : Koen Verbruggen said that the budget contribution is based on an annual

basis. They have funding for FY12 and FY13, however he cannot comment for the future. He added that scientifically the Irish scientists are committed.

Denmark : The Danish Council for Research has decided that it will support ECORD for the next ten years. They would like to be able to withdraw from the contract in case that the country's financial situation changes. At the moment, the contribution would amount to $ 170,000 USD.

France : Michel Diament said that the scientific community has expressed a strong interest in the long-term continuation of the program and this has also been expressed by the CNRS and the Ministry of the Research. Future funding has been neither defined nor guaranteed.

Germany : It is reported to have received an application to extend for the next years. Guido Lüniger has approached several members of the panel for the approval and extension for the duration of participation and to be part of ECORD. Every panel so far has been very positive and the final decision will be made by early July. There has been an approval for a national contribution of $ 6 M USD and an additional $ 2.5 M USD for the support of the program.

Israel : Nicolas Waldmann says that a membership agreement will be shortly signed with ECORD for the amount of $ 30,000 USD; $ 10,000 USD are secured at the moment.

Canada : At the moment will support ECORD for 2013 but need to continue to apply with the deputy ministers to get a renewal. The Council will try to maintain the minimal amount of contribution.

Jean-Pierre Henriet mentioned that since there are a lot of bilateral agreements for funding between Canada and Europe, there is a possibility that Canada could secure future funding.

Italy : Marco Sacchi has passed the message that Italy is interested in its involvement in the new program at the same level of funding. Elisabetta Erba has discussed with

ECORD the possibility of holding an IODP day in Italy in order to maintain contact.

Switzerland: Gilbert Camoin has received a letter of expression of interest from Martina Kern for Switzerland's future participation in ECORD. There is no definite budget yet.

Portugal : Fernando Barriga has said he expects some news on the country's contribution. He has not contacted Gilbert Camoin yet.

Iceland : The FY12 Research Council has requested that Iceland's Ministry takes care of the payment, but it has not arrived yet. There is interest to continue with the program and there are no signs that Iceland will not continue in its ECORD participation.

The Netherlands : The science Community and Research Council are interested in IODP, but no decision has been made. Josef Stuefer reported that there has been a request for a white paper from the science community, to describe the achievements of this program, in order to convince the council that the program should continue. He said that he will request try to increase the country's contribution to $ 500,000 USD but at moment he does not know if it is possible.

Belgium : Jean-Pierre Henriet said that an application should be submitted by the end of September for 2012-2014. The Council will need to wait for an official decision.

Sweden : It was reported an application was sent in March to the Research Council. One application has been made for Research Infrastructures in order to cover membership fees and for a joint IODP-ICDP secretariat in Sweden. There will be some evaluations about the relevance and strategic importance of the projects. The Swedish representative expects to receive a decision by November 2012. Jan Backmann has been the main proponent of the action and has applied for a slight increase of the fees.

Poland : Jerzy Nawrocki reported that there are stable finance conditions for the

country's participation. The budget is supervised by the Ministry. He said that he does not expect any problems with the renewal for the new phase.

Austria : Is in the middle of a difficult situation in engaging with the new program. The FWF has decided that the science fund cannot provide money for the program. The Academy of Sciences that is currently also a contributor, is not sure if it would continue with its contribution. At the moment it is certain that the Academy of Sciences will not finance the whole Austrian contribution. Reinhardt Belocky expressed his hope that the situation will be solved by the end of the year.

Spain : José Ramon Sanches-Quintana reported that the country is interested in the new program and that the new administration is evaluating Spain's involvement. He is waiting for an answer.

Norway : Expressed hopes to send a letter of interest for the new program, but cannot comment on the level of funding at the moment. There are two ways that the program may be funded : in the Research Council as a Research Infrastructure or to locate a certain amount of funding. The outcome is not clear as others will make these decisions. In the case scenario that the Norwegians would have to apply for a funding scheme, the projected success rate is very low, so it is best to avoid this as an option. Funding for FY13 is projected to continue as usual.

UK : As there is an associated UK- IODP research program that pays for PI costs, the final decision is not clear yet.

Agenda Item 26 - New IODP funding scheme (G. Camoin)

Gilbert Camoin presented that there are different approaches to the science advisory structure and two different propositions about having one versus two PEPs. ECORD is strongly in favor to have one PEP. There are no news yet about the final wording of the framework document. He presented the **New Framework document** for ECORD :
In reference to the PEP, he reminded that section 15 from the framework document states that "PEP is the key scientific panel that integrates the program and ensures

scientific objectives. The PEP will work with a subgroup within the PEP to pre-assess the riser drilling proposals as there will be limited opportunities for new proposals in the new program."

Josef Stuefer said that he is in favor of maintaining one united science structure. Dick Kroon asked for further information about the PEP subgroup proposition. Gilbert Camoin answered that a call can be issued for every 3 years of the riser proposals and submitted to a subgroup that is within the PEP. Michel Diament suggested that it be mentioned in the text that the PEP would work with subgroups as appropriate. Dick Kroon reminded that a lot of proposals use riser and riserless technology, so as subgroup formation is always possible it is not necessary to have that level of definition for the work group. Gilbert Camoin reiterated that it is important to maintain a single PEP. Anne de Vernal said that it is important to reach an agreement on this point. Gilbert Camoin said that this decision is necessary for the Washington DC meeting where the group would reach a close to the agreement. Robert Gatliff reminded that it was emphasized in the previous IWG+ that there should be one PEP and hence ECORD should follow that.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-01-1
The ECORD Council approves to maintain one strong, unique PEP in the future Program.

Gilbert Camoin said that in accordance with section 18 of the New Framework document, ECORD will establish its own "Technology and Development Panel which will bring together the distributed ECORD expertise and infrastructure in subsurface exploration technology. Representatives of the USIO and CDEX will be invited to attend." *Jan de Leeuw said that the question of engineering development must be included in the Technology idea. Gilbert Camoin agreed. Jean-Pierre Henriet said that there exist a lot of opportunities for collaborations between ECORD and industry as leverage to begin these links. He suggested to use « innovation » as a strategic word to acquire funding.*

Item 26 of the New Framework document states that ECORD will be responsible for the funding of the MSPs, it will encourage and help proponents to acquire funding from additional sources. Item 27 states that "ECORD will sign a MoU with the NSF that includes access to the *JR* for ECORD scientists and in reciprocity access to MSP's for US

scientists."

Gilbert Camoin commented that item number 28 has not changed the previous consensus that ECORD will offer *JR* members and associate members the possibility to barter their berths on the *JR* berths on MSP expeditions on a case-by-case basis. He offered to add the statement that MSP berths can be offered to non-members and associate members, e.g. India, Korea etc. He explained that he would like to change the item's wording and to define at a larger stage the non-member contributions for the offered berths.
Michael Webb supported this suggestion. He said that it is a good idea to have a bartering idea.

It is projected that ECORD will sign an MoU with the NSF to have an access to the *JR* and MSPs. ECORD will pay $ 7 M USD and receive 8 berths on the *JR* while 8 berths will be provided to the US on the MSP expeditions. 3 to 4 berths per expedition will be offered to the *JR* associate members; the exact participation levels are to be defined within the MoU between ECORD and NSF; if not used by the relevant members, the berths will be taken by ECORD. Gilbert Camoin said that it is needed to discuss with the Japanese the number of berths that will be bartered between Japan and ECORD for the *Chikyu* and MSP expeditions. 10 ECORD berths would be allotted on each MSP expedition. 1 to 3 berths will be allocated for co-funded projects or bartered with *JR* berths. The total number of scientists for the science party would amount to 28 people. In summary, ECORD should get a minimum of 10 berths and a maximum of 15 on each MSP expedition.

Projections for the next ten years for ECORD:
Based on 40 to 100 ECORD berths on the *Chikyu* expeditions and the co-chief berths that should not be counted toward the national or consortia quotas, the grand total of ECORD berths would range between 500 and 600 for the next ten years. In comparison, at the end of the current 10 years IODP phase, ECORD would have had at least 384 berths.

Agenda Item 27 - New ECORD structure and functioning (G. Camoin)

The definition of a new ECORD structure became necessary because: 1) changes in the IODP framework (e.g. ECORD Facility Board) needed to be included, 2) the ECORD Industry Liaison Panel (ECORD-ILP) has not been included in the previous ECORD structure diagrams, and 3) additional proposed changes to ECORD listed in *The Future of ECORD* and the *ECORD Evaluation Report* had to be considered.

The newly created structure is intended to integrate the recommendations from the above-mentioned documents. The major changes are summarized below.

The **ECORD Executive Bureau** will consist of the EMA Director, the ESSAC Chair, the ECORD-ILP Chair, the ESO Chair, and the ECORD Executive Council members, which would include the Council Chair and Vice-Chair, and three ECORD Council Members.

The **ECORD-Facility Board (FB)** will be the key-planning forum for the MSPs and is to be initiated in Fall 2012. Its tasks would include a scheduling of proposals for the drilling that is based upon the science priorities, optimal geographic distribution and costs, and advising on long-term planning. Guests will be invited as appropriate. It is assumed that the ECORD-FB Chair will be an ECORD scientist. The resulting decisions will be based on consensus. The meetings will be organized by EMA.

Jan de Leeuw suggested that it is important to include the PEP Chair at the FB. He said that one or two PEP alternates should attend in case that the PEP chair is not available. Gilbert Camoin agreed and said that the PEP members will be part of the guests at the ECORD-FB meetings.

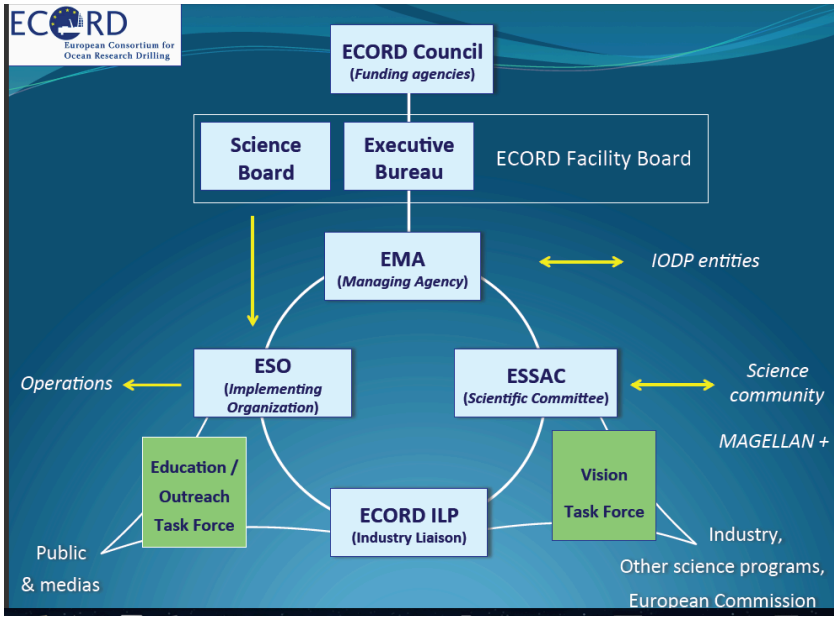
Jean-Pierre Henriet asked about the FB mandate in comparison to ESSAC. Gilbert Camoin said that ESSAC does not play a role in the selection of the proposals. The rating is provided by PEP. The FB scientists will present a summary of the proposals in order to provide comments on the science.

The ECORD-ILP is composed of interested industry and ILP representatives. The goal is to create a link between academy and industry in several ways: to provide support and guidance to the academic community for meeting industrial and related scientific

objectives; identify topics of interest to the industrial community that can be developed jointly with academics; facilitate mutual communication and cooperative scientific activities between IODP and related industries with the aim to benefit deep-sea drilling and technology; maximize economic benefit from sharing resources, e.g. manpower, technology and improved downhole measurement and observatory capabilities. Gilbert Camoin commented that the ILP chair, Richard Hartmann, could not attend the ECORD Council meeting.

The Education and Outreach Task Force will consist of the EMA Education and Outreach Science Officer, Director and Assistant Director, the ESO Outreach and Public relations Manager, the ESSAC Chair and Science Coordinator, and guests as appropriate. The Task Force will coordinate ECORD's communication such as outreach/public information and educational activities, i.e. informing the scientific community and the general public about the scientific results and technological advances, website, MSP expedition publications, exhibition booths and publications, and press releases. In addition, the Task Force will assist ESSAC in organizing scholarships, conferences, and workshops. Gilbert Camoin said that no significant changes are required in the Task Force's activities.

The Vision Task Force will be in charge of : 1) ECORD's strategy (relationships with the EC and the "Distributed European Drilling Infrastructure", other science programs and industry; identify potential new members and potential co-funding sources), 2) ECORD monitoring of scientific and technological progress toward the completion of the Science Plan, 3) advising on long-term planning, and 4) advising ESSAC on the initiation of topical workshops including science, technology, and potential partnerships.
The Vision Task Force, depicted in the diagram below, will be composed of the EMA Director and Assistant Director, the ESO Chair and Outreach Manager, the ESSAC Chair (suggested to be also the VTF chair), the ECORD-ILP Chair and some guests as appropriate. The meetings will be organized by EMA and will be held twice a year, prior to the meetings of the ECORD Council.



Josef Stuefer expressed concern whether some of the VTF tasks are duplicated with ESSAC's function. Gilbert Camoin explained that the VTF and ESSAC are not working at the same level. In the future ESSAC may be involved in more vision tasks. The VTF is a type of brainstorming that is meant to give guidance for ECORD's strategic development, while ESSAC is in charge of realizing these goals.

Carlota Escutia added that one of the main VTF tasks is to strengthen ECORD's links with the EC bodies. It was suggested that the ECORD Council members might help further the already existing links. Gilbert Camoin agreed and said that this is why additional guests are invited to the VTF to share their insights. Carlota Escutia mentioned that at the moment the ESSAC ToRs are discussed and the final discussion should occur at the next ESSAC meeting.

> ACTION VTF : to review issue of which ECORD entity would be responsible and at what level in the advising of proponents about the possible requirement for additional funding at the pre-proposal stage, for example site surveys.

ECORD Council motion 12-01-9
The ECORD Council approves the proposed new ECORD structure and functioning, providing that that the Terms of Reference of each committee have to be written for approval at the next meeting of the ECORD Council.

Jean-Pierre Henriet moved, Mireille Perrin seconded, all in favor (*15 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK)*.

The Future of ESSAC: The current ESSAC ToRs state that ESSAC is responsible for the scientific planning and coordination of ECORD's contribution to IODP. ESSAC's main purpose is to maximize ECORD's scientific and technological contributions. According to the ToRs, ESSAC holds tasks on nominations and staffing, education and outreach as well as vision and strategy. However, over the years ESSAC has not performed enough the above-mentioned tasks on vision and strategy. Gilbert Camoin said that these functions must be re-activated.

ESSAC's role in the new ECORD would include involvement in the Executive Bureau, the ECORD-Facility Board (FB), in the evaluation of the applications of scientists to participate in the ECORD-FB, and the Vision Task Force. The key aspects in ESSAC's future role involve the initiation of workshops on specific scientific themes, the stimulation and guidance for the writing of drilling proposals, the extension of the scientific base of the consortium to non-member countries, and the assistance to EMA on the formulation of proposal for funding of European related infrastructures. The ESSAC ToRs will have to be redefined in the new ECORD MoU.

In the new ECORD structure, **the ESSAC Chair** will hold more tasks. Gilbert Camoin proposed an open call for the ESSAC Chair, as the job position will require the Chair to dedicate a substantial amount of time. The best person should be chosen for the office requirements of leadership skills, broad scientific expertise, and substantial dedicated time. It is suggested that a compensation of about 50,000 € - an amount that can be adjusted to the different countries' salary systems - be considered for the ESSAC Chair. Gilbert Camoin also commented that the office should maintain a 2-year term, plus 1 year as incoming chair and 1 year as outgoing chair, which would amount to a 4-year term. He suggested that it is not crucial to choose the ESSAC Chair among the ESSAC delegates. If possible, the Chair should start with a 1-year period as Vice-Chair. The Chair's election will be discussed further based on the new ECORD structure. It is suggested that the Executive Bureau elects the ESSAC Chair and the ECORD Council will asked for approval of the decision following an open call for applications that will be reviewed by ESSAC.

Gilbert Camoin mentioned that some delegates have expressed preference for the Chair to be a previous ESSAC delegate, and starting with a Vice-Chair position.

Carlota Escutia said that the ESSAC delegates' meeting comments were based on information, which did not include the new structure propositions. New discussions are

expected via email about the proposed changes.

Gilbert Camoin recommended that while a new ESSAC chair will be elected, Carlota Escutia should remain as Chair and Rudiger Stein as Vice-Chair until the end of the current phase of IODP. A new Chair will be elected in May 2013 following a call for applications issued by ESSAC in October 2012. Carlota Escutia will remain as outgoing Vice-Chair in October 2013.

ECORD Council motion 12-01-10
The ECORD Council approves the process of the election of the new ESSAC Chair position starting on October 1st 2013. A call for applications will be sent by ESSAC. ESSAC will review the applications and make a first evaluation and the final selection will be done by the Executive Bureau before approval by the ECORD Council.

Guido Lüniger moved, Mireille Perrin seconded, all in favor (*15 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK)*.

Agenda Item 28 – The flexibility in the new IODP and its consequences (R. Gatliff)

Robert Gatliff reviewed some of the future expedition cost estimates. For example, the estimate for an ACEX-type project to go to the Arctic would amount to about $ 19M USD, while a Tahiti-type expedition would cost $ 13M USD. The cost of a sea floor drill or piston core within research vessels would amount to about $ 4M USD.

If ECORD would to get a budget of $ 21.4 M USD per year for over 10 years, there is a chance that this would be enough for the MSPs and hence some funding may be also provided to the *Chikyu* in case that it begins to work on a European/Atlantic proposal. Robert Gatliff commented that an intermediate budget of $ 20 M USD per year would allow for the funding of ten very good missions. In case that there is only $ 18 M USD in funding this would mean that there would be only funding for the MSPs and none left for neither the *JR* nor for the *Chikyu*. Robert Gatliff said that this is the most realistic case, which is why there is a need to have more co-funding and flexibility in exploring different options to raise more money.

Dick Kroon stated that the CPPs, which are funded by some countries, (e.g. currently India and China) could bring an exceptional amount of co-funding to further help the missions.

Jan de Leeuw said that this option would have to be discussed at the upcoming SIPCom meeting.

In order to further the ECORD Science Plan goals in a cost effective way, one option is to seek support from industry and the EU in order to maintain scientific leadership in Europe and a distributed infrastructure for research.
Robert Gatliff said that the Facility Board is important in the planning of technology, budget apportionment evaluation, the duration of missions, number of scientists, and fulfillment of the Science Plan goals. The FB should also inquire about other interesting proposals that have not gone through the IODP's proposal system.
Robert Gatliff posed the question as to whether he should guide these proposals to the industry or to the PEP directly, and generate a project that does not use any ECORD funds.

Gilbert Camoin said that this type of proposed funding option should be similar to the JOIDES's non-IODP work. It should be considered whether ESO and EMA should look for such fundings outside IODP.
Michael Webb commented that if co-funding proposals are undertaken, each should be sent to PEP. On the other hand, external funding should not go through the PEP system.
Mireille Perrin commented that the VTF will have to consider the possible ethical problems in getting involved in completely externally funded missions.

- ACTION VTF : the Vision Task Force to review at its next meeting the issue of ESO's involvement of co-funding and completely external funding for the missions.

Robert Gatliff said that it is more likely to initiate co-funding and joint expeditions. He mentioned that downhole logging is developed at ESO in order to achieve new and more adaptable technology for future proposals.
Dick Kroon expressed concern that PEP must know when to tell proponents that specific expeditions require a lot of funding and whether the funding is available.

Following this discussion, it is suggested that the best potential solution is to make the

pre-proposals at PEP compulsory, so that the proposal show all the goals and planned science. After the pre-proposal stage, it is possible to notify the proponents that they should start thinking of implementation issues like seismics.
Jean-Pierre Henriet proposed that the scientific community be given the task to make proposals for riser drilling. It is suggested that not all funds should come from ECORD in the preparations of seismic surveys. It should be considered if the proposals provide a fully researched seismic survey. The ECORD budget should not be the funding source of the seismic survey.

Robert Gatliff mentioned that there is a possibility to fund some specific projects with other countries if the expedition is geographically close to any ECORD countries. He also commented that technological innovation is needed and should be discussed at the Technology and Engineering Panel. Furthermore, in case the missions are timed correctly and planned far enough ahead, ECORD may be able to do two back-to-back Arctic missions. Through this process, issues such as training and outreach may have to be restructured.

Robert Gatliff stated that one of the goals for next phase 2013-2020 is to seek European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) status and excellent science.

Agenda Item 29 – ECORD Vision Task Force (C. Escutia, G. Camoin / All)

Carlota Escutia presented the **recent Vision Task Force meeting's outcomes and ideas**. The VTF brainstormed on several topics, such as ECORD's strategy with the distributed European drilling infrastructures and relationships with ECORD and the European community, inviting potential new members, deep drilling in European waters and approaching UNESCO for future funding.

The discussion considered the **interest of Russia to become an ECORD member** and identified other countries such as Estonia, Lithuania and Turkey as potential future ECORD members.
It was thus decided that it is important to establish contacts and develop relationships with these countries, possibly followed by **holding an IODP-ECORD day** in each one.

After that, it should be considered to have incentive gestures toward the interested countries, such as offering them grants, scholarships, and observer status.

Eirikur Stevenson asked if it would be possible to organize such a day in Iceland. Carlota Escutia confirmed that the ECORD member countries can hold IODP-ECORD days.

There was also a **discussion to approach UNESCO for funding** in order to allow emerging countries to send scientists on expeditions without obligating the countries to join IODP/ECORD. It was proposed that EMA should identify programs within the UNESCO/UN bodies/ EC to build communities.

Jean-Pierre Henriet said that UNESCO has no funding and that it is difficult in identifying some key priorities that would fit into UNESCO's specified topics. He mentioned as an alternative option that some oil companies work in these emerging countries and are obliged to invest in the nation's innovation. This point should be considered for re-discussion at the next meeting.

Mirreille Perrin stated that China is interested in developing a model structure like ECORD, and suggested to help the community develop this model by offering them more expertise.

Funding opportunities with the EC were discussed at the VTF: **Research Infrastructures (RIs)** and possible research funding opportunities for technological innovation programs in Horizon 2020.
The group decided that the funding opportunities with RIs should be further explored. EMSO was cited as an example of a RI.

> ACTION EMA: to identify the contacts and links with the EC and other programs.

Deep drilling in European waters: it was discussed that there is a need to promote workshops and the challenges of educating proponents, alongside the need of projects with industry interest in order to easy the cost of the expeditions, and show the goal's link to the EC's for technological innovations.
One of the ways forward is to explore the proposal system for existing projects, which

offer outstanding scientific questions. A good way to progress would be to initiate a workshop to explore the current technology and site survey requirements. For example, it is suggested that Magellan Plus proposals may offer future insights into the sought out science.

For this reason, it is essential to develop a good knowledge of what ECORD Science is present at the PEP. It was noted that there are currently no ESSAC delegate representative at PEP, whose presence may be required in the future.
Dick Kroon commented that ECORD is currently prominent in the proposal submission.
Jean-Pierre Henriet offered the possibility to alternate a thematic workshop or session on order to offer a platform for scientists. This would show the scientific community that there is bottom up pressure and will help them with their economical challenges and technological needs to be developed at the next session. The EGU EuroForum is an example of such a platform, which would be open for anyone to present their ideas. Gilbert Camoin proposed a more formal workshop structure.

The VTF's next meeting discussion points will include the topics of potential ECORD members, links with industry and other programs, and ECORD's Science in IODP.

Agenda Item Agenda Item 30 – The MoUs (ECORD MoU ; ECORD-NSF MoU) (G. Camoin, M. Borissova / All)

Gilbert Camoin said that there is a need to begin the writing of both the **ECORD MoU and the ECORD-NSF MoU**. He asked whether the members of the Executive Bureau would be willing to begin writing the MoUs soon after summer 2012, in order to have it completed or at least advanced before the next ECORD Council Meeting.
The ECORD MoU will be revised soon but first the CNRS judicial department must review the legal issues of the current MoU. The MoU Annexes are also subject to revision.

Tommi Laitinen asked when the MoU content details would be sent for approval to the member countries and when their decisions will be known. Gilbert Camoin said that the other countries' decision on the MoU would be available by the end of year, when the

national official statements will be released.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-01-02
The ECORD Council expresses its warm thanks to Tommi Laitinen, Jenni Virtanen and Tarja Mauni, for the excellent arrangements provided for the ECORD Council meeting # 21.

ECORD Council Consensus 12-01-03
The ECORD Council thanks A. de Vernal for her exceptional service as Chair of the ECORD Council over the last year.

Agenda Item 31 – Review of Consensus, Motions and Actions (G. Camoin, M. Borissova / All)

The Council motions, actions and consensus were reviewed and approved.

32 - Next ECORD council meeting (A. de Vernal)

The next **ECORD Council meeting** will be held in Edinburgh, the UK on November 13th and 14th, 2012. The VTF will meet on Monday November 12th afternoon.

ECORD Council Motion 12-01-11
ECORD Council decides that its next meeting will be held in Edinburgh on November 13th and 14th 2013. The hosts will be Mike Webb and Robert Gatliff.

Mike Webb moved, Koen Verbruggen seconded, all in favor (*15 votes : Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK)*.

Agenda Item 33 - Any Other Business (A. de Vernal)

Gilbert Camoin reviewed **Catherine Mével's expedition retirement trip gift.** She sent her regards and thanks to all of the ECORD Members for the Burgundy trip.