ECORD European Consortium for Ocean Research Drilling

ECORD Science Support & Advisory Committee

Minutes of the 10th Meeting of the ECORD Science Support & Advisory Committee (ESSAC)

15th – 16th May 2008
University of Stockholm, Sweden

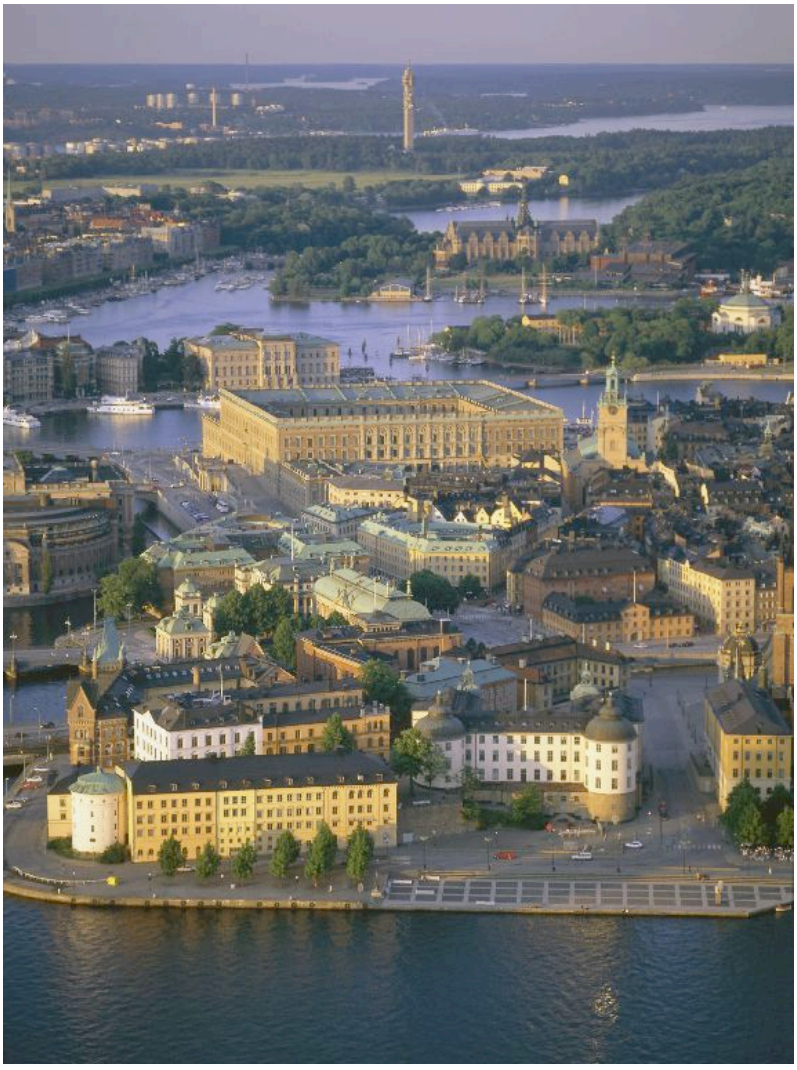


Photo: Richard Ryan – Stockholm Visitors Board

List of Participants

ESSAC Office

Gilbert Camoin (Chair)	ESSAC Delegate France
Bonnie Wolff-Boenisch	ESSAC Science Coordinator

ESSAC Representatives

Fatima Abrantes	ESSAC Delegate Portugal
Eve Arnold (meeting host)	ESSAC Delegate Sweden
Bryndís Brandsdóttir	ESSAC Delegate Iceland
Menchu Comas	ESSAC Delegate Spain
Elisabetta Erba	ESSAC Delegate Italy
Jean-Pierre Henriet	ESSAC Alternate Belgium
Nalan Koç	ESSAC Delegate Norway
Judith McKenzie	ESSAC Delegate Switzerland
Chris MacLeod (Vice-Chair)	ESSAC Delegate UK
Werner Piller	ESSAC Delegate Austria
Mike Riedel	ESSAC Delegate Canada
Marit Solveig Seidenkrantz	ESSAC Delegate Denmark
Rudiger Stein (Vice-Chair)	ESSAC Delegate Germany
Kari Strand	ESSAC Delegate Finland
Lucas Lourens	ESSAC Alternate Netherlands

Observers/Guests

Patricia Maruéjol	EMA
Catherine Mével	EMA
Dave McInroy	ESO
Tim Freudenthal	MeBO drill rig, MARUM Bremen
Warner Brueckmann	Proposal #633, IFM-GEOMAR Kiel

Apologies

Jochen Erbacher	ESF Magellan Committee
Rudy Swennen	ESSAC Delegate Belgium
Brian McConnell	ESSAC Delegate Ireland
Henk Brinkhuis	ESSAC Delegate Netherlands

MEETING MINUTES of the 10th ESSAC Meeting
University of Stockholm, Sweden

Thursday 15th May 2008, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm

1.1 Call to order, introductions

G. Camoin welcomed all ESSAC delegates, observers and invited guests for participating at the 10th ESSAC Meeting in Stockholm and thanked E. Arnold, the Swedish delegate, for the organization and logistics of the meeting at the University of Stockholm. The ESSAC meeting started with the self-presentation of each participant.

1.2 Welcome and meeting logistics

E. Arnold gave an overview about the general logistics indicated in the agenda book. She also gave some sight seeing recommendations of what was interesting visiting during the Stockholm stay. She recommended to visit either the Stockholm Town Hall, where the Nobel Prize winners are honoured each year by the King of Sweden or the *Vasa museum*, a surviving 17th-century ship, which is displayed in a purpose-built museum in Stockholm.

1.3 Discussion and approval of the Agenda

G. Camoin pointed out changes in the agenda and potential time delays and restrictions due to social activities in the aftermath of the meeting.

Changes in the agenda concerned the adding of a new item 4.3 Sea floor drill rig RD2, which was presented by D. McInroy and by C. MacLeod. Former item 4.3 AURORA BOREALIS presented by R. Stein became item 4.4.

The ESSAC delegates approved the agenda.

Note: Further changes during the two-day meeting concerned only the succession of the agenda items. Indications of switching agenda items are given by the item number and are therefore self-explanatory.

The voting of the number of supporting 2009 ECORD Summer Schools and of the future ECORD Distinguished Lecturers in 2008/2009 was added in the agenda.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-01: ESSAC approves the agenda of its 10th meeting on May 15th –16th, 2008, in Stockholm, Sweden.

1.4 Items since the 9th ESSAC Meeting

G. Camoin referred to actions items, listed during the 9th ESSAC Meeting held in Granada. The respective actions taken are listed in the 10th ESSAC Agenda Book. He mentioned that all action items had been successfully fulfilled by the ESSAC Office. No comment was raised by the delegates.

1.5 ESSAC Office news

B. Wolff-Boenisch gave an overview of the achievements of the ESSAC Office over the last 7 months (from October 1st, 2007 to May 15th, 2008):

1. Regarding the scientific planning and coordination of Europe's contribution to and participating in IODP, major changes were firstly, the establishment of ESSAC subcommittees, and secondly, the setting up of efficient and sustainable ESSAC Office infrastructures. The latter mainly referred to the complete overhaul of the ESSAC web site together with ESSAC Office internal reorganization. Changes were needed in order to respond to changing basic conditions and to function as a service for the scientific

community as well as to keep pace with the program development, e.g. interactions both with other partners and programmes and wider audiences. These changes were done with the assistance of EMA (Patricia Maruéjol).

2. Concerning the scientific staffing, the ESSAC Office anticipated and issued 4 expedition calls. It conceived related promotional material (text, flyers, webpage text), organized and received the applications of the community, established common ranking procedures and compiled, monitored and evaluated received rankings from delegates. For each expedition, the ESSAC Office liaised in the forefront, during and in the aftermath with the respective stakeholders (i.e. National Offices, ESSAC delegates and the scientific community). It communicated directly with the respective Implementation Organizations and Staff Scientists and indirectly with the co-Chiefs, other Program Member Offices as well as with the applicants.

3. The ESSAC Office implemented a new process in the nomination of ECORD SAS panel members. It identified rotations two meetings ahead. The ESSAC Office liaised in the forefront with the SAS panel chairs for required expertises and transformed these identified expertises into "a-la-carte" calls. Received applications were ranked by the ESSAC delegates in accordance with the needed expertise in the respective panels. By doing so, the whole process became open to all interested persons, attracted IODP newcomers or young researchers, recruited a pool of excellent candidates and alternates and therefore met the needs of panels and the proponents equally.

4. Regarding the guidance in the proposal preparation and funding strategies, the ESSAC Office developed strong collaboration with the European Science Foundation (ESF). 3 ESF Magellan Workshops will be funded in 2008 and are presented under item 8.2.1. ESF Integrated Courses in Ocean Drilling Science have been launched in 2008 (see 7.2.4).

5. In the field of promotion of ocean drilling sciences to a wider audience, the ESSAC Office developed the information exchange within ECORD. The ESSAC Office is now actively involved in all Education and Outreach (E&O) issues jointly with EMA and ESO. G. Camoin and B. Wolff-Boenisch became part of the E&O group, contributed to the ECORD Newsletter, rewrote and finalized the ECORD Brochure "Leading and Coordinating" with the help of P. Maruéjol, C. Mével and A. Stevenson and attended conferences and workshops. Furthermore, G. Camoin became member of the editorial board of "Scientific Drilling".

The "Education" part of the ESSAC activities, formerly hosted at the ECORD webpage was repatriated to the ESSAC webpage. The ESSAC Office became the central point of communication between ESSAC and ECORD entities as well as between ESSAC and all IODP key players regarding its responsibility in science support and science advisory. Further undertakings are presented in more detail under the following items, 7.1 ECORD Scholarships, 7.2 Summer Schools, 7.3 Distinguished Lecturer Programme.

C. MacLeod requested that the ESSAC Office sends files smaller than 15 MB due to the size limitation imposed by its mailbox would not allow to receive files bigger than that size.

2. IODP News

ANZIC

The latest IODP News were presented by C. Mével, who started her presentation by introducing ANZIC, the new Australia-New Zealand IODP Consortium of 14 universities and 2 CSIRO divisions and which received funding to join the IODP as an associate member at 25% of full membership in early 2008. In February 2008, Australia was joined by New Zealand, which is contributing a further 5%. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is currently being negotiated with the NSF and MEXT. Scientists from Australia and New Zealand will apply for scheduled and future expeditions and for participation to SAS panels.

KIGAM and MOST

Lead agencies had started discussions with MOST and KIGAM to extend China and Korea memberships in the IODP beyond September 30th, 2008 and to increase their contribution by 60%.

Korea is currently contributing $ 300 k. No decision has been made yet to increase it contribution.

China is currently re-examine its IODP participation as well as other options such as maintaining the same level of membership in the IODP (= $ 1M), increasing its contribution to the IODP to a half or possibly full member status or developing its own program. IODP-China will meet in June 2008 to decide future activities.

NSF

The ocean drilling part of the NSF received virtually no funding augmentation for the current year, which let to a net deficit of $ 10 M for IODP activities in FY 2008. It is anticipated that the FY 2009 budget situation will be event tighter. The NSF is still planning to provide eight months of operations, but services may be significantly cut back, e.g. with far fewer technicians and/or fewer measurements made on the JOIDES Resolution. The probability that expensive operations could not be implemented will be higher in the near future.

C. Mével cited J. Allan, who quoted at the last SPC Meeting in Barcelona "*This is not IODP anymore. The funding situation is very different. IODP of today is not what was originally envisioned*".

The JOIDES Resolution (JR)

C. Mével continued to report about the current state of the JR. Due to budget constraints, the JR will operate 7 to 8 months for IODP only, but the day rate has to be paid, even if the ship is not being used. The current vessel delivery date is July 24th 2008 and the transit date October 4th 2008. A possibility to economize time, in case the delivery date would be further delayed, would be to fix things during the transit, but which would not be an optimal solution. A further important delay would inevitably affect the Canterbury Basin Sea Level and Wilkes Land expeditions scheduled in FY09.

In order to bring money into IODP, NSF and the USIO are seeking for partnership to pay the day rate when the ship is not operating for IODP. Two possibilities are explored: a) to lease the JR for commercial work or b) to implement joint projects with industry. Regarding the latter option IODP-MI is investigating the possibility of setting up an Ocean Drilling Consortium to develop industry-sponsored drilling work together with IODP Scientists to study scientific issues of joint interest. A workshop dealing with those issues took place in June 15th to 17th, 2008 at Rice University, Houston, Texas (http://www.iodp.org/ODC).

In this context N. Koç asked for an estimation of the total deficit of the program. C. Mével replied that it is very difficult to make an accurate estimate. She added that the ECORD council is concerned by the increasing costs of the programme and has communicated with the Lead Agencies to discuss this issue. As a result, the Las have offered to send representatives from NSF and MEXT at the next ECORD council meeting. Jamie Allan (NSF) and Toshi Toshima (MEXT representative at NSF) will both attend.

M. Comas asked for the day rate and C. Mével replied that the NSF had signed at an earlier date an advantageous contract, that lead to current day rate US $ 80.000 and will increase to US $ 100.000 in the future.

Regarding the ODC workshop, J. McKenzie stated that it had been unclear to her who was going to be invited. M. Riedel said, that the key questions were how to deal with 3 to 4 months of non-IODP science and how to involve companies. He thought that a project similar to the 2006 Indian Gas Hydrate Project (which cost about US $ 30 M) was envisaged. Representatives from the oil companies Chevron, BP, Texaco and others were invited. So far it was not clear if that project would be implemented. He mentioned, that other countries would also be interested to get access to the ship, especially for hydrates,

but on a purely commercially basis and if the project would be run, the players who would pay for the ship would probably like to control the ship. The project would still need to be debated at several levels. As a first initiative, a group of people is currently working on a draft listing common scientific targets. C. Mével stated that she would attend this workshop as an observer.

The Chikyu

There are still a number of uncertainties on the Chikyu activities in FY09. The drilling operations are currently implemented by a Norwegian company, but the contract is ending next spring.

A Japanese crew, will take over next year, but training is required. Furthermore it is still unknown if the tensioner problem has been solved. As a consequence, MEXT/CEDEX informed IODP that the *Chikyu* would be only available for 3 months in riserless mode (2 expeditions) in FY09, implying that no riser drilling will be scheduled in FY09.

Since then, additional technical problems have raised. During the drydock, some cracks and chip offs were identified on gears (3 out of 6 gears) of Azimuth thrusters. One of the gears was replaced, and the other two were temporary repaired.
(http://www.jamstec.go.jp/e/about/press_release/20080422/index.html).

A special task force set up to investigate the issue in more detail has now determined that new thruster gears will have to be fabricated and installed on all six thrusters before the *Chikyu* can resume IODP operations, probably not earlier than March 2009. As a result of these technical difficulties, Expeditions 318 and 319, initially scheduled for December 2008 through February 2009 had to be deferred until a to-be-defined later date. Unfortunately, these expeditions cannot simply be moved forward to the March - May 2009 time frame because of Japanese fishing union restrictions in the area of operation during this time period. The IODP-MI Operations Task Force (OTF) will begin to examine other operational options for Chikyu during the March - June 2009 time frame. Ideally, a new operational plan for the *Chikyu* FY 2009 operations will be generated by OTF in early summer.

J. McKenzie asked what the ECORD Council would decide in the future based on these facts. C. Mével replied that these issues will be discussed with the two representatives from NSF and MEXT.

2.2 SAS Executive Committee - SASEC

C. Mével continued her presentations and reported about the last SASEC meeting in January 15th to 16th in Santa Cruz, USA.

SASEC endorsed the nomination of the new SPC vice-chair Gabriel Filipelli.

IODP-MI will support two workshops in 2008: 1. Acquiring high to ultra-high resolution geological records (see 8.2.2), and 2. CO_2 sequestration. For the latter workshop the conveners were still looking for more sponsors.

The Mission concept

The three Mission proposals submitted last year were turned down by SPC. SASEC felt that the mission concept should not be dropped out for the future. However, because the remaining time is becoming short, SASEC decided that there will be no more calls for mission proposals till the end of the programme.

DRILLS

SASEC considered that lectures given by foreign scientists have a strong impact. C. Mével conveyed the position of the ECORD Council, that the programme would duplicate other efforts at the national/consortium level and may not be useful in a tight budget situation. SASEC decided to continue the programme at least for one more year.

IODP Implementation Plan FY 2009-FY 2013

The SASEC FY09-FY13 Implementation Plan was largely distributed to the community, with a request for comments. SASEC received a number of negative comments regarding the focussing of the scientific themes. The scientific community felt that there should be a competition of all the themes of the "Initial Science Plan". Accordingly, SASEC decided to amend the Implementation Plan and keep all the scientific topics of the Initial Science Plan (ISP). The Draft Implementation Plan was presented in more detail under item 2.3 Science Steering Evaluation Panel – SSEP.

Long term evaluation of IODP science

For the next long term thematic review concerning Oceanic Crustal Structure and Formation, the SASEC nominated Susan Humphris and Yoshiyuki Tatsumi to serve on the relevant committee. The SASEC recommended Shuichi Kodaira (JAMSTEC), Doug Toomey (University of Oregon), Nobukazu Seama (Kobe University), Mathilde Cannat (IPGP, Paris), Georges Ceuleneer (CNRS, Toulouse) and Chris MacLeod (Cardiff University) as potential external committee members.

C. MacLeod said that he had been contacted and agreed, but not all nominees have replied so far.

Proposal handling

SASEC endorsed the recommendations of the Science Planning Committee (SPC) for the continued and periodic re-ranking of proposals residing with the Operations Task Force (OTF) with the goal of making sure the highest priority scientific programs are being put forward for scheduling. SASEC also asked the SPC to find a mechanism for having discussions related to engineering issues earlier in the proposal evaluation and nurturing processes, including comments from the Implementing Organizations (IO) and/or the Engineering Development Panel (EDP) on proposals at the Science Steering and Evaluation Panel (SSEP) and SPC meetings.

Renewal of the program

SASEC decided to organize a large international meeting (COMPLEX/CONCORD-type) in fall 2009. This meeting should deliver a full science plan by 2010. The meeting will build on the various workshops already held, but the community will also be asked to send 1-2 pages white papers. Three locations have been offered: Bremen, Japan (Tokyo area or Kyoto) and somewhere in the US. Bremen was finally selected to organize the workshop. The Programme Member Offices (ESSAC for Europe) have been asked for nominations for the steering committee. The steering committee have been recently set up. G. Camoin gave notice, that he will present the composition of the steering committee under item 2.4 SPC report (see item 2.4 SPC report Renewal of the IODP beyond 2013).

Reduction of costs

SASEC members expressed their frustration, because of the poor legibility of the IO budgets (USIO and CEDEX). To better understand where money goes, SASEC decided to create a budget committee who will be tasked to investigate in more details the budgets presented and ask questions if necessary. The members of this committee are Maureen Raymo, Hodaka Kawahata, Richard Arculus and Jim Mori. Unfortunately, there will be no ECORD representative on this committee as Gerold Wefer is conflicted because of the Bremen core repository and Mike Bickle is rotating off.

Collaboration with industry

SASEC approved the efforts led by IODP-MI to develop an industry-sponsored drilling programme to fill the gaps in the utilisation of the JR.

Next SASEC meeting

The next SASEC meeting will be held in Beijing, in June 23rd and 24th, 2008. Specific agenda items will include the FY09 program plan, the organization of the 2009 workshop, the program renewal, the long-term thematic reviews and the status of the workshops and DRILLS. The following meeting is supposed to be held in Europe.

C. Mével asked the ESSAC delegates and the ESSAC Office for suggestions. J. McKenzie thought, that is would be good if a smaller country would organize the meeting and proposed Switzerland, as possible organizer. G. Camoin thought that the ESSAC Office could organize the meeting, but would defer the organization to other countries. F. Abrantes suggested Portugal as host.

Note: C. Mével is currently negotiating with Portugal for the SASEC conference organization.

2.3 Science Steering Evaluation Panel – SSEP

G. Camoin presented the outcomes of the SSEP meeting that was held in November 2007 in Arcachon France. 22 proposals were submitted for the October-1st-2007 deadline, viz. 5 external reviews, 7 revised Full Proposals, 5 new Full Proposals, 2 revised Pre-Proposals, 1 new Pre-Proposal and 2 new Ancillary Project Letters. Out of the 22 proposals, 2 proposals addressed topic 1 "Deep Biosphere and Subseafloor Ocean" (9%), 8 proposals dealt with topic 2 "Environmental Changes" (36%) and 12 proposals addressed the Solid Earth Cycles topic (55%).

7 out of the 22 proposals had an ECORD Lead proponent:

In Topic 1:

- 701-Pre2 Great Australian Bight Deep Biosphere (Wortmann).

In topic 2:

- 658-Full2 North Atlantic Volcanism and Paleoclimate (Planke)
- 672-Full Baltic Sea Basin Paleoenvironment (Andrén).

In topic 3:

- 681-Full Lesser Antilles Volcanic Landslides (Le Friant)
- 696-Full Izu-Bonin-Mariana Deep Forearc Crust (Pearce)
- 717-Pre2 Western Australia Margin Magmatism (Müller)
- 725-Full2 NE Atlantic Volcanic Rifted Margin (Huismans).

Unfortunately none of these proposals has been forwarded to the SPC.

Full Proposals which were forwarded to SPC were

- 535F6 - "Atlantis Bank Deep", Dick et al. ***
- 567F4 - "South Pacific Paleogene", Thomas et al. ****
- 662F3 - "South Pacific Gyre Microbiology", D'Hondt et al. ****
- 669F3 - 'Walvis Ridge Hot Spot", Sager et al. ****
- 686F - "Southern Alaska Margin I: Climate/tectonics", Jaeger et al. ****
- 703F - "Costa Rica SeisCORK", Brown et al. ****
- 724F - "Gulf of Aden Faunal Evolution", de Menocal et al. *****
- 728A1 - "Late Pleistocene Coralgal Barrier Reef", Droxler et al.

Draft implementation plan and guiding principles

Regarding the Draft implementation plan, G. Camoin summarized the history and the guiding principles for selecting expeditions. In June 2007 SASEC wrote a draft implementation plan for phase 2 of IODP (2008-2013), which would serve as an Addendum to the ISP, in lieu of a complete revision. It set out the highest priorities for the themes and initiatives in the ISP that they deemed to have the highest potential for major scientific impact prior to planned renewal of IODP in 2013. The six guiding principles for selecting expeditions for the 2008-2013 period were:

1. Likely to have very high scientific impact within the next 5 years,
2. A necessary precursor for future investigations – building for the future,
3. Will reach major milestones,
4. Of high societal relevance,
5. Demonstrates an integrated and interdisciplinary approach, and
6. Achieves a balance between risk, cost, and science impact.

The available platform funds should be utilised by the operators in such a way that, over a 5-year period, an average of no less than 7 months per year of operations could be scheduled on JOIDES Resolution and Chikyu (including riser drilling in the latter case), and one Mission Specific Platform (MSP) every two years.

Themes and initiatives of the ISP should continue to be the drivers of the program in the long term. SASEC recommended four major scientific areas of focus for the period up to 2013: 1. The deep biosphere and limits of life, 2. The rapid and extreme climate change, 3. The processes of ocean crust formation and a deep crustal section and 4. The seismogenic zone and initiation of borehole observatories.

The discussion procedure was that SSEP chairs first circulated draft Implementation Plan (as modified by SPC) to all SSEP panel members prior to the meeting and that finally the document discussion was conducted in 2 parts a. an initial joint panel discussion (first meeting day) and b. by a final discussion session at the last day.

SSEP stated in SSEP Consensus 0711-3 that it realized the serious implications of the new financial climate and appreciated the need to inform the community of its consequences. However, the SSEP believed this situation could be most effectively addressed by the proposed 6 guiding principles, and not by narrowing the scientific focus. The SSEP believed that the science prioritization into 4 major areas was too narrow and that the implementation plan would likely damage the quality of IODP science and its continued success. The draft Implementation Plan would need to be modified before it could be implemented.

ECORD statistics

G. Camoin continued presenting statistics provided by IODP-MI Sapporo. The proposal distribution by IODP members based on the April 1st submissions, shows that out of 14 proposals, 4 from ECORD, 2 from Japan, 3 from other (e.g. Australia) and 5 from the US have been submitted. He showed the current status of the 112 active proposals, as of April 1st 2008. The breakdown in ISP topics showed 23 proposals for topic 1, 49 for topic 2 and 40 for topic 3. From 112 proposals, the breakdown by IODP members (by lead proponent) was 38 for ECORD, 18 for Japan, 1 for China, 4 for others and 51 for US members.

If the breakdown was plotted by the 990 unique proponents (lead proponents and all other proponents on the proposals), then the geographical distribution was 404 for ECORD, 136 by Japanese, 19 by Chinese, 5 by Korean, 92 by others and 334 by US American proponents.

He also showed the geographic distribution of the 440 unique ECORD proponents and a transparency about the platform distribution for active proposals, in which only 10 proposals would need a Mission Specific Platform (MSP).

C. MacLeod commented that ECORD was pretty consistent in its contribution to active IODP proposals. M. Comas wondered how so many proposals (112) could be handled. C. Mével added that she discussed this issue with the Lead Agencies. Everybody agrees that SAS had to be more selective in the future. ESSAC delegates agreed on the fact, that so many proposals were sitting at SPC, which were excellent but will never have a chance to be drilled. G. Camoin added that this year at the SPC meeting in Barcelona so many proposals had to be reviewed again, which were good but probably will not have a chance to ever be drilled. C. MacLeod added that within SAS there never had been effective mechanisms to kill proposals. Additionally, because so many proposals were floating around a lot of people were conflicted without knowing it. E. Arnold thought, that the message would be out and that the community by now would know

that the chances of getting proposals drilled were minor. But, on the other hand, she would hate to discourage the community by saying not to send proposals. G. Camoin added that proposal pressure had to be balanced versus fairness.

Regarding the presented statistics concerning the 990 unique proponents and the 440 ECORD proponents that would demonstrate the intellectual input of ECORD scientist to IODP, as stated by G. Camoin, R Stein noted, that these numbers should be treated with caution as European scientists would have the tendency to add significantly proponent names on proposals, more than 30 names in same cases. G. Camoin contradicted to that by saying that this would not be often the case and that US and Japanese scientists would do the same. He believed that the statistics are legitimate.

C. MacLeod observed that regarding the ECORD countries geographic distribution, small countries would have proportionally higher contributions than their financial contribution and that this would illustrate that the interest of their respective scientists would be much higher than the input of their respective funding agencies. He took his hat off to the ESSAC Office in Aix-en-Provence for obtaining these detailed statistics from IODP Sapporo, as the ESSAC Office in Cardiff never had these breakdowns and this information will be very valuable for future evaluations.

B. Brandsdottir observed, that there were not many proposals for MSP in the pipeline and asked if this fact should not be further promoted. This was corroborated by G. Camoin. He mentioned that no MSP proposals were mature enough for being ranked during the next years. The only MSP proposals currently scheduled for drilling were the Great Barrier Reef and the New Jersey, both scheduled for 2009. He also noted that there were currently no big actions on MSP proposals. R. Stein added that MSP proposals would be urgently needed in order to have at least a choice for one or two MSP proposals to be drilled before 2013. At the moment there was only one MSP proposal (Proposal #581 Coralgal Banks) at OTF, which so far never had been ranked highly. He asked if this proposal was going to be the one that would be drilled, only because it was the only one. G. Camoin replied that the proposal was good, but never has been ranked highly because of the high competition with the Tahiti-Great Barrier Reef and New Jersey proposals. E. Arnold suggested helping scientists in MSP proposal writing. C. MacLeod added that a specific MSP proposal-writing workshop such as the EuroForum or the Magellan Workshop could be the adequate platform.

2.4 Science Planning Committee (SPC)

The SPC report given by G. Camoin included items about the financial situation and its consequences for the program, operations in FY08 and FY 09, proposals remaining at OTF, proposal review and ranking, strategic scientific planning (IODP Workshops, thematic science review, the Asian Monsoon DPG, the input of engineering/technical information in the proposal process, the ISP, the Implementation Plan, the Mission proposals, the proposal review process as well as the renewal of the IODP beyond 2013.

USIO

The USIO had received guidance for FY 2008 of $ 50.8 M for 3 or more expeditions. A revised FY 2008 program plan was prepared including additional costs of $ 3.8 M for an increase in the day rate of the JOIDES Resolution.

The FY 2009 budget guidance for the USIO was $ 58-60 M, with POC funding anticipated to be $ 55 M, again for three or more expeditions. FY 2009 would also see the day rate increase by an additional $ 3.5 M The day rate in FY 2010 would increase by a further $ 1.5 M. The primary budget problems were related to "fixed" costs, i.e., costs, which the USIO had no control over, such as the Schlumberger logging contract, fuel costs and day rates, which account for about 75% of total POC. Four expeditions with any kind of science would require more than $ 55 M. If other uses for the JOIDES Resolution could be found during the 4 months of off time, the NSF could bank the funds otherwise used to pay the day rate, and in future years these funds could be used to increase service levels or length of operations. Two initiatives for alternative funding outside of IODP had been developed:

1) An industry sponsored Ocean Drilling program that would comprise a consortium of industry partners, conduct IODP-like drilling and science in areas of interest to industry, and involve IODP scientists. A major issue was to determine who would be responsible for liability. Industry sponsored ocean drilling would not be able to start until 2010.
2) A Fugro, ODL, USIO partnership in which the ship would be provided to Fugro for more traditional industry work for at least 2 to 3 months/year. The initial discussions with Fugro were encouraging, as "finding work for the ship should not be a problem". Major benefit of the latter would be the relief of ship operation costs. The downside of this alternative would be the absolute no involvement of IODP.

A third model is also being explored: Hybrid (complementary project) proposals (CPP)

G. Camoin explained the history of the hybrid proposals, a concept that SASEC believed to be needed and that SPC approved at its Santa Cruz meeting in August 2007. So far industry had other mechanisms for involvement and it would be likely that CPPs would be rare. There is also a need to define the procedures for how they should be considered. He continued to explain what a CPP would look like: a joint academic-industry project that would have substantial sponsorship from industry, a compelling scientific focus, intended to be completed on an IODP platform operating under normal IO contracts and reviewed by the SAS, but in a streamlined way. G. Camoin also presented a possible review process, in such a way that SSEP would judge science like other proposals (i.e. no consideration regarding the benefit of industry funding) and either forward it to SPC or reject without iteration with the proponents (i.e., "no nurturing"). SSP and EPSP would be required to review the site survey data for science, safety and environmental issues and SPC finally would consider CPP on a case-by-case basis. The definition of a CPP would include that the Lead proponent does not come from the industry, that the scientific focus is linked to the ISP, that it is of interest to academic scientists, and that it is consistent with IO contracts and memoranda. A minimum of 70% industry funding for POCs would be expected, and the inclusion of an additional section in proposal on benefit of industry collaboration. There should be several issues taken into account, such as the potential perception that the program would be "sold" to industry. Some potential confidentiality concerns should be considered. There would be also the industry concerns over "control" of staffing and science to be discussed as well as requirements for flexibility with regard to the IODP guidelines (e.g., concerning moratoria, data use, publications, etc.) and operational issues (e.g. continuous coring, logging requirements etc.). Many of the issues would be subjected to contracts or MoU and therefore outside the purview of the SAS. The SPC subcommittee will work with SSEP co-chairs, SSP chair, and EPSP chair to define such a proposal, including the required industry contribution, the degree of flexibility from a scientific perspective, the details of submission and review process and a procedure for how the SPC would consider CPPs.

M. Riedel commented about future consequences of the financial situation. The costs could even be higher in the future: some platforms are currently being operated at the costs of $ 1/2 M per day in the Gulf of Mexico. G. Camoin agreed on the fact that these costs were not projected. N. Koç remarked that a solution could be, that industry could simply offer oil for maintaining the program. The main problem was to find an additional use of the JOIDES Resolution and to relieve the ship of the day rate. M. Talwani's efforts to find other uses should be continued. G. Camoin informed that he, as well as C. Ruppel and J. Mori, would work on the definition of CPPs and that, indeed, as M. Riedel presumed, a future CPP project could be similar to the one in the Gulf of Mexico. In this case, the proposal would only require an APL-like procedure and SSEP would have to decide a go or no-go and no nurturing would be done.

M. Comas considered the whole process as "nice dreams" to keep IODP alive however the whole process was not very realistic and industry would not work in this way, as industry mainly wanted to earn money, which at least that had been her own

experience in the past. She questioned what kind of science would be conducted by this kind of drilling. C. Mével said that a list of topic of common interest to industry and academia has already been created at the industry workshop.

G. Camoin argued in favour of the CPPs as SPC would need to have the procedure planned when the possibility would arise, "lets first start and see what is going on".

E. Erba reported that she was in Durham, UK at a meeting dedicated to academic-industry liaison and that, in contrast to what has been discussed so far, the industry demonstrated very strong scientific interest during the meeting. She suggested writing proposals in a way that would be attractive to industry. G. Camoin emphasised that industry indeed has strong interest in specific research topics and that he has a list of potential topics such as sedimentary architectural structure. C. MacLeod remembered that the UK had its own industry liaison office fostering links between the two players and that it would be clear that there were more diverse science interest in industry than before, and that especially site survey from industry would be very useful for science. G. Camoin mentioned that there is a project concerning the Maldives Cenozoic carbonate platforms that will be treated in Houston and that sea-level change was another important topic.

E. Arnold argued that there would be a need of science projects attractive for both industry and scientists.

Michael Riedel asked after the proposal process and how SSEP would envisage streamlining the proposal process, also in view of the problem of site survey data, especially 3D site survey data, when industry would be the sponsor. He asked about the percentage industry should finance the proposal. The envisaged percentage was 70 %, G. Camoin replied. D. McInroy asked about the problem of who would own the data. G. Camoin replied that IODP would have to lay down the rules in the forefront.

C. Mével clarified that the workshop in Houston would not discuss CPPs. The projected "Ocean drilling Consortium" will be funded by industry and will work outside of IODP. G. Camoin disagreed as believed that this would be an item resulting from the discussions.

C. MacLeod said that site survey data would not bring money for the JOIDES Resolution, but could be enticing for the USIO, and C. Mével said that any contribution would be well received, but that the JOIDES Resolution mainly needed cash.

F. Abrantes thought that the two aspects had to be considered and the discussions should be combined. She asked again about MSPs and asked to which extend the money for the JOIDES Resolution could be used for MSPs or if ESO could simply lease the JOIDES Resolution C. Mével replied that she could not see the ship contracted by NSF being rented by ESO. Moreover, it cannot qualify as an MSP.

M. Riedel also thought that the CPP idea had nothing to do with the Houston meeting and that there would not be a lead proponent from industry and that industry would not go in for 75% if they could add additional 25% and pay the whole ship. N. Koç suggested that both options would be important to consider and it was good to have both concepts.

L. Lourens asked about the consequences in case that the CPP model would be applied, that the industry would not want to go to SAS, bothered with the whole review process especially when they would give money. He also asked about the staff and services on board. G. Camoin said that in case of a joint project the CPP would apply. C. MacLeod affirmed that it would be good to have both alternatives. M. Riedel thought so, too, but that it would be important to have these discussions but still there would be the loop, that with a little bit more money industry could "buy" the whole ship, they would probably like to have it all.

R. Stein mentioned that there would be also a review problem if a CPP would be drilled rather than highly ranked proposals. G. Camoin reminded the delegates that whichever model would be applied, the fact that the ship would be given away to industry for 4 months would have in any case a significant impact on the program. The IODP schedule would be impacted, in any case, and every involvement would have an impact.

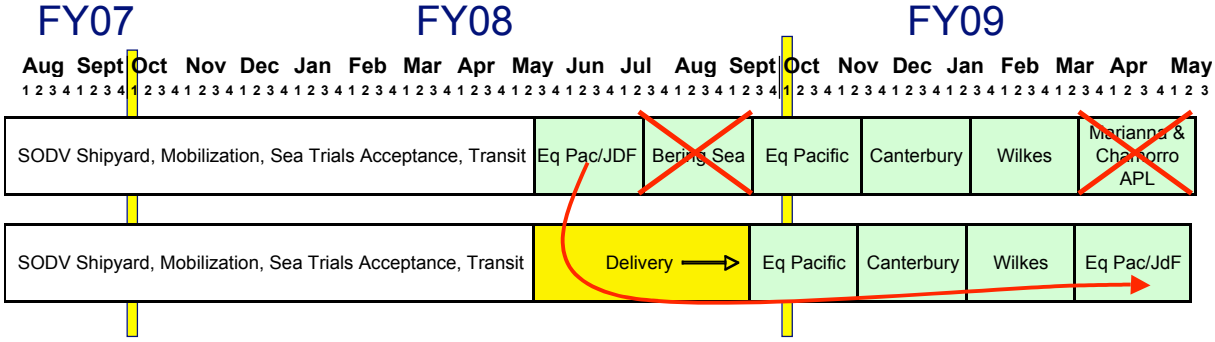
M. Comas commented that talking about industry would mean talking about oil industry and questioned if this could work in parallel with science? As IODP had to play its role as a scientific program, she could not believe that oil industry would pay 70% for "nothing". IODP would be in a "crisis" and it was very discouraging for the scientists and drilling perhaps 10 proposals before 2013 would not be enough.

M. Riedel said that if the industry could bypass the SAS review panel it would be very frustrating for the scientists. On the other hand, there would be a positive aspect, as the JOIDES Resolution would be considerably cheaper than other platforms.

FY08 / Early FY09 Schedules (as of March 2008)

JOIDES Resolution

The delay in delivery of the JOIDES Resolution to mid-September led to the deferring/cancelling of the Bering Sea and Marianna expeditions and the moving of the Equatorial Pacific Part 2/Juan de Fuca to the end of the FY09 schedule.



SPC Consensus 0803-04: Should the start date for JOIDES Resolution operations slip beyond September 2008 (e.g., to mid-November 2008), the SPC recommends that FY 2009 expeditions for the JOIDES Resolution proceed as follows:

- Canterbury Basin
- Wilkes Land Margin
- Pacific Equatorial Age Transect II plus Juan de Fuca Flank Hydrogeology cementing operation
- Bering Plio-Pleistocene

If operational factors preclude scheduling the Bering expedition at the end of the FY 2009 schedule, the SPC recommends that FY 2009 expeditions for the JOIDES Resolution proceed

as follows:

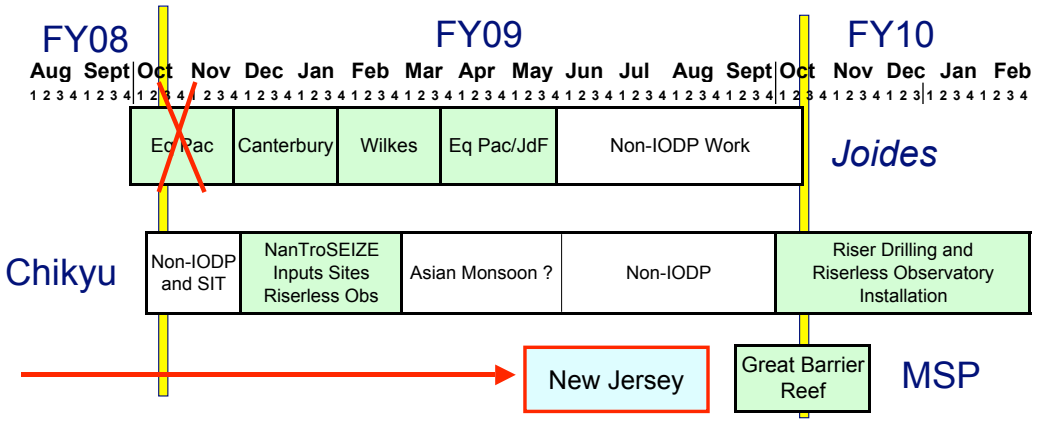
- Canterbury Basin
- Wilkes Land Margin
- Pacific Equatorial Age Transect II plus Juan de Fuca Flank Hydrogeology cementing operation
- Pacific Equatorial Age Transect I

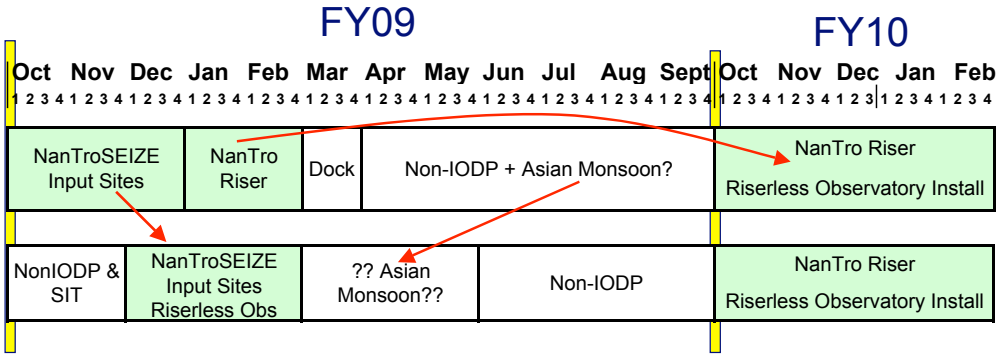
Chikyu

FY08 to early FY10 Schedule updates (as of March 2008)

The delay in riser operations until FY10 due to operational issues has several consequences:

- CDEX required a System Integration Test (SIT) in early FY09. The NanTroSEIZE Input Sites Expedition will be delayed until December 2009.
- Tentative scheduling of the Asian Monsoon Expedition in the middle of FY09 (March-May 2009) during which no NanTroSEIZE work can be scheduled due to fisheries restrictions in the NanTroSEIZE area.
- Remainder of FY09 would be non-IODP work, with NanTroSEIZE riser operations and installation of riserless observatories to start in early FY10.





MSPs

FY08/FY09 (as of March 2008)

The New Jersey Shallow Shelf Expedition had been originally delayed from FY07, because of rig availability issues. The tendering for a new rig was underway, but failed (see item FY09 OTF Schedule Recommendations).

Great Barrier Reef (GBR)- FY 2009

The permit was approved for operations in GBRMP. A start in September 2009 is proposed.

FY09 OTF Schedule Recommendations (as of April 08)

There was a new delay in the delivery of the *JOIDES Resolution*. The shipyard was overcommitted, and this caused serious quality control issues, which the NSF was struggling to overcome. The *JOIDES Resolution* should be ready to implement the first expedition in November 2008, implying the deferring of the EqPac I Expedition and the removing of the current schedule of the Bering Sea Expedition mainly due to financial and time-window constrains.

Regarding the MSPs, the New Jersey Expedition was delayed to FY09 due to tendering issues.

Proposals remaining at OTF
3 from ECORD proponents (underlined) and 2 for MSPs.
Scheduled or recommended for FY08-10 (12 proposals):

- (EC) 477-Full4 Okhotsk/Bering
- (EC) 482-Full3 Wilkes Land Margin
- (EC) 519-Full2 South Pacific Sea Level (Great Barrier Reef) (MSP)
- (EC) 564-Full2 New Jersey Shallow Shelf (MSP)
- (EC) 600-Full Canterbury Basin
- (SE) 603A-Full2 NanTroSEIZE Phase 1: Reference Sites
- (SE) 603B-Full2 NanTroSEIZE Phase 2: Mega-splay Faults
- (SE) 603C-Full NantroSEIZE Phase 3: Plate Interface
- (SE) 603D-Full2 NanTroSEIZE Observatories
- (EC) 605-Full2 Asian Monsoon
- (EC) 626-Full2 Pacific Equatorial Age Transect
- (EC) 638-APL2 Adelie Drift

Available for future consideration by OTF (5 proposals):

- (SE) 505-Full5 Mariana Convergent Margin
- (DB) 545-Full3 Juan de Fuca Flank Hydrogeology
- (EC) 595-Full3 Indus Fan and Murray Ridge
- (DB) 677-Full Mid-Atlantic Ridge Microbiology
- (DB) 693-APL S. Chamorro Seamount CORK

The following proposals were reviewed and ranked at the SPC March 2008 meeting:
10 proposals in the "Deep Biosphere and Subseafloor Ocean" topic, 4 from ECORD proponents (underlined).

- 547-Full4 Oceanic Subsurface Biosphere
- 553-Full2 Cascadia Margin Hydrates
- 555-Full3 Cretan Margin
- 557-Full2 Storrega Slide Gas Hydrates
- 584-Full2 TAG II Hydrothermal
- 589-Full3 Gulf of Mexico Overpressure
- 601-Full3 Okinawa Trough Deep Biosphere
- 633-Full2 Costa Rica Mud Mounds
- 637-Full2 New England Hydrogeology
- 662-Full3 South Pacific Gyre Microbiology

10 proposals in the "Solid Earth Cycles and Geodynamics" topic, 4 from ECORD proponents (underlined).

- 522-Full5 Superfast Spreading Crust
- 535-Full6 Atlantis Bank Deep
- 537A-Full5 Costa Rica Seismogenesis Phase A
- 537B-Full4 Costa Rica Seismogenesis Phase B
- 551-Full Hess Deep Plutonic Crust
- 612-Full3 Geodynamo
- 654-Full2 Shatsky Rise Origin
- 659-Full Newfoundland Rifted Margin
- 669-Full3 Walvis Ridge Hotspot
- 703-Full Costa Rica SeisCORK

15 proposals in the "Environmental Change, Processes, and Effects" topic, 6 from ECORD proponents (underlined).

- 477-Full4 Okhotsk/Bering Plio-Pleistocene

- 548-Full2 Chixculub K-T Impact Crater
- 549-Full6 Northern Arabian Sea Monsoon
- 552-Full3 Bengal Fan
- 556-Full4 Malvinas Confluence
- 567-Full4 South Pacific Paleogene
- 581-Full2 Late Pleistocene Coralgal Banks
- 605-Full2 Asian Monsoon
- 618-Full3 East Asia Margin
- 644-Full2 Mediterranean Outflow
- 661-Full2 Newfoundland Sediment Drifts
- 667-Full NW Australian Shelf Eustasy
- 686-Full Southern Alaska Margin I
- 728-APL Gulf of Papua Coralgal Barrier Reef
- 724-Full Gulf of Aden Faunal Evolution

In blue are the proposals, which had not been ranked for various reasons:

- 477 - Bering part left at OTF
- 551 - Proponents' request
- 552 - Considered by the Monsoon DPG
- 555 - Proponents' request
- 557 - Waiting for update
- 605 - Ready to be scheduled (FY0 2009?)
- 618 - Considered by the Monsoon DPG
- 667 - Drill sites not defined
- 728 - APL

Proposal review and global ranking (1 = highest ranked, 26 = lowest ranked).

1 - 724-Full Gulf of Aden Faunal Evolution
2 - 601-Full3 Okinawa Trough Deep Biosphere
3 - 644-Full2 Mediterranean Outflow
4 - 662-Full3 South Pacific Gyre Microbiology
5 - 659-Full Newfoundland Rifted Margin
6 - 637-Full2 New England Shelf Hydrogeology (MSP)
7 - 537B-Full4 Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project Phase B
8 - 633-Full2 Costa Rica Mud Mounds
9 - 549-Full6 Northern Arabian Sea Monsoon
10 - 686-Full Southern Alaska Margin 1: Climate-Tectonics
11 - 537A-Full5 Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project Phase A
12 - 654-Full2 Shatsky Rise Origin
13 - 522-Full5 Superfast Spreading Crust
14 - 553-Full2 Cascadia Margin Hydrates
15 - 669-Full3 Walvis Ridge Hotspot
16 - 548-Full2 Chicxulub K-T Impact Crater (MSP)
17 - 556-Full4 Malvinas Confluence
18 - 661-Full2 Newfoundland Sediment Drifts
19 - 703-Full Costa Rica SeisCORK
20 - 581-Full2 Late Pleistocene Coralgal Banks (MSP)
21 - 567-Full4 South Pacific Paleogene
22 - 589-Full3 Gulf of Mexico Overpressures
23 - 612-Full3 Geodynamo
24 - 584-Full2 TAG II Hydrothermal
25 - 535-Full6 Atlantis Bank Deep
26 - 547-Full4 Oceanic Subsurface Biosphere

In total 13 proposals were forwarded to OTF for possible scheduling in FY10 among which 6 proposals have an ECORD lead proponent (underlined). Only 1 MSP proposal had been forwarded to OTF. The nomination of co-chief scientists for forwarded proposals has been deferred, due to uncertainties regarding the scheduling of the expeditions as a consequence of the delays in ship delivery.

The proposal 637-Full2 New England Shelf Hydrogeology was not forwarded to OTF due to the absence of drill sites characterization related to the lack of site survey data.

Tier 1 and Tier 2 proposals

G. Camoin summarized the motivation for a new Tier 1 and Tier 2 classification system for proposals sent to the OTF. The reasons were:

- For scheduling purposes the SPC would need to identify a few high priority proposals, which were likely to produce the milestone results of phase two of the IODP,
- The OTF would need more flexibility (short-term response) in developing approved platform schedules, especially for considering the scheduling of non-IODP work and
- Currently there was a conflict between the OTF need for short-term response and long-term planning of complicated and expensive expeditions.

The idea was to create a pool of Tier 1 and Tier 2 proposals within each ocean basin. Proposals should remain with OTF for three years, after which, if not scheduled, they would return to the SPC for re-ranking.

The key elements of the proposed Tier 1 and Tier 2 concept were:

- Proposals sent to the OTF were designated as Tier 1 or Tier 2,
- OTF would develop schedules with high priority on Tier 1 proposals,
- Tier 2 proposals would fill out the schedule to make efficient ship tracks,
- Schedules developed by the OTF would be approved by the SPC,
- OTF could later make changes to the schedule that would involve Tier 2 proposals without full SPC approval, and
- Changes related to the schedule involving Tier 1 proposals would require approval of the entire SPC.

G. Camoin summarized the SPC Consensus 0803-18: The SPC endorses an increase in representation to five SPC members (out of 8 members) on the Operations Task Force (OTF), effective immediately. In addition to J. Mori, G. Filippelli and J. Behrmann, the SPC appoints C. Ruppel as a SPC representative on the OTF. A fifth SPC member from Japan will be appointed.

He continued with the SPC Motion 0803-17 regarding the definition of Tier 1 and Tier 2 proposals: The SPC will send a group of proposals to the OTF with a distinction of Tier 1 or Tier 2. Tier 1 proposals represent a small subset of proposals with very high priority science to be scheduled in the current phase of IODP (i.e., prior to September 2013). Tier 2 proposals are high quality proposals that are available for scheduling by the OTF to complete efficient ship tracks. The four proposals currently residing at the OTF will be assessed in this new designation system and assigned a status of either Tier 1 or Tier 2.

The current Tier 1/Tier 2 designations for the Atlantic Ocean are:

Tier 1 proposals:

- (EC) 644-Full2 Mediterranean Outflow
- (DB) 677-Full Mid-Atlantic Ridge Microbiology (@ OTF)

Tier 2 proposals:

- (SE) 659-Full Newfoundland Rifted Margin
- (SE) 522-Full5 Superfast Spreading Crust

No Tier designation:

- (EC) 581-Full2 Late Pleistocene Coralgal Banks (MSP)

The current Tier 1/Tier 2 designations for the Pacific Ocean are:
Tier 1 proposals:

- (DB) 601-Full3 Okinawa Trough Deep Biosphere
- (SE) 537B-Full4 Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project Phase B
- (DB) 545-Full3 Juan de Fuca Flank Hydrogeology (@ OTF)
- (SE) 505-Full5 Mariana Convergent Margin (@ OTF)

Tier 2 proposals:

- (DB) 662-Full3 South Pacific Gyre Microbiology
- (DB) 633-Full2 Costa Rica Mud Mounds
- (EC) 686-Full Southern Alaska Margin 1: Climate-Tectonics
- (SE) 537A-Full5 Costa Rica Seismogenesis Project Phase A
- (SE) 654-Full2 Shatsky Rise Origin

SPC Consensus 0803-28: Should a Chikyu riserless operation be feasible during March-May 09, the SPC designates Proposal 601-Full3 (Okinawa Trough Deep Biosphere) as the first priority expedition for this time slot, and Proposal 605-Full2 (Asian Monsoon) as second priority.

The current Tier 1/Tier 2 designations for the Indian Ocean are:
Tier 1 proposal:

- (EC) 724-Full Gulf of Aden Faunal Evolution

Tier 2 proposal:

- (EC) 549-Full6 Northern Arabian Sea Monsoon

No Tier designation:

- (EC) 595-Full3 Indus Fan

Top priority basin designation

In summer 2008 the OTF will try to plan the FY10 schedule and needs realistic options. Without prioritization there would be too many options to evaluate and the OTF would make the decision on where to send the ship instead of the SPC. It is unknown at this point whether non-IODP work will be found; the ship may be tied up for six months.

The occurrence of many high priority proposals in the Pacific led to the SPC Consensus 0803-29: Due to changing operational constraints and changes in the FY 2009 schedule, the SPC rescinds SPC Consensus 0708-33 on approval of the Atlantic Ocean as the top priority ocean basin for FY 2010 JOIDES Resolution operations.

Instead, the SPC approves the Pacific Ocean as the top priority ocean basin for FY 2010 JOIDES Resolution operations.

G. Camoin reminded that at the last SPC meeting the Tier 1-Tier 2 scheme was designed to be prepared to the logistical constraints that will result of the commercial work. C. MacLeod added that the Tier 1 designation meant the cream-of-the-crop proposals and that the number of drilled proposals would be much fewer than it had been planned before. E. Arnold re-emphasized that scientists should be invited to write industry proposals. M. Riedel thought that being a small country proponent would signify that only every 10 years his or her proposal was going to get drilled and that it would get difficult to convince funding agencies of this outcome. C. Mével replied that the big countries would have the same problem, because they contribute much more money. E. Arnold remarked that the combination of science and industry would be very interesting for the funding agencies. L. Lourens asked after the Late Pleistocene Coralgal Banks MSP proposal and why it was ranked so low. G. Camoin told him that the ranking was very competitive. B. Wolff-Boenisch added that ranking sequences often were statistically not

significant. C. MacLeod explained that all proposals sitting at SPC were good, if they were not they would not be at SPC. G. Camoin added that proposals that were sitting at OTF were re-ranked every year. The new proposals from SSEP are re-ranked. C. MacLeod commented that proposals send to OTF will probably never all be drilled.

M. Riedel asked how many proposals were currently at the OTF. G. Camoin informed him that currently 30 proposals were at OTF. The 17 proposals which had been forwarded at the SPC meeting in August 2007 in Santa Cruz and the 13 proposals at the SPC meeting this year in March.

J. McKenzie was wondering about what had been said to the potential participants of the EqPac and the Bering Sea expeditions, if these people were still available for the expeditions. She was informed by G. Camoin that it was the responsibility of the respective organization, in this case USIO, to inform the scientists that the expeditions had been postponed and that this had been done.

R. Stein asked after Bering Sea and was wondering why is does not reappear in the schedule. G. Camoin explained that Bering Sea had been removed from the current scheduling, but not cancelled. He showed the ECORD berth quotas without including Bering Sea. C. MacLeod asked about a potential new call for Bering Sea, as well as for New Jersey. G. Camoin commented that the ESSAC Office would have to decide in due time if a new call for Bering Sea and New Jersey would be suitable. For Bering Sea a new call was advisable, when the expedition would come up on the OTF-schedule again, for New Jersey it would depend on potential application withdrawals.

Strategic planning

IODP workshop

IODP-MI is going to fund the workshop "Acquiring high to ultra-high resolution geological records of past climate change by scientific drilling" that will be held from September 29th to October 1st, 2008 in Potsdam, Germany. 50 scientists are expected to attend. The application deadline, originally May 19th, 2008 was prolonged to May 29th, 2008, but proposals could be sent also at a later date.

The scientific committee consists of Hodell, Peterson, Thurow, Brumsack, Irino, Schulz, Tada and an ice coring scientist, who has not been identified as yet (compare item 8.2.2).

Thematic Science Reviews

Report from the thematic science review on Climate Variability has been presented at the January 2008 SASEC meeting. There will be a second thematic science review on Ocean Crust Formation in which the new SPC member G. Früh-Green will be involved.

SPC Consensus 0803-20: Based on the criterion that the Thematic Review Committee should assess and summarize IODP's progress on topics for which the program proposed to conduct substantial work, the SPC recommends that the Science Advisory Structure Executive Committee (SASEC) consider forming a Thematic Review Committee on Initial Science Plan (ISP) Theme I: the Deep Biosphere and the Subseafloor Ocean. The SPC also recommends that the SASEC consider delaying the Thematic Review Committee on the seismogenic zone in light of recent changes in the drilling schedule.

Asian Monsoon DG

SPC Motion 0712-01: The SPC appoints David Rea as chair of the Asian Monsoon and Cenozoic Tectonic History Detailed Planning Group (DPG), effective immediately.

SPC Motion 0801-01: The SPC approves the following as members of the Asian Monsoon and Cenozoic Tectonic History Detailed Planning Group (DPG) effective immediately: Karen Bice, Peter Clift, Sidney Hemming, Matt Huber, Youngsook Huh, Warren Prell, Harutaka Sakai, Volkhard Spiess, Ryuji Tada, Hongbo Zheng.

The Asian Monsoon Detailed Planning Group (DPG) formed as suggested by the SSEP (SSEP Consensus 0705-4), and recommended by the SPC (SPC Motion 0708-27), met on 10-12 March 2008 in Washington, DC, USA.

ISP - Implementation Plan

The SASEC draft implementation plan document, which was discussed at the August 2007 SPC meeting, has been rewritten without reference to specific scientific focus areas. This document will apply.

Renewal of the IODP beyond 2013

There will be a large community meeting, similar to the 1997 CONCORD or 1999 COMPLEX planning meetings in late September 2009 in Bremen. The host will G. Wefer.

Expected outcomes of the meeting are:

- Printed meeting report.
- Meeting report and workshops will underpin a new Science Plan.
- The Science Plan will be externally reviewed.
- The entire program is likely to be reviewed.
- All components of renewal material likely to be required end of 2010.

The designated scientific steering committee consists of 4 ECORD, 4 US and 2 Japanese scientists. The steering committee members and their respective expertises are:

- Wolfgang Bach, EU (ocean crust, hydrothermal/observatory, geomicrobiology), nominated co-chair
- Jan Behrmann, EU (tectonics, accretionary prisms, seismogenesis)
- Gilbert Camoin, EU (Shalow-water carbonates, sea-level changes)
- Robert Duncan, US (LIPs, magnetics, crustal drilling)
- Katrina Edwards, US (geomicrobiology, observatory)
- Sean Gulick, US (convergent margins, tectonics/climate, impacts/ geohazards, sequence stratigraphy)
- Fumio Inagaki, JP (Geomicrobiology, Molecular Ecology, Microbiology, Biogeochemistry)
- Heiko Pälike, EU (climate, Arctic, time scales)
- Christina Ravelo, US (Climate, chemical oceanography) (nominated co-chair)
- Ryuji Tada, JP (climate including monsoon/land/ocean linkages)

J. McKenzie observed that there was not much overlap between the actual list and suggestions requested from the community. C. Mével, who had sent the full ECORD scientists list (previously collected by and sent to her by the ESSAC Office) to H.C. Larsen, IODP-MI Sapporo, checked the list and also confirmed J. McKenzie's observation. Several ESSAC delegates asked if persons from industry could be involved at that stage.

Note: The next SPC meeting will take place in August, from 25th to 28th, 2008 in Sapporo, Japan.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-01: The ESSAC Office will send an email to H.C. Larsen suggesting that 1 or 2 persons from industry should be included in the scientific steering committee of the SASEC Conference that will be held in September 2009 in Bremen.

2.5 Program Member Offices (PMOs)

G. Camoin reported on the last PMO Meeting in Barcelona and presented mainly the current activities from the other PMOs.

ANZIC

The new Australia-New Zealand IODP Consortium (ANZIC) joined the IODP. An Australian IODP PMO is currently being set up in Canberra. Key players in the ANZIC IODP system at this stage: R. Arculus, N. Exon, C. Hollis and W. Howard. Australia will

put forward a slate of candidates for the Canterbury Basin and Wilkes Land Margin expeditions, and had already one scientist sailing on the *Chikyu* during the Expedition 316 (NanTroSEIZE Shallow Megasplay and Frontal Thrusts). ANZIC interests are naturally concentrated in the Australian and New Zealand region, where ANZIC scientists can add a great deal of local knowledge to proposals and expeditions. ANZIC scientists may also be interested in addressing global problems elsewhere.

China

Chinese participation in IODP expeditions were:
303: C. Liu, Tongji University
306: N. Fang, Chinese University of Geosciences (Beijing)
307: X. Li, Chengdu University of Technology
308: S. Jiang, Nanjing University, Q. Li, Tongji University
311: J. Wang, Chinese University of Geosciences (Wuhan)
313: B. Huang, Peking University
316: X. Su, Chinese University of Geosciences (Beijing), C.-F. Li, Tongji University
317: J. Tian, Tongji University
318: R. Wang, Tongji University (cancelled)
319: Z. Liu, Tongji University

There is currently 1 Chinese IODP full proposal, 683-Full.

China organized Summer Schools such as the Earth System Summer School, No. 5 on Carbon Isotope Biogeochemistry, which took place May, 10th to 15th in 2007 at the Tongji University, Shanghai. John M. Hayes (Woods Hole) was invited. The final decision on China's membership in the next phase of IODP (2008-2013) will be taken by the IODP-China Committee at the next meeting in June 2008. There are following alternatives:

- Maintain the current contribution ($ 1M/y) and increase research funding for sailing scientists,
- Increase membership contribution to $ 2.8 M/y (half full-member) or
- Increase to $ 5.6 M/y (one full-member).

J-DESC

J-DESC established an increased systematic support for onboard scientists and can now assist IODP science activities systematically from pre-cruise stage to basic data acquisition after expeditions.

* newly developed in FY07

Å@	Title	Support contents
1	Pre-Cruise Meeting	Travel, accommodation fee and allowance support
2	Expedition	Travel support, Health check-up fee, Visa acquisition fee supports
3	Sampling party	Travel, accommodation fee and allowance support
4	Post-Cruise Meeting	Travel, accommodation fee and allowance support
5*	**HUET** (Helicopter Underwater Escape Training)	Safety training for boarding "Chikyu" -Travel support, accommodation fee support
6*	**Pre-Cruise Training**	Domestic training to onboard scientists before cruisesÅ@upon request) -Travel, accommodation fee support
7*	**After-Cruise Work**	Mainly for analyses required to be done after cruises as a member of science party. -Domestic travel support, accommodation fee support

"J-DESC Core School" for young scientists

In FY 2007 a "J-DESC Core School" was newly launched integrating and reinforcing existing schools, which had been organized independently by several institutes. Financial supports are available for students from J-DESC member institutes. Further Education and Outreach (E&O) activities included 1. A IODP University and Museum Campaign sponsored by MEXT, 2. Booth exhibition supports in major events, such as JPGU (May 2007), AOGS (Jul. 2007), Annual meeting of Geological Society of Japan (Sep. 2007), #5 Cities on Volcanoes (Nov. 2007), KJOD (Nov. 2007) and AGU (Dec. 2007). Various events were organized by J-DESC: #2 Information exchange meeting of ICDP (May 2007), Drilling Earth Science session in JPGU (May 2007), #3 Lecture on IODP achievements (May 2007), #4 Lecture on IODP Achievements (Sep. 2007), NanTroSEIZE Send-off party (Sep. 2007). Other cooperated, participated events were the J-DESC special tour on "Chikyu" 9-10 Feb. 2008 in Shingu port and the IODP DRILLS with Ted Moore, University of Michigan, as lecturer.

Korea

The only Korean Science Party member so far was C.D. Chang (Exp 314 NanTroSEIZE) in 2007; K.S. Hyong (Equatorial Pacific) and S.H. Lee and Y.S. Lee (New Jersey Margin) will sail in 2008 and 2009. There exists a post-cruise support ranging from $ 20.000 to $ 30.000. Three domestic workshops were organized, viz. the Korea-Japan Joint Symposia in April 2006 at the Niigata University, in November 2007 at the Suites Hotel in Jeju and in September 2008 at the Akita University. A suite of Education and Outreach activities took place such as promotion at booths, at special sessions, as well as news and media coverage.

USSSP

USSP members presented a variety of activities, including pre-drilling activities and the Schlanger graduate fellowship programme, a yearly funded, one-year ($ 28.000) funding for 5 students working in US institutions. The proposed research must be based on DSDP, ODP, or IODP cores or data. There exist also a Distinguished Lecturer Program as well as Working Groups. Working Groups focus on themes that cut across traditional disciplinary boundaries. There exist 3 groups with the following subjects, 1. Forcing of Climate with Milankovitch Periods and Amplitudes since 5 Ma (resulted in collaborations and a white paper), 2. Microbiology (search for opportunities to bring microbiologists into the program) and 3. Ocean Acidification, which is a new working group of paleoclimate modelers and experimentalists to study carbon dynamics over long time scales.

There are several education activity initiatives:

1. The Deep Earth Academy (formerly JOI Learning) with a new position for a full-time teacher fellow and which developed the "Teacher at Sea" program. The site-survey cruise of the Ninety East Ridge, in June to August 2007, resulted in web site, blog, and poster.
2. The Hot Times on Planet Earth was a workshop for local teachers at Denver Museum of Nature and Science in March 2007. There was also a regional teacher conference in Virginia and Texas.
3. The School of Rock. Session II trained 17 teachers at the Gulf Coast Repository, July 2007 and
4. The Scientist as Educator toolkit including database of classroom activities and contests as well as posters on microfossils, paleomagnetism.

Regarding the School, of Rock P. Maruéjol presented an email from Leslie Peart, Director of the Deep Earth Academy, in which she stated that they had reserved space for two educators representing JAMSTEC and two from ECORD that could be filled by one of you and/or a pre-college, university, or museum educator.

E. Arnold proposed to contact Carlo Laj, responsible within the EGU for the GIFT-workshop, if there would be some funding available for sending a teacher to the School of Rock.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-02: E. Arnold will contact Carlo Laj to seek information regarding funds available for the participation of an ECORD teacher to the School of Rocks.

Size reduction of SAS panels

According to the PMO Consensus 0703-07: USSSP and J-DESC agree to consider a voluntary reduction in panel size as suggested in the SASEC SAS working group interim report for all proposal handling panels and committees according to a 5:5:3(1):1:(1) rule for U.S.:Japan:ECORD:China:Korea, pending evaluation of the final report.

> July 2007: USAC and J-DESC have agreed not to reducing SPC memberships

		JAPAN	USA
SPC (7)		no change necessary	
SSEP (as of Nov., 2007)	(14)	12	12
EDP (as of Jan., 2008)	(7)	7	7
EPSP* (as of June, 2007)	(7)	7	7
SSP (as of Jan., 2008)	(7)	7	6
STP (as of Feb., 2008)	(7)	5	6

*EPSP prefers not to reduce its size and decided to meet annually.

Terms of panel members and chairs

PMO Consensus 0703-11: The Program Member Offices acknowledge the need for and benefit of flexibility in SAS membership terms, and would like to implement this in consultation with IODP-MI and SAS panel and committee chairs on the basis of three-year membership terms.

Terms of panel members 3 years
Terms of chair 2 years

STP Consensus 0708-09: STP also recommends, under exceptional circumstances, giving members the possibility to leave the panel after one year (voluntarily) and also giving the chair the flexibility to request an extension to the terms of certain members on an as needed basis.

Required expertise in panels

PMO Consensus 0703-09: The Program Member Offices prefer that the coordination of expertise balance among panel members be handled by IODP-MI without excluding the possibility of direct communication between the PMOs and panel chairs.

PMO Action Item 0703-10: The Program Member Offices ask IODP-MI to contact panel chairs to determine the required expertise in collaboration with the SPC chair.

(As of February 4th, 2008)

SPC fluid flow, geochemistry, microbiology, geophysics, tectonics
EPSP Structural geology, tectonics, deepwater stratigraphy
SSP Ocean crust characterization, industry experience
EDP Drilling engineering; geotechnical engineering
SSEP Biostratigraphy, sedimentology, rock magnetism, seismic stratigraphy

3.1 EMA/ECORD Council

C. Mével presented the EMA/ECORD Council report.

ECORD Council

As of April 1st, 2008 the new Council Chair is Severino Falcon-Morales (Spain) and Vice-Chairs are Chris Franklin (UK) and Bruno Goffé (France). The Council had nominated Hans Thierstein (ETH, Switzerland) as the new ECORD Governor, to replace Olav Eldholm. Current ECORD Governors are J. Ludden (UK), D. Prieur (France) and H. Thierstein (Switzerland). Alternate is Jan Smit (Netherlands). As its fall meeting in Madrid, the ECORD Council approved the ESSAC budget presented by G. Camoin.

ECORD budget

In FY 2008, the participation unit has increased of 60%, as the three platforms were planned to operate simultaneously. Based on the signed Memorandum of Understanding, ECORD has agreed to contribute 3 P.U. in SOCs ($ 16.8 M) and 1 P.U. in POCs ($ 5.6 M).

POCs and MSPs

C. Mével showed the planned ECORD budget for FY 08 and beyond. ECORD still will not reach the 4 P.U., therefore the money available for MSPs will be $ ± 4.5 M/y.

The money allocated to ESO for NJ will be carried over to FY 09. C. Mével reported that ICDP was still committed to New Jersey with a potential contribution of ± $ 500.000, but this has to be confirmed by the Executive Committee.

ESO has estimated the POCs necessary to implement two expeditions in calendar year 2009 (New Jersey and Great Barrier Reef at a level of $ 20 M. The funding of ESO at that level will require combining the funds carried over from FY08, the FY09 budget and a small part of the FY10 POC budget. The decision will be made at the next ECORD Council meeting.

Perspectives within the European Commission 7th Framework Programme

C. Mével reported that the situation does not look very encouraging. ECORD is apparently "too well organized" for the EC and therefore does not need further coordination funds. ECORD does not fit within the ERA-Net Plus scheme. This scheme is designed to support one call and distribute the money to the PIs. What ECORD does is fund platform operations and then selects scientists to participate in expeditions. There is still support from the EC for the Deep Sea Frontier initiative. However, the considers that this initiative is no yet not ready for an ERA-Net. New calls for 2009 will be issued in July 2008.

E. Erba asked if the European Research Council (ERC) would be a possibility for ECORD to be funded. C. Mével replied that that the ERC funds individual researchers but not structures such as ECORD. N. Koç said that the Norwegian Research Council would give money for joint projects. C. Mével explained that the work programme is discussed within a programme committee of the EC where all member nations are represented. It is essential for ECORD to have the support of national representatives. Only 4 national representatives expressed a clear support for ECORD for the 2009 work programme. E. Arnold suggested that ESSAC delegates should contact their respective EU contact person in order to get the message out. C. Mével reaffirmed that it is a very political issue and that in fact decisions were made at a very high level. She reminded ESSAC that AURORA BOREALIS was on the ESFRI list.

A debate arose about the past course of action that ECORD, formerly JEODI, did. J.-P. Henriet believes that it had been a strategical error to leave the umbrella of the European Science Foundation (ESF). C. Mével replied that, to her knowledge, ESF did not express interest in managing ECORD. J.-P. Henriet insisted that formerly very straightforward links between ESF and ECORD existed and that ECORD should have been maintained under the ESF auspices.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-03: C. Mével will send the list of the EU contact persons from the different ECORD countries so that the ESSAC delegates will be able to lobby for ECORD on a national level.

ECORD-Net evaluations (Magellan and EUROMARC)

As part of the ECORD-Net deliverables the ECORD council had decided to conduct an evaluation of the ESF programmes. For Magellan (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) and for EUROMARC (Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom)
Svetlana Zolotikova has been tasked to conduct this evaluation on behalf of ECORD-Net. The ESSAC delegates have also been contacted by Gianluca Marino, who is writing a report for the Commission about the development of ESSAC (WP 6).

A debate arose about these evaluations. Some ESSAC delegates expressed their concerns that it is not the task of an ERA-net to evaluate the way ESF runs its programmes. They informed d that the ESF programmes have a mid-term meeting, which serves as a basis for their evaluation. They thought, that it was not appropriate to evaluate the ESF and that, besides duplication of efforts, the ESF was even not informed. C. Mével clarified that the intention is not to evaluate ESF. She reminded the committee that these programmes were set up to help the coordination of the drilling community in Europe. The objective of this evaluation is to check whether this objective was reached.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-04: C. Mével will provide information regarding the internal ERA-Net evaluation of the ESF Magellan and ESF EUROMARC Program to better explain the aims of that evaluation.

"The future of ocean drilling, post 2013"

C. Mével continued to report about the future of IODP. The ECORD council supports the idea of a major scientific workshop, but feels that it is also important to discuss the structure of a possible future programme to fulfil the expectations of the scientific community, to bring the best scientific return for the money spent, and to strengthen the position of Europe. . Those issues will be discussed at the next ECORD council meeting and ESSAC inputs would be therefore highly appreciated.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-05: The ESSAC Office will circulate in due time information about an EGU Session in April 2009 in Vienna, Austria, immediately followed by a workshop dealing with the future of the European scientific drilling (see also ESSAC Consensus 0805-10 and ESSAC Action Item 0805-22).

SAS

In her presentation C. Mével suggested that the SAS might be no longer adapted to the new situation of the programme. The nurturing process has reached its limits. The number of proposals residing at SPC is too large. The average time for implementation is too long (7.6 years).

E. Arnold commented that the average was closer to 5 years as there had been a lag between ODP and IODP. R. Stein thought also, that 7.6 years were too long and that the statement was too negative, that is it was not only SAS but also proponents, who were responsible for the long proposal pathway.

Financial situation

C. Mével informed ESSAC of the concerns of the ECORD council members regarding the cost of the programmes. They feel that it will be really difficult to justify the high cost of a programme, which is currently accomplishing very little. There are new emerging scientific initiatives arising and the competition is harsh. As a consequence, the ECORD Council has requested a meeting with the Lead Agencies, prior the IODP Council in Beijing, to discuss the budget.

G. Camoin asked about what could be expected from the negotiations. C. Mével said that for FY08 the Lead Agencies were counting on ECORD money to pay the SOCs of the programme. What ECORD is aiming for is not a reduction, but a change in the SOC/POC balance, to keep more money to support MSP expeditions..

J. McKenzie demurred that ECORD would be "paying and getting nothing for it", how should things be discussed or changed in the future. G. Camoin agreed that scientists did not get what they had expected and that ESSAC should send a message out asking the scientific community about the future of the programme.

C. Mével explained that the meeting between the Lead Agencies and ECORD is scheduled in Beijing, June 24th, 2008 before the IODP Council meeting (scheduled for June 25th to 28th, 2008). The preliminary topic list for the ECORD-Lead Agencies meeting would deal with 1. ECORD contribution to IODP and the Annual Program Plan, 2. The IODP structure, 3. SAS 4. Engineering development, 5. The relationship between IODP and the Ocean Drilling Consortium.

ECORD-Net Edinburgh Meeting

A workshop funded by the ECORD-Net has been organized by ESO and BGS in Edinburgh from May 27th to 29th, 2008. The aim of this meeting was to bring together scientists, academic and funding agencies from all over Europe to explore the research opportunities provided by the ECORD and IODP membership. C. Mével, G. Camoin and B. Wolff-Boenisch attended this meeting.

Arctic drilling

The ECORD Council is investigating the possibility of using the EUREKA/EUROGIA scheme to develop an industry-academy project in the Arctic. EUREKA is a pan-European network for market-oriented, industrial R&D.

Created as an intergovernmental Initiative in 1985, EUREKA aims to enhance European competitiveness through its support to businesses, research centres and universities who carry out pan-European projects to develop innovative products, processes and services. EUREKA currently has 38 full members, 25 European countries + Norway, Switzerland, Russia, Ukraine, Turkey and others. EUREKA is funded at the national level on a "à-la-carte" scheme.

Note: For more information see at www.eureka.be/

EUREKA "Clusters" are long-term, strategically significant industrial initiatives. They usually have a large number of participants, and aim to develop generic technologies of key importance for European competitiveness, primarily in ICT and, more recently, in energy and biotechnology. Clusters bring together large companies – very often competitors – along with Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), research institutes and universities, sharing both the risk and benefits of innovation. They focus on developing and commercially exploiting new technologies.

The Chair of EUROGIA, a Cluster of EUREKA, dealing with the sustainable development and energy supply is Gabriel Marquette from Schlumberger.

This scheme displays many advantages as it allows industry to share the risk as the cost is shared between industry and the governments. Industry may be more interested in participating in an Arctic project if the cost is shared. At the government level, it is tapping other funding sources. For example, in France, the 2007 EUREKA budget was add on € 100 M by the Ministry of Industry and € 3 M by the Ministry of Research.

Bruno Goffé, ECORD Chair, is going to meet the EUROGIA chairman.

However, there are still open questions:

- Is this scheme applicable to IODP?
- What level of funding could be expected?
- ECORD should identify in what scientific topics European companies are interested in. ECORD has also to identify European scientists interests and needs.
- Can scientists from other countries be involved?

- ECORD does not have an own platform. What we can offer is the experience of ESO and the expertise of scientists.
- What would be the relationship of such a project with ECORD/IODP?
- What would be the benefit for ECORD/IODP?

R. Stein told the ESSAC delegates that he attended a meeting at which the updated AURORA BOREALIS was presented (see item 4.4 AURORA BOREALIS).

3.2 ESO

The ESO report was presented by D. McInroy.

New Jersey (NJ)

A start was expected in May 2008. The contract discussions were held with FugroSeacore in mid-February. BGS and FugroSeacore inspected a platform and mobilisation locations in New Jersey in late February. Subsequent contractual discussions were slow, but appeared to be heading towards a successful conclusion. FugroSeacore announced on April 11th, 2008 that they had committed their staff to other projects and could not carry out the New Jersey work until September. Suitable sub-contracted staff could not be obtained to start in May. The Expedition is now delayed to 2009.

The 'Fast-track' OJEU notice is now over and expressions of interest have been registered. The final tenders are expected by June 9th, 2008. The contract will specify to start in early May 2009. ESO will try to stick with the original Science Party as far as possible, but withdrawals seemed to be inevitable. Replacements will be sought in cooperation with the PMOs.

C. MacLeod raised the issue of having another call for the NJ Expedition, as application withdrawals could be expected. G. Camoin added that a new call would be very probable, also since the first call for applications in 2007 new post-docs were coming up, but a new call would mainly depend on how many withdrawals occur.

K. Strand remarked that there are nowadays so many problems, because industry is so busy and the market so aggressive. They dropped the contract, because nothing had been signed. D. McInroy warned that this might happen again, but ESO started to negotiate earlier, as they had to go partly through the process again.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-06: ESO will inform the ESSAC Office in due time concerning the current state of the staffing of the New Jersey Expedition to evaluate the need to issue a new short term call for applications to replace scientists who declined their invitation due to the rescheduling of the expedition.

Great Barrier Reef (GBR)

The implementation is planned for the September to December 2009 time window. The site survey was carried out in September/October 2007. The approval of drill sites by the SSP and the EPSP is hoped for this summer as the GBR site survey data will be presented at the next meetings of those panels. A notice has been placed in the OJEU seeking expressions of interest in a contract to carry out the GBR drilling. The final tenders are expected in early August.

A drilling permit has been obtained from the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA), but the permit will end on November 1st, 2009.There is also a limit on the number of sites that can be drilled. Negotiations are continuing with the Authority on these matters and other issues including the need for NERC to sign a Deed of Agreement. ESO is going to produce an Environmental Management Plan. The finance and contracts should be in place with ECORD before September. There is the need to agree on the sites to be drilled and to develop an outreach plan. An ESO visit is tentatively planned to Australia in September or October 2008.

ESO are presently selecting the Co-chiefs, before a call for applications can be issued probably in June 2008.

Concerning the GBR, G. Camoin informed the audience that he is going to present the site survey data at the upcoming EPSP meeting in June in Hanover and that the final report has been already sent to the IODP-MI and the site survey data to the IODP Data Bank. He added that he expected to have no problem with the approval of the drilling sites proposed.

C. Mével explained that that there will be some contracting issue for the GBRs. The financial commitment of the ECORD member countries is done on an annual basis. ESO will need a guarantee to be able to go to tender for the platform.

4.1. COCARDE (Cold-Water Carbonate Reservoir Systems in Deep Environments)

J.-P. Henriet gave an overview of the COCARDE-project. COCARDE is a proposal for a flexible and modular Industry-Academia Partnership to consolidate and amplify a sustainable mound research and capacity building momentum. COCARDE comprises 4 Task Groups: COCARDE-Forum, COCARDE-Science, COCARDE-Operations and COCARDE-Capacity. These form the 4 pillars of a cost-efficient, distributed management scheme. A Coordination Cell is the central contact point of the project.

J.-P. Henriet also presented the ESF project MICROSYSTEMS and how science and industry work in a win-win situation. The university is forming highly trained students, in which industry is very interested and therefore willing to pay for the scientific project. Industry is not so much interested in the project itself, rather by the future mud mounds specialists.

Note: More information about the ESF project Microsystems can be obtained under: (http://www.esf.org/activities/eurocores/programmes/eurodiversity/projects/microsystems.html)

4.2. Sea floor drill rig MeBO

After the presentation of J.-P. Henriet, T. Freudenthal, an invited guest, gave an introduction of MeBo and its capabilities.

MeBo ("Meeresboden-Bohrgerät", German for "sea floor drill rig") was developed by the Marum to bridge the gap between the use of expensive drill ships and standard gravity-based sampling tools. This drill rig is capable of sampling soft sediments and hard rocks down to 70 m beneath sea floor. It can be operated in water depths up to 2000 m. The MeBo can be deployed from standard research vessels such as the *RV METEOR* and the *RV SONNE*. The development of the drill was funded by the German Ministry of Education and Research and by the Bremen State Government.

Note: More information about the MeBo can be obtained under: http://www.marum.de/English/Sea_floor_drill_rig_MeBo.html

4.3. BGS drilling tools and their application

D. McInroy presented the set of BGS drilling tools, such as the RD1 – 5m rockdrill/vibrocorer, the RD2 – 15m rockdrill, the RD3 – 3m rockdrill, the VC3 – 3m vibrocorer, the oriented rockdrill, the gravity corer and the box corer.

Note: For a complete BGS drilling tools overview check the BGS web page (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/science/marine_operations/sampling_equipment.html).

After the presentation of D. McInroy, C. MacLeod presented the potential application of the BGS tools and presented scientific data obtained from the BGS.

G. Camoin asked if tools such as the MeBo or the various BGS rock drills could be used for drilling at the GBR. D. McInroy as well as C. MacLeod feared that the tools might

leave rig footprints on the sea-floor, and even if it was not the case, persuading the GBRMP authorities of using these instruments would be extremely difficult.

4.4. "AURORA BOREALIS"

R. Stein gave a short report of the EGU 2008 AURORA BOREALIS splinter meeting regarding the development of a European research icebreaker with Deep-Sea Drilling Capability. AURORA BOREALIS was supposed to be 3 ships in one, icebreaker, drillship and multi-purpose research vessel.

It is a novel icebreaker that would operate autonomously during all seasons and on stations (dynamic positioning), implying that no additional icebreaker support would be needed. The ship is planned as a multi-purpose research vessel for a year-round deployment in the polar zones (Central Arctic, Arctic basins, Antarctic Margins) and for international and interdisciplinary expeditions. It is planned as a scientific drillship for drilling long cores up to 1000 m long in 5000 m maximum water depth under a closed sea-ice cover.

The coordination office for AURORA BOREALIS is set up at the Alfred-Wegner-Institute (AWI) in Bremerhaven, Germany.

The suggested potential research themes for AURORA BOREALIS are:

- Large and medium-scale circulation of ocean and atmosphere
- Interactions between the pelagic ecosystems and the biogeochemical state of water masses
- Physiology and population dynamics of benthic assemblages in the deep sea and in the coastal shelf seas in polar areas
- Reconstruction of past climate from deposits in marine and periglacial environments including modelling of their properties and variability
- Structure and kinematics of the lithosphere and the polar ice caps
- Origin and evolution of the Arctic lithosphere
- Ocean history and basement structure

Technological development

The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) is funding for 2 years two main targets:

1. The technical design of the vessel, model tests and provision of tendering documents viz. the public tendering process by companies and shipyards in Germany and Europe. The SCHIFFKO GmbH Hamburg will coordinate the development of the technical design.
2. The preparation of the implementation of AURORA BOREALIS as an European / international research icebreaker. Workshops with national and international experts on scientific objectives and technical instrumentation are planned.

Projected costs

R. Stein showed in the transparencies supplied from the AWI project management team estimated construction costs of € 360 M and operational deployment costs of € 18 M/y (published in 2006). These costs were compared with other construction and deployment costs of other infrastructures on the ESFRI list. They remain reasonable compared with other large infrastructure expenses. He commented that the indicated costs were outdated and projected costs were rather about € 600 to 650 M for the construction costs and € 40 M/y for the operational deployment costs of (projected for 2012). The ship could be integrated within IODP, but there were only foreseen 3 or 4 months for Artic drilling.

C. Mével reminded that the AURORA BOREALIS concept has evolved since it was published in an ESF document in 2004. She reported that she attended the first official ERICON- AURORA BOREALIS meeting, 5th to 7th May, 2008 in Strasbourg, France. She realized then that the design has substantially changed and the ship is much bigger than

originally planned. ERICON is an EC funded support action led by the ESF Polar Board for the preparatory phase of Aurora Borealis. ECORD is a partner of this project, to investigate the possibility of using the ship as an MSP. At this meeting, it was explained that at this stage, there is a financial commitment of Germany and Russia. However, most of the partners of ERICON have not yet committed to participate financially. Therefore the funding for the construction of the ship is not yet secured. In the current situation, ECORD would not be able to support three months of drilling every year. Other sources of funding need to be explored.

R. Stein added that AURORA BOREALIS might also be a chance for ECORD and IODP and that the ship might be interesting for industry. He informed the audience that there would be a workshop at the AWI. He and his co-organizers sent 5 to 7 invitation letters to representatives from oil industry; 4 representatives already accepted. Their attendance fees amounted to $ 5000 each. It was expected that the major outcome of this workshop would be to write 10 to 15 proposals, sufficient to drill for the next 10 to 20 years in the Arctic with the AURORA BOREALIS.

J.-P. Henriet was wondering how the ship could work in the Antarctic, suggesting that it would probably drill well in the Arctic, but that it was not built to drill in the Antarctic as its shape would not be suitable for the local seawater ice conditions.

Note for more information on the AURORA BOREALIS see the following web page: http://www.eri-aurora-borealis.eu/en/home/.

Friday 16th May 2008, 9:00 am – 6:00 pm

5. Breakout sessions

The members of the 3 different subcommittees met from 08:10 to 09:10 at the Hotel lobby and discussed the various topics listed by the Chair in the forefront of this meeting and introduced by him during email exchanges. The outcomes of the breakout sessions are summarized below in the reports presented by the subcommittee coordinators.

3. ESO-EMA-ESSAC Meeting

P. Maruéjol reported about the last ESO-EMA-ESSAC Meeting in Paris. She reminded the ESSAC delegates that EMA was in charge of the ECORD outreach activities, including the ECORD promotion via exhibition booths, publications (e.g. ECORD Newsletter), brochures, posters and the ECORD web site in coordination with ESO and ESSAC.

R.Bernal-Carrera, C. Mével and P. Maruéjol from EMA, A. Gerdes and A. Stevenson from ESO as well as G. Camoin and B. Wolff-Boenisch from ESSAC met to review and establish detailed drafts and schedules of contributions to the ECORD Newsletter #10, to review the ECORD-NET brochure "ESSAC in ECORD", to discuss the organization of the 2008 IODP booths (EGU, 2008, April 13th to 18th in Vienna, Austria; 33rd IGC, August 6th to 14th in Oslo, Norway), to talk about ECORD interactions with Outreach IODP partners (IODP-MI, USIO and JPIO) regarding other IODP booths, to review press events related to the NanTroSEIZE expeditions, to summarize the distribution of "*Scientific Drilling*" and to discuss the coordination between EMA-ESO and ESSAC (e.g. web sites, databases).

Note: The next meeting will be held on August 20th and 21st in Aix-en-Provence.

6.1.1 Ranking procedures

G. Camoin explained the current procedures for grouping applications to sail on IODP expeditions. The ESSAC delegates review all applications individually and indicate preference by grouping applicants (0- to 3-stars, 3 stars being the highest ranking) based primarily on proposed research, experience, and expertise. The ESSAC Delegates' groupings are sent individually and directly to the ESSAC Science Coordinator who is compiling the results and makes a synthetic grouping of all applications. The ESSAC Nominations and Staffing subcommittee then reviews that grouping and makes the final selection taking into account the quota balance, which is monitored but not applied rigidly for the staffing of the expeditions.

The same procedure applies for all applications to be grouped or ranked by ESSAC.

G. Camoin went on that the delegates were expected to group applications independently from each other and therefore should not see in the forefront and in the aftermath the groupings proposed by the other ESSAC delegates. The synthetic grouping of all applications by the ESSAC Office is purely based on numerical calculations (viz. total average of the delegate's grouping). He argued in favour to this procedure allowing the delegates to judge purely on the candidate's CVs and not on nationalities, quotas and strategic issues.

Regarding the ranking procedure for ECORD scholarships, F. Abrantes argued that she needed more information to judge the CVs and that she therefore needed the input from the respective delegates. J. McKenzie agreed that she did not know all these students that she was not able to judge their merits based solely on a CV, and that the CVs were quite all the same. E. Arnold believed that she would not have a problem with potential strategically decision, as they were obvious. G. Camoin re-explained the process and that the process would be similar to the previous one, that in the first round the delegates would rank and that the results would be compiled and than send again to the delegates. The difference to the former procedure would be, that the national

delegates would not see the results of the other delegates, because there would be the risk to be influenced by the votes of the respective National Offices. M. Comas agreed with G. Camoin and that the delegates would have the total freedom. C. Mével appreciated the position of G. Camoin but also thought that the delegates would need more information to rank or group the applications.

J.-P. Henriet recommended not to look to much in detail about student's affiliation as students would move to industry and would do science there, too.

N. Koç was wondering why the application of the Norwegian candidate to sail on the Canterbury Basin Expedition was not ranked high, as it had an excellent CV. E. Arnold admitted that both did not rank this candidate highly, because she thought that industry did not support the program and therefore IODP should not consider scientists coming from Industry. E. Arnold thought that IODP was supported with tax money and that accepting persons from industry would be like to subsidize industry.

The discussion was stopped at this point due to time restrictions and continued under item 7.6 subcommittee report, discussion and future actions, ECORD Scholarships.

6.1.2 Bering Sea, Canterbury and Wilkes Land Expeditions

Bering Sea Expedition

The ESSAC Office had been informed in early February that the Bering Sea Expedition could not be implemented in 2008, due to a significant change in the operational schedule of the *JOIDES Resolution* (viz. shipyard delays during its conversion). The Bering Sea Expedition had been removed from the current schedule and has been returned to the Operations Task Force (OTF) for consideration during future scheduling deliberations. The previous decisions taken by the ESSAC Office have been cancelled and removed from the general staffing table, which summarizes the distribution of berths among the various ECORD countries.

Canterbury Expedition

11 applications have been received by the November 30th, 2007 deadline and distributed as follows: France (3), Germany (3), UK (2), Ireland (1), Norway (1) and Spain (1).

Following contacts with the USIO regarding the lack of applications in the fields of Siliceous Micropaleontology, Nannofossil Micropaleontology and Paleomagnetism, the ESSAC Office has issued a short-term call for applications on March 11th, 08 with a March 28th 2008 deadline. The ESSAC Office received 6 additional applications from young researchers and IODP newcomers that were distributed as follows: Germany (4), Canada (1) and Italy (1).

Wilkes Land Expedition

The ESSAC Office had issued a call for applications on October 25th, 2007. 62 applications (6 concerning shore-based science), had been received by the November 30th, 2007 deadline and distributed as follows: Italy (17), UK (14), Germany (11), Spain (7), The Netherlands (4), Finland (2), France (2), Norway (2), Switzerland (2) and Indonesia (1). 1 application from the UK had been subsequently withdrawn. The staffing of that expedition was still ongoing. Gilbert Camoin explained that the 2 ECORD co-chiefs had been included in the ECORD berth quota. 2 ECORD scientists as co-chiefs meant that only 6 other ECORD scientists could potentially sail based on the regular quotas.

6.1.3 NanTroSEIZE 1B Expedition

The ESSAC Office had issued a call for applications on April 3rd, 2008 concerning the NanTroSEIZE Expedition 1b (#318) Subduction inputs. The deadline for applications was May 26th, 2008. Contacts with CDEX (the Japanese Operator) and IODP-MI had been established to consider potential applications for ECORD engineers to sail on Expedition

#319 NanTroSEIZE Observatory Engineering. However, Expeditions 318 and 319 had been deferred until a to-be-defined later date due to technical problems on the *Chikyu*.

Quotas

G. Camoin showed the current berth quotas for all ECORD countries. The quotas included the 3 scheduled expeditions New Jersey, EqPac 1 and EqPac 2 as the staffing had been accomplished.

E. Arnold commented that the Swedish berth quota could not be correct. G. Camoin referred to the data he obtained from C. Mével. C. Mével approved and informed E. Arnold that she will check the numbers again and inform G. Camoin.

C. MacLeod surmised that the financial contribution would be decreasing in the future.

6.2 SAS panel nominations

G. Camoin remembered the ESSAC delegates that at its 9th meeting, ESSAC decided to work on SAS panel member rotation issues two meetings ahead and agreed on the following procedures regarding the nominations of ECORD representatives in SAS panels: the ESSAC Office contacts the SAS panel chairs for guidance regarding the expertise needed for future ECORD representatives. A call for applications had been widely distributed and posted on the ESSAC website, in coordination with the National Offices. The applications were reviewed by the Nominations and Staffing ESSAC subcommittee, which recommended nominations.

He summarized the last rotations issues since the 9th ESSAC meeting:

- STP – W. Brueckmann to be replaced immediately. The requested expertise was physical properties / logging.
- EDP - R. Person to be replaced in June 2008. The requested expertise was drilling engineering or monitoring.
- SSEP - J. Backman to be replaced in November 2007; F. Eynaud and J. Konnerup-Madsen in May 2008 and B. Menez in November 2008. The requested expertises were biostratigraphy, sedimentology/seismic stratigraphy and rock magnetics/paleomagnetism.
- SPC - R. Pedersen to be replaced in March 2008. The requested expertise was igneous petrology.
- SASEC – M. Bickle to be replaced after the SASEC January 2008 meeting.

The following replacements have been recommended by ESSAC:

- STP: S. Krastel, IFM-Geomar, Kiel, Germany to replace W. Brueckmann immediately.
- EDP: R. Person, IFREMER, Brest, France will stay for an additional year (until July 2009) and then will be replaced by N. Lanteri, IFREMER-Brest, France.
- SSEP: H. Brinkhuis, University Utrecht, The Netherlands to replace J. Backmann immediately. S. Berné, University Perpignan, France to replace F. Eynaud after the SSEP May 2008 meeting. D. Brunelli, University Modena, Italy to replace J. Konnerup-Madsen after the SSEP May 2008 meeting. J. Carlut, ENS, Paris, France will replace B. Menez after the SSEP November 2008 meeting.
- SPC: G. Fruh-Green, ETH Zurich, Switzerland to replace R. Pedersen after the March 2008 meeting.
- SASEC: N. Arndt, University J. Fourier, Grenoble, France to replace M. Bickle, University of Cambridge in January 2008.

Regarding the problem of SAS panel alternates, G. Camoin asked the ESSAC delegates, if it would be possible to consider that their travel be funded by the National Office of the SAS panel member who is not attending the meeting.

Referring to the recent replacement of J. Konnerup-Madsen from Denmark by the French alternate M.-A. Gutscher, M.-S. Seidenkrantz said that Denmark could not consider to cover these additional costs.

C. MacLeod reminded the delegates that the alternating system was originally a mechanism to enable members of small countries "for little money" to attend high-level panels. This mechanism would also enable them to justify the program's expenses to their respective agencies.

J. McKenzie was wondering why panel members did not inform the Program Member Offices (PMOs) timely. B. Wolff-Boenisch informed the committee that this attitude was more or less the standard one and that the PMOs have to find regularly a "last-minute" alternate.

G. Camoin reminded the delegates that its 9th meeting ESSAC decided, that the ESSAC delegates will now constitute a pool of permanent alternates for SAS panels if problems arise in finding an alternate among the current list of formal alternates (ESSAC Consensus 0710-04).

C. MacLeod commented that SASEC would not allow alternates to take part in the SASEC meetings. He also reported from his former experiences as ESSAC Chair when he discovered only by accident that G. Wefer had not attended a SASEC meeting and had not informed the former ESSAC Office in Cardiff at all. Panel members were often not aware that they had to inform the ESSAC Office.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-02: ESSAC confirms that the travel expenses of alternates in SAS panels will be covered by their relevant national office.

6.2.1 STP

K. Strand mentioned that A. Kotilainen (FIN) was very interested in this panel.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-07: The ESSAC Office will suggest A. Kotilainen (Finland) to be a permanent alternate for the Science and Technology Panel (STP).

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-08: The ESSAC Office will issue a call for applications to replace M. Lovell (UK) at the Science and Technology Panel (STP).

6.2.2 EDP

In the name of all ECORD EDP panel members, M. Ask asked the ESSAC Office to issue a call for applications for a new ECORD member of the Engineering Development Panel (EDP) who should become the next Vice-Chair of that panel. G. Camoin reminded her, that the final nomination of the future panel member is a matter of the National Offices. M. Ask agreed, but nevertheless would appreciate the help of ESSAC to build up a pool of good candidates.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-09: The ESSAC Office will issue a call for applications for a new ECORD member of the Engineering Development Panel (EDP) who should become the next Vice-Chair of that panel.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-03: ESSAC decides that the terms of J. Thorogood, R. Person, L. Wohlgemuth and M. Ask at the Engineering Development Panel (EDP) will be extended until June 2009, June 2009, January 2009 and January 2010, respectively as suggested by the 4 ECORD panel members to avoid loss of expertise in that panel.

6.2.3 SSEP

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-10: The ESSAC Office will issue a call for applications to replace T. Elliott (UK) at the Science Steering Evaluation Panel (SSEP)

6.2.5 SASEC

ESSAC Consensus 0805-04: ESSAC decides the extension of G. Wefer's term at the Science Advisory Executive Committee (SASEC) for two additional meetings.

6.3 Subcommittee report, discussion and future actions

C. MacLeod summarized the outcomes of the subcommittee discussions organized in the morning. He reminded that the application form had been changed during the hand-over between Cardiff and Aix-en-Provence. For the young researchers a supplementary information packages had been established to request additionally a letter of support describing if, and by which means the young researcher would be supported by its host institution. Previously, there had not been such valuable information. He added that for future applications the application form could additionally ask for the environment of the researcher, viz. its relation to industry. He recommended that this application part could be more prominent (also with citations of referees).

He also explained that the National Offices would need to get incoming applications at the ESSAC Office as soon as they arrive, in order to have time to check them and give recommendation whether to support or not the candidate. B. Wolff-Boenisch added that there would be no problem to apply that procedure, although the time gained between the receipt of the application by the ESSAC Office and their sending it to the National Offices would be in most cases about 1 week on average before the official deadline, as the candidates usually apply very late. C. Macleod explained that it was essential that the relevant National Office has time to provide additional comments to the other ESSAC delegates before the grouping starts.

Most delegates agreed with this proposition, arguing that they would need input from the National Offices. C. MacLeod said that the UK National Office for example would preferably support young researchers and persons coming from non-traditional IODP audience. E. Erba suggested that for PostDocs and young researchers a CV would be not enough to evaluate the application but recognized that she would not be able to give additional comments on all applicants from her country. F. Abrantes stated that everybody was voting blind and that the view of the National Offices would be important. J. McKenzie affirmed that she did not know the young persons and that most of the young people would have good CVs and that they were nearly undistinguishable from each other. M. Riedel thought so too, especially as the young researchers would not have a publication record. It appeared that the National Offices should give neutral information and not be let by personal preferences. R. Stein and E. Erba said that they would mainly only judge the CVs of young researchers from their own country.

G. Camoin reaffirmed his viewpoint, that is, he feared, that the delegates could be too much influenced by the National Offices, but accepted the opinion of the delegates and summarized the future ranking procedure of ESSAC (see ESSAC Consensus 0805-05 below).

G. Camoin announced that he would not take part in the ranking procedure for the staffing of the GBR Expedition as he will apply and therefore would be conflicted. He informed the committee that his alternate, Benoît Ildefonse, would vote for him.

Note: The procedure for informing the National Offices regarding national applicants in the forefront of the application deadline is already in place for the German and French National Offices.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-05: ESSAC confirms the new general procedure for ranking the applications to sail on IODP expeditions:

1) The ESSAC delegates review all applications individually and group them in four categories, from 0 to 3 stars (3 stars being the highest ranking, 0 star the lowest) based on proposed research, experience, and expertise.

2) The rankings of the ESSAC delegates are send to the ESSAC Science Coordinator who is compiling the results to make a synthetic grouping of all applications.

3) The ESSAC Nominations and Staffing subcommittee reviews the synthetic grouping based on the ECORD quota balance, which is monitored but not applied rigidly.

ESSAC decides that additional comments on applications from the relevant delegate and/or national office are welcome in the early stage of that process.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-11: For each new staffing call, the ESSAC Office will ask the applicants to send a copy of their application to their respective national office. The ESSAC Office will liaise with the national offices to check that this process has been completed before the ranking procedure starts.

7.1 ECORD Scholarships

B. Wolff-Boenisch presented the results of the ECORD Scholarship call issued on December 17th, 2007 with a February 17th, 2008 deadline. The flyer included the addresses of both ECORD Summer Schools Urbino and Bremen, their starting dates and duration, their respective deadlines April 15th, 2008, as well as the contact persons and the Internet links. The ESSAC Office received 44 applications from 16 countries (14% Non-ECORD). From the 16 countries 10 were ECORD countries (France, Germany, UK, Ireland, Finland, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands), 3 from European Non-ECORD countries (Poland, Hungary, Israel) and 3 from Non-ECORD countries (USA, Indonesia, Nigeria). 32 persons applied for the Urbino Summer School (73%), 7 for the Bremen Summer School (16%) and 5 had no preference (11%). The ranking of the applications was done by all ESSAC delegates and the compilation of the ranking results had been made by the ESSAC Office. The results had been sent to all delegates (not only to the subcommittee) and the delegates approved as none of them commented the final ranking sent by B. Wolff-Boenisch on April 3rd, 2008.
8 Applications had been submitted very late (4 before 15th of April 2008 and 4 after 15th of April 2008) and all concerned applications for the Bremen Summer School.
A total sum of € 14.100 was granted for 13 awardees and modulated according subscription fees, duration of Summer Schools and individual travel costs, viz. € 500 for Germans for Bremen and Italians for Urbino, € 800 Non-Germans for Bremen, € 1200 Non-Italians for Urbino and € 1500 for 1 Canadian for Urbino.
B. Wolff-Boenisch pointed out that Non-ECORD European applicants had to be considered in the application process (e.g. Israel, Hungary and Poland for this year).

E. Arnold thought that the whole ECORD Scholarship selection could be done by the Summer Schools themselves and that it would not need the ESSAC delegate's rankings. She claimed that she does not want to get through the whole CVs and that it was also easier for the Summer Schools to decide who they want, that ESSAC just could give some indication for selection as for example quota for applications from European Non-ECORD countries. M.-S. Seidenkrantz agreed with that suggestion, as she thought that the ESSAC ranking procedure was extra long.

C. MacLeod explained that the ECORD Council probably would not like to outsource ECORD Scholarships as the money would come from ECORD. He claimed that he did not get the list of ECORD scholarships, but that he would need the list in order to give grants to unsuccessful U.K. candidates.

Note: The list with all applicant's CVs and documents had been send to all delegates on March 11th, 2008 with a review deadline of March 28th, 2008. 11 countries from 17 did vote. The compilation list of the successful ranked candidates was sent to all

delegates (and not only to the subcommittee members) with the questions of any comments April 3rd, 2008. Only F. Abrantes gave feedback by asking to have access to all other candidate rankings.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-06: ESSAC confirms that all ESSAC Delegates take part in the ranking of applications for ECORD Scholarships.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-12: The Education and Outreach subcommittee will meet electronically before the next ESSAC meeting to suggest criteria to evaluate applications for ECORD Scholarships. The coordinator of that subcommittee will report at the next ESSAC meeting.

7.2.1 Past Global Change Reconstruction and Modelling Techniques Summer School, Urbino, July 2008

L. Lourens presented the Past Global Change Reconstruction and Modelling Techniques Summer School, Urbino, July 2008, which aims at promoting and developing an integrative approach to paleoclimate reconstructions.

The Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology (USSP) is hosted annually by the Faculty of Sciences and Technologies of the University of Urbino in Italy, since 2004. Overarching goals are: (1) to train a new generation of ocean drilling Earth scientists, also able to advantageously view field data in the light of models and vice versa, and (2) to provide a sound basis for discussion and development of new ideas and projects which can serve for addressing the next generation of IODP drilling proposals dealing, for example, with extreme climate issues. Funding from the ECORD consortium allowed increasing significantly the representation of graduate students from ECORD countries.

7.2.2 ECORD Summer School on Deep Subseafloor Biosphere, Bremen, September 2008

R. Stein gave an introduction to the future Summer School on ECORD Summer School 2008 on "The Deep Subseafloor Biosphere" which will be held from September 1st to 12th at the University of Bremen, Germany.

The Aims are to educate PhD students and young PostDocs in one of the major topics of IODP, "The Deep Subseafloor Biosphere" in 2008, to bring them in touch with IODP at an early stage of their career, to prepare them for participation in IODP expeditions, by taking them on a "virtual ship" as well as to train them in core logging and scanning techniques. The lectures of the first week will be grouped in three sub-themes: "Microbial communities", "Habitability and environmental conditions" and "The deep marine biosphere in the global carbon cycle". The second week will include the "virtual ship" experiences on the agenda. It will consist of group-based practices in the IODP Bremen Core Repository (BCR), applying logging instruments (Multisensor Core Logger, XRF Scanner, Linescan Imaging and Colour Scanner), core logging and splicing, core description and shipboard techniques for counting cells and shipboard techniques for initial interstitial water chemistry. R. Stein reminded that the Bremen school also had applied for a third ECORD Summer School for 2009 on the "Geodynamics of Mid-Ocean Ridges", addressing the third topic of the ISP, "Solid Earth Cycles and Geodynamics".

7.2.3 2009 ECORD Summer Schools

B. Wolff-Boenisch gave a summary of the past and ongoing ECORD Summer Schools as well as the new applications for 2009. The call was issued in March with a May 5th, 2008 deadline. The flyer included the proposal requirements, the school concept, an ISP related research topics, structure of the school, its location and the budget plan. 2 applications, from Bremen ("Geodynamics of Mid-Ocean Ridges") and Urbino "Past Global Change Reconstruction and Modelling Techniques") were sent to the ESSAC Office. 1

application from the Newcastle University, UK with the provisional title "Redox change and nutrient cycling" was withdrawn due to scheduling problem. The proposal had been announced for the next year (2010).

She announced the ESSAC action item of the voting on how many ECORD Summer Schools should be supported for 2009 at that meeting.

C. MacLeod mentioned that the ECORD Council approved both Summer Schools, that they like the IODP component of Bremen and less the Summer School concept of Urbino. He repeated that the ECORD Council probably would not like the idea to "source out" the ECORD scholarships to the Summer Schools. G. Camoin explained that the ECORD Council would like to keep the ECORD label. E. Arnold and B. Brandsdottir suggested trying to increase the visibility of the ECORD Summer Schools. They thought of advertising them in EOS. J. McKenzie commented that EOS would be too expensive. B. Wolff-Boenisch mentioned that the call had been broadly circulated via mass mail, published on the Internet and distributed as flyer at the EGU meeting in Vienna.

M. Riedel stated that all delegates would like both existing Summer Schools, but that more applications would be good. The subcommittee recommended supporting both Summer Schools. They also recommended also that the ESSAC Office should ask the ECORD Council for augmenting the Summer School budget. C. Mével reminded the delegates that ECORD Council would finally support the ECORD Summer Schools with € 30.00 (€ 15.000 for the Summer Schools and €15.000 for the ECORD scholarships).

E. Arnold asked if the Summer Schools should be restricted only to Master and Ph. Students as well as to PostDocs or if should they also be opened to graduates and if there should be a school for graduate to be developed. She mentioned that the NSF would sponsor undertakings reserved to undergraduates.

N. Koç reported on undergraduate classes from Svalbard that a wide range of students attended and during which only basics could have been taught.

M. Riedel thought that the requirements for teaching of undergraduates would be very different from teaching of young researchers and that nobody would have these additional resources to teach and that such a school would probably be much more expensive than the current schools.

E. Erba commented that she thought that Urbino is too general and that she would not appreciate the school. She claimed that the community would need more specialists in stratigraphy and time scales. She said that she would be very happy to organize such a school and that she would not follow the ISP strictly, although it was clear that transversal subjects would be needed.

J. McKenzie mentioned the EFS Integrated course for teaching of new techniques and welcomed new initiatives by the delegates.

Voting results

B. Wolff-Boenisch asked the delegates about their voting procedure preferences, if only one voting possibility for each item or several voting possibilities was preferred. ESSAC delegates agreed to vote with only one voting possibility. B. Wolff-Boenisch distributed the voting ballots and the ESSAC delegates voted during the break. In the aftermath B. Wolff-Boenisch compiled the results. The final results there announced after the presentation of W. Brueckmann (item 11.).

The voting results for the ECORD Summer Schools are:

From 15 votes, 13 votes for "Both ECORD Summer Schools"; 2 votes for "Only the Bremen Summer School" and 0 vote for "Only the Urbino Summer School". None abstained.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-07: ESSAC recommends not to define the number and the format of ECORD Summer Schools to be proposed for funding, but to work on a case-by-case basis, depending on the applications received after each call.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-08: ESSAC decides that a new call for ECORD Summer Schools will be issued every year in autumn with a deadline in spring for the upcoming year.

ESSAC Motion 0805-01: ESSAC recommends to fund both the 2009 Urbino Summer School in Paleoclimatology (USSP) and the ECORD Summer School 2009 in Bremen on "Geodynamics of Mid-Ocean Ridges". The voting results for the ECORD Summer Schools are:

From 15 votes, 13 votes for "Both ECORD Summer Schools"; 2 votes for "Only the Bremen Summer School" and 0 vote for "Only the Urbino Summer School". None abstained.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-13: The ESSAC Office will inform the applicants for 2009 ECORD Summer Schools about the final decisions regarding the funding of the Summer Schools after the ECORD Council meeting.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-14: The ESSAC Office will investigate if the European Community has instruments to fund Summer Schools.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-15: J. McKenzie will distribute in the future information regarding ESF calls for Integrated Courses on Ocean Drilling Science to all ESSAC delegates.

7.2.4 ESF Magellan Integrated Courses on Ocean Drilling Science and other ESF initiatives

J. McKenzie gave an overview of the possibilities of the Integrated Courses on Ocean Drilling Science.

E. Arnold asked if someone who would apply for an ECORD Summer School could also apply for this scheme. C. MacLeod replied that the ESF scheme of an open call should be preserved and that he did not want to direct towards certain topics, that the breaths of sciences should be preserved. He noticed that the ESSAC delegates and also the SAS panels members were very focussed on paleoclimate and not on other research fields.

Referring to the critics that € 7.500 would be not enough to organize a Summer School, C. Mével replied that the delegates should keep in mind that every money taken from the ECORD budget will be less money for MSP operations.

M.-S. Seidenkrantz thought that a consistency in the ECORD Summer Schools should be good. E. Arnold thought that the ECORD Summer School scheme should be preserved, but that it should be more dynamic and that there should be no limit. Perhaps a standing call on the ESSAC webpage could be established.

M. Riedel agreed that interested groups would need at least a year to organize a Summer School and that he possibly would organize a Summer School in Canada. The delegates agreed on the facts that ECORD Summer Schools should be issued every year in autumn with a deadline in spring for the next year. P. Henriet thought that this date might be too early and therefore not efficient. L. Lourens reported that to organize the teachers from all around the world would need a year minimum.

Note: Information on the ESF Magellan Integrated Courses on Ocean Drilling Science can be obtained under http://www.esf.org/activities/research-networking-programmes/life-earth-and-environmental-sciences-lesc/current-esf-research-networking-programmes-in-life-earth-and-environmental-sciences/workshops-on-marine-research-drilling-magellan-workshop-series/science-meetings.html

8.2.1 Magellan Workshops

J. McKenzie presented the Magellan Workshops funded in 2008. 1 "Arctic Ocean History: From Speculation to Reality", 2. "Ocean Drilling for Seismic Hazard in European Geosystems", and 3. Lithospheric Heterogeneities, Hydrothermal Regimes, and Links Between Abiotic and Biotic Processes at Slow Spreading Ridges". The next call for ESF Magellan Workhops Series had been on May 15th, 2008.

"1. Arctic Ocean History: From Speculation to Reality"

R. Stein gave an overview about the planned workshop (co-funded by the Consortium for Ocean Leadership, Arctic Ocean Science Board, and Nansen Arctic Drilling Program as well as industry sponsorships) in Bremerhaven, Germany from November 3rd to 5th, 2008. Co-convenor is Bernard Coakley from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

The idea would be to develop a scientific drilling strategy to investigate the tectonic and paleoceanographic history of the Arctic Ocean and its role in influencing the global climate system. Furthermore it is envisaged to summarize the technical needs, opportunities, and limitations of drilling in the Arctic and to define scientific and drilling targets for specific IODP campaigns in the Arctic Ocean key areas. The main outcome of the meeting would be to finalize ideas in the development of sufficient drilling proposals to establish an Arctic programme within the next 15 years. Observers from industry companies were also invited to participate in the workshop."

He showed a map with key areas for future drilling in the Arctic Ocean and which represented "white areas". The convenors invited all interested groups, which possess site survey data in these key regions.

M. Riedel mentioned that in one of the area he could help for acquiring needed data.

Note: Information about this workshop can be downloaded under http://www.oceanleadership.org/usssp/workshops/arctic

"2. Ocean Drilling for Seismic Hazard in European Geosystems"

M. Ask presented the invitation list of the workshop that will be held in Luleå, Sweden from August 18th to 20th, 2008. So far no scientists from Austria, Belgium and Denmark were invited. She agreed to enlarge the list of scientists from these countries. Canada was also not on the list, but M. Riedel said that there would be no money to send an interested person. M. Ask contacted 55 scientists, but so far only 30 to 40 persons agreed to participate. She received from the ESF about 75% of the requested sum to organize the workshop.

M. Comas asked if Spanish scientists would be also on the list. M. Ask agreed. B. Brandsdottir mentioned that there might be a conflict with the IAVCEI 2008 General Assembly, Reykjavik in Iceland from August 18th to 24th 2008.

3. Lithospheric Heterogeneities, Hydrothermal Regimes, and Links Between Abiotic and Biotic Processes at Slow Spreading Ridges"

The dates of the workshop that will be held Montpellier, France and organized by M. Godard have still to be defined.

B. Wolff-Boenisch reminded that the ESF Magellan Workshops Series as well as past Magellan Workshops, including the respective reports were published at the ESSAC website: http://www.essac.ecord.org/index.php?mod=workshop&page=upcoming-workshop

8.2.2 IODP-MI Workshop "Acquiring high to ultra-high resolution geological records"

R. Stein summarized the major content of this IODP-MI Workshop that will take place in Postdam, Germany from September 29th to October 1st, 2008.

Sedimentary records with a resolution of centennial to sub-annual scale provide an opportunity to evaluate and model the operation of the climate system in the geological past on timescales directly relevant to current discussions of climate change. However, the existing inventory of high-resolution records generated by scientific drilling in the oceans and on land (including lakes and ice) is limited in both number and global coverage. This workshop will draw together investigators who share common goals of identifying and drilling globally distributed sites that preserve paleoclimate information on high to ultra-high resolution timescales, developing new technologies for stratigraphic correlation and multi-parameter proxy measurements, and applying coupled ocean-atmosphere modelling to arrays of paleoclimate data.

B. Wolff-Boenisch reminded that this IODP-MI Workshop was announced on the ESSAC website http://www.essac.ecord.org/index.php?mod=workshop&page=upcoming-workshop

11. ESSAC Highlights on ECORD proposals

W. Brueckmann presented the IODP proposal #633 Costa Rica mud mounds.

7.3.1 ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programmes FY 2007 to 2008

G. Camoin reported about the ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programme FY 2007 to 2008. He reminded the delegates that the ECORD Council agreed with the ESSAC suggestion of appointing three Distinguished Lecturers, one for each of the themes of the IODP Initial Science Plan. For the Deep Biosphere and Subeafloor Ocean topic J. McKenzie (ETH-Zürich, Switzerland) gave the talk "Exploring the Deep Biosphere beneath the seafloor with the scientific ocean drilling". The topic Environmental Change, Processes and Effects was presented by Paul Wilson (NOC-Southampton, UK) with the title "Palaeo-greenhouses and Palaeo-icehouses: Understanding changes in global climate - the last 100 million years". For the Solid Earth Cycles and Geodynamics topic Benoît Ildefonse (CNRS-Montpellier, France) presented a lecture entitled "Building the crust at mid-ocean ridges: the scientific ocean drilling perspective".

He reminded that currently each lecturer received € 3000 to cover his(her) travel costs, and organized his(her) travel and lectures in agreement with the meeting host and the ESSAC Office. In order to reduce costs several lectures had been envisaged in each country. With this strategy it had been possible that every lecturer gave more lectures than the six lectures planned initially.

7.3.2 ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programmes FY 2008 to 2009

B. Wolff-Boenisch summarized the activities of the ESSAC Office regarding the ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programme for the FY 2008. A call had been issued in February 25th, 2008 with an April 15th, 2008 deadline. 8 applications have been received by the ESSAC Office. She reminded the content of the scheme and the lecturer's tasks viz. that they should give at least 6 lectures, more if they were willing and funds would permit, visit ECORD countries and other European countries, preferentially universities and institutions not familiar to IODP. A future call for European institutions and European institutions outside of ECORD would be encouraged to apply to host lectures from the ECORD Distinguished Lecturers.

The 8 applications for the ECORD Distinguished Lecturer Programmes FY 2008 had been:

<u>Solid Earth Cycles and Geodynamics</u>**:**

1. Catherine Chauvel, University of Grenoble, France, with the title "Relationship between oceanic sediments and island arc lavas viewed from an isotopic perspective".
2. Achim Kopf, MARUM, University of Bremen, Germany, with the title "Subduction mega-earthquakes and other geohazards: IODP NanTroSEIZE as a type example for complex scientific drilling".
3. Jan Behrmann, Marine Geodynamics, IFM-GEOMAR, Germany, with the presentation "Hard rocks at critical state: discovering processes of earthquake generation and continental slope instability by scientific ocean drilling".

Environmental Change, Processes and Effects**:**

1. Peter Clift, University of Aberdeen, UK – "Mountain Building and the Development of the Asian Monsoon: A chicken and egg problem for the IODP"
2. Jeroen Groeneveld, Marum-Center for Marine Environmental Sciences, Bremen University – "What is the link between Panama and the Ice Ages?"
3. Thomas Wagner, Newcastle University, School of Civil Engineering, UK – "Anoxic Oceans: A deep sea perspective on the dynamics of biogeochemical cycling, marine carbon burial and mechanisms of past climate change"

Deep Biosphere and the Subseafloor Ocean **:**

1. R. John Parkes, University of Cardiff, UK – "The Sub-seafloor Biosphere: the largest prokaryotic habitat on Earth?"
2. Daniel, Prieur, University of Brest, France – "The deep biosphere: a world under pressure"

She reminded that the nominations and CVs had been sent to the ESSAC delegates for review and informed the ESSAC delegates that the decision regarding the new ECORD lecturers for the FY 2008/2009 would be taken at that meeting through a vote.

E. Arnold asked if the lecturers did only visit institutions familiar to IODP or if other interested persons were visited. She was informed that B. Ildefonse visited Prague and that J. McKenzie had been in Croatia.

A short discussion arose about the future lecturers. R. Stein asked if the potential talk of T. Wagner would somehow thematically overlap with the current lecture of P. Wilson. J. McKenzie had the same impression. C. MacLeod emphasized that R. J. Parkes would probably only stand the upcoming lecture series, as in 2010 he would have extensive teaching obligations. The ESSAC delegates agreed that with no exception all 2008/2009 nominees were excellent speakers.

Voting results

B. Wolff-Boenisch asked the delegates about their voting procedure preferences, if only one voting possibility for each item or several voting possibilities was preferred. ESSAC delegates agreed to vote with only one voting possibility. B. Wolff-Boenisch distributed the voting ballots and the ESSAC delegates voted during the break. In the aftermath B. Wolff-Boenisch compiled the results. The final results there announced after the presentation of W. Brueckmann (item 11.).

The voting results for the future ECORD Distinguished Lecturers are:

Theme 1: 15 votes received, 9 votes for A. Kopf, 4 votes for J. Behrmann and 1 vote for C. Chauvel, 1 abstained;

Theme 2: 15 votes received, 13 votes for R. J. Parkes, 1 vote for D. Prieur, 1 abstained.

Theme 3: 15 votes received, 14 votes for P. Clift, 1 vote for T. Wagner and 0 vote for J. Groeneveld, none abstained.

ESSAC Motion 0805-02: ESSAC nominates the following scientists as 2008-2009 ECORD Distinguished Lecturers:

Theme 1 Solid Earth Cycles and Geodynamics**:** Achim Kopf, MARUM, University of Bremen, Germany, with the title "Subduction mega-earthquakes and other geohazards: IODP NanTroSEIZE as a type example for complex scientific drilling".

Theme 2 Deep Biosphere and the Subseafloor Ocean**:** R. John Parkes, University of Cardiff, UK – "The Sub-seafloor Biosphere: the largest prokaryotic habitat on Earth?"

Theme 3 Environmental Change, Processes and Effects**:** Peter Clift, University of Aberdeen, UK – "Mountain Building and the Development of the Asian Monsoon: A chicken and egg problem for the IODP".

The voting results for the 2008-2009 ECORD Distinguished Lecturers are:

Theme 1: 15 votes received, 9 votes for A. Kopf, 4 votes for J. Behrmann and 1 vote for C. Chauvel, 1 abstained;

Theme 2: 15 votes received, 13 votes for R. J. Parkes, 1 vote for D. Prieur, 1 abstained;

Theme 3: 15 votes received, 14 votes for P. Clift, 1 vote for T. Wagner and 0 vote for J. Groeneveld, none abstained.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-16: The ESSAC Office will inform all applicants of the 2008-2009 Distinguished Lecturer Programme about the ESSAC voting results and invite the nominated lecturers to participate to that programme.

7.3.3 IODP-MI "Drills"

G. Camoin asked the ESSAC delegates about a short summary of their impressions regarding Y. Tatsumi's talk in the framework of IODP-MI "Drills".

F. Abrantes reported about the visit of Y. Tatsumi in Lisbon, Portugal. She thought that his talk has been very good. E. Erba expressed herself that she was disappointed as only 31 persons attended the talk. P. Maruéjol affirmed that the talk in Nancy was good but also had not been much attended, mainly because of the institute's evaluation schedule conflict.

C. Mével reported about the viewpoint of the ECORD Council, thinking that Drills was somehow a duplication of already existing initiatives. G. Camoin affirmed this. E. Arnold said that she did change opinion regarding "Drills". Before she also thought, that "Drills" was duplicating efforts, but since she had seen the differences in the audience reactions when the invited speakers come from abroad, she was thinking now, that "Drills" was something special.

7.4.1 ECORD Newsletter #10

P. Maruéjol presented the content of the current ECORD Newsletter #10, a 16-page issue that had been released in early April 2008. Regular topics dealt with updated information from ECORD bodies (Council, ESO, EMA, ESSAC) and groups (outreach & education, ECORD-Net).

New topics were:

- "Getting the message across", an outline by A. Gerdes of key elements on how to convey messages to the media about the MSP expeditions
- The new ESSAC on-line applications with all details of the new webpage by B. Wolff-Boenisch
- Highlights of the IODP proposal Costa Rica Mud Mounts by W. Brueckmann
- Scientific contributions from an expedition: News results from ACEX by J. Backman et al.

- The "Report from the Sea" – the NanTroSEIZE Expedition 314 presented by M. Conin.

The next call for contributions will be September 15th, 2008, the authors deadline October 15th, 2008. In this context ESSAC delegates asked, if a one-month lag would be appropriate. P. Maruéjol allowed for, that contributors would have to be contacted in the forefront and that would need time.

For the ECORD Newsletter #11 contributions P. Maruéjol proposed:

ESO Part:

- MSP Data Management,
- ESO Report from the visit to Australia

ESSAC Part:

- Report from the EuroForum 2008
- Results from the Tahiti Sea-Level Expedition
- The Distinguished Lecturer Program in Zagreb, Croatia presented by J. McKenzie.

B. Wolff-Boenisch asked J. McKenzie, if she could also contribute with an overview about ESF possibilities. She replied that she would first ask the ESF before she can confirm.

E. Arnold commented that the Newsletter is becoming better and better every time.

Note: The Newsletter is published on-line under http://www.ecord.org/pub/nl;
the next call for contributions will be September 15th, 2008;
the authors deadline will be October 15th; 2008.

7.4.2 ECORD Brochure about ESSAC

The new ECORD Brochure "Leading and coordinating Ocean Drilling Science in Europe" regarding ESSAC duties within ECORD was presented by B. Wolff-Boenisch. The brochure had been funded by ERA-Net and mainly rewritten by P. Maruéjol and B. Wolff-Boenisch with inputs from C. Mével and A. Stevenson. The brochure explains how ECORD reaches out to the science community via ESSAC. Target audiences are the science community, National Offices, the EU and funding Agencies. It was distributed for the first time at the EGU 2008 Meeting, Vienna.

Note: The ECORD Brochure "Leading and Leading and coordinating Ocean Drilling Science in Europe" can be downloaded under
http://www.essac.ecord.org/documents/Brochure_ESSAC_WP6.pdf.

7.4.3 ECORD glossy brochure

C. Mével presented shortly the current status of the ECORD glossy brochure. The brochure was conceived to mainly advertise ECORD to funding agencies and decision makers. It was designed under the auspices of Germany following a national tender process. A professional agency and a science writer had been hired for the brochure. It is envisaged to distribute the brochure at the Internal Geological Congress Oslo 2008 in Oslo.

7.5 IODP publications

B. Wolff-Boenisch gave a short introduction of the Ocean Drilling Citation database, hosted by the American Geological Institute (AGI) and containing over 22,000 citations related to Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP), Ocean Drilling Program (ODP), and Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP). She said, the publication services manager informed her, that the database would be updated on a weekly basis from entries made to the GeoRef database. But the problem was that the database was not up-to-date regarding ECORD peer-reviewed journal publications (at least not for expeditions 302 and

310). The main question was, how do solve the problem. The manager claimed that TAMU would bring missing records to AGI's attention, if TAMU was informed. B. Wolff-Boenisch finished her talk by mentioning that publication records would be even more an issue for ECORD in the future, for each single country member and also for the funding agencies. She asked D. McInroy to report his experiences regarding scientist's on- and offshore briefings. D. McInroy said, that on-and offshore briefing of scientists, regarding the publication obligations seemed to be fairly good. B. Wolff-Boenisch asked the ESSAC delegates if it would it be worth to try to coordinate within ECORD the publication records of ECORD countries as the individual National Offices already try to monitor publications from their scientists. She added that even if there would not be a coordinated action regarding ECORD publications, she would highly recommend that the National Offices send updated national citations records directly to TAMU.

C. Mével emphasized the fact, that publications become very important for justifying the program towards the funding agencies. She confirmed the time lag of publishing important papers the TAMU database and had no explication either for the reasons.

E. Arnold agreed also on the time lag.

E. Erba for example referred to the Italian webpage and informed the committee that Italy is also tracking Italian PhD thesis related to IODP.

C. Mével and P. Maruéjol reminded a past discussion regarding the issue of creating an own ECORD database and that in the past ESSAC decided not to duplicate the existing IODP database. However, the ESSAC delegates agreed on the fact that ECORD publications had to be incorporated rapidly in the TAMU database.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-17: The ESSAC Office will send a mail to all ESSAC Delegates and the National Offices to ask for updating current IODP (and ODP) related publication lists.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-18: The ESSAC Office will forward the publication lists obtained from ESSAC Delegates and National Offices to TAMU.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-19: The ESSAC Office acknowledges that Italy keeps track on IODP-related PhDs carried out in Italy and will ask for updated information on a regular basis in order to sent these information to TAMU.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-20: The ESSAC Office will inquire about the status of ECORD publications that are still missing in the database 6 months after having been sent to TAMU.

7.6 Subcommittee report, discussion and future actions

ECORD scholarships

E. Arnold summarized the discussions of the subcommittee Education and Outreach. She got back to the former discussions during the meeting, specifically regarding the ECORD scholarships. She continued to ask why ESSAC could not leave the choice for ECORD Scholarship awardees to the respective Summer Schools and why ESSAC could not just set the specifications for selection. F. Abrantes agreed upon that suggestion.

G. Camoin thought that ESSAC might be involved in the process, in order to assure that students from everywhere would have a chance to be selected. Comparison with the ESF Summer School grants, which left the responsibility of the applicants selection processes to the respective Summer School organizers would not be valuable, as the ESF Scholarship grants would be treated by a case-by-case decision contrary to the ECORD Scholarship grants.

M.-S. Seidenkrantz agreed that the Summer Schools could do the review process and asked why such a "micromanagement" would be necessary.

C. MacLeod emphasized that the ECORD Council would want to put its "flag" on the ECORD scholarships and to maintain control over this measure. His arguments were backed up by C. Mével. She mentioned that the promotion and advertisement (e.g. flyers) of the programme was to increase ECORD visibility.

B. Brandsdottir reported, that the Scholarship ranking took her the whole weekend.

M. Riedel stated that he prefers to see ECORD giving the ECORD scholarships to stress out the prestige, but that criteria would have to be set up to better rank the ECORD Scholarships and to better explain why or why not this applicant got or did not get the award.

G. Camoin asked the ESSAC delegates if the subcommittee only should rank the ECORD scholarships. F. Abrantes agreed. E. Arnold preferred that the CVs of the ECORD scholarships should be rank by all delegates.

B. Wolff-Boenisch explained that ranking and nominating the ECORD scholarships by ESSAC would also be a matter of the ESSAC delegate's responsibility and from a psychological point young researchers would be more feel honoured if they would be officially nominated by ESSAC and by ECORD. C. Mével agreed with this opinion, that being honoured by ESSAC and ECORD would value student's research and therefore mean something to them.

Future ECORD grants

M. Riedel introduced a further discussion item of the morning breakout group concerning the idea of an ECORD award. He suggested that the grants could be analogous to the ones distributed at the EGU for the best presentation or the best poster.

E. Arnold did not like the idea, going through posters and papers. She preferred to distribute money for doing analyses. She emphasized that she would not like prices. ESSAC delegates agreed on the aspect of giving grants for working on IODP material rather than for poster and presentations prices.

W. Piller suggested distributing prices rather in connection to the EuroForum and not yearly to prevent the award from "inflation".

J. McKenzie reported on the activities of the International Association of Sedimentologists that they would give rather grants than prices. From 25 applications (last year) 10 grants up to € 1000 each was distributed for doing analysis and/or fieldworks. There is a call twice per year for this post-graduate grant scheme.

C. MacLeod thought that ECORD Council would not give an award for a "nebulous process". G. Camoin argued, that this was a new idea and because of the fact that "who never tried never gained" this initiative should be tried. C. MacLeod confirmed that it was fair enough.

G. Camoin emphasized that the grant sum should not be replacing the existing Summer School grants and that ESSAC should ask the ECORD Council for additional money.

M. Riedel was reluctant and reported from the common *modus operandi* in Canada, that students rarely got their awards, as the supervisor would rather absorb it.

J. McKenzie suggested, for example, that with the current state of the UK funding there was little money for lab analysis and that doctoral students urgently could need such small grants for their research.

N. Koç was wondering why extra money should be spent for the creation of a new ECORD instrument in times where money for expedition implementation was urgently lacking. G. Camoin explained that the ECORD grants would be a matter several thousand Euros compared to an ECORD IODP contribution of roughly $ 22 M.

E. Arnold thought, too, that awarding small grants, which could be used to pay thin sections, would be a good initiative.

C. MacLeod agreed that if the money would come the amount of science, which could be squeezed out from this measure would be very effective.

R. Stein confirmed that he liked this kind of award.

G. Camoin suggested that the subcommittee should work on the ECORD grants and define format and criteria, which would then be discussed at the next ESSAC meeting in Tuebingen, Germany.

M. Riedel agreed on doing so and to determine the technical conditions for an ECORD grant.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-09: ESSAC envisages to create short-term ECORD post-graduate (doctoral students) grants covering especially analytical costs and travel support for studies on DSP, ODP or IODP material and/or data.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-21: The Education and Outreach subcommittee will meet electronically before the next ESSAC meeting to set up the criteria and the format of the ECORD post-graduate (doctoral students) grants. The coordinator of that subcommittee will report at the next ESSAC meeting.

School of Rocks and teachers workshop

E. Arnold told the ESSAC delegates that currently there would be no money at the EGU for funding teachers to attend the School of Rocks.

F. Abrantes commented that this would be another opportunity for teachers and that this information should be send nevertheless.

M. Riedel was wondering, if this action would be valuable. He thought that it was good to train teachers on ocean drilling aspect, but thought sending a single teacher to such an event would have a "dilution effect" as ECORD would consist of 17 countries. Even sending 10 teachers would not be very representative for ECORD's teacher community.

E. Arnold replied that this would be correct, but that it was important for the teachers to take part on such events, as it would very much improve the teacher's credibility and respect towards his or hers students. Teacher « did science » and was not only talking about science.

J.-P. Henriet reminded that the classical way to train teachers had been to attend a cruise, but with limited berths this would not be an alternative anymore. He asked about the sense of the School of Rocks. Teachers would learn about analytical aspects, but he was wondering if would not be better to send them to Bremen than to College station.

E. Arnold reminded on the 2007 GIFT workshop, that all available funds via ERA-Net now had been used up and that it was difficult within the EU to get money for teacher's training. In the past teachers from Poland had no chance to take part. There might be a chance for education measures with the next port call.

8.1.1 EuroForum 2008

G. Camoin reported on the EuroForum 2008 in Vienna, in April 2008 organized as an Interdivision Session during the EGU entitled "IODP-ICDP EuroFORUM'08 - Achievements and perspectives in ocean and continental drilling". Convener was G. Camoin and the co-conveners U. Harms, U. Roehl, H. Brinkhuis and F. Anselmetti. The EuroForum had been supported by several EGU divisions such as the SSP (Stratigraphy, Sedimentology & Palaeontology), the OS (Ocean Sciences, Biogeosciences), the CL (Climate: Past, Present and Future), the GMPV (Geochemistry, Mineralogy, Petrology & Volcanology) and the TS (Tectonics and Structural Geology) division. 11 talks had been given, among which 8 had been solicited (5 IODP, 3 ICDP), and 18 posters have been presented.

In addition to the main session, more focused sessions related to the activities of the EuroForum 2008 had been organized (e.g. "EuroForum 2008 - European Collaboration for Implementation of Marine Research on Cores – EuroMARC", co-organized by OS, BG, CL, GMPV and TS.

The IODP-ICDP Town-hall meeting entitled "Future Needs in Scientific Drilling" had been held the same day than the EuroForum.

The Forum was attended by more than 200 persons. Numbers of attendees would be difficult to assess, as the room was full but audiences changed with changing topics.

R. Stein was not sure if the EGU would be a good format for writing *proposal. He envisaged that the next EuroForum would be more "in the old version" such as Cardiff 2006 or Bremen 2004. He personally felt that EuroForum would be likely to be "diluted", lost between so many other sessions and that he preferred the old version.*

C. MacLeod commented that Cardiff 2006 was very expensive and needed huge efforts to organize. In order to get the crowd in people had to be virtually "dragged from the street".

G. Camoin reported that the organization of EuroForum was not too much work and that the cost amounted to roughly € 10.000 to fund keynote speakers' travel costs.

C. MacLeod was wondering about the impact of EuroForum being combined with the EGU and R. Stein believed that scientists would get travel support to visit visiting the EuroForum from their National Offices. The other delegates corrected that this was not the case, that only the National Offices from Switzerland and the UK, confirmed by J. McKenzie and C. MacLeod, did pay such efforts.

G. Camoin asked about the nationality distribution and the number of attendees of the former EuroFora. He was informed by R. Stein and C. MacLeod that the average of scientists attending the EuroForum 2006 and 2004 were from UK and Germany (about 80 persons each).

G. Camoin thought that the EuroForum format 2008 has been more effective as more other groups and more people (200 for 2008 versus 80 for 2006) have attended the meeting. He considered, that 2010 would be after the SASEC conference in September 2009 and that minds would be then perhaps more forward looking concerning the Program and that this has to be taken into consideration, too.

R. Stein agreed on that issue and that in preparation for the "big" IODP conference a European conference in the EuroForum format could be envisaged, following the topic discussion proposed by G. Camoin to the Workshop, Communication and Vision subcommittee.

8.3 Workshop, Communication and Vision subcommittee report, discussion and future actions

R. Stein reported about the outcomes of the subcommittee meeting in the morning and that the subcommittee agreed on the need to organize such a conference at the EGU, designed potentially as a EGU session with a working title such as perspectives on future drilling. It should be an open call and scientists should send papers and keynotes and that younger scientists should be also invited. Discussion of new ideas could be undertaken in a workshop, which could follow the session.

B. Wolff-Boenisch added that also representatives from new emerging fields and industry should be invited.

J.-P. Henriet thought, that currently the concept of the SASEC meeting would not be known and that only 4 ECORD scientists were on the steering committee list. It was currently unknown, if representatives from ICDP, MeBo etc. will be taken into account.

G. Camoin thought that ECORD should have a leading role in the renewal and that was why a brainstorming session should be organized.

J. McKenzie reminded that at an early 2008 ESF Magellan Workshop Steering Committee meeting something similar had been discussed. She informed the committee that the ESF interim meeting (with about 50 persons) will take place at the EGU 2009 and that this would be ideal to organize such a conference when a major part of ECORD key players would be already present. As the ESF meeting would be envisaged for a Friday, there would not be problem to schedule the conference on that day.

R. Stein emphasized that if the workshop would occur in 2009 it should be considered as an "exception" and that the EuroForum 2010 could be more "traditional" again.

R. Stein and G. Camoin agreed to organize the "European Conference" at the next EGU Meeting 2009 in Vienna together and that they meet electronically to organize a session in the forefront.

ESSAC Consensus 0805-10: ESSAC recommends the organization of an EGU Session in April 2009 in Vienna, Austria, immediately followed by a workshop dealing with the future of the European scientific drilling.at the next EGU meeting in Vienna in April 2009.

> ESSAC Action Item 0805-22: G. Camoin and R. Stein will meet electronically to prepare the EGU Session in April 2009 in Vienna, Austria, immediately followed by a workshop dealing with the future of the European scientific drilling.

3.4 ESSAC representatives and National Office reports

M. Comas presented the new developments of the Spanish national office. There is now a website http://carpe.usal.es/~iodp/ with information about IODP, ECORD as well IODP Spain.

C. MacLeod described key aspects of the current science policies decision in the UK. He said that "hard rock" science was not very well supported contrary to the more and more important financial support of paleoclimatic research, a fact that was also mirrored by the SAS panel members distribution.

E. Erba described, that there were current undertakings in Italy to implement one single representative Italian funding body to communicate with Europe.

M. Riedel reported that K. Gillis had now retired and that he divided the work with A. de Vernal who is co-chairing. Her duty would be to follow the IODP meeting and himself would be responsible regarding ECORD issues. The main focus of their work was that the Canadian Consortium for Ocean Drilling (CCOD) would like to increase the visibility of IODP Canada, although the Canadian Government was not supporting ocean research science. He mentioned that Canada recently stopped the ICDP membership. Another major issue was the idea to try to at least double the Canadian ECORD membership. He said, that he was personally "embarrassed" because of the fact that Canada would receive much for the little that it was paying. He did not know, if the Canadian membership would be maintained; for the FY 2010 no commitment had been done.

G. Camoin reported about IODP France and that measures had been undertaken to augment the participation of French scientists within IODP.

Portugal relaunched its webpage.

Under http://e-geo.ineti.pt/ecord/pages/scientists_interested.htm scientists can find information about how to participate in ECORD/IODP.

9. Next meetings

R. Stein showed a presentation prepared by the German National Office to show the future location for the upcoming 11th ESSAC meeting in 27-28 October 2008, in Tuebingen, Germany. He said that J. Erbacher and himself are currently organising the excursion and will work hard in order to ensure a good organisation.

G. Camoin asked F. Abrantes if Portugal would like to organize the 12th ESSAC Meeting in May 2009 as they initially offered. F. Abrantes agreed, however she had not decided so far if the meeting would be in or rather next to Lisbon.

G. Camoin thanked the rotating-off delegates H. Brinkhuis from the Netherlands (not present), E. Arnold from Sweden, from P. M. Holm from Denmark and C. MacLeod, from the UK for their excellent jobs during their ESSAC terms.

10. Any other business

ESSAC Consensus 0805-11: ESSAC decide to make all presentations related to the ESSAC meetings available to all ESSAC delegates and observers in the future.